PURSUING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BOTSWANA

Linking long-term planning with the Sustainable Development Goals

Barry Dalal-Clayton
and
Muyeye Chambwera

19 June 2015
Pursuing Sustainable Development in Botswana

Linking long-term planning with the Sustainable Development Goals

By

Professor Barry Dalal-Clayton
Director: Environment and Development Services – International Visiting Fellow, International Institute for Environment and Development

and

Dr Muyeye Chambwera
Technical Specialist: Sustainable Development
United Nations Development Programme Botswana

19 June 2015
Acknowledgements

This paper has been prepared as a collaboration between UNDP-Botswana and the International Institute for Environment and Development. It forms part of UNDP-Botswana’s support to the Government of Botswana’s processes to develop the Vision Beyond 2016 and the Eleventh National Development Plan.

Thanks are due to the National Strategy Office and the Ministry of Finance for information provided, including presentations made on the Vision Framework on which this paper builds. Technical and logistical support provided by Ms Kudzani Kokesto, intern working for UNDP-Botswana, is gratefully acknowledged.
# Contents

Acknowledgments 3

1. Introduction 6
   1.1 A Vision for the future 6
   1.2 Progress towards mainstreaming sustainable development and new challenges 8
   1.3 Realising the post-2015 Framework in Botswana 8

2 What are the sustainable development goals (SDGs)? 9
   2.1 Promoting domestication of the SDGs 9
      2.1.1 Global efforts towards localization 9
      2.1.2 Botswana’s efforts towards domestication 10
   2.2 Tabling the SDGs for discussion 11

3 Some reactions to the sustainable development goals 11

4 What the SDGs mean for Botswana 13
   4.1 Comparing the SDGs and Botswana’s draft Vision Framework 14
      4.1.1 Vision level comparison 14
      4.1.2 Comparison of key elements and principles, and specific goals 15
   4.2 How should Botswana respond to the SDGs 24
      4.2.1 Some basic test questions 24
      4.2.2 Further review of themes and sectors 24
      4.2.3 Developing targets and indicators for key development drivers 24
      4.2.4 Influencing the budget 26
      4.2.5 Capacity-building 26
      4.2.6 Defining roles and responsibilities 27
      4.2.7 International commitments 27
      4.2.8 A role for expert input 27
      4.2.9 Avoiding compartmentalism and pursuing integration 27
      4.2.10 Consider African regional recommendations 28
      4.2.11 Coordination 28

5 Monitoring implementation of the SDGs 29

6 Conclusions 29

References 30
### Appendices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Five transformative shifts needed to drive the Post-2015 agenda</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sustainable development goals and targets</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Introduction

This paper is part of UNDP Botswana’s contribution to the on-going development planning processes in Botswana. Specifically it aims to stimulate analyses and discussions on the linkages between national and global development perspectives. A key question is which of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) could Botswana adopt, and how do they fit within its own national development architecture. As Botswana formulates its new and second long-term Vision and its eleventh National Development Plan (NDP11), its alignment with, and commitment to, international obligations could be reflected in the extent to which global issues are integrated in such domestic development frameworks. The content of these development frameworks also show which of the global goals are a priority for Botswana - obviously it is not possible for the country to adopt all goals and targets, and some are less relevant than others.

The paper analyses the draft Sustainable Development Goals and Botswana’s draft framework for its long term Vision, identifying the key areas of commonality between them. It does not make conclusive statements about the alignment between the two, but points to the need for further analyses and discussions as the Vision and NDP11 processes proceed. Botswana’s Vision framework sets the tone for further analyses and consultations which will lead ultimately to the adoption of a new national Vision. The paper aims to contribute to these processes rather than promote changes to the framework itself.

At the time of writing this paper (April-June 2015), the Vision framework document was the focus of internal discussions within government prior to a draft being finalized as a public consultation document. Thus, some aspects of this paper may not reflect the most up-to-date versions of the Vision framework.

1.1 A vision for the future

Many countries have developed national visions providing a perspective of the kind of nation desired to be shaped in the future – often 20-30 years hence – and identifying broad policy measures to achieve this. Botswana first developed Vision 2016 in 1997 as a strategy to propel its socio-economic and political development into a competitive, winning and prosperous nation (http://www.vision2016.co.bw/tempimg/media/mediac_102.pdf). Seven key goals were identified to achieve this. They imply the need for sustainable development although this is not specifically spelt out in detail. The National Strategy Office is now spearheading a process to develop the next ‘Vision Beyond 2016’ which will look forward to 2041. A draft Vision Framework has been prepared as a basis for national consultations (Box 1). The new vision - “A nation of prosperity for all, underpinned by diversified, inclusive and sustainable economic growth by 2041” - should provide a platform for successive six-year national development plans (NDPs) to set out medium-term actions to drive Botswana towards achieving its goals.

Box 1: Draft Framework for a Long-Term Vision for Botswana Beyond 2016

A first draft framework was released for internal discussion (only) on 27 October 2014. It builds on four Diagnostic Studies commissioned by the National Strategy Office (NSO): Economy and Employment; Sustainable Environment; Governance, Safety and Security; and Social Upliftment. It also draws on the July 2014 version of the Keynote Policy Paper (KPP) for National Development Plan 11 (NDP11) and a range of existing government strategies and policies. The framework is supplemented by other relevant studies, including a Systematic Country Diagnosis of the World Bank for Botswana.

The document has five chapters:
- Chapter 1 - an introduction highlighting the objectives of the new vision and guiding principles.
UNDP is supporting the government to integrate sustainable development as a core objective of both the new vision and NDP11 and subsequent NDPs. It has been working with national experts in key sectors, the government’s Thematic Working Groups (focused on: economy and employment; social upliftment; environment; and governance, safety and security), and district/urban planners. In this work, a consistent conclusion reached by all of these actors is that, for meaningful progress to be made towards integrating sustainable development in both the vision and NDP11, and then subsequently successfully implementing required measures, sustainable development must be highly visible as a chapeau goal of both the vision and NDP11. For this reason, it is strongly argued that the overall goal of Vision Beyond 2016 must be more than the laudable “prosperity for all” as proposed in the draft vision, but should be underpinned by “sustainable development” for lasting prosperity across all generations (Figure 1). Furthermore, achieving this goal and other aspirations of the vision will require deliberative action to also invest in sound environmental management, to ensure that natural capital is safeguarded. Sustainable development requires that environmental concerns, social issues and economic growth are given equal consideration and balanced where possible; and where balance is not possible, trade-offs between them will have to be negotiated and managed.

Figure 1: Draft architecture for Vision Beyond 2016

Source: NSO presentation on Draft Vision Framework
Note: The elements in red text are suggested additions to the vision architecture from a sustainable development perspective.
1.2 Progress towards mainstreaming sustainable development and new challenges

Some progress has already been made. At the commencement of the NDP11 formulation process in 2014, the Initiating Note stated clearly that sustainable development would be its leading goal and foundation. Botswana’s commitment to sustainable development is evident in a range initiatives that the country has pursued over many years. Of particular note is the country’s selection to spearhead implementation of the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA) (see: http://www.gaboronedeclaration.com/) agreed by 10 Africa Heads of State in May 2012, and provide a Secretariat for this purpose.

