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INTERATIONAL SOCIETY FOR POVERTY ELIMINATION

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ECONOMIC ALLIANCE GROUP

Achieving AAAA, SDG and COP21 Outcome Document Vision and Words with Action Agenda by 2030

His Excellency Mr. Andrej Logar, Chairperson of the 70th General Assembly Second Committee and Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations, is convening **informal consultations with NGOs** in consultative status with ECOSOC **on the agenda and work of the Second Committee on 22 October 2015, from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM in Conference Room 2, at the United Nations Headquarters**. A summary of the proceedings will then be made available to Member States in advance of the draft GA resolutions to be tabled later this month to be negotiated in November & December.

The NGO consultations will follow a consultation among Member States scheduled for Friday, 9 October, 3 - 6 pm, where they will discuss how the methods of work of the GA Second Committee may be harmonized with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, together with the agendas of ECOSOC and GA Third Committee, to eliminate overlaps and duplication. Based upon the results of the Member States consultation on Friday, a discussion paper by DESA will be prepared in preparation for the consultation with ECOSOC NGOs on 22 October.

This innovative step in the Second Committee represents a unique opportunity for civil society to share its distinctive perspective and concrete inputs to Member States' deliberations on the Committee's agenda and work in order to better respond to the challenges of implementing the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

This nomination process seeks candidates as speakers to address either of the following questions:
1. How can the Second Committee ensure that its work is in line with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
2. How should the agenda of the Second Committee look like in the coming years?

A Call has also been made to interested persons to provide brief and concrete written contributions, which will be posted on CSONet. This Paper is in response to the Call.

Expanding Questions

1. How can the Methods of Work of the GA Second Committee be effectively Aligned and Harmonized with the objectives of AAAA, SDG, COP21 Outcome Document, together with the Agendas of ECOSOC and all remaining GA Committees – 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 to eliminate overlap and duplication?

2. How should the Agendas of ECOSOC and GA Committees 1 – 6 look like in the coming years 2016 – 2030?

New Development Architecture

The AAAA focus is on the Finance for Development Component of SDG, while the COP21 Outcome Document will focus on the Environmental Sustainability Component of SDG. The current AAAA and SDG answer What and Why questions without answering How questions and so despite UN Sustainable Development Summit September 2015, the AAAA and SDG remain Vision and Words without Action. To convert to AAAA and SDG Vision and Words with Action, AAAA and SDG How questions – How to achieve AAAA and SDG Ambition by Target Date in all 193 Member States, Who does what and Who Pays for What, How will Sanctions be enforced etc need to be answered and without delay. The failures in AAAA and SDG Processes need to be corrected in COP21 Process otherwise the COP21 Outcome Document will also be Vision and Words without Action – thus repeating past Error.

The 17 SDGs are in reality 2 Major Goals – Poverty Elimination and Environmental Sustainability and 17 Minor Goals that need to be expanded to 21 to highlight Corruption, Conflict, Religion and Data issues that are currently hidden in the 17 Global Goals. To convert the 21 Minor Goals into Policy, Program, Project Interventions, 3PIs and 3PI Training as One in specific context Village to Global in each of the 193 Member States Demand New Development Architecture effectively linking each Community in each Local Government in each of the 193 Member States with UN Headquarters New York and with specific responsibility for improving Coordination, Collaboration and Cooperation between SDG Office; AAAA Office; EfS (Environment for Sustainability) Office; ECOSOC Office; Master Multi-stakeholder Platform, MSP; MSP Poverty Elimination Implementation, MSP Poverty Elimination Evaluation, MSP Environmental Sustainability Implementation, MSP Environmental Sustainability Evaluation. Each MSP will speak 6 UN Languages.

Fighting Hunger and Poverty

The overarching purpose of AAAA, SDG and COP21 Outcome Document (when it is ready in December 2015) is to help Fight and Win War on Poverty at Global level as well as at National level in each of the 193 Member States. Do UN, WBG, IMF, Governments in 193 Member States and Partners Village to Global really know why poverty exists? Do they know the contribution of weak and ineffective leaders that do not have enough incentive or urgency to implement change or who face opposition that advocates for themselves, their tribe, their religion, etc towards making the complex Hunger and Poverty even worse?

