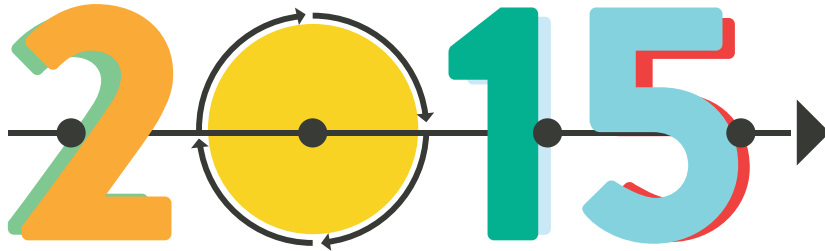




# FINAL REPORT / 2014

65th Annual United Nations Department of  
Public Information/Non-Governmental  
Organizations Conference

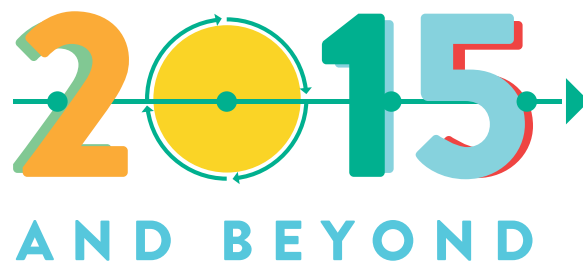


## AND BEYOND

The Role of Civil Society in the  
Post-2015 Development Agenda



65th Annual United Nations  
Department of Public Information/  
Non-Governmental Organizations Conference  
United Nations Headquarters, New York  
27-29 August 2014



**Our Action Agenda**  
**The Role of Civil Society**  
**in the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

FINAL REPORT

Organized by the United Nations Department of Public Information  
in partnership with the NGO/DPI Executive Committee



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## Thank You Note from Chief, NGO Relations

It is with great pleasure that we present the final Conference report of the 65th Annual United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI)/Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Conference, entitled 2015 and Beyond: Our Action Agenda, held at the United Nations from 27 to 29 August, 2014. Our mission was to create an effective platform for civil society voices to be heard at the United Nations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. At this historic time, where we have the opportunity to build on the lessons learned from the Millennium Development Goals and strengthen a global partnership for sustainable development, we sought to ensure that a range of perspectives, including from particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups, was heard. This is because those who work at the grassroots level bring rich experience and expertise to the process of setting a new agenda, and a value-added that will help attain its full, transformational potential.

The planning began nearly a year before the Conference dates, with NGO representatives contributing countless hours and unique expertise through an inclusive and transparent process. We are grateful for the time and energy committed by so many volunteers around the world, who worked to ensure that this Conference would be representative of the broad spectrum of peoples and perspectives.

The Conference drew record attendance. More than 2200 representatives from an estimated 700 NGOs gathered at UN Headquarters in New York. As evidence of the geographical representation reached, some 100 countries were accounted for. Delegates from the Permanent Missions and UN staff joined the sessions, bringing Conference attendance to over 2500. Through thoughtful listening, constructive dialogue and extensive consultations, participants built a strong consensus around the Conference Declaration. The Conference also benefited from highest level of UN participation, including video messages from the Secretary-General and his Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning, Amina Mohammed, in addition to keynotes by the Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson, UNFPA Executive Director Babatunde Osotimehin, in addition to U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN Samantha Power.

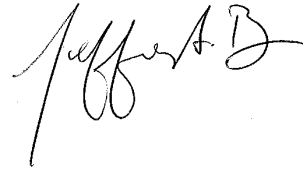
The Conference Declaration, formally adopted on the last day of the conference, is a common platform that civil society worldwide may refer to in advocating with Governments and other constituents for a truly ambitious Post-2015 Development Agenda, and is available in all six UN official languages. It will be widely shared with representatives of the United Nations system, including the Secretary-General, as well as with Member States and global civil society. It is our hope that the Declaration will serve as a key tool for civil society leading into the September 2015 Summit, and beyond.

I would like to express my gratitude and admiration to my Planning Committee Co-Chair, and the Conference Chair, Jeffery Huffines, for his dedication to a participatory process, and his steadfast and fair representation of the global NGO community. In addition, I am grateful to our Conference co-hosts, the NGO/DPI Executive Committee, to the Conference Planning Committee members, DPI NGO Youth Representatives, the many volunteers that served as the pillar of the Conference, and our United Nations sister Agencies and Programmes. Lastly, our deep gratitude goes to civil society, whose representatives showed up in record numbers ready to craft and support a common vision for progress. Finally, we would like to thank the United Nations Foundation and the UN Federal Credit Union for their generous support.



Together we have shown that we are willing to join forces to ensure that *really* no one is left behind.

On behalf of the Department of Public Information and its staff, we look forward to your continued support and collaboration, as we begin to plan for the next Conference.



