



Inequality and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Introduction: The scope of the inequality discussion in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

There has been some debate about the degree to which inequality has been included as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and whether it has been adequately covered and integrated into the goals. Inequality has featured in the discussion and formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since the very beginning and throughout the various iterations of the goals and targets (see United Nations Development Group, 2013; United Nations, 2013; SDSN, 2014a; SDSN, 2014b; OWG, 2014a; OWG, 2014b; United Nations 2015a; United Nations, 2015b). There are some important distinctions when examining inequality, particularly whether or not the primary metric of examining inequality is income or some other measure. In addition, there is the issue of “horizontal inequality”, or inequality between culturally defined groups versus “vertical inequality”, or inequality between individuals (Stewart, 2002). Much of the discussion of the former is centred on issues of conflict between groups, whereas the latter has risen as the much more common lens through which to view issues of inequality. Interestingly, a considerable part of the discussion of inequality in the SDGs actually concerns horizontal inequality, as there are many issues related to access and equal opportunity as well as a number of provisions against discrimination.

Furthermore, when discussing types of inequality, one must contrast inequality of opportunity with inequality of outcomes. The former refers to the ability to participate in activities and access resources and is often understood to mean that if one has such ability and access, any subsequent inequalities result from inherent differences in talent or effort. In reality, what must be taken into account, particularly in the context of development goals, is that the starting conditions matter. Overall, there are strong interconnections between inequality of opportunity and inequality of outcome (UNDP, 2014). Therefore, establishing equality of opportunity may be rather difficult if initial conditions are not taken into account.

Summary

The subject of inequality appears throughout the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, both directly and indirectly. When examined across the four different angles of inequality—access, gender, opportunity and outcomes—many goals and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals are clearly linked to inequality.

In addition, when discussing inequality within the context of the SDGs, one must also take into account the term *inclusive*, which appears in a number of areas. From a broader perspective, the question, is the degree to which one can attach ideas about inequality to the discussion of inclusiveness. If something is inclusive, it implies a degree of coverage of all individuals. Therefore, the discussion of inclusive growth implies that the growth applies to everyone to an extent. This could either be that the outcomes of growth apply to everyone (i.e., rising living standards) or it could be that the opportunities for growth apply to everyone (i.e., greater equality of opportunity or higher levels of employment). Either way, *inclusive* seems to imply a certain stance on growth that does not contribute to rising inequalities.¹

Another term that appears throughout the Agenda and features prominently in a number of goals and targets is *access*. The idea of access to resources, services or opportunities has been recognized for quite some time as an important part of discussions around inequality, both as a driver when access is lacking or as an ameliorating force when access is granted (United Nations, 2005). “Improved access by the poor to public assets and services (especially in the education and health sectors) and income transfer programmes to sustain the poorest families are essential to changing the structure of opportunities and are key to reducing

¹ There are a variety of different definitions for inclusive growth, depending on the organization, but in general they all refer to dimensions of more equality, either of opportunity or of outcomes (see OECD (2014), box 2.3).

the intergenerational transmission of poverty and inequality” (United Nations, 2005, p. 2). In fact, given the breadth of the goals, the issue of access is probably the most frequently referenced area that is tied to inequality.

Finally, the issue of inequality itself raises important questions about the scope of the goals: are they universal or are they targeted towards particular groups or countries? Because of the nature of inequality, many of the discussions around policy tend to necessarily be focused on people, groups or countries on the lower end of the income spectrum or those who are excluded or discriminated against. This prioritization is required to deal with inequality, but may undermine the universality of the goals. What restores the universality is the understanding that prosperity and growth are improved for all when inequality is reduced (Cingano, 2014). With these concepts in mind, the goals are analysed to see the degree to which they incorporate all the dimensions of inequality.

Different angles from which to view the SDGs

All of the variations of inequality raised above have been part of the discussion of the SDGs to some degree or another, and are reflected in the tone of the final version of the document that provides the basis for the SDGs: *Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (United Nations, 2015b). Given that the SDGs have been debated and formulated in a more universal way with inputs from a variety of stakeholders (in contrast to the formulation of the MDGs), it is important to examine the language in order to get a sense of what countries see as relevant issues in practice. This Agenda mainly discusses inequalities related to opportunity, particularly in the context of access. At the same time, it does mention a resolution to, “combat inequalities within and between countries,” as well as promoting gender equality and, “creating the conditions for... shared prosperity,” (United Nations, 2015b, p 3). The report also acknowledges disparities in wealth while advocating for equality of opportunity and shared prosperity (United Nations, 2015b, p 4). “Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity. This will only be possible if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed,” (United Nations, 2015b, p 7). It then covers equal access to various categories, such as education, economic resources, health care, political participation, justice and energy (among others), in particular for women and those facing other forms of exclusion or discrimination.