It is clear that those leaders failing their people in this way are either elites themselves or beholden to them and their desire to stay elite. Does anyone think the success stories of South Korea, Singapore, Chile, Mauritius were achieved because of the contribution of some strategy guru's and tech leaders who told everyone else they are asking the wrong question? It may be a good idea to have an anthropologist involved because the issue is not who has the best idea or the smartest approach or clearly the most money to throw at the problem. The issue is about deep seeded socio-economic-political-cultural-religious problems exacerbated by scarce resources and constant threats to livelihoods. The issue is also lying with Data as well as lack of Credible Data Systems.

The current AAAA and SDG that is Vision and Words without Action does not speak to these issues and that is why How questions continue to be avoided or evaded and also why WBG has a Study Report that say SSA will not meet SDG by 2030 yet WBG joins its Voice to call on World Leaders to work towards achieving SDG by Target 2030 date. What a contradiction. This WBG Methodology that is Fail at birth is the same Methodology being used by UN, IMF, Governments in 193 Member States, so how can the SDG, AAAA and COP21 Outcome Document Vision Ambition be achieved on due date or at all?

Our Study finding is that a major problem with the development industry is the surplus of smart people with ego's who think they have the best solutions and convince developing country leaders that their pedigree better enables them to proscribe policy solutions.

The new architecture of development is going to have to come from the inside out, localized solutions that are first, politically and socially palatable and have buy in from those that promote them. The outside in approach is not working. The ordinary people know why poverty exists but too often are unable to influence any positive change in their own lives without empowerment. Internal Consultants and External Consultants, National and Global with minimum certain levels of Competences – Hard Competences: Learning and Skills and Soft Competences: Character, Courage and Mindset have to be identified, promoted and protected to support Village to Global Stakeholders in the deployment of One Worldwide Approach, Business Unusual Approach, Whole of Government, Bank, Institution, Society, Country Approach to Whole of Government, Bank, Institution, Society, Country Problems etc Jointly using Correct Diagnosis, Prescription, Surgery and Recovery Management Methodology.

The time is now for Executives in UN, WBG, IMF and Senior Officials of Governments in 193 Member States to recognize that sustainable solutions to the national / global poverty problem lie within asking "why does poverty exist?" Remember, the development industry basically can provide resource that does not exist to enable poverty elimination, zero hunger, disease eradication, increased amounts of children vaccinated and educated even provide the best policy recommendations so countries can flourish. But its the "last mile" that depends on the actions of the people being served by the Development Industry

working Jointly with relevant Stakeholders in their specific context to effectively Demand for change that these Resources – Influence, Science, Technology, Innovation, Arts, Manpower, Spiritual, Land and Water can be unlocked and deployed to achieve increasing convergence between AAAA, SDG and COP21 Outcome Document Vision Intention and Reality in the specific Community in each Local Government in each of the 193 Member States.

Multi Stakeholder Platforms, MSPs: Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

Many analysts have submitted the proof that the "Global Goals" is the right approach to World Sustainable Development will be in its implementation. They have asked "Will the policy makers and other powerful actors **take an integrated, coherent approach across the SDGs?** Or will they – as has been argued happened for the MDGs – **implement them as if they are separate problems in separate boxes requiring different sets of actions?"**

The view of the analysts is that tremendous possibility of taking an **integrated approach**, to the SDGs suggests that the most important aspect of the SDGs is a little phrase hidden away in Goal 17 on Strengthening Means of Implementation. It is Target 17.14: "**Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development**." In other words: **accept the reality that everything is connected with everything else and figure out how to solve problems from there**. Far better that than try to fix problems, on their own and then wonder why, they are so hard to fix. The implication is that:-

1. Get Target 17.14 Right; Get Goal 17 Right and Get Goal 17 Right, Get all 17 (21) Goals in the SDGs Right.
2. The implementation as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of each AAAA and SDG Action Agenda Item Demand Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development at several Multi Stakeholder Platforms levels
3. The Scope of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Agenda has expanded in many ways and concerns all 193 Member States regardless of their level of National Development
4. New Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Principles, Instruments / Tools corresponding to each Principle, Practices and Database within One Worldwide Approach to Sustainable Development are needed to effectively take into account today's more complex Policy, program, Project Interventions Inter-linkages, interconnectivity and interdependence from Village to Global levels in each of the 193 Member States
5. The Application of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development should Integrate Poverty Elimination, Environmental Sustainability, Development Resources (Influence, Science, Technology, Innovation, Funding, Manpower,

Spiritual, Land and Water) and Development Communication in the work towards achieving AAAA and SDG Vision and Words with Action Agenda in each Community in each Local Government in each of the 193 Member States applicable to the specific location context.

