

Interactive Dialogue with stakeholders from the post-2015 process (Major Groups and other Stakeholders) and Financing for Development process (civil society and business sector)
Thursday, 23 April 2015, 10:00am - 1:00 pm

Brief Summary:

This session is consisted with three parts: 1) Technology facilitation mechanism, and other science, technology and innovation issues; 2) Technology facilitation mechanism, and other science, technology and innovation issues; 3) Follow up and review on FfD and Means of Implementation and coherence between respective outcome documents, outstanding issues and way forward.

In the first part, *ETC Group* and *Science and Technology Major Group* made the key statements. ETC Group pointed out that technology has a significant impact on the implementation of post-2015 goals through strengthening gender justice and environmental sustainability. The delegate of ETC Group emphasized that we should take technology facilitation a means to attain SDGs, instead of an end by itself. The delegate also emphasized that any steps towards technology facilitation must be guided by clear principles and criteria. Farmers Major Group highlighted that agriculture should be the focus of sustainable development, and scientific advancement and agricultural knowledge are essential for agricultural development. The delegate also called on that investment and follow-up of agriculture should be included into the zero draft. Indigenous Peoples Major Group highlighted that technology is not owned by private sectors exclusively, but shared by all humanity. They also asked for more opportunities of the indigenous people getting involved in the process of agenda.

In the second part, delegates made statements about specific means and focus in the process of implementation, including capacity building, infrastructure, energy, social floors and agriculture etc. A lot of delegates pointed out that transparency and accountability are essential for the success of implementation. They emphasized that private sector should be effectively regulated as partnership of the implementation, to ensure that the behavior of partners is in line with SDGs. *LAC Youth Alliance* and *LAC Youth Alliance* called on action rather than words towards the process of implementation. Major Group of Children and Youth and Youth for a Child in Christ emphasized that the implementation should involve the disabled, the vulnerable and the marginalized groups, and called on capacity building for teens and young people. Major Group of Older People appealed for more attention to older people and more public expenditure on the older group.

The third part is about the follow up and review on FfD and Means of Implementation and coherence between respective outcome documents, outstanding issues and way forward. Member states restated that FfD and post-2015 are two different processes, the common point of both is transparency and accountability, and the key point of the means of implementation is the enforceability. Some delegates called on stronger mechanism of monitoring and review in the process. Representative of Japan to the United Nations and *IBON International* expressed their concerns about the

involvement of private sector, which needs to be guided and encouraged as a means of implementation.

Notes:

- Silvia Ribiero, ETC Group:

- Technologies strengthen gender justice and environmental sustainability are essential for the implementation
- Technologies are also responsible for environmental, social and gender impacts
- Must be guided by clear principles and criteria
- Not an end by itself but as a means to attain SDGs.

- Ailsa Jane Holloway, Stellenbosch University as part of the International Council for Science (Science and Technology Major Group) :

- Support building higher education and the capacity of technological innovation
- Technological innovation should change in response to change in social economy
- Important to include scientific and technological organization into discussion

-Switzerland :

- The process of post-2015 agenda should be inclusive
- Technological innovation is critical to sustainable development
- How do institutional tools help establish the mechanism of technological transfer
- UN and governments could contribute a lot to build a desired environment, like building an effective framework
- Switzerland emphasizes mechanism building—looking for the most efficient solution and tool to realize technological innovation

-Sue Marie Carlson:

- Agriculture should be the focus of sustainable development
- We should emphasize nutrient balances in agriculture and food security
- The draft didn't mention investment and follow-up of agriculture.
- Agricultural consulting could be an informational channel for farmers
- Scientific advancement and agricultural knowledge are essential for agricultural development

-Mirna Cunningham Kain :

- It should be admitted that we indigenous people are unfairly treated in history
- Indigenous people need more opportunities to get involved in the process
- Technology is not owned by private sectors exclusively
- We are willing to keep our promises if our rights could be respected

-Brazil:

- We should emphasize technology that can work for SDGs.

- The outcome should have a clear form.
- Technology is not only owned by private sector, much is produced by public sector
- Multi-stakeholders should include developing countries, private sectors but also civil society organizations
- Maybe leave Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) aside, should not strengthen IPR in developing countries because it might not lead to more technology that is needed in developing countries
- IPR should work for local needs and circumstances, not strengthen in a linear fashion, one-size-fits-all
- The traditional knowledge is not appropriately discussed in the structure dialogues

-George Ndung'u, Beyond 2015 as part of Youth for a Child in Christ:

- A core content of the implementation is involving the disabled, the vulnerable and the marginalized groups
- Cannot measure the impact on the poor people
- Call on solutions to the existing discrimination
- The importance of transparency and accountability at all levels

- Merybel Nabilah Reynoso, Restless Development (Major Group of Children and Youth):

