

GOAL 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Goal 10 Proposed Targetsⁱ:

10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard

10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations

10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements

10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%



MDG Progress on Inequality Reductionⁱⁱ:

Target 8.B: Address the special needs of least developed countries

- Net bilateral aid to Africa (where 34 of the 48 least developed countries are located) fell by 5.6 per cent in 2013, to \$28.9 billion in real terms.
- Eighty per cent of imports from developing countries enter developed countries duty-free.

Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and Small Island developing States

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- Aid to landlocked developing countries fell in 2010 for the first time in a decade, while aid to small island developing States increased substantially.

Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries

- The debt burden on developing countries remains stable at about 3 per cent of export revenue, which was a near 75 per cent drop since 2000.

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

- Resources available for providing essential medicines through some disease-specific global health funds increased in 2011, despite the global economic downturn.
- There has been little improvement in recent years in improving availability and affordability of essential medicines in developing countries.

ⁱ United Nations Open Working Group. *Outcome Document – Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. July 2014.*

ⁱⁱ United Nations. MDG Momentum. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/mdgmomentum.shtml>