6. The Application of Policy Coherence for sustainable Development should bring Measuring Progress, Pinpointing Gaps and Filling all identified Gaps on time to the forefront in the National and International Development Agenda of each Government in each of the 193 Member States

7. The Application of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development should Strengthen the Capacity of each Government in each of the 193 Member States to more effectively address real and complex Sub-national, National, Sub-regional, Regional and Global Development Cooperation Challenges they are grappling with in ways that meaningfully promote and protect the Common Interest and Common Future of Citizens in all 193 Member States.

World Sustainable Development Strategy

The WSDS which is what the SDG, AAAA and COP21 Outcome Document as One really is, is essentially a Global Strategy with four overarching Cross Cutting Themes - Trade, Aid, Debts and Corruption.

So much activity is ongoing in the fight against corruption, but the more activities we have the more corruption is getting worse. Are we losing the fight against corruption? Not necessarily, and certainly not for lack of effort or effectiveness. However, we notice cases where the more successful an anti-corruption body is, the more likely it is to fail. At first blush, that correlation seems illogical; but successes encourage counterattacks by powerful and well-funded individuals or groups. In addition, the media hold anti-corruption agencies to standards of success that often are impossible to achieve. Success in a series of small cases will be met by accusations that "you let the big fish get away." Civil society organizations always seem dissatisfied and always want you to do more, even if one could argue that this is what those organizations are supposed to do!

The Big Question is: If we do not know why corruption is fighting us, we will not know how to fight corruption. And, if we do not know why a successful anti-corruption body attract death, we will not know how to nurture and grow anti-corruption body at sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional and global levels that will be successful on sustainable basis. This Big Question cannot be answered without answers to all **HOW** questions in Synthesis Report, Data Revolution Report, Global Nutrition Report, COP21 Outcome Document, AAAA (revised) and SDG (revised).

While the AAAA and SDG documents are well-written, each has many technical terms. We now need a simpler document (AAAA, SDG, COP21 Outcome Document) for the public, so everyone can understand it, recite it, and teach it … like the Ambassador from the Netherlands once said in his intervention, in language that his 13 year old daughter can read and tell her friends. Getting the language and the messaging right is not only about publicity and communications, it is also about facilitating ownership by the people in each of the 193 Member States. We suggest Member States work with Civil Society, Knowledge and Communication Professionals and Journalists and the Citizens themselves to do this. Indeed this would demonstrate that the commitment to multi-stakeholder partnerships is serious, something we call for more broadly.

The People's Voice at the Local level should be effectively heard at National levels and then be effectively Communicated at the Sub-regional, Regional and Global levels. This process would follow 3Cs': Coordination, Collaboration and Cooperation.

The Argument

We commend the negotiations that transformed the FfD Zero Draft into a successful agreement, resulting in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the AAAA endorsed by World Leaders in July 2015. The AAAA (revised) as Finance for Development Component of the SDG is intended to be the backbone of the MOI of the SDG endorsed by World Leaders in September 2015. Now Five Reports: the AAAA, SDG, Global Nutrition Report, Synthesis Report and Data Revolution Report need to be coordinated in ways that answer How questions with clear Roles – Duties, Responsibilities and Rights for FfD Office, SDG Office, ECOSOC Office, Master MSP, MSP Poverty Elimination Implementation, MSP Poverty Elimination Evaluation, MSP Environmental Sustainability Implementation and MSP Environmental Sustainability Evaluation.

