

Planning for Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

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Abstract

Sustainable development has popularly been conceptualised to imply meeting the needs of present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Thus, any development that is highly probable to adversely affect future generations cannot be said to be consistent with sustainable development. The entire world currently aims to achieve a set of development goals known as “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” before or by 2030. For a country to achieve the SDGs, such country must, among other things, adequately plan for the achievement of the goals. This paper highlights some of the anomalies and inadequacies associated with the SDGs. The paper also discusses some of the major things that should be done in planning for SDGs in Nigeria. The paper concludes by cautioning that Nigeria may soon become a failed state if the various socio-economic problems currently plaguing the country are not adequately tackled, and then recommends that the country should optimally plan for the attainment of the SDGs in order for her to become one of the most developed countries in the world within a short time.

Keywords: Planning, Sustainable Development Goals, Age Structure, Nigeria

1. INTRODUCTION

Planning –which refers to the act of making preparations for an anticipated event or time¹ – is crucial for the success of any policy, programme or goal. Over the years, many policies and programmes failed and many goals were not achieved due to poor or inadequate planning. To optimally achieve the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs), there is need for sufficient and efficient development planning. Development planning may be described as a conscious effort by the state directed towards achieving a particular set of development objectives at a given future date(Soyibo, 1983). Such planning involves the generation of various alternatives which are evaluated using some pre-defined measures of performance and the choice of optimum alternative(s)(Soyibo, 1983).

Development planning may be analysed within the general framework of economic planning which is usually done to pave the way for desirable level of economic development. Thus, the theory of economic planning may be said to provide the theoretical foundation for development planning. In general, the theory of economic planning focuses on the conventional economic problem of optimal resource allocation; the theory puts the state in a position that is comparable in certain respect to that of an individual utility maximising economic unit; therefore, the objective function becomes to maximise a collective or grand utility function subject to the constraints presented by the structure of the economy of the state(Ohiorhenuan, 1983). The solution then becomes to take a given set of objectives – quantified as a number of targets – then considering the structure of the economy, select an equal number of instruments designed to ensure that the targets are realised(Ohiorhenuan, 1983). It is instructive to note here that contemporary realities show that it may not be mandatory that the number of instruments designed to ensure that a given set of targets are met should be equal to the number of targets set. Various versions of the theory of economic planning usually conceptualise economic planning as an activity of a Central Planning Authority(CPA); the activity consists of co-ordinating the CPA’s decisions and those of lower-level decision-making units in order to attain some given socio-economic objectives in harmony with broader social goals(Ohiorhenuan, 1983). For efficient development planning, it is necessary to prioritise the objectives/targets and use efficient strategies to meet them.

In many developing countries, various development policies, programmes and objectives fail woefully due to poor or inadequate planning. Nigeria - which is a developing country - has experienced abysmal failure in her various development policies, programmes and objectives due to poor or inadequate planning. For instance, the country did not perform satisfactorily with regard to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); this was largely due to poor/inadequate planning. In order not to fail in achieving the SDGs, the country must plan adequately and efficiently for the attainment of the goals. This paper therefore focuses on planning for Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria. The rest of the paper is organised as follows. Following this introductory section is Section 2 which discusses the concepts of development and sustainable development. Section 3 highlights some pertinent issues associated with the Sustainable Development Goals. Section 4 focuses on planning for sustainable development in Nigeria while Section 5 contains some brief concluding remarks.

2. THE CONCEPTS OF DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development is a state or condition which all nations strive to reach and in recent times (from the late 1980s),

¹ See Soanes, C. & Stevenson, A.(2006). *Concise Oxford English Dictionary* (11th revised ed.). New York: Oxford.

the emphasis has apparently shifted from achieving mere development to achieving sustainable development. Indeed, most discussions on development nowadays are centred on sustainable development. However, before attempting any discussion on sustainable development it is important to ensure a good understanding of the concept of development. There are various conceptualisations of development. As pointed out in Lushaba (2009), development can be viewed as synonymous with modernity. Modernity refers to an eighteenth century theory of enlightenment which posits, among other things, that the universe, activities within it, the behaviour of human beings and things that affect mankind can be explained by reason rather than just taking them as given or predetermined. Enlightenment marks a departure from the idea that the laws governing nature and social existence could only be derived from theological or traditional doctrines. Enlightenment may be conceptualised as a pedagogical movement to build a new, rational, scientifically ordered discourse of nature, authority, social existence and virtually everything in the universe (Lushaba, 2009). Thus, enlightenment may be associated with human capital. Human capital is mainly made up of sufficient stock of knowledge and skills of individuals which can be used to create economic values for the individuals, their employers and their societies.¹