**Jeffrey A. Brez**  
Co-Chair 65th Conference Planning Committee  
Chief, NGO Relations, Advocacy and Special Events  
Outreach Division, Department of Public Information



## Message from the Chair of the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference

I was honored to have been invited to serve as Chair the 65<sup>th</sup> Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference on “2015 and Beyond: Our Action Agenda” that took place at the newly renovated UN Headquarters for the first time in seven years.

The synergies and partnerships strengthened and inspired by the eight conference roundtable sessions, over sixty workshops, and exhibits over the course of three days, set the stage for some 2200 NGO delegates to affirm by acclamation the Conference Declaration and Resource Document that frames a truly transformative “Action Agenda” for both governments and civil society on poverty eradication, sustainable development, human rights and climate change.

By so doing, civil society participants agreed to a set of key demands, actions and recommendations on the Sustainable Development Goals to present to their national governments as they begin their negotiations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda to be adopted at the UN Summit in September 2015. This noteworthy achievement would not have been possible without the excellent work of the Declaration Drafting Committee led by Richard Jordan of the Royal Academy of Science International Trust and Maruxa Cardama of the Communitas Coalition.

I would also like to offer my profound gratitude to all the members of the Conference Planning Committee, our donors, as well as to the Conference Co-Hosts, UN Department of Public Information and the NGO/DPI Executive Committee. In particular, I offer my thanks Jeffrey Brez who served as my fellow Co-Chair of the Conference Planning Committee and his remarkable DPI NGO Relations Team who provided indispensable support.

The year 2015 is recognized to be a once-in-a-generation opportunity for transformational change. At the Conference, NGO delegates, international networks and civil society activists prepared to mobilize their messaging, advocacy strategies, partnerships and accountability frameworks to spark sustainable public demand for lasting political action by governments to deliver an ambitious, inspiring and concrete Post-2015 Development Agenda.

By working together we will launch next year a historic, new global contract to achieve a world free of poverty by 2030 grounded in human rights, freedom, peace and democracy, sustainable development and climate justice. In the words of the Conference Declaration, on behalf of civil society: “We remain committed to holding governments accountable, but also to encouraging them, supporting them and working hand-in-hand with them in this universal quest for a life of dignity for all within planetary boundaries.”



THE 65<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL  
UN DPI / NGO  
CONFERENCE  
Our Action Agenda

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Huffines'.

Jeffery Huffines

Chair, 65<sup>th</sup> Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference

UN Representative, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation





## Concept Note

**Title: 2015 and Beyond: Our Action Agenda**

**Theme: The role of civil society in the post-2015 development agenda**

**Overview:** The 65th UN DPI/NGO Conference will return to United Nations Headquarters in New York from 27–29 August 2014 for the first time since 2007. The 64th Conference was held in Bonn, Germany, and previous Conferences were held in Melbourne, Mexico City and Paris. A major civil society gathering at the UN, the Conference will provide an opportunity for civil society, international networks and activists to develop an “Action Agenda” to mobilize messaging, advocacy strategies, partnerships and accountability frameworks in the lead up to the launch of intergovernmental negotiations at the beginning of the 69th Session of the General Assembly for the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, due to culminate at a summit in September 2015. The Conference will also be an important milestone ahead of the Secretary-General’s September 2014 Climate Summit and UN General Assembly, finalization of the Secretary-General’s Synthesis Report on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and the Lima (2014) and Paris (2015) UNFCCC COPs.

**Purpose:** The Conference will take place at a critical time in the post-2015 process. As the international community continues to strive to achieve the Millennium Development Goals while formulating the Post-2015 Development Agenda including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2015 is recognized to be a once-in-a-generation opportunity for transformational change. The UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris and the launch of the post-2015 agenda will culminate within months of each other in the second half of 2015, with the potential to shape the future of our peoples and our planet for the better. Yet, beyond global policy makers and advocacy groups, most citizens are not fully aware of the contours and importance of this new sustainable development agenda. The purpose of this Conference is to harness the strategies, expertise and resources across the broadest spectrum of civil society to move poverty eradication, sustainability, human rights and climate justice into the mainstream discourse, and spark sustained public demand for lasting political action in support of an ambitious outcome from the post-2015 sustainable development process. A Conference Declaration, designed to frame an ambitious “Action Agenda” for civil society, shall be produced.

**Co-Hosts:** The Co-Hosts are the UN Department of Public Information and the NGO/DPI Executive Committee that represents more than 1,400 NGOs associated with DPI. The Conference Planning Committee shall make every effort to ensure that perspectives from north/south; gender; youth; older persons; indigenous peoples; persons with disabilities; LGBTQIA; global geographic areas; thematic/expert constituencies; and international networks (including the sustainable development, post-2015 development & climate change constituencies) are included. The planning process itself will be as inclusive and representational as possible in order to produce a credible Conference Programme, and set the stage for an outcome declaration that equitably reflects the aspirations and ambitions of all global citizens.