Botswana has an impressive history of development planning at national and local levels. The new Vision and NDP11 will need to link effectively to the preparation of new district, urban and village development plans as well as regional and local physical/spatial development plans. The country has also followed prudent fiscal policies that have made wise use of revenues from a narrow natural resource base to develop other sectors. All of these planning instruments and policies have supported Botswana’s transition from a poor to an upper middle income country (MIC). They are also linked to the country achieving global recognition for its good governance structures, utilisation of natural capital to address poverty.

The challenge now is for Botswana to move beyond the MIC stage and, in the process, address poverty, social concerns and inequalities, environmental decline (loss of ecosystems, habitats, wildlife, land resources, etc), and create decent jobs and sustainable growth. This challenge is central to concept of sustainable development, and can best be faced by taking a national development approach that puts sustainability at the centre.

1.3 Realising the post-2015 Framework in Botswana

Whilst Botswana is charting its own future through a new vision, the international community is also in the process of shaping a new development agenda (the Post-2015 Framework) which will include the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) being replaced by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the end of 2015. Botswana is participating actively in this international process. This paper examines how the world is moving from MDGs towards the SDGs, how Botswana might align its long-term aspirations and development frameworks with the new global framework being developed for the medium- to long-term in order better to pursue a pathway towards sustainable development, and ‘domesticate the SDGs in an appropriate and meaningful way to support development. This will make it easier to implement and report on global requirements at the same time that the country is implementing and reporting on its own development agenda, i.e. it will avoid the duplication of efforts that often arise from parallel systems established to address local and international requirements. It will also put Botswana at the forefront of the emerging post-2015 development agenda so that, by the time the post-2015 framework is in place, Botswana will be well placed to move forward quickly and effectively. Thus, as the Vision Beyond 2016 and NDP11 processes progress, sustainable development issues and the post-2015 framework will be brought clearly to the attention of a wider range of stakeholders in Botswana.

But the starting point is to establish the extent to which there is convergence between the proposed SDGs and Botswana’s own development objectives as set out in the draft Vision Beyond 2016 Framework, and to identify which SDGs are relevant to Botswana’s development context.
2 What are the sustainable development goals (SDGs)?

The process of developing a post 2015 development agenda – to be launched at the UN post-2015 Summit in September 2015 - is UN Member State-led with broad participation from Major Groups and other civil society stakeholders. There have been numerous inputs to the agenda, notably a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) proposed by an Open Working Group of the General Assembly, the report of an inter-governmental committee of experts on sustainable development financing, GA dialogues on technology facilitation and many others.

The development of SDGs was agreed as one of the main outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012. Rio+20 did not elaborate specific goals but stated that the SDGs should be limited in number, aspirational and easy to communicate. The goals should address in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015. The 30-member, constituency-based Open Working Group (OWG) of the General Assembly was established in January 2013 (most of the seats in the OWG are shared by several countries), tasked with preparing a proposal on the SDGs. The OWG is co-chaired by the UN Permanent Representatives of Hungary and Kenya (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/owg.html). The Rio+20 outcome document, The Future We Want, gave the mandate that the SDGs should be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.

After 17 months of debate among representatives of 70 countries, the OWG include a comprehensive and potentially transformative set of 17 goals (see Table 2) and 169 targets (see Appendix 2) proposals (Open Working Group 2014). When compared against the MDGs' eight goals and 21 targets, the proposed SDGs are not particularly consistent with the mandate that goals be “limited in number” and “easy to communicate”. The goals and targets will be further elaborated through indicators focused on measurable outcomes.

The UN states that the goals and targets are “action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect national policies and priorities. They build on the foundation laid by the MDGs, seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs, and respond to new challenges. These goals constitute an integrated, indivisible set of global priorities for sustainable development. Targets are defined as aspirational global targets, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. The goals and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their inter-linkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions” (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html).

In addition to tackling core dimensions of poverty eradication, other critical areas of concern such as inequality, climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable cities are included. And other important areas receive strengthened attention—such as targets on ecosystems and natural resources, and on transparent institutions and access to information—that go well beyond the MDGs.

2.1 Promoting domestication of the SDGs

2.1.1 Global efforts towards localization

During May-June 2014, The Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLFG) moderated a global on-line consultation on the localisation of the proposed SDGs, on behalf of UN-Habitat, UNDP, and the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments. The aim was to stimulate inclusive
dialogues on the means of achieving the post-2015 development agenda, particularly the SDGs, at
the local level. Input was received from local, national, regional and global stakeholders with interests
in local development. The focus was on three main questions:

- How the MDGs have been taken into account in local consultations, planning and service
delivery?
- What have been the key challenges that would affect local government playing a full role in
implementing the SDGs and how could they be overcome to successfully localise the SDGs?
- How can coordination between local, provincial/state and national government be improved
to ensure successful implementation of the SDGs post 2015?

National discussions were also organised in 13 countries including Botswana. The outcomes fed into a
UN-organised High-Level Dialogue in Turin on 14-15 October 2014, which endorsed four key
messages:

- Local and regional governments are essential for promoting inclusive sustainable development
within their territories and, therefore, are necessary partners in the implementation of the Post-
2015 Agenda.
- Effective local governance can ensure the inclusion of a diversity of local stakeholders, thereby
creating broad-based ownership, commitment and accountability.
- An integrated multi-level and multi-stakeholder approach is needed to promote transformative
agendas at the local level.
- Strong national commitment to provide adequate legal frameworks and institutional and financial
capacity to local and regional governments is required.

These messages and outcomes of the dialogues were fed into the UN Secretary-General’s Synthesis
Report. In June 2015, the Commonwealth Local Government Forum will hold its 20th anniversary bi-
annual conference in Botswana (attracting some hundreds of participants) in partnership with the
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the Botswana Association of Local
Authorities (BALA). The conference will focus on the challenges for local government in helping to
deliver the SDGs goals and targets and vision. This event will provide a platform and opportunity for
Botswana to address these challenges and share perspectives with other countries.

2.1.2. Botswana’s efforts towards domestication

On 2-3 September 2014, Botswana’s Ministry of Finance and Development Planning facilitated a
national stakeholder consultation conference on “Botswana’s Position on Priorities for the Post 2015
Development Agenda”. The conference sought to determine key priorities for Botswana’s position on
the Post 2015 development agenda by involving key stakeholders that included government
ministries, local authorities, the private sector, parastatals, civil society development partners and
various experts from different sectors of the priority areas.

The conference was held as part of the localizing the Post-2015 Agenda, with the following objectives
for local level players (local level authorities, communities, civil society, businesses, media, schools,
etc):

- Understanding what the priorities of local communities are;
- Sensitising local stakeholders on the agenda;
- Defining the core areas of focus for particular localities and integrating them into local
development processes.