This would result in a mechanism being put in place to be sure that all 17 (21) Global Goals and Targets are fully implemented and realized on schedule dates latest 2030. This requires an expanded and detailed document about the MOIs' in the AAAA (revised), SDG (revised) and COP 21 Outcome Document that is each Vision and Words with Action and that effectively fill all identified gaps and link all identified disconnect within effective Global Collective Action for Political Stability, Economic Stability, Financial Stability, Peace and Security and Fighting Corruption.

Further, the Global Collective Action for Political Stability, Economic Stability, Financial Stability, Peace and Security and Fighting Corruption should improve legislative oversight and People's Voices at Sub-national, National, Sub-regional, Regional and Global Parliament levels. This calls for designing institutional architecture that revamps existing institutions and establishes new institutions from top down and bottom up, e.g. from Village to Global levels.

The SDG Initiative can and should be a "World Sustainable Development Strategy", WSDS, built on Pillars of Development and Human Rights in all its ramifications; Diplomacy and Negotiation; Defense and Security; Democracy and Elections each with Political and Cultural; Economic & Financial; Social and Environmental; Religious and Moral Dimensions appropriate to specific Village to Global Context in each of the UN 193 Member States, whose design help deliver sustainable solutions to real and complex world political, economic, social, cultural, terrorism, corruption and religious etc problems on the ground and in ways that help Reform National Institutions and International Institutions to be fit for the 21st Century; that is help establish and sustain New World Order. The WSDS requires a "One Worldwide Approach with Local Context" adopted by each of the 193 Member States and their Partners.

WSDS overarching Goals are Poverty Elimination and Environmental Sustainability. To achieve these there are Four overarching Cross Cutting Themes – Trade, Aid, Debts and Corruption, that are Interlinked, Interconnected and Interdependent, such that it is fail in one fail in all. If Corruption is to be tackled with the seriousness that it deserves, it cannot be a Target hidden in SDG Goal 16 but a Goal on its own. WSDS Vision Ambition cannot be realized without Peace. But Peace is threatened by Terrorism and Conflict – Intra State and Inter State which is underlined by Corruption. Again these issues hidden in SDG Goal 16 need to be removed to stand alone as separate Goal. The implication is that if Member States and their Partners are serious about achieving increasing convergence between SDG (revised) and AAAA (revised) Vision Intention and Reality current SDG Goal 16 needs to be unbundled to produce new SDG Goal 16 focused on Governance and four New Goals focused on Corruption, Conflict, Religion and Data bringing the SDG to 21 and working out appropriate number of Targets.

Implementing WSDS calls for Joint Local, National, Sub-regional, Regional and Global Stakeholders Approach to Fighting and Winning a War on Poverty, Hunger, Disease and Environmental Degradation (PHDE). This require Winning Twelve Battles Against Arrogance, Ignorance, Indifference, Incompetence, Indiscipline, Injustice, Intolerance, Insincerity, Inequality, Interference, Impunity and Corruption (A10IC).

In this War we must recognize the denominators – Poverty of Ideas, Integrity, Trust, Competence and Spirit.

We would like to see more emphasis on the importance of **peace for achieving sustainable development** and that peace as a desirable outcome in itself is strongly - and rightly - affirmed. including Peace as one of five Ps of the SDG is strongly welcomed. This requires a crucial **focus on the causes of violence, insecurity and injustice** - both in the narrative as well as in the Goals and Targets. It also requires evolving **Corruption Free Society** at sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional and global levels. The vision for **development**

financing fails to constructively engage with the peace agenda. The AAAA (revised), SDG and COP21 Outcome Document should **acknowledge the risk of doing harm and effectively support peace-building as well as the risk of fighting corruption effectively and efficiently on successful and sustainable basis from Village to Global levels.**

Similarly, the role of third parties in data production in each Action Agenda Item in each of the 17 / 21 SDG (revised), AAAA (revised) and COP21 Outcome Document as well as monitoring and evaluation of policy, program, project interventions in AAAA (revised), SDG (revised) and COP21 Outcome Document needs to be more strongly affirmed

