

Til: Even Stormoen og Inge Herman Rydland, Utenriksdepartementet (UD)

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Innspill til UD før HLPF 2018

Den 9-18 juli 2018 deltar Forum for utvikling og miljø på FNs High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) om bærekraftsmålene (SDG) i New York, som del av den norske delegasjonen ledet av UD. Her er et innspill fra Forum for utvikling og miljø (ForUM, et nettverk av 50 norske organisasjoner) på hva vi mener UD og den norske delegasjonen bør fremme i forbindelse med HLPF.

Se også politikknøttat fra ForUM på alle SDGene som gjennomgås under HLPF, med analyse og anbefalinger som ble gjennomgått under delegasjonsmøtet denne uken og sendt på epost i forkant. Engelske sammendrag i politikknøttatene er **gjengitt på engelsk under, mot innspilllets slutt**.

Et bredt **samarbeid** på tvers av fag og sektor og en samstemt politikk for bærekraftig utvikling trengs for SDGene. Derfor har Norge en bredt sammensatt delegasjon der også sivilsamfunnet deltar. Regjeringen har også opprettet samstemthetsforum slik at de ulike politikkområdene trekker mest mulig i samme retning for SDGene, der også sivilsamfunnet deltar.

Vi når ikke sivilsamfunnet uten sivilsamfunnet som partner og pådriver – engasjerte samfunn som bryr seg om vår felles framtid og bidrar på en fredelig til mer bærekraftige og inkluderende med respekt for menneskerettigheter og naturens tålegrense. I Norge som i andre land spiller sivilsamfunnet en uvurderlig rolle, både med å mobilisere, bidra til åpenhet og framdrift, og som vaktbikkje og implementerende partner. Derfor er det svært urovekkende at sivilsamfunnet mange steder som jobber for en bedre verden og for SDGeneer under press og direkte angrep. I fjor ble 197 miljøforsvarere drept, ifølge the Guardian. For å nå SDGene trengs et levende sivilsamfunn – bokstavelig talt. Vi må derfor inkludere, støtte og beskytte sivilsamfunnet bedre.

Finansiering trengs for å nå SDGene: Mer kvalitetsbistand som også når de fattigste, et bedre skattesamarbeid, et grønt skifte med bærekraftige investeringer og et aktsomt og ansvarlig næringsliv vil bidra til dette. For detaljer, se våre policy briefs om bærekraftsmål 17 og andre SDGer.

Med SDGene er vi alle utviklingsland. For å nå målene trengs også **politisk vilje og mot til endring**, både i rike og fattige land. Norge har høy menneskelig utvikling og likestilling, men har utfordringer med å nå enkelte mål. Dype endringer trengs for å lykkes med et grønt skifte. Et eksempel er SDG 12, ansvarlig produksjon og forbruk. Skulle alle hatt samme forbruk som en gjennomsnittsnordmann hadde vi trengt rundt tre jordkloder. Det har vi ikke, så vi trenger en plan og endringsvilje. Et annet eksempel er SDG 7 om ren energi til alle. Norge er en betydelig oljeeksportør som må omstille seg og øke satsningen på fornybar energi for å nå bærekraftsmålene og klimamålene i Parisavtalen. Det vil koste, også for rike Norge, men det er langt mer kostbart å la være: Klimaendringene er vår tids største utfordring, og truer vår tilgang til vann (SDG6) og mat (SDG2). Videre må vi ta vare på regnskogen (SDG15) og på verdenshavene (SDG14) slik at de ikke fortsetter å fylles med plast. Og vi må ta bedre vare på vannressursene. Det er essensielt for helse (SDG3) og for miljø, for livet på jorda. Norge vil prioritere å nå alle målene før 2030. Vi har ikke råd til å la være.

Vennlig hilsen
Borghild Tønnessen-Krokan
Daglig leder, ForUM

Se innspill på engelsk under om SDG 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 og 17

Recommendations from Forum for Development and Environment to Norway before HLPF 2018:

With the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) everyone shall be reached – women and men, children and youth – leaving no-one behind, without exceeding the carrying capacity of the earth. It's ambitious, but necessary. The goals provide us with an immense opportunity, and a common direction to global efforts for a better world. None of us can reach the goals alone. Policy coherence and cooperation within and across countries, subjects and sectors is needed: Authorities, politicians, business, organizations and others can all contribute, in different roles. To reflect this, the Norwegian delegation has members from different ministries and sectors such as business, trade unions, academic institutions and civil society. Civil society is often closer to the vulnerable and contribute "on the ground" to vibrant, participative communities where people care about the future. Peaceful, representative non-governmental organizations contribute with expertise and to hold authorities, business and others to account. As such, they are essential to reaching the SDGs and must be included, supported and protected.