Participants identified key priorities for each of the five Transformative Shifts that frame the Post-
2015 Agenda (Appendix 1). On Shift 2 - to “Put Sustainable Development at the Core” - the
conference broadly recommended that nations (including Botswana) must adopt an eco-centric
approach to sustainable development where society, the economy and the environment are equally integrated or balanced in development. The specific priorities identified for achieving this shift are:

- Adoption of resource accounting principles such as the Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Eco-Systems (WAVES). This will allow the proper assessment of consumption of natural resources and help improve the state of the environment.
- Exploring green energies to reduce carbon emissions per capita.
- Improving the public transport system through the use of public-private partnerships (PPPs). Public transport in itself provides an opportunity for cutting carbon emissions by reducing the number of private cars on the roads. In the same vein, it is acknowledged that it is important to involve the private sector in the development of sustainable public transport.
- Adoption of sustainable design practices. Botswana should adopt a policy for the design of facilities that promotes, for example, using green energy.
- Compact settlement planning.
- Avoid separation of activities which encourage energy-intensive movement patterns.
- Land use planning needs to be improved. The country has to start thinking about how land allocation and use can be planned such that the utmost value is derived from available land. An example is a case where fertile horticultural land is allocated for animal production thereby negatively affecting food security.
- Control and management of waste disposal. Specifically, Botswana has to work on mechanisms to regulate the disposal of hazardous waste and dangerous goods.
- Developing strategies to manage aquatic resources sustainably (inland water resources found in Botswana). Examples are the Okavango Delta, dams and rivers.
- Diversification of the economy must strive towards sustainable development (i.e. avoid over-exploitation of any natural resource (diamonds, tourism, beef, etc)).

2.2 Tabling the SDGs for discussion

In December 2014, the UN Secretary General launched a synthesis report to help set the stage for intergovernmental negotiations on a new post-2015 development agenda to succeed the MDGs (“The Road to Dignity by 2030”, UNGA 2014). It endorses the 17 goals and 169 targets, and emphasises six ‘essential elements’ for delivering the SDGs: dignity, people, prosperity, our planet, justice and partnerships. However, the relationship between the elements and the proposed goals is not clear.

3 Some reactions to the sustainable development goals

The process of developing the SDGs has engaged the OWG, UN bodies, national and local governments, private sector, and civil society around the world. Some stakeholders have come together to ‘manage’ their inputs. For example, the Independent Research Forum (IRF2015) was established as a collaboration of research institutes from across the globe¹ to provide an independent source of critical thinking, integrated analysis and awareness-raising on the SDGs and the post-2015 development agenda. It has arranged a number of meetings and produced publications and blogs (some reflected below), and its website is a window on global thinking and responses to the emerging SDGs (see: http://www.irf2015.org).

As Tom Bigg notes (http://www.iied.org/facing-awkward-realities-post-2015-agenda), “the proposed set of SDGs has the potential to provide a 21st century update to the foundations for international

---
¹ Caribbean Natural Resources Institute; Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa; Development Alternatives, India; Institute for Global Environmental Strategies; International Institute for Environment and Development; Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa; Overseas Development Institute, UK; Latin American Center for Rural Development; Stockholm Environment Institute; World Resources Institute;
collaboration and a means for citizens to hold powerful actors to account for their actions. This, it is recognised, will require finance, access to technology, access to information, monitoring and evaluation”.

Whilst the SDGs have a focus that is expanded beyond the MDGs, Hazlewood and Suter (2014) argue, that there is still “considerable room for improvement starting with the need to make the goals and targets more explicitly universal in scope”. This is fundamental to ensuring a globally-shared and transformative agenda. The lack of quantified targets throughout the proposal makes the level of ambition unclear. Targets need to be specific and measurable to spur action and to evaluate progress. While one strength of the MDGs was that they helped development actors prioritize and better coordinate their efforts, the sheer size of this agenda almost guarantees diluting focus. Hazelwood and Suter (2014) also argue that “the OWG’s goals and targets could well be consolidated without sacrificing issues on which consensus has been built. And the framework could much more effectively to address the inter-linkages between goals. For instance, there are targets for water that also contribute to food security and could be considered part of achieving both goals”.

It is recognized that the SDGs are about changing business-as-usual, about transformation. The SDGs call for integration of the three elements of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental; and for strategies that reflect the interconnections (ie competing demands, trade-offs and win-win opportunities) between different sectors. But achieving the latter is still likely to be a challenge. For example, Andersson and Trimmer (2014) illustrate the challenge for sanitation (Box 2).

### Box 2: The SDGs and transforming sanitation

“Considering water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in isolation from other aspects of development and resource management is increasingly untenable. For example, the 90% of wastewater currently released untreated poses serious risks to both health and ecosystems that support human life. Furthermore, some of the areas where sanitation needs will be greatest in the coming 15 years are already suffering water shortages and facing rapid population growth, so the impetus of the draft SDGs towards integrated development planning for water use, reuse and recycling between sectors and to protect ecosystems (in Goals 6, 12 and 15, for example) is particularly welcome. A range of “sustainable sanitation” systems are available that minimize water inputs and enable its safe, efficient recycling.

Likewise, the different waste streams coming from a household have a significant energy content. For example, a kilo of kitchen waste can produce about 100-200 litres of biogas, while a kilo of human faeces can produce another 60 litres. For an average family of four in sub-Saharan Africa, these combined waste streams could produce “affordable, modern, reliable and sustainable” energy (Goal 7) equal to 25 km of car travel every week.

And there is another set of interconnections with huge - if hard-to-palate - potential benefits, between sanitation, agriculture and food security. Our family of four excretes in a year as much of the essential agricultural nutrients nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium as can be found in 50 kg of synthetic chemical fertilizer (costing around US$ 85). Most of this is found in the urine which, with a little storage, becomes a safe, fertilizer that can boost crop yields at little or no cost (or at larger scales be marketed profitably). This is already a major boon for poor rural communities, cutting costs for those who could afford to buy chemical fertilizer and boosting productivity by as much as five times for those who couldn’t. Faeces take longer to render safe and usable, but is still valuable organic matter that can eventually improve soil condition. Put simply, human excreta are a valuable resource that we should not go on wasting.

But there are many challenges to achieving change. To shift to sustainable sanitation provision, countries will need to integrate sanitation into sustainable development planning, institutions and policies in a way that helps maximize the benefits and minimize trade-offs. We also need to keep developing innovative ways to work with communities that not only motivate people to abandon open defecation, but also to reuse sanitation wastewater and ‘humanure’. 
One thing that could help is for the final SDGs to go even further than the latest proposal in supporting sustainable sanitation. For example, they now call for sanitation to be ‘available’ to all; why not ‘sustained use’? This would help avoid one common problem of sanitation programmes under the MDGs: building toilets that after a while no-one uses (at least not as toilets). The SDGs could also more clearly call for nutrient reuse and recycling (the current text is ambiguous) in the context of sanitation – making the interlinkages between sanitation, sustainable production and food security even clearer. Even if the language on sanitation does not change, indicators developed to measures countries’ progress on the SDGs will also make a big difference.

But as with the MDGs, what’s most important in the end is implementation. This time around, we must confront the sanitation challenge openly, and recognize its central place in sustainable development”.

Source: Andersson and Trimmer (2014).

Some people have argued that the SDG process has been too ‘top-down’ (run from New York), and is therefore not likely to have significant influence on decisions taken at national level by leaders and in key sectors. They suggest that a better approach would have been to enable the SDGs to be guided by and built on the real and concrete policy processes happening in developing countries (Berdegué 2014).

