

"Immediate"/"urgent"/"as soon as possible"/overdue

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| <p>"As soon as possible": Halt the rise in greenhouse gas emissions (Paris Agreement, 2015)</p> | <p>"As quickly as possible" Develop programmes and initiatives to reduce disparities in child and maternal deaths "between and within developed and developing countries" Johannesburg Plan, 2002.</p> |
| <p>Not fulfilled: "Human rights" Agreements from 1940s onwards ("Leave no-one behind" is not a new idea) "Right to information" But governments, media, many academics, charities and others obscure UN goals, even though easier than fulfilling "rights".</p> | <p>Governments fail to supply: Publicity campaign on more ambitious goals from conferences and summits, than misleadingly-named 'MDGs' or 'SDGs' Nations promised publicity campaign in 2002 (Monterrey). Reaffirmed in effect, 2015 (Addis, and in 2030 Agenda). Never delivered to citizens. Instead, governments mislead and distract by focus on "MDGs" and "SDGs" - easier than promises of 2000/15.</p> |
| <p>All nations "should take immediate measures to provide shelter to their homeless poor" - Agenda 21 (1992), reaffirmed by UN members in 2018.</p> | <p>Governments fail to supply: Progress reports reasonably well publicised, on e.g:</p> |
| <p>"We commit to take action towards ...eradicating hunger at the earliest possible date." - World Food Summit, 2009.</p> | <p>"Human rights" Millennium Declaration Generally wider and more ambitious than the "MDGs" proposed in 2001. Several well-publicised "MDG" targets were redundant. The Declaration mentions no easier "1990" baseline but affordable, safe water: undocs.org/A/RES/55/2, para 19.</p> |
| <p>"States shall provide...notification... to potentially affected States on activities that may have a significant... environmental effect" Rio Principle 19, reaffirmed in "2030 Agenda".</p> | <p>World Food Summit pledge to halve the 1996 number (not "1990-2" as FAO now claims) of "undernourished" people by 2015. (fao.org/NEWS/1998/FAOipu.htm) 2015 targets on Education for All.</p> |
| <p>"integrated environmental and economic accounting in all...States at the earliest date" Agenda 21, reaffirmed in "2030 Agenda" and in 2018.</p> | <p>Targets on Population and Development (agreed in 1994). Targets from Johannesburg (2002) including towards equality of child survival. The 2020 goals for Least Developed Countries (2011). The 2020 "SDG" targets as a whole. There are 21. "Immediate" and 2025 goals of Agenda 21 - which nations agreed in 2012 to "fully implement".</p> |
| <p>SDG 8.7: "Immediate" measures to eradicate forced labour.</p> | <p>A key but neglected mandate: UN members have agreed that the Economic and Social Council, and the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development for all member states, are to follow up all conferences and summits in the "economic, social, environmental and related fields" - see General Assembly resolutions 66/288 (Rio 2012), 67/290, 68/1, and 70/1 (2015 Summit). We might think other General Assembly resolutions, not only conference and summit agreements, are also part of the agreed UN agenda. A further point is this. When a deadline year arrives, and afterwards, which of the following is consistent with a pledge to "spare no effort"?</p> |
| <p>SDG 13: "Urgent" action on climate. 13.a: Operationalize Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.</p> | <p>A. Trying to meet the target as soon as possible and reporting on results, or B. Not trying to reach, or report, agreed goals?</p> |
| <p>14.4: Restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible.</p> | |
| <p>15.5: Urgent, significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitats, halt biodiversity loss.</p> | |

By 2020

In "Least Developed Countries":
Water, sanitation and internet for all humans. Beyond 'MDG' targets on child and maternal **survival** and child **nutrition**. Least Developed Countries to double share of **exports**.
Istanbul Programme 2011-2020. "**Solemn commitment**" by many nations in 2011 to "strive" for targets.

Immunisation
for all human children (World Health Assembly target).

Biodiversity
targets (Aichi, 2010).

21 "SDG" targets for 2020 include:
progress on **greenhouse gases**;
safe management of chemicals;
road deaths halved; protect **water ecosystems, forests, species**;
employment. Richer countries to "mobilize" \$100bn/year **climate finance** for poorer countries.

End violent conflict in Africa
(Not UN but African Union governments' goal)

"SDG" indicators to be reviewed
For example, leaders in 2015 left open how "extreme poverty" would be defined in 2030. They simply mentioned that it was "currently measured" by \$1.90 in the misleading "purchasing power parity" dollars - not, as World Bank staff have claimed, a settled decision.

The UN goals of **water and sanitation** for all humans in least developed countries **by 2020** are part of the Istanbul Programme of Action 2011-2020.
In 2015 leaders reaffirmed this and stated that it is "**an integral part of the new Agenda**".

'2030 Agenda' includes goals for 2020
of the 2011 Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries:
64. **We support the implementation of** relevant strategies and programmes of action, including **the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action**, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, and reaffirm the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, **all of which are integral to the new Agenda**. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

By 2025

End hunger in Africa by 2025
(Not UN but African Union governments' goal)
Declared in 2013

Water, sanitation, drainage and waste
services adequate
for all humans by 2025
- Agenda 21.

Global nutrition targets
(World Health Assembly 2012, http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/nutrition_globaltargets2025/en/)

Non-communicable disease targets (voluntary, WHO)
-SDG" targets for 2025:
End **child labour**.
Child **nutrition** targets.
Reduce **marine pollution**.

"SDG" indicators to be reviewed

UN members agreed the goals of **water and sanitation for all by 2025** in Agenda 21, Rio 1992.
In Rio, 2012 UN members reaffirmed Agenda 21 ("fully implement") and said it is important to base new SDGs on Agenda 21. In 2015 leaders in effect reaffirmed it (see paragraph 11, below).
UN member states also reaffirmed Agenda 21 in 2015-18, including in General Assembly Resolution 73/235 of 20 December 2018.

A/RES/70/1 Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- 16.10 **Ensure public access to information** and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.6 Develop effective, **accountable** and **transparent institutions** at all levels

'2030 Agenda' reaffirms more ambitious goals than 'SDGs':

Our shared principles and commitments

11. **We reaffirm the outcomes of all** major United Nations **conferences** and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and have helped to shape the new Agenda. These include the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. We also reaffirm the follow-up to these conferences, including the outcomes of the **Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries**.

By 2030

Many "SDG" targets.
It is important to understand that **some current targets - more ambitious than the corresponding 2030 "SDG" targets - also imply faster progress on other targets**. For example, safe water by 2020 or 2025 would help survival, nutrition and health (and need competent administration).
The SDG indicators are not "**criteria**" for **success** but indicators. It is not clear why people think they show success on their own. Nor are they fixed, but only an "initial set" to be "refined and reviewed" (resolution 72/313). The targets and current indicators on "extreme poverty" and "undernourishment" do not mention, and so are not formally agreed as relating to, a money measure or the strange ideas of judging success by people's spending or their calorie consumption, or the World Bank or FAO.

All other agreed UN principles, goals and targets

All agreements made/reaffirmed by the General Assembly unless ended.
A common error or lie is to equate "MDGs" or "SDGs" with the actual, more ambitious, **UN development agenda** consistently reaffirmed at the General Assembly.

This diagram does not necessarily mean the author considers particular targets or indicators appropriate, or more important than other issues.

Should governments prioritise survival of the most vulnerable?

How does "leave no-one behind" make sense otherwise?