**Format:** The Conference shall include opening and closing plenary sessions, interactive roundtables, breakout sessions, conference reception, workshops organized by conference participants, capacity building workshops, exhibits and a host of public/side events and evening sessions to engage the public. Several NGOs and international networks are organizing events and conferences that will feed into and enhance the DPI/NGO Conference.



**Participants:** The last Conference at UNHQ was attended by over 1,700 representatives from 469 NGOs affiliated with DPI and ECOSOC, the Economic and Social Council representing 54 Member States/countries. Civil society members representing diverse constituencies from vulnerable communities most affected by poverty, inequality and climate change will be actively identified and assisted to participate in the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference. The UN-NGO co-sponsored platform provides a unique opportunity to bring together engage diplomats, UN officials, policy experts, scientists, educators, businesses, trade unions, parliamentarians, local authorities, and others from around the world, and foster relationships among these different levels of society.

**Conclusion:** Since the Millennium Summit in 2000, the United Nations, governments, civil society and other stakeholders have been engaged in a historic enterprise to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and are now defining a new Sustainable Development Agenda for 2015–2030. The year 2015 could potentially be the point of transition into a bold, new generation of people-centered and planet-sensitive development and the beginning of a strong movement for transformational change. Constituencies working on climate change, sustainable development, development effectiveness, environment, economic justice, human rights and gender equality must come together to strengthen existing initiatives and create new ones if we are to achieve an historic, new social contract that reflects a strong and radical narrative of hope and transformation.

The 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference is an opportunity to bring together the vast diversity of civil society representation, constituencies and campaigns in the lead up to the opening of the 69th Session of the General Assembly and UNFCCC COP 20 in Lima, when critical decisions will be made by governments about advancing the sustainable development agenda. The Conference shall provide an inclusive space for the expression of a diversity of views, with a focus on ensuring that marginalized voices are heard. It should be an opportunity for civil society to come together to support the post-2015 negotiations, and contribute to a successful Post-2015 Development Agenda and its implementation, including through informed and constructive dissent.

A Conference Declaration that defines an ambitious, inspiring and concrete “Action Agenda” on poverty eradication, sustainable development, human rights and climate change shall be produced building upon and advancing a global movement comprised of diverse mobilization campaigns, advocacy strategies, partnerships, and accountability frameworks. This Declaration will be widely shared with UN system, UN Member States, global civil society and other stakeholders.

15 April 2014



[outreach.un.org/ngorelations/conference-2014/](http://outreach.un.org/ngorelations/conference-2014/)

UNDPINGO

#UNNGO2014

#### **Co-Chairs of the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference Planning Committee**

**Jeffrey Brez**

Chief, UN DPI/NGO Relations

[brez@un.org](mailto:brez@un.org)

212-963-8070

**Jeffery Huffines**

UN Representative, Civicus

[jeffery.huffines@civicus.org](mailto:jeffery.huffines@civicus.org)

646-707-1060

*(Jeffery Huffines becomes chair of the Conference with the Opening Ceremony)*



## Conference Overview

The 65<sup>th</sup> edition of the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI)/Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Conference, entitled “2015 and Beyond: Our Action Agenda” was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 27 to 29 August 2014. The overall theme of the Conference was the role of Civil Society in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This unique platform provided a distinct opportunity for civil society activists to build an international network of partners to develop an action agenda for mobilizing messaging, advocacy strategies, as well as partnership and accountability frameworks in the lead up to the launch of the inter-governmental negotiations. These negotiations will take place at the beginning of the 69<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly with the adoption of the Post-2015 Agenda and the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and will culminate at the Summit in September 2015.

After 7 years, the UN DPI/NGO Conference returned to New York, attracting more than 2200 representatives from an estimated 700 NGOs, representing over 100 countries. The social media hashtag #UNNGO2014 reached over 10 million accounts worldwide with the top languages being English, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, French and Spanish.

The conference opening session featured high level United Nations participation, including video messages from the Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon and his Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development planning, Ms. Amina Mohammed. Keynote addresses were delivered by the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Jan Eliasson; UNFPA Executive Director, Mr. Babatunde Osotimehin; United Nations Chef de Cabinet, Ms. Susana Malcorra; the President of the General Assembly, His Excellency Mr. John Ashe; in addition to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, Her Excellency Ms. Samantha Power. Welcome remarks during the opening and closing ceremonies were given by the Acting Head of the United Nations Department of Public Information, Mr. Maher Nasser; the 65<sup>th</sup> UN DPI/NGO Conference Chair and United Nations Representative of CIVICUS, Mr. Jeffery Huffines and the Acting Commissioner for New York City’s Mayor’s Office for International Affairs, Mr. Bradford E. Billet. Opening session participants were brought to their feet by a performance by Korean pop star Lee Seung-Chul.