Reaction to the UN Secretary General’s synthesis report has been generally favourable. It did not, as some member states feared, specifically recommend to reduce the number of targets, but it did call for a “technical review” by relevant actors within the UN system to improve target specificity and set target values where needed, and to ensure “full consistency with current political commitments and existing obligations under the law”. Currently, most targets either lack a deadline, are not quantified, or both. Van der Heijden et al. (2014) argue that such technical tightening of the targets is essential to drive action and enable accountability, and observe that the report could have included “more clearly and forcefully articulated priorities, particularly around domestic resources, financial regulations and innovative ways to raise additional resources, including private finance”. On the positive side, they applaud the report’s call to incorporate environmental and social dimensions into traditional economic measures of progress. Despite broad agreement that GDP alone is an insufficient indicator of sustainable development, there has been little progress in introducing broader measures. The report calls for development of alternative measures of progress to replace GDP, and mandatory environmental, social and governance reporting by corporations.

4 What the SDGs mean for Botswana

As implied above, the SDGs have the potential to provide a powerful yardstick for charting and measuring progress towards sustainable development. In an address to a stocktaking session of the inter-governmental negotiations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (19-21 January 2015), the Ambassador of Botswana to the UN underscored Botswana’s commitment to sustainable, stating that “We share the view that the pursuit of economic and social development should at the same time strike a balance between conservation of biodiversity and regeneration of ecosystems” (GOB 2015).

The SDGs will have to be drafted in a way that allows for interpretation in nationally relevant ways. Botswana will need to use the SDGs as a point of reference to set its own national targets. To a significant extent, the drafting of the Framework for a Long Term Vision for Botswana (NSO 2014) has already been able to benefit from Botswana’s engagement in the international dialogue on the SDGs and makes reference to aligned and being integrated with the goals and targets (para 35): and in that connection:

“We endeavour to end poverty, hunger and reduce inequality within and among nations; ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages; ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and
4.1 Comparing the SDGs and Botswana’s draft Vision Framework

The linkage between the SDGs and Botswana’s draft Vision Framework is discussed at three levels in this paper:

- The Vision framing and objective level
- Key elements and principles
- Specific SDGs

The paper examines how the elements of the global framework are reflected in the national Vision framework, with the objective of stimulating thinking and discussions within Botswana about how the two can be aligned.

4.1.1. Vision level comparison

The SDGs are formulated against a background of the five transformative shifts proposed in the report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (UN 2013) (see Appendix 1). A key consideration at this level is how Botswana’s Vision objectives reflect these transformative shifts. Table 1 compares these shifts with the main objectives of Botswana’s Vision beyond 2016 Framework.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transformative Shift</th>
<th>Vision beyond 2016 Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leave No One Behind</td>
<td>Prosperity for all: No citizen will be living under extreme poverty, and inequality is reduced (para 38, 39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put sustainable development at the core</td>
<td>The thrust of Botswana’s future strategy is to pursue a sustainable and resilient development pathway that balances social, economic and environmental objectives, built on a foundation of good governance (para 46). Optimized balance between income generation and maintenance of natural endowments, with food security, water security, energy security and environmental sustainability (para 42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth</td>
<td>Export-led economic growth…that will be more inclusive to create sufficient jobs (para 41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build peace and effective, open and accountable public institutions</td>
<td>Excellence in governing public affairs through effectiveness and efficiency of public sector (para 43). Deepening democracy and strengthening governance institutions (para 26).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forge a new global partnership</td>
<td>Recognises global dynamics and backdrop of Post-2015 Development Agenda, including 5 transformative shifts (paras 36, 37).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.2 Comparison of key elements and principles, and specific goals

The elements of the SDGs and Botswana draft Vision Beyond 2106 are shown in Table 2. A comparative analysis of the SDGs and the goals and objectives of the draft vision and proposed strategies for its implementation show that there is already good complementarity (Table 3).

Table 2: Key elements and principles of the SDGs and Botswana's Framework for Vision Beyond 2016 compared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>SDGs</th>
<th>Vision Beyond 2016 Framework (draft 27 October 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open Working Group, international inputs (UN bodies, governments, civil society). To be approved at a UN Summit in September 2015</td>
<td>Revised Draft Framework to be approved by Cabinet</td>
<td>National consultations to follow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horizon</th>
<th>SDGs</th>
<th>Vision Beyond 2016 Framework (draft 27 October 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some targets to be achieved mainly by 2020-2030, but many have no date</td>
<td>Focus to 2041</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals &amp; objectives</th>
<th>SDGs</th>
<th>Vision Beyond 2016 Framework (draft 27 October 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 goals (see Table 2)</td>
<td>5 priority issues:</td>
<td>Eradicating extreme poverty and reducing inequality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informed by 4 broader objectives for national development:</td>
<td>Sustained development</td>
<td>Rapid economic growth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators &amp; targets</th>
<th>SDGs</th>
<th>Vision Beyond 2016 Framework (draft 27 October 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>169 targets (see Appendix 2)</td>
<td>National monitoring system with 3 levels of performance indicators:</td>
<td>19 Final Outcome Indicators - reflecting the ultimate development outcomes to be achieved by 2030.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principles</th>
<th>SDGs</th>
<th>Vision Beyond 2016 Framework (draft 27 October 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rio+20 outcome document stated SDGs must:</td>
<td>Vision principles:</td>
<td>Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be based on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully respect all the Rio Principles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be consistent with international law.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build upon commitments already made.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribute to the full implementation of the outcomes of all major summits in the economic, social and environmental fields.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development, being guided by the outcome document.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address and incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and their inter-linkages.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be coherent with and integrated into the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not divert focus or effort from the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include active involvement of all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in the process.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SDGs must also be:**
- Action-oriented
- Concise
- Easy to communicate
- Limited in number
- Aspirational
- Global in nature
- Universally applicable to all countries

| Botho (mutual respect, responsibility and accountability). |
| Long-term Vision will also:
- Present shared aspirations and dreams for the future
- The compass for ensuring country remains on track in a changing world
- Scale for weighing competing alternatives
- Yardstick for measuring achievements
- Action agenda for all |
Table 3: How the Sustainable Development Goals and Botswana’s draft Vision Beyond 2016 align