The AAAA (revised), SDG (revised) and COP21 Outcome Documents should also go further in recognizing the more multi-polar Global Order and in effectively promoting a renewal in multilateral partnerships and trust. We need to think about how the AAAA (revised), SDG and COP21 Outcome Document – as **WSDS: Action Plans with ACTION,** can effectively **ACT as a common narrative with universal buy** - that **can coordinate Village to Global Multi-Stakeholder ACTION in a period of geopolitical uncertainty.**

Building Public Support for Anti Corruption Efforts

Fighting corruption is not easy. Unlike many criminals, dishonest public officials often continue to have power and influence. Political interference, even in cases involving low-level officials, frequently can derail a prosecution. Civil society organizations may help uncover fraudulent activities, but they also may undermine effective prosecution by inadvertently tampering with evidence or tipping off the crooked politicians. Worse, they can go "public" with exaggerated claims that make the final conviction and restitution look comparatively puny and suspicious. The media may release stories prematurely, allowing corrupt parties to hide or destroy evidence and move illicit proceeds to safe havens, often in other parts of the world.

Months of work can be wasted because other parties have undermined a National Anti Corruption Agency's efforts. Developing evidence in corruption cases is not easy, especially because most corruption is "consensual"—that is, both sides – Citizens / Citizens and Citizens / Non Citizens within and outside the Country, benefit from the exchange.

Unfortunately, this explains why many people in anti-corruption agencies do not see civil society and the media as friends. This perceived adversarial relationship leads to a spiral of distrust and suspicion on all sides. As a result, Sub-national, National, Sub-regional, Regional and Global anti-corruption efforts become less effective, and the agencies are thrown into an increasingly negative light.

There is a global recognition that something can and must be done about corruption, that is why it is bundled up in SDG Goal 16—but far less agreement about how to correct the

situation most effectively, that is why this Statement is calling for a separate SDG Goals focused on Governance, Corruption, Conflict, Data and Religion and for answers to Synthesis Report, Data revolution Report, AAAA (revised), SDG and COP21 Outcome Document **HOW** questions. Although there was early acknowledgment that independent anti-corruption agencies might hold the key, many in the international community now are questioning such agencies' value because of the high-profile destruction of successful agencies in both developing and developed countries. Another Big Question – Are these anti-corruption agencies truly independent? Are there competent Investigators, Prosecutors, Judges and Courts of minimum certain levels of quality and quantity? Where Competence is Hard Competences – Learning and Skills and Soft Competences – Character, Courage and Mindset.

What is to be done? **Level 1**, Leaders and Management in anticorruption bodies must understand that success always occurs on two fronts: getting the "bad guys" and being able to explain why the agency's work is both effective and important. Anti-corruption initiatives must be institutionalized not individualized with emphasis on establishing effective media strategies and taking proactive measures to get the anti-corruption message to the public. These Leaders and Management must help their agencies understand how to control the way they present themselves to the public, how to frame their agencies' work, and how to develop allies in the press and the community at large **Level 2** – Heads of Government must understand that success on sustainable basis greatly depends on their full personal and official support and must lead by example subjecting themselves, their family and friends to the rule of law so they can have the moral right to subject other Citizens and Non Citizens to the rule of law. **Level 3** – Civil Society and Media must understand that without required Political, Economic, Social, Cultural, Security and Religious Space the Heads of Government, Leaders and Management of anti-corruption bodies cannot work in ways that institutionalize success on sustainable basis within effective and efficient Justice Administration System.

No one reading this needs to be lectured on the importance of controlling corruption and countering its devastating impact on individuals, communities, and nations. Because of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, everyone in the global community has an opportunity to change the reality of corruption. But it is those good anti-corruption professionals, frequently little appreciated and too often demeaned, who can have real impact. It is their efforts that will win or lose the battle. And I commend and celebrate them with these words from someone who was noted for giving a good fight: it is also important to note that there are many bad anti-corruption professionals, hence the need to put in place early warning mechanism to speedily identify them and flush them out of the Justice Administration System.

Acid Test of Credibility

The implication of holding UNSDS 2015 after adoption of SDG, is that what World Leaders have adopted is SDG that is Vision and Words without Action and what UNSDS 2015 seek to achieve is ways and means of converting current AAAA and SDG into new AAAA and SDG that is Vision and Words with Action. Unless this conversion is achieved, it will be an uphill task for World Leaders to deliver on their promise to achieve SDG by 2030.