Jeffery Huffines, Co-Conference Chair discusses the importance of responsibility and accountability in the post-2015 agenda

“This is your Declaration, this is your ‘Action Agenda’. This is an Action Agenda not only to hold governments accountable, but to hold ourselves accountable during this next year and beyond.”—Jeffery Huffines



Maher Nasser, Acting Head of the United Nations Department of Public Information addresses the conference audience



“The 65<sup>th</sup> annual conference was a true milestone for the United Nations’ partnership with civil society”—Maher Nasser

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon said in his opening video remarks to the NGO community that he depends “on NGOs to push world leaders along the right path” adding: “you understand that sovereignty carries responsibility. You know that political power is a sacred duty, and you have grassroots influence that can make history.” The Closing Session featured inspirational calls to action by NGO Representatives from marginalized groups and culminated in the reading of the Conference Declaration by NGO Youth Representatives.

The Conference also featured three days of roundtable discussions covering a variety of themes that ranged from poverty eradication, sustainable development, human rights to climate change. In addition, some 56 workshops were organized and exhibits showcased by NGOs associated with the Department of Public Information and their partners.

The Conference also provided an opportunity for NGO Youth Representatives to provide their input on the Conference action agenda. Youth from the NGO community hosted a pre-conference event at which experts in the Conference’s themes discussed key entry points for youth engagement, involvement and influence. Prior to the Conference, DPI/NGO Youth Representatives organized youth caucuses focused on youth involvement in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and a youth breakfast with Ambassador Elizabeth Cousens from the Permanent Mission of the United States to the United Nations. Partnering with the Youth Subcommittee of the NGO/DPI Executive Committee and UN Women, Youth Representatives hosted an interactive workshop on the HeforShe Initiative.

The Conference Outcome Document, which comprises the Conference Declaration and a Resource Document was adopted by acclamation on the last day of the Conference, and is the culmination of months of consultation within the NGO community around the world and represents the views and contribution of civil society on the development of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The Conference Declaration has been widely shared with the United Nations system, Member States, civil society groups and other stakeholders, and is available in all 6 official languages of the UN languages. The Declaration has been translated into Bangla for follow-up action and implementation at local and national levels.

The 65th UN DPI/NGO Conference proved to be an opportunity for civil society and the international community to come together, exchange ideas and engage in valuable discussion on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.





65th Conference Overview		
Wednesday, 27 August, 2014	Thursday, 28 August, 2014	Friday, 29 August, 2014
<p>TRC—Trusteeship Council Chamber CR1—Conference Room 1 (Conference Building) CR2—Conference Room 2 (Conference Building)</p> <p><b>Opening Session</b> 11:00–13:00, 120 min Venue: <b>Trusteeship Council Chamber</b> (Overflow Rooms: CR1 and CR2)</p> <p><i>*Closed Captioning for hearing impaired (CART) French and Spanish interpretation</i></p>	<p><b>Sustainable Development</b> 10:30–11:30, 90 min</p> <p><b>Roundtable 1</b> <i>The Resource Nexus: Food, Water, Sanitation, Energy</i> Venue: <b>TRC</b></p> <p><b>Roundtable 2</b> <i>Urgent! Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Ecosystems</i> Venue: <b>CR1</b></p> <p>Break, 15 min</p> <p><b>Workshops</b> 11:45–13:00, 75 min</p> <p><b>Networking Lunch, 13:00–15:00, 120 min</b> <i>Research Training by Dag Hammarskjöld Library</i></p> <p><b>Human Rights</b> 15:00–16:30, 90 min</p> <p><b>Roundtable 1</b> <i>(Really) Leaving No One Behind</i> Venue: <b>TRC</b></p> <p><b>Roundtable 2</b> <i>Eradicating Poverty: A Human Rights Imperative</i> Venue: <b>CR1</b></p> <p>Break, 15 min</p> <p><b>Workshops</b> 16:45–18:00, 75 min</p>	<p><b>Climate Change</b> 10:00–11:30, 90 min</p> <p><b>Roundtable 1</b> <i>Post-2015 and the UNFCCC Processes: Can They Be Friends?</i> Venue: <b>TRC</b> <i>*Closed Captioning</i></p> <p><b>Roundtable 2</b> <i>Climate Justice in Practice</i> Venue: <b>CR1</b> <i>*French &amp; Spanish</i></p> <p><b>Town Hall</b> <i>Feedback on Conference Declaration</i> Venue: <b>CR2</b></p> <p>Break, 15 min</p> <p><b>Workshops</b> 11:45–13:00, 75 min</p> <p><b>Networking Lunch, 13:00–15:00, 120 min</b> <i>Research Training by Dag Hammarskjöld Library</i></p> <p><b>Closing Session</b> 15:00–16:30, 90 min</p> <p><i>Reading and Adoption of Conference Declaration</i> Venue: <b>Trusteeship Council Chamber</b> (Overflow Rooms: CR1 and CR2)</p> <p><i>*Closed Captioning for hearing impaired (CART) French and Spanish interpretation</i></p>
<p><b>Networking Lunch, 13:00–15:00, 120 min</b> <i>Research Training by Dag Hammarskjöld Library</i></p> <p><b>Workshops</b> 15:00–16:15, 75 min Break, 15 min</p> <p><b>Poverty Eradication</b> 16:30–18:00, 90 min</p>	<p><b>Roundtable 1</b> <i>The Global Partnership for Sustainable Development: Participation, Governance and Accountability</i> Venue: <b>TRC</b></p> <p><b>Roundtable 2</b> <i>Fight Inequalities—Economic, Social, Political and Environmental</i> Venue: <b>CR1</b></p> <p><b>Town Hall</b> <i>Feedback on Conference Declaration</i> Venue: <b>CR2</b></p>	
<p><b>NGO/DPI Executive Committee Reception</b> 18:30–21:30</p> <p><b>United Nations Delegates Dining Room</b></p>		