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Sustainable Development Goals</th>
<th>Vision Beyond 2016 (draft) (NSO 2014): Areas of potential alignment with SDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>GOALS &amp; STRATEGIES</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere | • Prosperity for all  
• Aim to eradicate extreme poverty (paras 39, 50, 51, 53, Table 1 – indicator 1)  
• Aim to reduce income inequality and eradicate child poverty (paras 51, 55), tackle shelter poverty (para 56)  
• Refocus of social protection system (para 53) and implement poverty-focused social upliftment programmes (para 57) |
| 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | • No reference to hunger  
• Aim to maintain food security (Table 1-indicator 13) and nutritional status (para 55)  
• Review the school feeding programme menu to improve its nutritional content (part of social upliftment programme) (para 57)  
• Agricultural focus is on productivity (para 75).  
• Aim to upgrade cattle-based agriculture (para 68) [not sustainable given this has a high water requirement]. But Para 81 notes that “The expansion of the agriculture sector should be limited to the extent justified by the minimum requirement of food security as well as commercial viability of exports with the cost of water fully accounted for “ and “In addition, the development of the cattle cluster will have to be in balance with the tourism sector, which requires actions to preserve wildlife resources”.  
• Para 97 recognises need for greater reuse and recycling of water in agriculture (and mining) sectors |
| 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages | • Improving health & education (paras 40, 46, Table 1 – indicator 2).  
• Build healthier labour force (para 46)  
• Improve health services (paras 51, 58)  
• Benchmarking health outcomes of disadvantaged groups (para 54)  
• Improving health and nutritional status (para 55)  
• Stopped spread of HIV/AIDS (para 61, Table 1 – indicator 6 )  
• Address shortage and distribution of health professionals & coordination of health planning (para 59)  
• Improved health financing (para 60) |
| 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | • Drastically improve education outcomes (para 46)  
• Become a nation of excellence in quality of education of mathematics and science (Table 1 – indicator 7)  
• Develop a highly skilled workforce (Table 1 – indicator 8)  
• Improve education services (para 51)  
• Benchmark education outcomes of disadvantaged groups (para 54)  
• Increase government involvement in offering of pre-primary education, especially in remote areas (para 57)  
• Improved access to education and ensure equal access and completion of each level of education and training (para 62)  
• Transform the education sector, starting from primary to tertiary schools (para 63)  
• Improve enrolment in education and access, quality and relevance at all levels of education (para 65)  
• Focus on lifelong learning (para 65) |
|---|---|
| 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | • No citizen of the future Botswana will be disadvantaged as a result of gender, age, religion or creed, colour, national or ethnic origin, location, language or political opinions (Table 1 – indicator 19)  
• Offer more opportunities to women as they are the most poor (Ipelegeng programme) (para 57)  
• Implement youth empowerment scheme (para 57)  
• Ensure equitable access by women to ecosystem services (para 110) |
| 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | • Access to basic services (sanitation, electricity, health, etc) (Para 56)  
• Aim to achieve water security (para 42) by ensuring a sound ratio between water abstraction and resources; with a strategic shift towards water demand  
• Ensure efficient, equitable and sustainable water resources development and management … and all people and the environment have access to sufficient water of adequate quality (Table 1 – indicator 14)  
• Raise the water productivity of agriculture (para 48) with the cost of water fully accounted for (para 81)  
• Ensure environmental sustainability in terms of water security (para 93)  
• Shift to water resources stewardship and water demand management (para 94) – with agriculture a top priority (para 95)  
• Increase in efficiency of water allocation and strict application of water allocation efficiency guidelines to all other users (para 96)  
• Multi dimensional poverty index to include water and sanitation (Table 1 – indicator 2)  
• IWRM incorporated in strategies & policies for econ growth, trade & investment; + EIA of projects & strategies (para 96) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Sectorial water resources management assessment (para 96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Continued investing in irrigation schemes that utilize treated wastewater (para 97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Encourage roof top water harvesting (para 97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strengthen management of shared water resources (para 97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adopt catchment area management approach (para 97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reduce water distribution losses (para 97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Aim to secure energy security by 2041 (para 42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Demand for energy in social and economic development fully met by reliable, affordable and adequate domestic energy supply that is environmentally sustainable with significantly increased contribution of solar energy (Table 1 – indicator 15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Potential of energy export fully realized in an environmentally sustainable manner (Table 1 – indicator 15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Energy security in an environmentally sustainable manner through reducing the share of coal-fired power generation, and use of fuel-wood, in Botswana’s energy mix (paras 48, 93, 99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Continue investment in appropriate supply options (para 98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Substantially increase solar supply (clean energy) (para 99, 100, 101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Implement Renewable Energy Rural Electrification programme with UNDP/GEF (para 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Promote improved/efficient cooking stoves and solar lanterns (para 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strategic environmental assessments to inform decisions on coal mining (para 106)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rapid economic growth is a broad national development objective (para 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diversified export-led Economic growth and employment (paras 24, 41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diversified, inclusive and sustainable economic growth by 2041 (para 38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Alternative sources of economic growth to be developed in NDP11 and beyond (para 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Productivity growth to achieve faster and more inclusive growth (para 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Inclusive economic growth to create sufficient jobs (para 41, Table 1 – indicator 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Per capita income in par with high income countries (Table 1 – indicator 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Economic growth driven mainly by clusters, including diamond, cattle, tourism and non-diamond mining, as well as other tradable services (para 46),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Transit to green economy to enable economic growth and investment while increasing environmental quality and social inclusiveness (para 35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Expand employment opportunities (para 51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Continue investing diamond revenues into infrastructure – and improve its quality (paras 68, 78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Improve Botswana’s transportation and communication infrastructure (para 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Upgrade the physical infrastructure and connectivity of the country to support the cluster-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries | Building a country free of extreme poverty and inequality is a national principle (para 13)  
Eradicate extreme poverty and reduce inequality (paras 22, 39, 50, 51, Table 1 – indicator 3)  
Reduce income and non-income inequality (para 54)  
Expand employment opportunities (via econ diversification) (para 24); strengthen human development of poor (para 51),  
Redistribution through social protection programmes (para 52 and 53)  
Ipelegeng public works programme focused on poor adults (para 57) |
| 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | Not specifically addressed, but the Vision has a thematic focus on governance, safety and security (paras 66-75) |
| 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns | Incentives/subsidies across all sectors to be revised, designed/introduced to improve support for sustainable consumption/production & promote biodiversity conservation (para 107) |
13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

- By 2041, Botswana will have secured a level of GHG emissions consistent with international obligations (Table 1 - indicator 16).
- The anthropogenic pressures on wetlands, woodlands and savannas will be minimized, so that the impacts of climate change and other external perturbations on their ecological integrity and functioning can be managed (para 108).
- Ecosystem integrity in all Botswana’s eco-regions will be conserved through the adoption of ecosystem-level management approaches built around key ecological processes, so that they contribute to climate change mitigation and to combating desertification (para 110).

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

- Not directly relevant in Botswana.

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

- Ecosystems, species and genetic diversity will be valued, protected and used sustainably and equitably (Table 1 – indicator 17).
- Stay within the constraints of environmental sustainability (paras 25, 42, 48).
- Biodiversity mainstreamed and managed across all sectors, sustainable use, protection and management of species and ecosystems, equitable access to biodiversity access, participatory approaches to biodiversity planning and management (paras 107 – 111).

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

- Modernisation of government (paras 112-117)
  - Implement credible government-wide M&E system (para113).
  - Move to performance-based budgeting, & more efficient public investment management, more transparent & competitive public procurement (para113).
  - Overhaul public service (role, size, composition, pay) (para 113).
  - Strengthen government accountability – strengthen roles of Parliament, Judiciary & oversight institutions (para 113).
  - Review legislation aimed at curbing corruption (NDP11) (para 114).
  - Develop National Security Strategy (NDP11) (para 115).
  - Modernisation of law enforcement sector through capacity building etc (para 116).
  - Exploiting technological advancements to improve efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery processes (para 116).
  - Foreign policies aimed at international relations in support of national strategy (para 117).
  - Policy synergies to be captured (para 117).
  - Amongst other things, harnessing improvements in cross-border clusters, working to improve domestic political and economic barriers to reform and expanding market access for neighbouring countries (para 117).