In the words of a celebrated expert in Development Economics, Gunnar Myrdal, development refers to “the movement upward of the entire social system” (Myrdal, 1974). He further stated as follows: “This social system encloses, besides the so-called economic factors, all noneconomic factors, including all sorts of consumption by various groups of people; consumption provided collectively; educational and health facilities and levels; the distribution of power in society; and more generally economic, social, and political stratification; broadly speaking, institutions and attitudes – to which we must add as an exogenous set of factors induced policy measures applied in order to change one or several of these endogenous factors.” (Myrdal, 1974). It is evident from the foregoing that development is a multidimensional concept that touches on not just economic factors but various social² factors. Thus, as noted in Slim (1995), development is a universal goal and not just a “poor countries’ problem”. Indeed, all countries of the world need development. And when development is broadly defined, it will be apparent that all countries of the world are developing, and no country can be said to have reached a level of development to the extent that it no longer needs development. As further noted in Slim (1995), every country - rich or poor - has a/some development problem(s). For instance, the extreme urbanisation, pollution, environmental degradation, unfair trading practices and economic expansionism in some parts of Europe and America are as much forms of development problems as the poverty and conflict in many African countries (Slim, 1995).

In the words of Amartya Sen – a celebrated Nobel Prize Winner in Economics – development can be seen as “a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy” (Sen, 1999). Sen further stated that development requires the removal of major sources of unfreedom which include poverty, tyranny, poor economic opportunities, systemic social deprivation, neglect of public facilities and intolerance or overactivity of repressive states (Sen, 1999).

In Economics, development is sometimes taken to imply a progression from a lower and often undesirable state to a higher and preferred one (Olopoenia, 1983). According to Seers (1972), poverty, unemployment and inequality are major indices of underdevelopment. Thus, before we can talk of development we should look at what is happening to poverty, inequality and unemployment. If these three indices are worsening it would then be strange to call the result development even if per capita income increases tremendously.

Development can generally be seen as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality, and the reduction or obliteration of poverty (Todaro & Smith, 2011). Indeed, development is the process of improving the quality of human lives. As further pointed out in Todaro & Smith (2011), there are at least three equally important objectives of development namely:

- a) Increasing the levels of living of people, including, in addition to higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education, and greater attention to cultural and human values, all of which will serve not only to enhance material wellbeing but also to generate greater individual and national self esteem. It is noteworthy that the real test of civilisation is the extent of quality of life. A country that has very low quality of life cannot be said to be truly civilised.
- b) Increasing the availability and widening the distribution of basic life-sustaining goods and services such as food, shelter, healthcare, security, transportation and clothing. This will pave the way for elimination of absolute poverty. Suffice it to say that a country where absolute poverty is pervasive can safely be said to be grossly underdeveloped. In general, absolute poverty is usually defined in terms the minimum subsistence requirement for human survival; it is usually said to refer to lack of adequate resources to afford a commodity basket that guarantees the attainment/maintenance of an objective acceptable

¹ See Todaro, M.P. & Smith, S.C. (2011). *Economic development* (11th ed.). Harlow: Addison-Wesley; see also <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/human-capital>

² The word “social”, when broadly defined, refers to things that are connected to people and the ways they (the people) are organised. Thus, social factors include economic, cultural and political factors.

minimum standard of living(Chen & Ravallion, 2007; Mohanty et al., 2018; Olowononi, 1997). As noted in Chen and Ravallion(2007), a widely accepted yardstick for assessing the overall performance of developing economies is progress against absolute poverty.

- c) Expanding the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nations by freeing them from servitude and dependence not only in relation to other people and nation-states but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery.

Now coming to sustainable development, it is also a concept that has been defined in various ways. Unfortunately, a clear, fixed and immutable meaning of the concept has remained elusive; this has made the concept to be described as an oxymoron in some quarters; in such quarters, the concept is regarded as fundamentally contradictory and irreconcilable (Kates, Parris & Leiserowitz, 2005). However, what is obvious in virtually all the celebrated definitions is that sustainable development is the development that caters for the welfare of future generations. As observed in Kates et al(2005), sustainable development requires the participation of various stakeholders as well as the involvement of various perspectives, with the ideal of reconciling different and sometimes opposing values and objectives towards a new synthesis and subsequent co-ordination of mutual action to achieve many values simultaneously and even synergistically. As pointed out in Fergus and Rowney (2005), as a people with common ideals and identical values, our goals should be considering development that sustains values reflecting progress in our relationships with one another as human beings, our place in the natural environment, and consequently, developments in what it means to be human.