- Establish an institution considering social and economic development
- The importance of building capacity, especially for teens and young people
- Call on taking teens and young people as the most important issue
- Important to preserve the gains made on some of the gender related targets

-Marta Subirà, Government of Catalonia as part of NRG4SD (Local Authorities Major Group)

- Strong Global Partnership is fundamental for implementation
- New framework should be associated with the empowerment of and resource mobilization for local levels to ensure the localization of the agenda
- Five means of implementation:
 - 1) Increase domestic resource mobilization
 - 2) Enable local governments to access financial mechanisms
 - 3) Enhance long term financing in infrastructures
 - 4) Strengthen local legal frameworks to support implementation

-Samuel Zang Akologo, Caritas Ghana as part of Caritas Internationalis

- A fully inclusive process for SDGs is possible and important
- The draft provides inspiration to developing countries—their enthusiasm and participation
- Public participation is the key to building accountability

- FfD could be a mode of global development and collaboration, solving the problem of illicit financial flows
- UN should provide a global accountability mechanism

- Abla Sibai, Centre for Studies on Aging, INPEA Regional Representative as part of HelpAge International

- On behalf of older people
- Suggestions: Increasing public expenditure on the older people
- Categorize the data by gender and age—otherwise inequality
- A large number of older people are facing problems of food, infrastructure, water and regular income

- Maria Alejandra Scampini, Association for Women's Rights in Development

- Governments' capacity of financing depends on the framework of international trade and taxation—inequal
- FfD is important to realize women's rights
- The public sector remains the cornerstone of sustainable development
- Call for transparent accountability framework to ensure sd

- Ajay Kumar Jha - Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society (CECOEDECON)

- Global Partner Relationship is reflected in the zero draft.
- Overemphasize private funds, which is not helpful for realizing goals

- Elisabeth Kisakye, Instituto de Comunicacao Social as part of VSO International

- VSO works with volunteer to build capacity of girls and achieve better educational opportunities for girls
- There only two means of implementation: Money and technology, but not enough for the agenda to be implemented successfully
- Focus more than on financial means
- We should recognize the role that volunteer could play—a powerful mean of implementation, empower people from passive to active participants of their own developments
- Volunteer is not a cost-free delivery mechanism, must be supported by investment and capacity building at all levels
- Women and girls suffer from poverty, marginalization and exclusion everyday, they are hopeless unless gender empowering is achieved in a meaningful way
- Member states should build robust system to track allocation of gender resources through aggregated data

- Hanna Hansson, LAC Youth Alliance and member of the Post-2015 Human Rights Caucus

- It's time to move from words to actions, to build a fair global financing system and a global inclusive partnership, in lines with human right principles
- Must be accountable for the poor, marginalize people
- Investment from private sector in important but not realized yet in many developing countries due to the failure of state to effectively regulate the private sector
- Member states need to regulate the private sector to ensure the behavior of partners is in line with SDGs and human rights
- Partners must be transparent and objective to monitoring and reviewing, including private sectors
- It's critical to institutionalize the role of Civil society in the post-2015 agenda

-Jennifer Vinas-Forcade, LAC Youth Alliance as part of Global Youth Action Network

- The point is implementation, but the words of partnership, transferable agenda, etc. have been turned into buzz words due to over use
- How to explain what you do here to your friends or your family? Will they understand what is stake?
- It's time to back to down to earth, if want to involve everyone into the agenda
- We are here discussing the development that affects all of us
- To ensure everyone's being included, private sector should not be in charge of financing process
- Require transparency and accountability to allocate resources in a fair way

-H.E. Ms. Kajsa Olofsgaard, Post-2015 Ambassador for Sweden

- This conversation is helpful for both processes.
- This week's discussion indicates in the importance of inclusion and capacity building
- 1% of the GDP of Sweden is used for foreign aid—but foreign aid is a part of

- - Nicholas Corby, Leonard Cheshire Disability

- Recognize that the SDGs represent an opportunity to reset the compass.
- Want to focus on ensure the agenda transforms the lives of the disabilities
- Meet the rights and leave noone behind
- Securing increases in resources directed to the disabilities
- Not overlook non-financial means of implementation

- Paul Quintos, IBON International/Campaign for People's Goals on Sustainable Development/ Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism

- Concerned about the draft of FfD
- It is inappropriate to outsource financing to private sector

- Private sector is for profit, lack of accountability and against social equality
 - Urge member states: 1) Public financing should be at the service of public welfare
 - 2) Regulation for private sector
 - 3) UN should build up transparent accountability
- - Gay McDougall, Minority Rights Group International
 - The minority and indigenous group didn't benefit from the process of sustainable development (losing their land, underdeveloped communities, etc.)
 - SDGs should respect basic human rights
 - The minority and indigenous people and their process of democracy should be recognized by international community
 - The draft fails to focus enough on minority and indigenous people
 - The cost of environmental crimes not only refers to a decrease in income, but harm to the minority