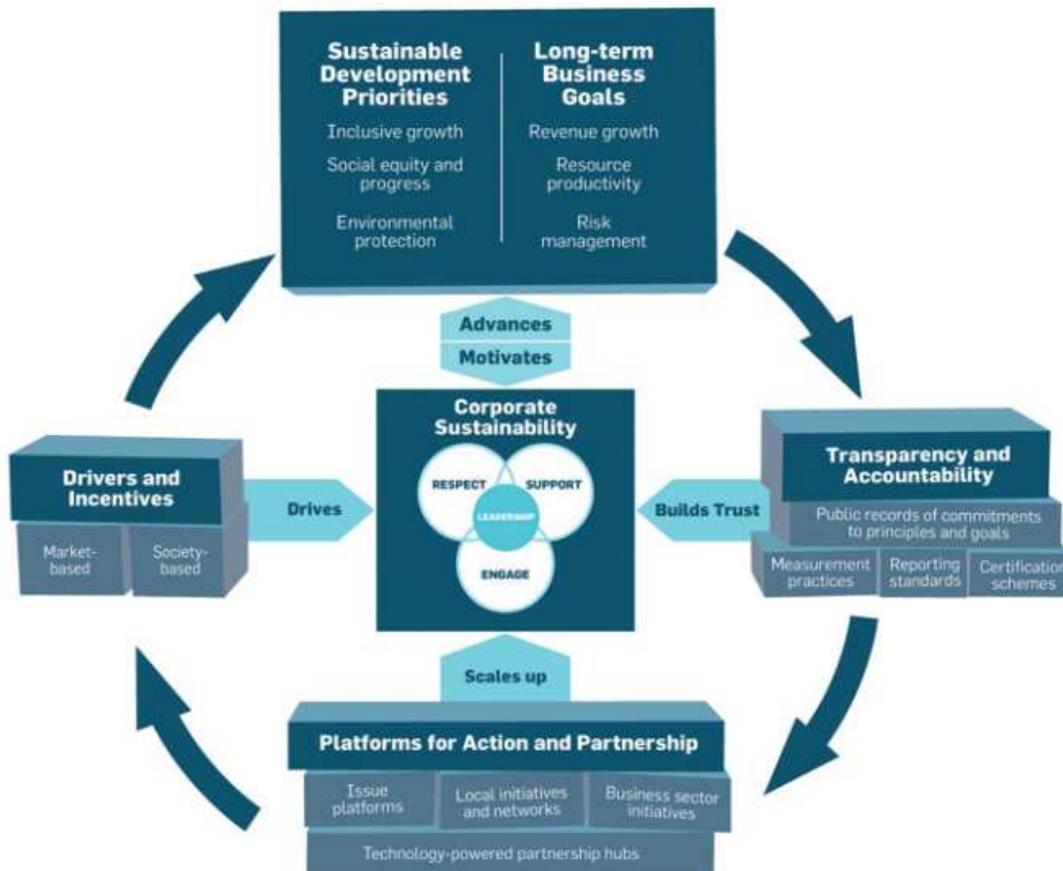


Building the Post-2015 Business Engagement Architecture

A new global development agenda is emerging and requires an increased interplay between business, Governments, civil society and other key stakeholders in order to create an impactful shift in global sustainable development.

Businesses, on their part, are equally becoming more cognizant of the overlap between public and private interest, and stand ready to partner around the implementation of sustainable development goals. As others, businesses have called for an ambitious Post-2015 agreement with clear goals, targets and indicators.



The Post-2015 Business Engagement Architecture, illustrated above, outlines the main building blocks necessary to enhance corporate sustainability as an effective contribution to sustainable development, creating value for both business and society. Each of these building blocks must be further strengthened and connected through a comprehensive and collective effort if they are to help take corporate sustainability to scale and turn business into a truly transformative force in the Post-2015 era. Individual companies, Governments, investors, and civil society all have a role to play in scaling up business action, and should be able to identify those areas in which they need to do more.

More than 60 of the UN Global Compact's 100 country networks, often with strong SME engagement, have contributed to the Architecture's development and implementation in their respective countries.

The Architecture should be used as a framework by Governments and other decision makers to design specific mechanisms for engaging the private sector and supporting corporate sustainability. Further recommendations on each of the main components can be found in the full Architecture document available online (http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/about_the_gc/Architecture.pdf).

Toward a set of Global Sustainable Development Goals

It is clear that businesses committed to responsibility and sustainability are energized by the prospect of a newly articulated set of world priorities – which include clear goals and targets – and the opportunity to play a key role in implementing this agenda.

Given the strong support for the concept of sustainable development goals emerging from consultations among business, the UN Global Compact's LEAD task team have put forward an ambitious proposal on how forthcoming sustainable development goals might look. The resulting ten priority issues can be organized into four overarching areas: Inclusive Growth; Human Needs and Capabilities; The Resource Triad; and Enabling Environment.