NGO representatives from around the world listen to the 65<sup>th</sup> Annual DPI/NGO Conference's opening remarks



Conference Co-Chairs Jeffery Huffines and Jeffrey Brez



# 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference Daily Overview

## Opening Session Programme

Wednesday, 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2014  
United Nations Headquarters, New York  
Venue: Trusteeship Council Chamber (Conference Building)  
Overflow Rooms: Conference Room 1 & 2 (Conference Building)  
11 a.m.-1 p.m.

### WELCOME

**Mr. Maher Nasser**

Acting Head of the United Nations Department of Public Information

**Mr. Jeffery Huffines**

65th UN DPI/NGO Conference Chair and United Nations Representative of CIVICUS

**Mr. Bradford E. Billet**

Acting Commissioner for New York City's Mayor's Office for International Affairs

### UNITED NATIONS REMARKS

**H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon** (Video Message)  
Secretary-General of the United Nations

**Ms. Susana Malcorra**

United Nations Chef de Cabinet to the Executive Office

**Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin**

Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund

**H.E. Mr. John Ashe** (Video Message)  
President of the General Assembly

### KEYNOTE

**H.E. Ms. Samantha Power**

Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations

### CIVIL SOCIETY REMARKS

**Mr. Casey Gerald**

Founder, MBAs Across America

**Ms. Maryanne Diamond**

Chair, International Disability Alliance

**Ms. Andrea Carmen**

Executive Director, International Indian Treaty Council

**Ms. Anne-Marie Carlson**

Chair, NGO/DPI Executive Committee  
and Representative of the Delta Kappa Gamma International Society

**Mr. Cyril Ritchie**

President of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with the United Nations (CoNGO)  
and Main Representative of Union of International Associations

**Mr. Jeffery Huffines**

65th UN DPI/NGO Conference Chair and United Nations Representative of CIVICUS

### MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

**Mr. Lee Seung Chul**



## Closing Session Programme

Friday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2014  
United Nations Headquarters, New York  
Venue: Trusteeship Council Chamber (Conference Building)  
Overflow Rooms: Conference Rooms 1 & 2 (Conference Building)  
3 p.m.–4:30 p.m.

### WELCOME

**Mr Maher Nasser**

Acting Head of the United Nations Department of Public Information

**Mr. Jeffery Huffines**

65th UN DPI/NGO Conference Chair and United Nations Representative of CIVICUS

### UNITED NATIONS CLOSING REMARKS

**H.E. Mr. Jan Eliasson**

United Nations Deputy Secretary-General

**Ms. Amina Mohammed**

United Nations Secretary-General's Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning

### “I AM THE FUTURE” STATEMENTS FROM CIVIL SOCIETY

**Ms. Hadiza Bala Usman**

Campaign Founder, #BringBackOurGirls

**Ms. Galina Angarova**

New York Representative, Tebtebba Foundation  
(Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education)

**Ms. Nonhlanhla Mkhize**

Executive Director, Durban Lesbian and Gay Community and Health Center

**Mr. Nawaf Kabarra**

President, Arab Organisation of Persons with Disabilities

**Mr. Iwan Nurdin**

Secretary General, Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria, International Land Coalition

**Mr. Sherwin Bryce-Pease**

Journalist, South African Broadcasting Corporation

**Ms. Ralien Bekkers**

Official Youth Representative on Sustainable Development  
for the Netherlands to the United Nations

### READING OF THE CONFERENCE DECLARATION

Reading by NGO Representatives

### CLOSING REMARKS

**Mr. Maher Nasser**

Acting Head of the United Nations Department of Public Information

**Mr. Jeffery Huffines**

65th UN DPI/NGO Conference Chair and United Nations Representative of CIVICUS

### MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

Sing for Hope







U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Samantha Power, delivers her keynote address



Members of the Sing for Hope chorus performed at the Conference's closing ceremony



## Secretary-General's Remarks

Welcome to the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference.