Apart from Goal 10,² which specifically addresses income inequality, with a broader view of inequality many of the targets could be viewed as directly or tangentially dealing with issues related to inequality. A review by ODI of the preliminary SDGs

found that 24 targets³ could be considered in this way, when “targets with clear inequality content are framed in terms of access to a service (e.g. basic education) or universal achievement of a state of well-being (e.g. ending all preventable child deaths)” (Norton et al., 2014). The framing of the discussion is critical to understanding the coverage of the concept of inequality across the SDGs.

There are four particular angles from which to examine the SDGs and their interaction with issues related to inequality: access, gender, opportunity and outcomes. Income, as a primary focus for much inequality-related research and discussion, as mentioned above, is a cross-cutting issue addressed both directly and indirectly in all four of these. The income angle is relatively straightforward in most respects and is mostly covered by Goals 1 and 10, which directly deal with poverty and inequality, respectively. Tackling poverty itself is an important part of reducing inequality, although it may not necessarily result in a completely equal distribution of income. There are particular aspects of Goal 1 such as target 1.3 that calls for the implementation of “social protection systems and measures for all, including floors” (United Nations, 2015b, p. 12), that would more directly raise the real incomes of the poorest segments of the population towards higher-income quintiles and thereby impact inequality. These goals also fall under the outcomes angle, to some degree or another, because the means to reducing poverty in target 1.1 are unspecified and the social protection floors described in target 1.3 are essentially ex-post means of ensuring equal outcomes.

Goal 10 is the most specific with regards to income and covers all of the particular angles to some degree or another. Target 10.1 covers income and outcomes although the broad nature of the target means that it could potentially be achieved through improvements in access or opportunity as well. Target 10.2 on inclusion is somewhat of a mirror image in that it covers access and opportunity, but given broader interpretations could be achieved with improvements to equality of income or outcomes, depending on the locally specific factors that are limiting inclusion. Target 10.3 references equality of opportunity and outcomes, but specifically that which could be achieved by changing policies on income, gender equality or access as well. To a different degree, other targets—such as 8.5, which is related to, “full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men... and equal pay for work of equal value” (United Nations, 2015b)—are also about income and reducing inequality. As one examines the SDGs target by target, it becomes clear that many of the particular angles from which to view the Agenda with regards to inequality potentially overlap to some degree or another. With regard to these particular targets related to income and poverty, there have been some questions as to whether these address only the symptoms of inequalities, which may manifest as chronic poverty, as opposed to the causes. Structural issues may perpetuate inequality and may lie outside of the more narrow focus on

² See appendix 1 for the text of Goal 10 (United Nations, 2015b).

³ From Norton et al. (2014) footnote 1 – see appendix 2 for a list of these targets.

poverty and income. With that in mind, the full breadth of the SDGs do cover many structural issues, particularly those related to marginalization and exclusion through targets that focus on issues of access.

Specific mention of access appears throughout the SDGs; for example, Goal 2 on ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition includes provisions in targets 2.1 and 2.3 on access to food and land and productive resources, respectively. In Goal 3, target 3.7 refers to “universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services,” and 3.8 implies access, by referring to “universal health coverage”. Beyond that, the other targets of Goal 3 have underlying suggestions of improvements in access because that is what will be required in order to reduce maternal mortality, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 and reduce premature mortality (targets, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4), for example. Better access to health care and other related resources will be necessary to meet these targets, which implies improvements in equality of the distribution of health resources.

Mention of access is spread throughout the other goals, appearing in Goal 4 on education, Goal 5 on gender equality (in reference to sexual and reproductive health and rights), Goal 6 on water and sanitation, Goal 7 on energy, Goal 8 on inclusive and sustained economic growth (in reference to access to financial services), Goal 9 on infrastructure and ICT, Goal 11 on cities and human settlements (in reference to housing, transport systems and public spaces), Goal 14 on conservation and sustainable use of the oceans (in reference to small-scale fishers’ access to resources and markets) and in Goal 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies with access to justice and inclusive institutions. Achieving these targets for access would both necessitate and result in substantial improvements in the status of those at the bottom of the income spectrum, and can thereby conceivably be interpreted as having important effects on equality. By the broad nature of the targets and the necessary changes required to meet them, it is virtually impossible to imagine a society that managed to make these all of these improvements and yet remained more unequal. Improving access overall means a reduction in both horizontal and vertical inequality, as it reduces both disparities between groups and discriminatory practices, as well as improving equality between individuals across all groups and incomes.

