



# Post2015 Agenda: Spain's Position

## *Key messages*

This document sets out the priorities developed in more depth in the paper on Spain's position regarding the post-2015 agenda entitled "[Compromiso universal por un desarrollo humano y sostenible. Posición española para la Agenda post2015](#)".

An extensive consultation process has been followed, beginning in 2013 with the commissioning of a preliminary **academic report**. The **First National Consultation** took place in September 2013. The Spanish position was consolidated in 2014 through a process involving Spain's Central State Administration, its Autonomous Communities (Regional Governments), and the Advisory Council on Development Cooperation. It was presented for a **Second National Consultation** in September 2014. This Spanish position is organised into two blocks: The **principles** for the new post-2015 development agenda and **12 goals** and targets.

The **priorities** which, according to Spain, must figure in the whole Agenda are:

- Poverty eradication.
- Reduction of inequalities.
- Sustainability in all its dimensions.
- Rights based approach.
- Gender approach.

### Principles for the New Development Agenda Post2015

- Acknowledgment of the **MDGs'** principles, values and achievements, but also a sound reflection on the missed targets and absent dimensions.
- A **universal development agenda**, with common goals that are shared by everyone as well as differentiated targets according to each country's circumstances.
- The agenda should be people-focused, aiming to **eradicate poverty and to reduce inequalities** from a **rights-based** and **sustainability and gender approaches**.
- The fight against poverty and development should be linked to **sustainability in all its dimensions**, including the processes that affect the planet's future, such as climate change and the loss of biodiversity. It should be a transformational agenda.
- **Middle-Income Countries** have to be included, both for their issues around inequality and sustainability and for the responsibility they have to assume in the provision of Global Public Goods.

### Post 2015 Development Goals

1. Eradication of poverty and reducing vulnerability
2. Reducing inequalities and promoting an equitable development
3. Environmental Sustainability.
4. Democratic governance and Human Rights. Peace and security.
5. Gender Equality and women empowerment
6. Food security and nutrition .
7. Health: universal coverage
8. Quality education for all
9. Human Right to Water and Sanitation
10. Inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Job creation.
11. Sustainable Energy for all .
12. Global Partnership for a new development Agenda

### Further reading:

[Final Report SDG](#)

[UNSG Synthesis Report](#)

[Report of the High Level Panel of Eminent People](#)

[Informe Académico 2013. Consideraciones acerca de la agenda post2015](#) (Colección Cooperación Española)

## General Process:

We advocate for a reduced number of goals, allowing action strategies to be established and its achievement to be monitored. These goals should be easy to communicate and understandable by all citizens, thus mobilising resources and capacities as well as making progress in supporting a global citizenship.

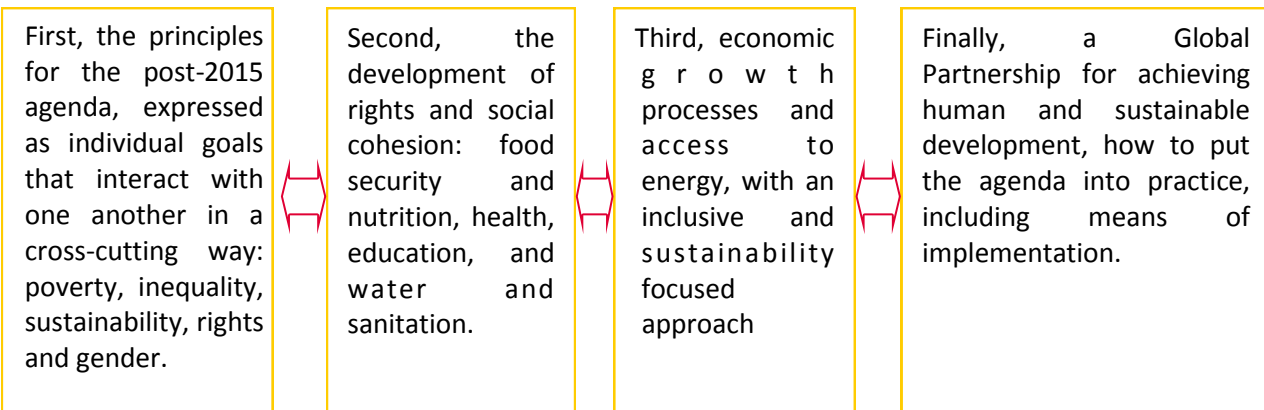
These goals should be consistent with one another, as part of a balanced human development agenda, which recognises Humanity's fundamental dependency on the Earth's ecosystems.

