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SMART DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Over the course of 2014 and 2015, more than a hundred researchers evaluated the social, environmental and economic costs and benefits of more than 100 targets proposed by sector experts - economists, NGOs, UN agencies and businesses – across 22 topic areas.

The topic areas were drawn from the High Level Panel and covered: *air pollution, biodiversity, climate change, conflict and violence, data for development, energy, education, food security, nutrition, gender equality, governance and institutions, health systems, illicit financial flows, infant mortality and women's health, infectious diseases, infrastructure, non-communicable diseases, population and demography, poverty, science and technology, trade and, water and sanitation.*

The expert panel has reviewed all this research and finds that the following 19 targets represent the best value-for-money in development over the period 2016 to 2030. The targets have been grouped into three broad themes: **people, planet and prosperity** echoing the UN's focus on social, environmental and economic pillars of development.

The panel recognises that the **elimination of extreme poverty** remains an important, focal aspiration for the entire post-2015 agenda.

Many of the targets below would help achieve reductions in poverty such as more free trade, educating pre-schoolers in Africa, nutrition and ensuring greater gender equality for women.

The expert panel find that reaching these global targets by 2030 return more than \$15 of good for every dollar spent benefitting people, planet and prosperity.

PEOPLE

Lower chronic child malnutrition by 40%

Providing nutritional supplements, deworming, and improving the balance of diet for 0-2 year olds will cost \$11bn and prevent 68m children from being malnourished every year

Halve malaria infection

Distributing long lasting insecticide treated bed-nets and delaying resistance to the malaria drug artemisinin will cost \$0.6bn, prevent 100m cases of malaria and save 440,000 lives per year

Reduce tuberculosis deaths by 90%

Massively scaling up detection and treatment of tuberculosis will cost \$8bn and save up to an additional 1.3m lives per year

Cut early death from chronic disease by 1/3

Raising the price of tobacco, administering aspirin and preventative therapy for heart disease, reducing salt intake and providing low cost blood pressure medicine will cost \$9bn and save 5m lives per year

Avoid 1.1 million HIV infections through circumcision

Circumcising 90% of HIV-negative men in the 5 worst affected countries will cost \$35m annually and avert 1.1m infections by 2030 with the preventive benefit increasing over time

Reduce newborn mortality by 70%

Protecting expecting mothers from disease, having skilled medical staff support their deliveries, and ensuring high quality postnatal care will cost \$14bn and prevent 2m newborn deaths per year

Increase immunization to reduce child deaths by 25%

Expanding immunization coverage to include protection from forms of influenza, pneumonia and diarrheal disease will cost \$1bn and save 1m children per year

Make family planning available to everyone

Allowing women to decide if, when, and how often they become pregnant will cost \$3.6bn per year, cut maternal deaths by 150,000, while providing a demographic dividend

Eliminate violence against women and girls

Right now, every year 305 million women are domestically abused, costing the world \$4.4 trillion in damages



PLANET

Phase out fossil fuel subsidies

Removing fossil fuel subsidies will cost less than \$37bn per year, lower carbon emissions and free up \$548bn in government revenue to spend on for example, health, infrastructure and education

Halve coral reef loss

Protecting marine habitats will cost \$3bn per year but will prevent the loss of 3m hectares of coral reef, providing natural fishing hatcheries and boosting tourism

Tax pollution damage from energy

Air pollution is the world's biggest environmental killer, causing more than 7m annual deaths. Taxes proportional to the damage from air pollution and CO₂ will reduce environmental impacts efficiently

Cut indoor air pollution by 20%

Providing more clean cookstoves will cost \$11bn and prevent 1.3m deaths per year from indoor air pollution



PROSPERITY

Reduce trade restrictions (full Doha)

Achieving more free trade (e.g. the Doha round) would make each person in the developing world \$1,000 richer per year by 2030, lifting 160m people out of extreme poverty at a cost of \$20bn per year

Improve gender equality in ownership, business and politics

Ensuring women can own and inherit property, perform basic business needs like signing a contract and be represented in parliament will empower women

Boost agricultural yield growth by 40%

Investing an extra \$2.5bn per year in agricultural R&D to boost yields will reduce food prices for poor people, mean 80m fewer people go hungry and provide benefits worth \$84bn per year

Increase girls' education by two years

Ensuring girls receive more education will increase their future wages, improve their health, reduce their risk of violence and start a virtuous cycle for the next generations

Achieve universal primary education in sub-Saharan Africa

At a cost of \$9bn per year, this target will ensure 30m more kids per year attend primary school

Triple preschool in sub-Saharan Africa

Pre-school instils within children a life long desire to learn. Ensuring pre-school coverage rises from 18% to 59% will cost up to \$6bn and will give that experience to at least 30m more children per year