Efforts to improve gender equality are cross-cutting as well, appearing not just in Goal 5, dedicated to this issue in particular, but also across a number of other goals and targets. Despite gender equality being included in the MDGs and arising as an important issue well before that, it is still necessary to add specific language that includes women in many SDGs in order to promote equality. Some targets make mention of achievement benchmarks for women and men, such as targets 1.2 (reducing poverty for all, including women), 1.4 (access to economic resources and property rights), 4.4 (equal access to quality vocational, technical or tertiary education), 4.6 (literacy and numeracy for all), whereas others are more specifically geared towards women or emphasize

the role of women, such as targets 2.2 (nutritional needs of adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women), 2.3 (improve agricultural productivity, particularly for women), 6.2 (access to adequate sanitation and hygiene for all with a particular focus on women and girls), 8.8 (protect labour rights, particularly for migrant women) and targets 11.2 and 11.7 (provide access to safe public transportation and safe green spaces, respectively, with special attention to women and children and those in vulnerable situations). All of these can also be conceivably included under the access and equality of opportunity angles, with equality of outcome featuring to a lesser degree. Given women’s position and proportions within societies, efforts to reduce gender inequality will be necessary features in any other efforts to reduce overall inequality, from horizontal, vertical and income perspectives.

As was discussed frequently in the formulation of the goals, equality of opportunity is a critical factor in reducing inequality (United Nations Development Group, 2013; United Nations, 2013; United Nations 2015a), which is also tied in with issues of access as discussed above. The ability to access quality education, health care, energy, infrastructure, etc., are important aspects of opportunity that will allow all people to work towards fulfilling their potential. Taken this way, one could include all of the same targets referred to above under a heading of “Equality of opportunity”, along the specific mentions in target 10.3, and with the addition of target 5.5 on equal opportunities for participation and leadership for women. As mentioned above, properly addressing inequality of opportunity will require some steps to tackle inequality of outcomes in order to establish the appropriate starting positions from which all people can take advantage of the opportunities. This also returns to the issue of treating symptoms versus causes to some degree, as inequality of opportunity can be viewed as both symptom and cause and improving opportunities may deal with some of the causes, but may not properly address the reasons for the initial inequality of opportunity. In order to deal with both symptom and cause effectively, the implementation of the SDGs must come as part of an integrated effort. For example, if the issue is lack of opportunity to effectively access education, this may come as a result of limited investment in education in a country, meaning that the educational resources are not sufficient to serve all of the population. A similar situation could arise in a context of high income inequality, whereby existing educational resources are dominated by higher-income families to the detriment of those with lower incomes. It also could come as a result of lack of resources in the family itself, which could prevent them from either sending the child to school, or affording the necessary materials, or taking the child out of what may be necessary labour. Or it could be a result of lack of access to health-care resources that limits a child’s ability to attend school and learn effectively. Furthermore, differing views on education and gender could prevent families from sending girls to school. Given the multitude of potential reasons for this lack of equal opportunity, it quickly becomes apparent that

fulfilling target 4.5, for example, will require efforts across the spectrum of SDGs in order to truly provide equal opportunity and access.

Another area through which inequality is likely to be addressed, but which does not appear in the language of the goals, is climate change. It has been shown that the poorest are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change (IPCC, 2014). Efforts to limit emissions of greenhouse gasses as well as efforts to improve resilience against climate-change related hazards will both be relevant to ensuring that all people are able to fulfil their full potential. In contrast to other goals and targets, those related to climate change are more related to preventing effects that would further limit opportunities or access. This effects equality, either by improving access and opportunity through reducing potential impacts, or, at the very least, by limiting damages. At the same time, as with all other goals, this will need to be properly integrated with other goals and targets. For example, building resilience will be necessary, but if the poor are bearing the brunt of the impacts of climate change, special efforts will be needed to improve other aspects of opportunity and access, since the poor need more than resilience to improve all aspects of their lives. In addition, efforts to mitigate climate change will have to be structured carefully in the context of the other goals so that they don't eliminate access or opportunities through changes in economic structures or legislation on resource uses.