The concept of sustainable development was made popular by the World Commission on Environment and Development of the United Nations in its 1987 Report which is also called Brundtland Report. In the report, sustainable development is conceptualised to imply meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (United Nations, 1987). As further stated in United Nations (1987), sustainable development implies the ability to maintain economic advancement and progress while protecting the long-term value of the environment; it provides the intellectual and theoretical framework for the integration of environmental policies and development strategies. The Brundtland Report indicated that sustainable development is first and foremost about ensuring that everybody –both in developing and developed countries – currently as well as in future generations – can have their basic needs met; this must be obtained without jeopardising the natural systems on which life on earth depends(Naess, 2001; United Nations, 1987). Indeed, sustainable development refers to a pattern of development that makes it possible for future generations to live at least as well as the current generation (Todaro & Smith, 2011). The concept touches on the importance of intergenerational equity (Emas, 2015). Any development efforts that are highly probable to adversely affect future generations cannot be said to be consistent with sustainable development. Economists consider a development path as sustainable if and only if the stock of overall capital assets remains constant or rises overtime (Todaro & Smith, 2011). The concept of sustainable development implies limits – not absolute limits but limitations imposed by the present state of technology and social organisation on environmental resources and by the ability of the biosphere to absorb the effects of human activities(United Nations, 1987). The quality of the environment is a major consideration in the analysis of sustainable development. Thus, any form of development that leads to environmental degradation is not considered as sustainable development. The overall goal of sustainable development is the long-run stability and progress of the economy and the environment; this is only achievable through the integration and acknowledgement of socio-economic and environmental concerns in policy making and implementation (Emas, 2015). As pointed out in Naess(2001), meeting basic needs for everybody within the constraint set by the earth’s ecological carrying capacity has two important implications. The first is that in order to secure the possibilities for future generations to meet their needs, people of the present day must limit their encroachments on the natural environment and consumption on non-renewable natural resources. And the second is that increased material consumption in developing countries - which may be necessary in order to meet the needs of the poor – must be accompanied by reduced material consumption levels in the developed countries if the environmental load on the earth as a whole is to be kept within sustainable limits.

3. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2015, Heads of State and Government met and agreed to put the world on a path towards sustainable development through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The agenda sets out quantitative objectives across social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, all to be achieved by 2030¹. The agenda contains goals that are known as “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”; there are seventeen (17) goals and one hundred and sixty-nine (169) targets in all. A thorough examination of the goals and targets will reveal some anomalies and inadequacies. For instance, the first goal is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. This goal can be said to have captured all the other goals. Poverty is a multidimensional

¹ See <https://sdg.guide/chapter-1-getting-to-know-the-sustainable-development-goals-e05b9d17801>

concept that covers various aspects of human conditions including physical, psychological, moral and spiritual (Alkire & Foster, 2011a & 2011b; Anyanwu, 1997; Ozughalu, 2010). In the words of Sen(2000), human lives are battered and diminished in all kinds of different ways. Poverty implies various forms of deprivation; the phenomenon does not only mean material deprivation but deprivation of the opportunities and choices necessary to enable people to achieve and enjoy basic levels of welfare in terms of human development(Asian Development Bank, 2004; United Nations, 1995; Wu & Qi, 2017). Indeed, many factors combine to put people in conditions which can be described as poverty. These factors include inadequate income, unemployment/underemployment, high level of inequality, poor health status, inadequate security, unsustainable consumption and production patterns, infrastructural inadequacy, poor environmental conditions, poor or insufficient education, inadequate inclusiveness of various categories of people in various schemes of things, various forms of discrimination, undesirable climatic conditions and bad governance. If all forms of poverty are obliterated everywhere it implies that all the other goals contained in the Sustainable Development Goals have been achieved. Thus, with the first goal in place there is no need for the other goals because all the other goals are associated with various forms of poverty.

Having stated that the first goal covers all the other goals, it is most unfortunate that the targets associated with this goal are grossly inadequate. If we want to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, then the targets that cover all forms of poverty everywhere should be designed and put in place. The present targets associated with the first sustainable development goal only cover some forms of poverty and not all forms of poverty. Besides, the targets in general are not consistent with ending the targeted forms of poverty by 2030 in line with the first goal. For instance, the second target of the first goal states that “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”. This presupposes that we do not target to end all forms of poverty by 2030 in line with the first goal (which is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere). The first target associated with the first goal states that by 2030 extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day, should be eradicated. Extreme poverty is just a form of poverty. Since the first goal is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030, there should be sufficient targets that focus on ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. It is instructive to state here that there has been increasing realisation in recent times that while income is an important determinant of poverty, it cannot capture the diverse range of deprivation, vulnerability, insecurity, exclusion and marginalisation experienced by the poor(Mohanty et al., 2018).

4. PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NIGERIA

There is need to adequately plan for the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals. As indicated earlier, if poverty is given the broadest definition then it will be apparent that the first goal of the Sustainable Development Goals covers all the other goals. However, the targets of this goal should be adequately expanded to cover all forms of poverty everywhere. Given that poverty has been pervasive in Nigeria over the years and given that the country has been wallowing in gross underdevelopment over time, there is need for adequate planning for optimum achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In planning for the Sustainable Development Goals, the following should be done, among other things:

- (a) There should be comprehensive and sophisticated database for Nigeria. Such database should capture everybody residing in the country and it should be updated regularly. This will make planning and execution of plans easy. With adequate and sophisticated database, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will be made easy.
- (b) The rate of population growth in Nigeria should be adequately checked. According to the Population Reference Bureau¹, Nigeria is currently one of the ten most populous countries in the world (see Table 1). And according to the Central Intelligence Agency² of the United States of America, of the ten most populous countries in the world, Nigeria has the highest population growth rate (see Table 1). Thus, in future Nigeria could become the most populous country on earth. Even though huge population could be a great asset if optimally managed, it is apparent that Nigeria does not possess all it takes to optimally manage a huge population. Therefore, the huge population in Nigeria has evidently become a liability rather than an asset. The country should take urgent steps to adequately reduce her huge population. If the population of Nigeria is reduced to a manageable size then the chances of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will be tremendously increased.

¹ See the website of the Population Reference Bureau: <http://www.prb.org/pdf16/prb-wpds2016-web-2016.pdf>

² See the website of the Central Intelligence Agency: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

Table 1: Ten Most Populous Countries in the World and their Population Growth Rates (2016)

Country	Population(in millions)	Population Growth Rate (%)
China	1,378	0.43
India	1,328.9	1.19
United States of America	323.9	0.81
Indonesia	259.4	0.89
Brazil	206.1	0.75
Pakistan	203.4	1.45
Nigeria	186.5	2.44
Bangladesh	162.9	1.05
Russia	144.3	-0.06
Mexico	128.6	1.15

Sources: Population Reference Bureau and Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of America.

- (c) Nigeria should adequately plan for her children and youths; in fact, the country should put adequate machinery in motion to adequately cater for her young people According to the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of America, the age structure of Nigeria based on 2016 estimates indicates that over 62% of the country's population are less than 25 years and over 92% of the country's population are less than 55 years (see Table 2). Thus, an overwhelming proportion of the country's population are young people. The country should also plan sufficiently for her elderly, particularly those that have served the country meritoriously. With adequate planning for the young and the elderly in Nigeria, the chances of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will be greatly increased.

Table 2: Age Structure of Nigeria (2016)

Age Group	Percentage of Total Population	Cumulative Percentage
0-14 years	42.79%	42.79%
15-24 years	19.48%	62.27%
25-54 years	30.65%	92.92%
55-64 years	3.96%	98.88%
65 years and over	3.12%	100%

Source: Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of America

- (d) The manufacturing sector in Nigeria should be sufficiently energised and made to perform optimally. The manufacturing sector in Nigeria has over the years performed poorly. This is a major reason why the country has not been competitive. Poor performance of manufacturing sector brings about many socio-economic ills such as unemployment, low real per capita income and increase in poverty incidence, depth and severity; indeed, poor manufacturing sector leads to non-inclusive growth and increase in the level of underdevelopment(Ozughalu & Ogwumike, 2015).
- (e) Adequate steps should be taken to ensure that all the various institutions of learning perform optimally. Adequate machinery should be put in motion to make Nigeria sufficiently knowledge-based. For Nigeria to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, her various institutions of learning must perform optimally and the country must be sufficiently knowledge-based. It is regrettable to observe, at this juncture, that the various institutions of learning in Nigeria have not performed very well over the years and the country has not been sufficiently knowledge-based; this has evidently impacted negatively on the competitiveness of the country (Ozughalu & Ogwumike, 2015; World Economic Forum, 2014 & 2015).
- (f) Relevant institutions such as the police and anti-graft agencies in Nigeria should be sufficiently strengthened to optimally tackle insecurity and corruption in the country. Institutions should be created and adequately strengthened to provide free legal services for the poor and oppressed. Justice should be made accessible to all irrespective of socio-economic status. Currently, the extents of insecurity and corruption in Nigeria are evidently high. Also, the poor in the country frequently do not get justice due the high cost of litigation in the country; in fact, the poor cannot afford to pay for the services of good legal practitioners to prosecute their cases and get justice. With high extents of insecurity and corruption in Nigeria coupled with the fact that justice is not accessible to all and sundry in the country, it will be extremely difficult or even impossible for the country to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
- (g) Nigeria should be adequately restructured to give sufficient powers to the states and local government areas in a way that will bring about rapid and tremendous development in the country. Nigeria claims to be practising federalism but what she is truly practising is unitary system where so much power is concentrated at the centre and the federating units are relatively weak.
- (h) There should be a multidisciplinary approach in the planning and implementation of strategies and