As a guide, the following criteria were developed for setting goals and targets:

- Global in scope, and not pre-determining a North-South duality;
- Taking into account differences in the level of development of different countries or regions, allowing for achievability as well as ambition;
- Limited in number;
- Clear in theme and concept;
- Chosen with consideration of both intrinsic value and a multiplier effect;
- Balance between the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development;
- "SMART" targets: specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound. If not stated in quantitative terms, targets should be amenable to measurement on progress through statistical indicators; and
- Targets set for a 15-year period beginning in 2015, with check points every five years, and benchmarked to 2010.

Beyond this, LEAD companies went further to create specific goals and targets in each of the priority areas -->

A Design for Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1: End poverty and increase prosperity via inclusive economic growth, *targets include:*

- Eliminate extreme poverty (\$1.25/day per capita in 2005 real US dollars).
- Create jobs through decent work sufficient to keep unemployment below 5 per cent, including for women as a group, and below 10 per cent for youth.
- Eliminate child labour.
- Ensure full access to private finance, including basic savings, loans and growth capital products, on fair terms including for women and marginalized groups.
- Reduce by 30 per cent the Gini co-efficient rating in each country.

Goal 2: Quality education for all, *targets include:*

- Every child completes primary education with basic literacy and numeracy, in schools with grade divisions, books, light, meals and sanitation.
- All secondary schools to facilitate computing skills, and a 50 per cent availability of digital facilities among primary schools without them.
- Increase the percentage of young adults with the skills needed for work.
- Achieve parity in enrollment and educational opportunities at primary, secondary and tertiary levels for girls and women.
- Curricula at primary level and at all levels above to include sustainable development concepts, with special emphasis on business schools.

Goal 3: Achieve women and girls' empowerment, *targets include:*

- Increase the proportion of leadership positions held by women in public and private sectors to 40 per cent or better.
- Universally recognized and enforced equal pay for equal work.
- Full and equal access of women to ownership, property rights and land titles.
- Reduce rates of violent acts committed against women and girls by at least 50 per cent.

Goal 4: Universal health coverage, *targets include:*

- Affordable access to quality (meets patient needs) treatment and care for all, or to 80 per cent where such access was less than half in 2010.
- Continue to reduce the reach of TB, malaria and HIV/AIDS, and contain the spread of new drug-resistant strains.
- Halt the rise in non-communicable diseases.
- Universal reproductive health services including access to birth control and to a qualified attendant at birth.
- Cut maternal mortality rate by at least ¾.
- Reduce the under-five mortality rate by at least ¾.

Goal 5: Good nutrition for all through sustainable food and agricultural systems, *targets include:*

- Eradicate calorie-deficient hunger and halt increase of rates of obesity and of malnutrition.
- Eliminate stunting of children under two years of age through appropriate micro-nutrients.
- Double the productivity of LDC agriculture.
- Stop and turn back annual increases in greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation resulting from farming and livestock production by 2020.
- Bring down the share of overexploited ocean fish stocks by 20 per cent.
- Reduce amount of food lost through poor storage and waste by ½.

Goal 6: Water and sanitation for all, *targets include:*

- Universal access to affordable and safe fresh water.
- Universal access to basic sanitation facilities by 2020 and improved sanitation facilities by 2030.
- Fresh water use brought in line with supply.
- Ensure establishment and full implementation of national water effluent standards.

Goal 7: Sustainable energy for all, *targets include:*

- Universal access to modern energy services.
- Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in production, distribution and consumption.
- Double the share of renewable sources in the energy mix.
- Reduce by at least 50 per cent the particulate concentration in urban air, not to exclude achievement of more stringent regional targets.

Goal 8: Build peaceful and stable societies, *targets include:*

- Improve access for diverse ethnic, religious and social groups to justice, services and economic opportunity.
- Improve mediation, dispute resolution and dialogue mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict and to build peace
- Reduce incidence of violent deaths per 100,000 by at least 20 per cent.
- Prevent, combat and reduce the illicit trade in small arms, light weapons and ammunition.
- Reduce the reach and extent of organized crime, especially through the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Goal 9: Modernize infrastructure and technology, *targets include:*

- Deploy investment sufficient to meet requirements for "green" transport, energy and water systems in the developing world, and for upgrading or replacing old and "brown" infrastructure in the developed world.
- Universal and affordable access to the Internet and computing technology.
- Effective use of e-governance at national and state/provincial level in all countries, to increase managerial capacity as well as transparency.
- Double the share of the population with easy and affordable access to public transportation systems.
- Step up R&D in both public and private sectors.
- Reduce carbon emissions from the construction and operation of buildings.

Goal 10: Good governance and realization of human rights, *targets include:*

- Raise awareness and implementation of all UN human rights conventions and instruments among all people and at all levels of governance.
- Achieve competitive and transparent procurement processes through public advertising of all government procurement cases.
- Develop further an open, rule-based, non-discriminatory international trading and financial system.
- Establish a climate supportive of business and investment at home and from overseas, including incentives in favour of sustainability.