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

[Note: Mainly international and developed country responsibilities – see]

Some actions are being taken or are proposed by Botswana, eg:
- Thrust to boost exports (paras 68, Table 1 – indicator 11), eg energy (Table 1 – indicator 15, para 103), beef (para 80), coal (para 104), plus existing exports of diamonds.
| **Appendix 2** | **Support vibrant private sector** (paras 41, 84-86)  
| | o Get public policies right and improve business environment (para 24, 86)  
| | o Promote competitive and cost-effective access to finance of micro, small and medium enterprises (para 85)  
| | o Reduce excessive dependence of private sector on government spending (para 85)  
| | o Improve the regulatory environment (para 82)  
| **No direct correspondence** | **Public and private investment** (para 85-92)  
| | o Public investment in human capital, including education, vocational and technical training, and broader national human resources management, with a special focus on improvement of quality and outcomes  
| | o Upgrade physical infrastructure and connectivity to fill constraining gaps  
| | o Integrated Infrastructure Development Master Plan  
| | o Public investment mainly as a catalyst  
| | o Financial sector focus on micro, small & medium-sized enterprises, & farmers, poor & disadvantaged  
| | o Make Botswana attractive to FDI  

*Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.*
4.2 How should Botswana respond to the SDGs?

4.2.1 Some basic test questions

As a first step in considering the appropriateness/utility of the SDGs in setting a new Vision and Developing NDP11 and district/urban plans, it will be helpful to ask some basic ‘test’ questions of the SDGs, eg:

- Are they adaptable to very diverse contexts across Botswana?
- Do they accord with the priorities set by Botswana?
- Do they help frame choices and trade-offs and increase attention to sustainability and equity?
- Do they clarify information needs for National-local planning and sustainable development in Botswana?
- Do they provide a framework for strengthening national and local capacity and accountability?
- Do they represent priorities for which Botswana may need international/donor support and areas where international, regional or bilateral collaboration is needed
- Do they cover externalities which need to be addressed (eg impacts of richer countries, trade and investment regimes, shared natural resources such as water, etc.).

4.2.2 Further review of themes and sectors

Despite there being reasonable complementarity between the proposed SDGs and the draft Vision, as already evident in Table 2, more analysis and reflection is needed through a review of themes and sectors to ensure that the Vision and NDP11 respond and commit to implementing the SDGs in a manner suited the Botswana’s context and circumstances (ie so that they are domesticated and built on appropriately) as fully as possible. This will require, inter alia, identifying where there are gaps in what Botswana could and should aspire and commit to.

The draft Vision framework document is compartmentalized into four themes: Economy and Employment; Sustainable Environment; Governance, Safety and Security; and Social Upliftment. But many of the SDGs correspond to sectoral concerns, eg food security, health, education, energy, water and sanitation, infrastructure, etc. Sectors will need to determine how they understand and should interpret and respond to the SDGs, particularly in developing policies, plans and projects to implement the Vision through NDP11 and subsequent NDPs. And they will need to identify appropriate indicators that relate to the key drivers that influence change in their sectors.

4.2.3 Developing targets and indicators for key development drivers

All sectors will need to act together in an integrated and harmonized way to ensure progress towards The Vision Beyond 2016 and to implement NDP11 and subsequent NDPs successfully and effectively. In doing so, it will also be necessary to ensure that national development goals and associated targets and indicators are developed that respond to the key drivers associated with each sector. In a recent suite of workshops hosted by the Ministry of Environment Wildlife and Tourism and UNDP, panels of national experts identified the critical drivers or factors that will shape the process of change and influence the performance of the sectors that have been prioritised as key for the realization of the new vision: mining, agriculture, tourism, energy and beef, with infrastructure as a cross-cutting theme (Box 3). Some drivers may be considered as ‘super drivers’ because they cut across all sectors, eg climate change and policy-setting.
Box 3: Key development drivers for priority sectors

Agriculture sector (with a specific focus on livestock/beef): the top three drivers are: the condition or quality of key natural resources (water, land and grazing), access to finance (equitably across all types and sizes of agricultural players) and markets (local and international), including marketing efforts.

Tourism sector (and associated clusters): it is likely to be driven by the sector policy direction, the integrity of the tourism product and sites as well as by health and safety issues, while equity considerations need to be addressed if the sector is to benefit wider society.

Water sector: its status and performance will be driven mainly by economic developments in the mining, agriculture and power generation sectors, climate change and the policy environment, including political considerations and priorities, and awareness of the value of water.

Mining sector: in the medium- and long-term, it will be influenced by demand for iron and coal (especially in China and India), the requirements of the global climate change agreements, Botswana’s desire for diversification and the continued existence of social and political stability.

Energy sector: the adoption of the draft energy policy (and its provisions) will largely shape this sector, while climate change and the pace and direction of economic development in Botswana are also likely to be important drivers. Water, skills and technology are also viewed by experts as important considerations for the energy sector.

For energy, Yoshida and Zusman (2014) suggest that targets should focus on four key challenges: energy access; energy efficiency; share of renewable energy; and reduction in energy consumption – and suggest a number of issues that will need to be considered (Box 4). Setting such national targets will be useful to Botswana, and other countries, for informing national development plans as well as reducing the country’s vulnerability to climate change.

Box 4: Setting national energy targets

Different countries confront different challenges; development levels, resource wealth and many other factors influence priorities placed on energy. National energy targets and action plans aligned with the global goals are needed for each country. Successful energy policies such as the feed in tariff (FIT) and removal of fossil fuel subsidies need to be adopted as enabling targets for the energy SDG. It will be necessary to identify how to mobilise sufficient investment in renewable energy so as to reverse the heavy bias towards fossil fuel and nuclear energy. Limiting the global temperature rise (since the pre-industrial era) to 2 degrees Celsius will require rapid boosts in renewable energy share and energy efficiency, as well as reduced energy consumption—especially in wealthy countries. Targets reflecting the need for lifestyle changes to curb wasteful consumption should be included in national follow-up processes.


In developing a suite of indicators, these should be driven by Vision objectives, but it will be vital to ensure that these are appropriate to Botswana’s circumstances and particularly to ensure that required data is available or can readily be gathered. Training is likely to be needed in relation to tracking some
indicators.

Some indicators will need to be quantitative. But where possible, it will be helpful and facilitate transparency if indicators are selected that can be easily understood and even perceived or tracked by society as a whole, i.e., indicators that are ‘barometric’ and show if things are moving in the desired direction, are improving or deteriorating.

In relation to this, some SDGs are cross-cutting (e.g., ending poverty, securing gender equality, combating climate change) and it is critical that sectors work together in an interactive and harmonised way to determine how such issues will be addressed by sectors individually and in an integrated way.

4.2.4 Influencing the budget

There is a view in many SADC countries that the primary use of SDGs should be to inform country budgets. In other words, more resources should be allocated to SDGs that are not showing good progress. It is also argued that the SDGs will help to balance the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development in policy-making, shape and review policies, address key pressures that lead to unsustainable development, and guide development cooperation (UN/AU/ADB 2013).

4.2.5 Capacity-building

There will be a need to continuously review and build local capacity in Botswana in data collection and analysis. The continuous development and refinement of indicators, their effective use and indeed, the effective integration of all dimensions of sustainable development, depend on the commitment and capacity of people on the ground. The involvement of experts, policy-makers, civil society groups and beneficiaries will help achieve national ownership of indicators, an indispensible condition for their institutionalization and instilling collective responsibility for monitoring progress toward sustainable development. It will be crucial to strengthen and develop the capacity of Botswana’s national statistical systems and their lead institutional office and also to broaden the scope to include those involved in policy-making, programme planning and monitoring and evaluation of human resources, institutions, policy and legislation. A regional monitoring and evaluation capacity-building programme will be needed as well, with the participation of regional institutions such as SADC. The programme could then be streamlined into national plans.