programmes for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria. Experts from various disciplines should be involved. With adequate multidisciplinary approach in the planning and implementation of strategies and programmes for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, the probability of achieving the goals will be very high.

5. CONCLUSION

Nigeria has over the years been plagued by gross underdevelopment. The extent of underdevelopment in Nigeria is paradoxical given the immense natural and human resources in the country. The country has all it takes to be among the highly developed countries in the world. Unfortunately, the country is among the most underdeveloped countries in the world. Various indices of development show that Nigeria is grossly underdeveloped. In fact, the country may soon become a failed state if the multifarious socio-economic problems currently experienced in the country are not adequately checked. Interestingly, the country aims to become one of the most developed countries in the world within a short time. To achieve this objective, the country must optimally plan for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

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APPENDIX

Table A: Sustainable Development Goals

GOALS	TARGETS
<p>Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere.</p>	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 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.
	1a: Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.
	1b: 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.
<p>Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.</p>	2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and 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 capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
	2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

	<p>2a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.</p>
	<p>2b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.</p>
	<p>2c: 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.</p>
<p>Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</p>	<p>3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.</p>
	<p>3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.</p>
	<p>3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.</p>
	<p>3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.</p>
	<p>3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.</p>
	<p>3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p>
	<p>3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.</p>
	<p>3a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.</p>
	<p>3b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS(Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.</p>
	<p>3c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states.</p>
	<p>3d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.</p>
<p>Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.</p>
	<p>4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.</p>

	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
	4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
	4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
	4a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
	4b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.
	4c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.
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 the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
	5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
	5.4: Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
	5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
	5a: 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.
	5b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
	5c: 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 minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse 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 trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate.
	6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

	6a: 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.
	6b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in 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: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
	7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
	7a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.
	7b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.
Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.
	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
	8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.
	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
	8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
	8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
	8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
	8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
	8a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to least developed countries.
8b: By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organisation.	
Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure,	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.

<p>promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.</p>	<p>9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.</p>
	<p>9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.</p>
	<p>9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.</p>
	<p>9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.</p>
	<p>9a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states.</p>
	<p>9b: 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.</p>
	<p>9c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.</p>
<p>Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries.</p>	<p>10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.</p>
	<p>10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.</p>
	<p>10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.</p>
	<p>10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.</p>
	<p>10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.</p>
	<p>10a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organisation agreements.</p>
	<p>10b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.</p>
	<p>10c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.</p>
<p>Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</p>	<p>11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p>
	<p>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.</p>

	11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
	11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
	11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
	11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
	11a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
	11b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
	11c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building 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, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
	12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
	12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
	12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
	12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
	12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
	12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
	12a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
	12b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
	12c: Rationalise inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimising the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.
Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.*	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.

<p>*Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.</p>	<p>13a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilising jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible.</p>
<p>Goal 14</p>	<p>13b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.</p>
<p>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.</p>	<p>14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.</p>
	<p>14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.</p>
	<p>14.3: Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.</p>
	<p>14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.</p>
	<p>14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.</p>
	<p>14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognising that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation.</p>
	<p>14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing states and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.</p>
	<p>14a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing states and least developed countries.</p>
	<p>14b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.</p>
	<p>14c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS(United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea), which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.</p>
<p>Goal 15</p> <p>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p>
	<p>15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.</p>
	<p>15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.</p>
	<p>15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.</p>

	15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
	15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.
	15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
	15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.
	15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
	15a: Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.
	15b: Mobilise significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.
	15c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.
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 against and torture of children.
	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
	16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.
	16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
	16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
	16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
	16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
	16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
	16a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
	16b: 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.	17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
	17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI (Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.
	17.3: Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.
	17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

	17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.
	17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.
	17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
	17.8: Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.
	17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
	17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organisation, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.
	17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.
	17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.
	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.
	17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.
	17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.
	17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
	17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

Sources: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>
<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>