It should be a universal agenda, applied to national circumstances. The targets are aspirations, based on which each country will subsequently carry out an internal process of implementing them in its own domestic policy.

Accountability and transparency should be included. A data revolution will be needed.

**"The post 2015 agenda process should be closely accompanied by an Education for a Global Citizenship"**

## Spain proposes a priority list of 12 Goals, structured as follows:



### 1 ERADICATING POVERTY AND REDUCING VULNERABILITY

The priority is to eradicate extreme poverty and to reduce relative poverty, not only considering poverty in terms of income, but rather using a multidimensional approach to poverty and the different policies necessary to eradicate it.

Resilience should be included as a key and innovative element of this agenda, placing the emphasis on reducing the vulnerability of the population at most risk of rights violations of all kinds. The fight against poverty should also be linked to appropriate risk management, including those risks related to the effects of climate change.

### 2 REDUCING INEQUALITY AND PROMOTING AN EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT

The growth of inequalities within and between countries is, together with sustainability, one of the biggest challenges that countries must address in development processes.

This should be approached not only in economic terms, but also in terms of equality of opportunities and rights, orienting growth and the associated policies towards the achievement of equitable and socially fair development.

To this end, tax policy and social protection, with a gender-based approach, should be included.

### **3 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

The new development consensus should achieve social and human development and economic growth, together with global environmental sustainability, addressing the planet's main challenges (climate change, desertification, loss of biodiversity, protection of oceans, etc.) so that a new, sustainable development model is conceived and applied.

All the environmental challenges are gathered in a single goal, to avoid duplicating agendas (such as the climate change agenda). Moreover, other key elements for sustainability—such as production and consumption systems, good management of natural resources and the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems, oceans included—should be interconnected with the other goals in a crosscutting manner.

### **4 DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS. PEACE AND SECURITY**

A dimension missing from the MDGs, good institutional governance is a structural theme of the new agenda, directly targeting the causes of poverty.

The agenda should include the creation of well-governed institutions, transparency and accountability, and the elimination of corruption. It should also include the strengthening of all public policies that promote human and sustainable development, and a consistent and coherent application of these policies.

The rights-based approach should be promoted in this and in every other goal: development as an exercise of human rights.

Together with all the measures that drive social and economic development, measures that promote international security and peace as a global public good should also be emphasised.

### **5 GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

This is a consensus-driven goal and a priority for Spain and the EU. The agenda should recognise the “feminisation of poverty”, as a universal phenomenon; equality gaps between men and women; women's contribution to peace, development and democracy; and women's basic rights.

One priority should be to link the gender-in-development approach to approaches based on economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, including sexual and reproductive health and those related to the economy of care, together with the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

The agenda should include a twofold strategy: applying gender as a mainstream dimension on the one hand, and adopting specific initiatives to empower women, with particular focus on those women who suffer the worst forms of discrimination in the form of double and triple discrimination on the other.

Violence against women and girls in all its forms must be eradicated, with particular focus on “femicide”, sexual slavery and exploitation, and female genital mutilation.

### **6 FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

It is a priority to eradicate hunger, from the approach of ensuring that the progressive realisation of the right to food can be reached.

The aim of food security is to ensure adequate nutrition that allows people to live their lives as human beings. Access to food should be complemented with a healthy environment, healthcare, the provision of water and sanitation, and measures to support women, guaranteeing a healthy life for them and for all the members of the household.

The agenda should include the sustainability of food systems, reducing the amount of food losses and waste.

This agenda should promote family farming, sustainable investment models and their coherence with global frameworks for the governance and ownership of resources such as land.

Resilience mechanisms that reduce vulnerability to food crises should also be included.

## 7 HEALTH: UNIVERSAL COVERAGE

The goal is universal healthcare coverage, defined as everyone having access to effective, quality health information and services, without suffering financial hardship..

This goal should include three pillars: fair funding, coverage and services offered.

Priority is given to missed MDG targets: reducing child mortality and maternal mortality; improving access to sexual and reproductive healthcare; reducing AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis rates; and adding other non-communicable diseases (cancer, mental disorders, coronary heart disease, diabetes, lung disease).

The “health in all policies” approach should be included in **all goals**.

Public healthcare systems should be prioritised.

## 8 QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL

The most important is to guarantee an approach focused on the quality of education, and not only in the access to it, especially for the most vulnerable children. The approach should also be based on the right to a lifelong education, thus guaranteeing people’s wellbeing and serving as preparation for the world of work.