The global challenges we face are interconnected, and our approach must therefore be integrated, comprehensive, interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral. Norway's and other countries' policies must be coherent and pull in the same direction in order to achieve sustainable and inclusive development; otherwise, we risk giving with one hand and taking with the other, undermining our own policies.

The theme of HLPF 9-18 July 2018 will be "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies". Below are brief recommendations on the set of goals to be reviewed in depth:

SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation:

There is an urgent need to prioritise provision of clean water for all the people of the world since as many as 844 million are lacking access to this fundamental human right. Industry and farming make up 90 % of the world's water consumption today, while private consumption counts 10 %. Therefore it is imperative that industry worldwide take action for effectivisation of water consumption in production as well as reporting this in their annual reports.

We note with concern that 30 % of the world's population does not have access to healthy sanitation. This especially affects the lives of women and children. Every day 2000 children die of diarrhea, often as a result of drinking water contaminated by stool coming from unsafe sanitation systems. Safe, private toilets increase girls' enrollment in schools by 11 %. Construction of safe sanitation systems are therefore key to reach goals 3, 4 and 5.

SDG 7 Accessible and clean energy:

We note with concern that over 1.1 billion people still have no access to electricity and that business as usual projects over 600 million people still without access in 2030, most in rural areas in African countries. A third of the worlds population still rely on the traditional use of solid biomass to cook their meals. Access to energy is deeply connected to poverty reduction and to reducing inequality. To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, we commit to increase our efforts to a poverty oriented energy policy with a variation of energy solutions, including small scale off grid energy sources and clean cooking to leave no one behind in the aim for achieving the SDG 7 within 2030.

SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities:

Sustainable urbanization must build on human and natural diversity and the cities' potential of combating climate change. We must ensure that our local institutions promote natural biodiversity and inclusive societies for all. This potential should motivate bold initiatives for progressive local

social, climate and environmental action.

Unequal access to services like water and sanitation, especially in informal settlements and for vulnerable groups, remains a major impediment to sustainable urbanization. We need disaggregated data collection and meaningful participation for key urban stakeholders like slum dwellers, disabled people and youth, as a foundation for sustainable urban policies that leaves no one behind.

SDG 12 Sustainable production and consumption:

We urge the richest countries to take action in lowering the production and consumption so that all people of the world get equal access to resources for a sustainable living. As the high consumption pattern in the west is dependent on natural resources from other parts of the world, the synergy between the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda is key in achieving goal 12. We must ensure that we use and produce long lasting materials where necessary and develop biodegradable and disposable waste that does not harm the nature. There is great potential in reuse, recycling and sharing of material goods that can be used by many.

We note with concern that while 815 million people in the world are living with hunger, 1/3 of the food that is produced is wasted. There is an urgent need to develop sustainable and inclusive food systems that ensure equal distribution of resources and production of food to all people on the planet.

SDG 15 Life on land:

Human activity is making species disappear 100 to 1000 times faster than what is natural. Every minute rainforest corresponding to the size of 12 football fields disappears. Development aid projects and investments are often in conflict with projects to protect the rainforest, thus emphasizing the need for policy coherence for development. The IPBES report documents that degradation of nature affects 3,2 billion people and that the benefits from investing in restoration exceeds the costs. Civil society working to protect the environment are frequently attacked. In 2017, 197 persons were murdered. We urge governments to protect environmental defenders, and to engage in restoration of important ecosystems to protect biodiversity that is vital for humankind.

SDG 17 Partnership for the Goals:

We stress that International public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. We call for a global intergovernmental tax commission, under the auspices of the UN, to ensure that all countries have a say, with the mandate and resources to combat international tax dodging, which drains the vital public financing needed to achieve the SDGs. We agree to abide by the Open Contracting Global Principles, as the first step in a process to ensure full transparency and prevent bad decisions arising from government efforts to mobilise additional resources through Public Private Partnerships. We recall the UNGA-resolution 69/319, and the need of a transparent and accountable Debt Workout Institution, independent of creditors and debtors, to reduce and resolve debt crises and to comprehensively, rapidly and fairly restructure debt.