Botswana should work to support revision of the AU-NEPAD Capacity Development Strategic Framework to enhance the building of capacity for implementing sustainable development commitments. The new strategy should include clear and measurable indicators to monitor and evaluate interventions that address the region’s progress on capacity development.

In parallel, Botswana should elaborate a national capacity development strategy that takes a broad perspective, embodying all aspects of capacity development, including human resource development, organizational development and institutional development. There is a clear need to reform educational curricula to provide for the development of knowledge and skills for sustainable development at all levels. It will be important to promote coordination and synergies among the various capacity development initiatives in Botswana and also in international agreements in the economic, social and environmental spheres.
4.2.6 Defining roles and responsibilities

All stakeholders groups (across government – national to local, the private sector and civil society) will need to identify their roles and responsibilities in pursuing the SDGs as part of achieving Botswana’s vision and implementing NDP11, and make appropriated commitments to internalise these in the plans, investment strategies and activities. The process of domesticating/localising the SDGs will need to be open and participatory – with sufficient time and space allowed for the process to engage stakeholders effectively and to build capacity where necessary. In many African countries, there has been criticism that a major reason for the failure of MDGs has been the exclusion of the public in matters relating to them.

4.2.7 International commitments

Botswana has already entered into a range of international commitments under existing international conventions, regional agreements and protocols, etc. It will be important to review these in relation to new goals and targets set in the Vision and NDP11 to identify synergies (and how these can be maximised) and antagonisms (and how these can be eliminated or mitigated).

4.2.8 A role for expert input

Expert panels could be established for the main sectors to reflect on the above issues and advise the NSO, Ministry of Finance and sector ministries/agencies. The panels should reflect key stakeholder groups (government – national to local, private sector, civil society, academia, etc). Such panels should also interface with TWGs in this work. It should not be a protracted process if it to be helpful and feed usefully into developing the Vision and NDP11. Rather, a series of facilitated one-day brainstorming focus sessions could be organized for each sector. Strong and effective coordination will be required, particularly to synthesis the outcomes and to manage how cross-cut issues are addressed. For transparency, the outcomes would be ‘open’ (available to all).

4.2.9 Avoiding compartmentalism and pursuing integration

Whilst a sectoral approach is necessary, this needs to be balanced by creating an enabling environment for integrating or ‘mainstreaming’ action on the SDGs across sectors, policy domains and institutions. It will be important to avoid the narrowly sectoral approach which characterised the MDGs in which, for example, health ministries alone were responsible for health-related targets, environmental ministries for environment targets and so forth. Such a narrow strategy can only serve to impeded progress to sustainable development. Thus, as well as considering SDG domestication on a sectoral basis, it will also be important to ensure that the actions are taken to ensure that the SDGs are integrated across many policy arenas, sectors and social actors, albeit that this is a difficult challenge. As Bigg notes (2014), this requires ‘action learning’ so as provide the possibility of reducing the divides between different sectors of society, by bring government, private sector, civil society and community representatives together to develop common strategies with agreed roles for all.

Achieving the SDGs will require transformation across economic, social and environmental systems (Gilbert and Jenkins 2014). For Botswana, like other countries in Africa, to successfully incorporate the SDGs within its domestic policy and planning framework, and drive forwards towards sustainable development, it will need to ensure transformative action across all three key dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental:
- **Economic**: Inclusive and sustainable economic growth is the key driver of poverty reduction. There is a need for: policy innovation and good governance to create the right enabling environment and product; service and business model innovation to meet the needs of all citizens in ways that preserve natural resources for future generations.

- **Social**: Botswana’s young and growing population needs to be healthy, educated and equipped with the right skills. Concerted action is required to transform education, health and food systems and other essential infrastructure, including water and sanitation, and to ensure equality of opportunity for women and other marginalised groups.

- **Environmental**: By the same token, for Botswana’s natural capital to remain abundant and productive, effective governance mechanisms for the management of natural resources and ecosystems will need to be strengthened and action taken to tackle shared risks including water scarcity, environmental degradation and climate change.

4.2.10 Consider African regional recommendations

In addressing how best to internalise the SDGs, Botswana should take note of the following conclusions of an Africa Regional Implementation Meeting to consider Post-Rio+20 follow-up processes (UNECA/AUC/AfDB, 2013):

i. Consider undertaking a comprehensive assessment of its sustainable development financing requirements,

ii. Continue to work with other African countries to urge developed countries to make technology transfer a binding commitment for implementing the SDGs (eg through a technology facilitation mechanism that would promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean technologies), in order for Botswana to realise its own commitments and priorities

iii. Develop and implement a comprehensive national capacity development strategy as a matter of priority to further the implementation of its sustainable development agenda; and strengthen partnerships with non-traditional actors and the private sector, both within and outside the continent, to leverage resources and capacities for sustainable development

iv. Work to identify and specify mechanisms for accessing and activating the financing and technical support available through voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 to implement concrete policies, plans, programmes, projects and actions to promote sustainable development and eradicate poverty, and to clarify roles and responsibilities; as well as to ensure better coordinated and integrated approaches in the delivery, monitoring and tracking of the commitments

v. In relation to (iv), advocate for specific and more commitments on sustainable development in priority areas. These include poverty eradication; sustainable development economics, finance and trade; measuring sustainable development progress; natural disaster preparedness; land degradation and desertification control; gender equality; and sustainable consumption and production.

4.2.11 Coordination

Internalizing and implementing the SDGs will demand strong coordination, particularly between the Vision (NSO lead), NDP11 (Ministry of Finance lead) and urban and District Plans (Ministry of Local Government lead). Such coordination will require an appropriate and resourced mechanism (ie skilled staff and budget), but without one it is not likely to be effective, meaningful or influential. This issue could perhaps best be addressed as part of developing the National Framework for Sustainable Development (currently being developed) to support the Vision and planning.
No single organisation can achieve the transformation implied above alone, nor can focusing on one or two sectors, no matter how profitable, deliver the necessary changes. Systemic challenges require co-ordinated responses from inter-connected and interdependent stakeholders.

5 Monitoring implementation of the SDGs

There is already a global system for monitoring MDGs, beginning with annual country assessments and ending with high-level regional and global plenary reports. There is a need, however, for more country ownership in terms of initiating and funding the process. The only feasible change put forward for monitoring the SDGs is that the frequency should be no less than two years. There is merit in avoiding annual assessments, as many of the comprehensive statistical surveys that provide data are held once in three or five years.

Monitoring the SDGs will need data that are accurate, timely and readily available to managers, policy-makers, and the public. In Botswana, as in many other Southern African countries, many data are hardly available or out of date. Publishing data from the previous year is a challenge. Despite the advent of the mobile phone, wireless broadband and remote sensing, much data is still mostly obtained manually, eg through household and site surveys (UN/AU/ADB 2013. The GoB will need to invest in a real-time reporting system to enable the SDGs to produce yearly regular and reliable data, where possible.