The acid test of credibility of SDG is how it delivers:-
1. Better Domestic and International Trade in each of 193 Member States.
2. Better Financing – Equity, Loan and Grant for all particularly the Poor
3. Better War on Corruption and Terrorism and
4. Better Environmental Sustainability.

New Thinking, New Ideas, New Ways of Doing Things etc

The only way World Leaders can deliver on their promise during the adoption of SDG is to improve Coordination, Collaboration, Cooperation, Solidarity and Accountability in the design and delivery of mutual support mechanism that help each of the 193 Member States to pass this acid test of credibility of the SDGs.

To achieve this, the 193 Member States jointly and severally must demonstrate and be seen to demonstrate:-
1. Willingness to accept new ideas, new thinking, new ways of doing things
2. Willingness to establish new coordination, new collaboration, new cooperation, new solidarity, new accountability and new partnership
3. Readiness to accept past flaws, past failures, past drawbacks, past shortcomings and past hindrances
4. Readiness to build bridge between lessons learning and lessons forgetting, create learning organization and create learning society
5. Readiness to create Demand for Planning – Research, Planning, Data as basis for creating Supply for Planning – Research, Planning, Data
6. Readiness to create Demand for Implementation as basis for creating supply for Implementation
7. Readiness to create Demand for Evaluation – Monitoring, Evaluation, Assessment as basis for creating Supply for Evaluation – Monitoring, Evaluation, Assessment
8. Readiness to create Demand for Accountability – Transparency, Accountability, Citizen / Stakeholder Participation as basis for creating Supply for Accountability – Transparency, Accountability, Citizen / Stakeholder Participation

9. Readiness to create Demand for Learning – Learning and Result as basis for creating Supply for Learning – Learning and Result
10. Readiness to accept One Nationwide / Region wide / Worldwide 3PCM – Policy, Program, Project Cycle Management Approach and Methodology to Sustainable Benefits focused National and International Development Cooperation Policy, Program, Project Intervention, 3PI and 3PI Training as One in each Action Agenda Item in each of the 17 SDGs applicable to specific context – Village to Global in each of the 193 Member States

We observe with regret that although AAAA and SDG call for innovative approaches, new partnerships, rule of law, accountable governance, comprehensive and effective accountability as well as follow up and review / monitoring and evaluation mechanism – that is Business Unusual, it is still Business as Usual. Unless World Leaders and Global Citizens Immediately Operationalize in Practice the Spirit and Letters of revised AAAA and revised SDG, the probability is high that errors in AAAA and SDG will be repeated in COP21 Outcome Document. Allowed to occur, the ultimate consequence is likely to be catastrophic.

AAAA and SDG Village to Global Capacity Building

The above fundamental issues of Willingness and Readiness need to be complemented by fundamental issues of Ability – Capacity Building; Ability – Resources and Invitation – Mandate within National and Global Platform.

Capacity Building should be on three levels:-
1. Individual – Hard Competences: Learning and Skills and Soft Competences: Character, Courage and Mindset
2. Institution / Government – Processes, Procedures, Systems, Operations that empower Individuals to operationalize in practice Competences they acquire through formal and informal education and training to help achieve increasing convergence between Institution / Government Vision, Mission and Mandate Intention and Reality.
3. Society – Political and Cultural; Economic and Financial; Social and Environmental; Peace and Security; Religious and Moral Space that empower Individuals and Institutions to Thrive in the work towards achieving Institution / Government Vision, Mission, Mandate Intention and Reality with or without chaos.

Resources include: Influence, Science, Technology, Innovation, Art, Fund, Manpower, Spiritual, Land and Water.

One Worldwide Approach

At the UNSDS 2015, Mogens Lykketoft, President of the UN General Assembly, noted the need for multi-stakeholder platforms to address the crosscutting and complex nature of the SDGs and to avoid the silos approach. He said the UN's three pillars, peace, security and development, "are as interconnected as sustainability and development." Can this statement be operationalized in practice without addressing serious issues of serious business raised in this and earlier Policy Briefings and articles?