To this end, measures should cover four areas: the schools themselves, where the teaching and learning processes take place; the community where the school belongs; the governmental sphere, from which domestic policies are applied; and the international field, which combines knowledge management with international cooperation.

To improve the quality of education it is necessary to have a sufficient number of competent and socially recognised teachers. The school’s integration into the community and the community’s participation in school life should be guaranteed. Similarly, focus should be placed on strengthening state schooling systems, the free-of-charge nature of education and the provision or improvement of school infrastructures.

Education should be considered a key factor for combating poverty and inequality, as well as providing access to other rights, such as health, gender equality, public participation or environmental sustainability.

## 9 HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION

This goal is framed within a gradual realisation of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, considering women and children as the main drivers of change.

The targets should span different spheres: basic services and hygiene; pollution and wastewater management; resource management; and risk management. Climate change should be integrated into policies and initiatives related to water resources.

Particular emphasis is placed on the need to establish a participative governance system, and on eradicating open defecation.

## 10 INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH. JOB CREATION.

Economic growth should benefit the entire population, especially the poorest. It should help to reduce social, economic and territorial inequality, to allow the preservation of human capital and to avoid compromising future generations’ development.

To this end, measures should be taken to promote the creation and sustainability of inclusive production systems in all countries, supporting entrepreneurship and training in order to create good -quality jobs.

The agenda should include strengthening institutions and—in particular—modernising countries' inland revenue authorities. The creation of start-ups should be promoted by improving access to credit, financing, and sources of support and training. The adoption of CSR values and practices should be promoted.

The mobilisation of international resources and international financial cooperation should be encouraged, particularly in the application of the principles of transparency. All countries should be part of the international economy. Focus must be placed on improving communications and infrastructures between regions and countries.

Areas to be promoted in employment targets are: collective bargaining and social dialogue; improving training in skills for employment, especially among women and young people; furthering compliance with the ILO's Decent Work Agenda; and putting social protection policies into practice in all countries.

Finally, attention should be given to developing concerted policies to manage migratory flows, maximising the beneficial effects on the development of countries of origin and guaranteeing protection of emigrants' rights.

## 11 SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

The adoption of the “sustainable energy for all” goal includes: ensuring affordable, safe and reliable access to modern energy services; duplicating renewable energy sources; and doubling improvements in energy efficiency.

Energy is a necessary condition, a facilitator of human development, and, as such, affects every area of development. The agenda should consider energy's impact on food safety, on changes in the production system and sustainable consumption, and on the improvement of living conditions in homes and communities, with a particularly beneficial effect for women.

With energy, education infrastructures and health centres are improved and the use of basic healthcare instruments is made possible. Environmental conditions are improved, reducing harmful emissions and pollution.

## 12 A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR A NEW DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

The Global Partnership for Development is a facilitator that will facilitate the achievement of the other goals.

This includes the governance of the international system, the coordination of all parties involved, the improvement of policy coherence, as well as a commitment to means of implementation, in general terms: knowledge, trade, technology, financial resources, etc.

Spain claims for a governance that ensures coordination, cohesion and coherence of international organisations' policies at the geographical, thematic and institutional level. For this, coordination between the United Nations system and the International Financial Institutions is crucial. All the cooperation system's mechanisms of governance—including both the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation and the UN Development Cooperation Forum—should be adapted to the new agenda.

All the stakeholders, including the private sector, should be involved, promoting respect for human rights, sustainability and the promotion of transparency and accountability.

Policy coherence should ensure a framework of international policies that achieves real development.

The means of implementation should be included on the agenda in general terms, leaving the specific issues to the financing for development agenda. The mobilisation of domestic resources through a tax policy for human and sustainable development should specifically be addressed, as should innovative financing.

Support should be given to reviewing the concept of Official Development Assistance and promoting new measures of Total Official Support for Development, including all financial flows and instruments of cooperation directed to developing countries.

# Synthesis Report: The Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet



## SIX ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

1. **Dignity:** End poverty and fight against inequality.
2. **People:** Guarantee a healthy life, education (Knowledge?) and the inclusion of women and children.
3. **Prosperity:** Develop an economy which must be solid, inclusive and transformative
4. **Planet:** Protect all our ecosystems for all the society and for our children.
5. **Justice:** Promote safe, secure and peaceful societies and solid institutions
6. **Association:** Catalyze global solidarity for sustainable development

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDG Report, 19th July 2014)

1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
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
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
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development