We are delighted to have a record number of participants, more than 400 NGOs. Scores of others are following the proceedings online. All of you are raising your voices for our common values. I am deeply encouraged by this unprecedented show of interest.

I depend on NGOs to push world leaders along the right path. You understand that sovereignty carries responsibility. You know that political power is a sacred duty, and you have grassroots influence that can make history. And along with your influence, the United Nations is now poised to make monumental decisions for our world. The Millennium Development Goals have achieved unprecedented success, lifting more families out of poverty, putting more children in school and preventing more disease than any other campaign ever.

I thank you for contributing to these results. I call on you to intensify progress and I count on you to help shape a new vision for sustainable development.

I also rely on Non-Governmental Organizations to mobilize global action on climate change.

We have less than a month until the September 23rd Climate Summit. It will bring together leaders from government, finance, business and civil society. I hope you will share solutions now and build a strong political will for a meaningful legal climate agreement in 2015. Let NGO stand for 'Now Get Opportunities' and let us seize this once in a generation chance to plan for a better future.

Secretary General Ban Ki-moon delivers his opening remarks



“I depend on NGOs to push world leaders on the right path... I call on you to intensify progress, and I count on you to shape a new vision with development.”—Ban Ki-moon



# Thematic Roundtables

## Poverty Eradication and Fighting Inequalities

### i. The Global Partnership for Sustainable Development: Participation, Governance and Accountability

**WEDNESDAY, 27 August, 4:30–6:00 PM, TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL CHAMBER**

An inclusive and universal agenda is not enough to guarantee full participation in decision-making. It is also critical to ensure full participation in governance and accountability frameworks. In this session, we will examine the prerequisites for building an enabling environment that guarantees civil society participation. We will also discuss the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships in strengthening the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. Most importantly, we will discuss participation modalities that ensure the involvement of all relevant stakeholders in governance and accountability frameworks, especially those who are traditionally excluded from decision-making.

#### Confirmed speakers:

**Moderator: Robert Skinner**, Executive Director, New York Office Operations and UN Relations, United Nations Foundation

**Vera Masagão Ribeiro**, Executive director of Brazilian Association of NGOs—Abong, Beyond 2015 National Lead for Brazil

**Artemisa Montes Sylvan**, Executive Director, Observatorio Mexicano de la Crisis

**Guruh Samudera**, First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations

**Respondents: Zsolt Hetesy**, Deputy Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations

### ii. Fighting Inequalities—Economic, Social, Political and Environmental

**WEDNESDAY, 27 August, 4:30–6:00 PM, CONFERENCE ROOM 1**

Currently, we see rising inequalities related to socio-economic status, gender, access to resources and services, erosion of social protection, environmental justice and the increasing marginalization of those living in poverty, even in places where economic growth is robust. At this Roundtable session, we will discuss how these inequalities can be arrested and reversed through effective advocacy and just public policies. In addition, we will examine the need for participatory and vigorous accountability frameworks, including disaggregated targets, in all global partnerships.

#### Confirmed speakers:

**Moderator Sofia Garcia Garcia**, Advocacy Advisor, Post-2015 Agenda, SOS Children's Villages International

**Deborah Rogers**, Founder and President of Initiative for Equality

**Nonhlanhla Mkhize**, Executive Director of the Durban Lesbian & Gay Community Centre

**Mallika Sherawat**, Actress and Activist

**Moez Doraid**, Director, Coordination Division at UN Women

**Fernando Fernandez Arias**, Minister/Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations

**Respondents: Do Hung Viet**, Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the UN



## Sustainable Development

### i. The Resource Nexus: Food, Water and Sanitation, Energy

THURSDAY, 28 August, 10:00-11:30 AM, TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL CHAMBER

Food, water, sanitation, and energy are the “resource nexus” at the core of sustainable development. This resource nexus is intimately linked with people and sustainable consumption and production patterns. This relationship, when mismanaged, aggravates resource scarcity and can lead to conflict. This session will explore how to achieve equitable access to food, water and sanitation, and sustainable energy, and address the growing rural-urban divide.

#### Confirmed speakers:

**Moderator: Felix Dodds**, Senior Fellow, Global Research Institute, University of North Carolina

**Maruxa Cardama**, Executive Project Coordinator, Communitas: Coalition for Sustainable Cities and Regions in the new UN Development Agenda

**Vadim Belikov**, Co-founder and co-chair, Next Generation Energy Leaders Council

**Olivier Dubois**, Senior Natural Resources Officer /Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC) of FAO

**Olimar Maisonet**, SIWI Young Professionals Team

### ii. Urgent! Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Ecosystems

THURSDAY, 28 August, 10:00-11:30 AM, CONFERENCE ROOM 1

The Post-2015 Development Agenda must address global resource constraints and achieve a more equitable distribution of resources for current and future generations. In this roundtable we will discuss ways to support economic development while protecting and restoring natural resources. We will explore the balance between sustainable production and consumption with economic development, and the role of the public and private sectors in managing natural resources.