There is a Need for Master Multi Stakeholder Platform, MSP driving Coordination, Collaboration and Cooperation within all other MSPs' in each of the 17 SDGs' and operationalizing in practice all Synthesis Report and Data Revolution Report Recommendations as well as AAAA and SDG Vision and Words with Action Agenda Items. Key outcomes of UNSDS 2015 should include:-
1. Adoption of One Worldwide Approach and Business Unusual Approach.
2. Endorsement of UNGA Official Status to the Master MSP and all other MSPs'.
3. Harvesting all good ideas and pertinent suggestions generated from UNSDS 2015 New York and Online and related Events into an Outcome Document with Clear Recommendations for full Implementation with effective Monitoring and Evaluation of this Implementation from Village to Global levels in each of 193 Member States.

Conclusion

Never has our World been so rich. Never has our World been so poor. The vicious circle of being too poor to be rich and too rich to be poor must be broken by AAAA and SDG if our World is to be a happier, safer and healthier place to live, work, play and raise children. There is more than enough Resources - Influence, Science, technology, Innovation, Fund, Manpower and Spiritual to achieve increasing convergence between AAAA (revised) and SDG Vision Intention and Reality, if there is shift from working HARDER to working SMARTer; shift from Disordered Change to Ordered Change. Can this viscous circle be broken without the evolution of a Corruption Free Society?

There is a need for definition of Commonly Occurring Forms of Corruption acceptable to all 193 UN Member States; there is a need to replace current subjective World Governance Indicators measuring Corruption with SMART Objectively Validated Indicators measuring Corruption and ranking all 193 Countries on the same Index. For example, SMART OVI for Bribe Takers ranking all 193 UN Member States will see many Developing Countries including Nigeria high on the list and SMART OVI for Bribe Givers ranking all 193 UN Member States will see many Developed Countries including US, UK, France and Germany high on the list. It takes two to tango. Giving Global Publicity to Bribe Takers Index while

shielding from the Global Media the current incomplete Bribe Givers Index is itself Corruption.

Sustainable Solutions to Poverty, Hunger, Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and related problems including Corruption and Terrorism on the ground in Developed and Developing Countries exist. Ability to successfully implement these solutions with effective monitoring and evaluation of this implementation exist or can be acquired. However, the Big Challenge is the Willingness to successfully implement these solutions with effective monitoring and evaluation of this implementation. Tackling this Big Challenge is essentially issue of Changing Attitude and Behaviour at Scale that the 7th and 8th IGN need to effectively address.

The Roadmap to Paris will be more productive and result oriented if Structured and Organized produce COP21 Outcome Document that is Vision and Words with Action thus avoiding Error in AAAA and SDG and in ways that effectively address overarching **Goals of Poverty Elimination and Environmental Sustainability** from the **Dimensions of Trade, Aid, Debts and Corruption** with focus on **Level 1**. Implementation Solutions **Level 2.** Follow Up and Review Solutions **Level 3.** Capacity Building – **Individual Level** - Hard Competences: Learning and Skills and Soft Competences: Character, Courage and Mindset; **Institution Level** – Resources and Processes empowering the Individual to deploy Competences towards achieving Corporate Goals and **Environment Level** – Political, Economic, Social, Cultural, Security and Religious Space for Institutions and Individuals to Thrive on Chaos, CommWSDS as well as Communication for WSDS.

There is a need to create a 7th GA Committee on Environmental Sustainability. There is a need to appreciate that UN, WBG, IMF, 193 Member States Governments and Partners need Technical Support from Consultant with required Competences that can help each of the AAAA, SDG and COP21 Outcome Document Stakeholders Stake-holders to correctly identify where they are now (A); where they need to be to achieve AAAA, SDG and COP21 Outcome Document Goals and Targets by 2030 (B) and How to move from (A) to (B).

We are willing to offer a more detailed information / clarification as directed by GA Second Committee and or other relevant UN Authority.

Contact:
Director General
International Society for Poverty Elimination / Economic Alliance Group
5, Moses Orimolade Avenue,
Ijapo Estate, Akure, Ondo State,
Nigeria.
M: +234-8162469805
Email: nehap.initiative@yahoo.co.uk **9 October 2015.**