While it is apparent that a wide variety of facets of inequality have been addressed, there is an issue with the goal that currently specifically addresses income inequality—Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries (United Nations, 2015b, p 17). Target 10.1 ostensibly deals with reducing income inequality: “[b]y 2030, progressively⁴ achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average,” (United Nations, 2015b, p 17). While this is an admirable goal, it is still worded in a way that may not necessarily accomplish the goal of reducing inequality even if the target is met. One only needs to look to the structure of inequalities in developed countries to see this. Take the United States for example, where much of the income growth of the past decades has accrued to the top one per cent of the income bracket, while at the same time income growth for middle and lower quintiles has grown much more slowly (CBO, 2014). Even if the bottom 40 per cent were to see their incomes grow at faster than average, by the nature of averaging, income inequality could still be rising if the share of the income at the top is rising faster and the share of the quintiles in the middle is declining. This would lead to a rise in the Palma ratio, and “[s]o income inequality increased

although the poor are better off”⁵. And while the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons made it clear that they thought the means to deal with this issue and thereby meet such a target would be country specific, the limited discussion of taxation as a fundamental factor in correcting income inequalities means that important issues appear to have been sidestepped. Furthermore, this goal makes little mention of wealth inequality, which is a significant issue in the discussion of the topic and a major theme of works—Piketty's *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*, for example—that have brought the issue to the forefront of many policymakers' minds. Overall, what has generally been left out, are mentions of the potential for redistributive policies to ameliorate inequality, particularly related to wealth.

Conclusion

Given the numerous ways in which inequality can manifest itself—particularly when one looks beyond a narrower lens of just income inequality—it becomes readily apparent that inequality is addressed across the spectrum of the SDGs. Many goals and targets are linked to inequality in one form or another. While much of the language of the Goals are directly addressing inequalities of access and opportunity, there are extensive references to issues related to horizontal, vertical, income and gender inequality. The guiding framework provided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will make an important contribution to addressing the many dimensions of inequality.

⁴ One wonders if the use of progressively here refers to the progression of the reduction in inequality, e.g. gradually aiming for this goal, or if it could be interpreted as a means of achieving the goal by way of “progressive” policies, e.g. progressive tax rates?

⁵ Branco Milanovic quoted in a discussion of the Palma ratio by Ricardo Fuentes-Nieva on the Broker: <http://www.thebrokeronline.eu/Blogs/inequality-debate/keeping-an-eye-on-the-have-mores>

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Appendix 1: Goals and targets related to inequality from Transforming Our World (UN, 2015b)

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, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

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 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular 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

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 children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 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 premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 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, 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

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong 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 and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.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

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

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.4 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 International Conference on Population and Development 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 technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 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

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

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

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 transborder 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, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 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 by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

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

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 capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

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

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

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

- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

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

- 15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources

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

- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Appendix 2: Targets Potentially Related to Inequality According to ODI

(Norton, et al., 2014)

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|-----|--|------|---|
| 1.1 | by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty by bringing the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day to zero | 4.1 | by 2030 ensure all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes |
| 1.2 | reduce by at least x% the proportion of people living below national poverty lines by 2030 | 4.2 | by 2030 ensure equal access for all to affordable quality tertiary education and life-long learning |
| 1.3 | by 2030, fully implement nationally appropriate social protection measures including floors, with a focus on coverage of the poor, the most marginalized and people in vulnerable situations | 4.3 | by 2030 increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete inclusive quality pre-primary education and other early childhood development programmes |
| 1.4 | by 2030 achieve equal access to productive employment and decent work for all, including the poor, persons with disabilities, and other people in vulnerable situations as well as women and young people | 6.1 | by 2030, provide universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene for all |
| 1.5 | by 2030 ensure development opportunities for all men and women, including secure rights to own land, property and other productive resources, and access to financial services, with particular focus on the poor, the most marginalized and people in vulnerable situations | 7.1 | by 2030 ensure universal access to sustainable modern energy services for all 7.4 by 2030 increase by x% globally the share of clean energy technologies, including sustainable biomass and advanced cookstoves |
| 2.1 | end hunger and ensure that all people have access to adequate, safe, affordable, and nutritious food all year round by 2030 | 8.5 | create a sound macroeconomic environment with strong fiscal and monetary policies |
| 2.2 | end malnutrition in all its forms, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity and overweight, with special attention to reducing stunting by 40% and wasting to less than 5% in children less than 5 years of age by 2025, and address the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women | 10.1 | by 2030 eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices |
| 3.1 | by 2030 reduce the maternal mortality ratio to less than 40 per 100,000 live births | 10.4 | work towards reversing the decline of the share of labour income in GDP where relevant |
| 3.2 | by 2030 end preventable newborn, infant and under-five deaths | 11.2 | by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport for all, expand public transport and improve road safety |
| 3.3 | by 2030 end HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases | 16.2 | by 2030 end abuse, exploitation and violence against children |
| 3.6 | achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, with particular attention to the most marginalized and people in vulnerable situations | 16.6 | forge unity in diversity through democratic practices and mechanisms at the local, national and international levels |
| | | 16.7 | by 2020 provide information and education on a culture of non-violence |