#### Confirmed speakers:

**Moderator: Diallo Shabazz**, Senior Director of Partnerships & Sustainability Education, New York City Department of Education

**Iwan Nurdin**, Secretary General, Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria (KPA-Indonesia), International Land Coalition (Asia)

**Jacqueline Patterson**, Director, NAACP Environmental and Climate Justice Program

**Tracy McKibben**, Financial and Energy Specialist, Geostellar, Sphaera Energy, MAC Energy Advisors LLC

**Elliott Harris**, Director of the New York Office, UNEP

**H.E. Mr. Usman Sarki**, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations



## Human Rights

### i. (REALLY) Leaving No One Behind

THURSDAY, 28 August, 3:00–4:30 PM, TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL CHAMBER

The Post-2015 Development Agenda must be inclusive and universal. How can women, children, youth, older people, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, LGBT and other marginalized communities exercise their right to participate in the design and implementation of the SDGs? We will discuss how human rights standards and mechanisms can help underpin the meaningful participation of all people in the national implementation of the SDGs, and in efforts to hold development actors accountable to these Goals. We will also discuss strategies to ensure full transparency and public accountability over the design of national indicators to monitor progress.

#### Confirmed speakers:

**Moderator: Ignacio Saiz**, Executive Director, Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR)

**Dan Foster**, Senior Counsel, Lawyers Without Borders

**Violet Shivutse**, Coordinator and Founder, Shibuye Community Health Workers

**Maryanne Diamond**, Chair, of the International Disability Alliance (IDA)

**Ahmad Alhendawi**, United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth

**Jane Stewart**, International Labour Organization

**Respondent: Anne Poorta**, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Kingdom of The Netherlands to the United Nations

### ii. Eradicating Poverty: A Human Rights Imperative

THURSDAY, 28 August, 3:00–4:30 PM, CONFERENCE ROOM 1

Since the Millennium Summit in 2000, the United Nations, governments, civil society and other stakeholders have been engaged in an historic enterprise to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and are now defining a new sustainable development agenda for 2015–2030. The Post-2015 Development Agenda should have a more ambitious and universal commitment to end all forms of poverty, everywhere, by 2030.

This roundtable discussion will explore how to aim for the complete eradication of poverty, including the key elements necessary to irreversibly end poverty, particularly for the most marginalized and vulnerable. Key in achieving this goal will be the involvement of those living in extreme poverty themselves in this process. Poverty is a multi-dimensional human rights issue that encompasses access to and management of resources, capabilities, choices, security and power. This conversation will focus on how the end of poverty can be achieved by promoting human rights and respecting planetary boundaries.

#### Confirmed speakers:

**Moderator: Debra Jones**, Director & UN Representative, Save the Children

**Myrna Cunningham Kain**, Indigenous Miskita woman from the community of Waspam

**Oyebisi Babatunde Oluseyi**, Executive Director, Nigeria Network of NGOs

**Paul Ladd**, Head, Team on the Post 2015 Development Agenda, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP New York

**Cecile Guidote-Alvarez**, Executive Director, International Theatre Institute/Earthsavers UNESCO Dream Centre

**Respondent: Tim Mawe**, Deputy Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations





## Climate Change

### i. Post-2015 and the UNFCCC Processes: Can They Be Friends?

**FRIDAY, 29 August, 10:00-11:30 AM, TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL CHAMBER**

In 2015, the UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris and the launch of the Post-2015 Development Agenda will culminate within months of each other. This roundtable will discuss the interlinkages between both processes and the benefits and drawbacks of having two separate tracks in the medium and long terms. Low-carbon development, adaptation, disaster risk reduction and finance will all be considered.

**Confirmed speakers:**

**Moderator: Lina Dabbagh**, Post-2015 Officer, CAN International

**Dork Sahagian**, Professor of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Lehigh University

**Elenita “Neth” Dano**, Asia Director of the Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration (ETC Group)

**Nicholas Nuttall**, Coordinator, Communications & Outreach, UNFCCC

**François Gave**, Counsellor for Development and Sustainable Development, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations

**Respondent: H.E. Gustavo Meza-Cuadra Velásquez**, Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations

### ii. Climate Justice in Practice

**FRIDAY, 29 August, 10:00-11:30 AM, CONFERENCE ROOM 1**

Climate justice acknowledges that the poor and marginalized are disproportionately burdened by the impacts of climate change. It is also about changing policies that contribute to climate change and contribute to continued inequalities. Viewed through this lens, climate change threatens the entire post-2015 agenda. At this roundtable, we will discuss how to ensure that climate change does not reverse development gains of households and communities, or hinder their efforts to escape poverty. The session will focus on building resilience and disaster risk reduction within these communities through human and institutional capacity building, access and rights to information, decision-making processes and productive resources, and technology.