6. Conclusions

It is clear from the analyses that the global SDG agenda is well aligned to the proposed draft framework for Botswana’s new Vision. However, there is a need for additional, more focused analyses involving local stakeholders to assess the degree of fit between the Botswana development agenda and the global agenda. Where there are gaps between the two regarding goals that are relevant to Botswana, ways of addressing those gaps should be identified. Such deeper examination could be undertaken as part of the public consultations to develop the Vision further, through stakeholder discussions and focused expert analyses.

The prioritization of the SDGs will differ by country, so there is a need for Botswana to identify those that it priorities so that they are included in its Vision and Development Plans.

The time-frame of the Vision is longer than that of the post-2015 framework. This raises issues of how progress towards Botswana’s national priorities - as spelt out in the Vision - could be matched with progress towards the SDGs. One way is to calibrate progress through the NDP milestones. This implies that SDGs should be achieved by the end of NDP12. Given that Vision beyond 2016 will still have several years to go beyond the end date of the SDGs (2030), NDPs become an important instrument for specifying SDG targets and indicators.

The SDGs will need to be achieved well before Botswana’s Vision targets are met. This means that the level of ambition in the Vision should be higher compared to those in the SDG framework.

Overall, Botswana needs to ensure that it aligns itself to the global development paradigm in the form of the SDGs, and cannot afford to miss the opportunity of making this alignment seamless with its own development agenda. It is notable that there is already a commitment to sustainable development in Botswana, which makes this alignment much easier. However, it requires the country to go beyond a sectoral approach to development, and also demands that local-national linkages be harmonized to ensure that the SDGs can be operationalized at all levels.
References


Appendix 1: Five Transformative Shifts needed to drive the Post-2015 Agenda


1. Leave no one behind.

We must keep faith with the original promise of the MDGs, and now finish the job. After 2015 we should move from reducing to ending extreme poverty, in all its forms. We should ensure that no person – regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status – is denied universal human rights and basic economic opportunities. We should design goals that focus on reaching excluded groups, for example by making sure we track progress at all levels of income, and by providing social protection to help people build resilience to life’s uncertainties. We can be the first generation in human history to end hunger and ensure that every person achieves a basic standard of wellbeing. There can be no excuses. This is a universal agenda, for which everyone must accept their proper share of responsibility.

2. Put sustainable development at the core.

For twenty years, the international community has aspired to integrate the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainability, but no country has yet achieved this. We must act now to halt the alarming pace of climate change and environmental degradation, which pose unprecedented threats to humanity. We must bring about more social inclusion. This is a universal challenge, for every country and every person on earth. This will require structural change, with new solutions, and will offer new opportunities. Developed countries have a special role to play, fostering new technologies and making the fastest progress in reducing unsustainable consumption. Many of the world’s largest companies are already leading this transformation to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Only by mobilising social, economic and environmental action together can we eradicate poverty irreversibly and meet the aspirations of eight billion people in 2030.

3. Transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth.

We call for a quantum leap forward in economic opportunities and a profound economic transformation to end extreme poverty and improve livelihoods. This means a rapid shift to sustainable patterns of consumption and production--harnessing innovation, technology, and the potential of private business to create more value and drive sustainable and inclusive growth. Diversified economies, with equal opportunities for all, can unleash the dynamism that creates jobs and livelihoods, especially for young people and women. This is a challenge for every country on earth: to ensure good job possibilities while moving to the sustainable patterns of work and life that will be necessary in a world of limited natural resources. We should ensure that everyone has what they need to grow and prosper, including access to quality education and skills, healthcare, clean water, electricity, telecommunications and transport. We should make it easier for people to Executive Summary Post-2015 invest, start-up a business and to trade. And we can do more to take advantage of rapid urbanisation: cities are the world’s engines for business and innovation. With good management they can provide jobs, hope and growth, while building sustainability.

4. Build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all.

Freedom from fear, conflict and violence is the most fundamental human right, and the essential foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies. At the same time, people the world over expect their governments to be honest, accountable, and responsive to their needs. We are calling for a fundamental shift – to recognise peace and good governance as core elements of wellbeing, not optional extras. This is a universal agenda, for all countries. Responsive and legitimate institutions should encourage the rule of law, property rights, freedom of speech and the media, open political choice, access to justice, and accountable government and public institutions. We need a transparency revolution, so citizens can see exactly where and how taxes, aid and revenues from extractive industries are spent. These are ends as well as means.
5. Forge a new global partnership.

Perhaps the most important transformative shift is towards a new spirit of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual accountability that must underpin the post-2015 agenda. A new partnership should be based on a common understanding of our shared humanity, underpinning mutual respect and mutual benefit in a shrinking world. This partnership should involve governments but also include others: people living in poverty, those with disabilities, women, civil society and indigenous and local communities, traditionally marginalised groups, multilateral institutions, local and national government, the business community, academia and private philanthropy. Each priority area identified in the post-2015 agenda should be supported by dynamic partnerships. It is time for the international community to use new ways of working, to go beyond an aid agenda and put its own house in order: to implement a swift reduction in corruption, illicit financial flows, money-laundering, tax evasion, and hidden ownership of assets. We must fight climate change, champion free and fair trade, technology innovation, transfer and diffusion, and promote financial stability. And since this partnership is built on principles of common humanity and mutual respect, it must also have a new spirit and be completely transparent. Everyone involved must be fully accountable. From vision to action. We believe that these five changes are the right, smart, and necessary thing to do. But their impact will depend on how they are translated into specific priorities and actions. We realised that the vision would be incomplete unless we offered a set of illustrative goals and targets to show how these transformative changes could be expressed in precise and measurable terms. This illustrative framework is set out in Annex I, with more detailed explanation in Annex II. We hope these examples will help focus attention and stimulate debate.
Appendix 2: Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

(available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day
1.2 by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance
1.5 by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
1.a ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
1.b create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions

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

2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality
2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed
2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries
2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
2.c. adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children
3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases
3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being
3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination
3.a strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate
3.b support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
3.c increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS
3.d strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks

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

4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations
4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development
4.a build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
4.b by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries
4.c by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations
5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
5.5 ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life
5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws
5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women’s empowerment
5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

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

6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally
6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management

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

7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services
7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030
7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030
7.a by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies
7.b by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries
8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors
8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services
8.4 improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead
8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers
8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment
8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
8.a increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs
8.b by 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry’s share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs
9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets
9.4 by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending
9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS
9.b support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
9.c significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average
10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard
10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality
10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations
10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
10.a implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements
10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
10.c by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%

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

11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums
11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage
11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management
11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels
11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

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

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

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

12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities

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

12.a support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products

12.c rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

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

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

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

13.a implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities

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

14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

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

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

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

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

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

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

14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs

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

14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

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

15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally

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

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

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

15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources

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

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

15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms

16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

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

16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration

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

16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime

16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance
17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
17.2 developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries
17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
17.4 assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress
17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs

Technology
17.6 enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed
17.7 promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
17.8 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT

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

Trade
17.10 promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda
17.11 increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020
17.12 realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence
17.13 enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence
17.14 enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
17.15 respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships
17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries
17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
Data, monitoring and accountability

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

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