**Confirmed speakers:**

**Moderator: Sandra Schilen**, Strategic Director of the Huairou Commission

**Uwem Robert Otu**, President, African Youth Movement

**Simon Littlewood**, New Climate Group

**Dan Thomas**, Secretary-General’s Climate Change Support Team

**Shi Guohui**, Deputy Secretary-General of China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)

**Respondent: H. E. Dr. Caleb Otto**, Permanent Representative of Palau to the United Nations



## Reports of Roundtable Sessions

### THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE: POVERTY ERADICATION AND FIGHTING INEQUALITIES

#### i. The Global Partnership for Sustainable Development: Participation, Governance and Accountability

##### Introductory Highlights and Summary of the Roundtable Discussion

This session was moderated by Robert Skinner, (Executive Director, New York Office Operations and UN Relations, United Nations Foundation); panelists included, H.E. Mr. Zsolt Hetesy, (Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations); Vera Masagão Ribeiro, (Executive Director, Brazilian Association of NGOs—Abong, Beyond 2015 National Lead for Brazil); Artemeca Moltes, (Mexican Observatory on Crisis); and Mr. Syahda Guruh Langkah Samudera, (First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations).

This roundtable focused on answering the question: How can partnership make the Post-2015 Development Agenda work? The panelists were selected as members of government and civil society that have vast experiences partnering within and across sectors of policy-making. The moderator posed various questions to the panelists, and the panelists' responses formed the core of the discussion. After each panelist answered a question, the floor was opened to questions from the audience.

**Ambassador Hetesy** highlighted the challenge of the upcoming agenda. He discussed a dichotomy in the planning and implementation process of the Post-2015 Development Agenda; he noted the final decision will be made by Member States, but the implementation cannot rely on the governments alone. Hetesy called for a collaborative effort from civil society, organizations, and governments, and both physical and ideological resources to be pooled together from stakeholders of all levels. He encouraged a sense of ownership to be instilled in stakeholders by bringing them as close to the decision-making process as possible, and ensuring that negotiations and involvement in these efforts are open and transparent. This, Hetesy admitted, will be a challenge because of many stakeholder's concerns that the unachieved Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will be abandoned, but this concern can be quelled by efforts to restructure and embed them into the future Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to leave no issue behind.

**Vera Masagão Ribeiro** discussed the changes she sees in the involvement of civil society from the planning of the MDGs to the current planning around the SDGs fifteen years later. She considers civil society to be much more involved in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, but still feels that more empowerment initiatives are necessary to ensure implementation and the monitoring of targets. She then advocated for the rights of civil society organizations around the world, encouraged their social participation, and expressed the need for an increase in their funding sources. She stressed the significance of these organizations for their role in organizing society, disseminating information and encouraging participation from both political and social arenas in order to initiate real, positive change. Such a position, she argues, allows civil society organizations the privilege to give voice to those traditionally excluded and marginalized in the political system, and initiate positive change in their own community.

**Guruh Samadera** addressed the importance of the global agenda being broken down to the national and local levels. The discussion process itself is a means for governments to partner with their people, as well as with one another to work together to



solve the world's issues. He advocated for more communication between civil society organizations, governments, and international government to advance the development process on all levels. And this collaboration, he insists, is in the best interest of all parties and is essential in achieving development agendas since every local, national, and global initiative is dependent on the cooperation of the others.

**Artemeca Moltes** discussed the rationale for building efficient and passionate partnerships. She admitted that lessons learned from the past include adequate preparation for crises and the way we address inequalities, and therefore specific plans to address them need to be reflected within the new development agenda. She advocated for the government and international organizations to call upon civil society's own thriving "knowledge economy" to inspire innovation, learn from one another and solve social issues.

### Question and Period

During the question and answer session, key points discussed included raising nation-state accountability in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the need to develop a time-frame for the holistic change in partnership initiatives, and maintaining the viability of organizations through funding.

### Conclusions

The creation of tangible guidelines and expectations towards the ultimate goal of combating poverty and inequalities were seen as lacking. Addressing this gap, along with fostering partnerships involving stakeholders from all levels of the policy-making processes were considered to be the panelists' most essential suggestions in combating poverty and inequalities.



United Nations Secretary-General's Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning, Amina Mohammed, speaks on the importance of partnerships between civil society and others in our sustainable initiatives

“Citizens, civil society, the private sector, local and regional authorities, parliamentarians, academics must all remain involved. Your engagement and activism will continue to inform, enrich and influence the intergovernmental deliberations.”  
—Amina Mohammed





## THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE: POVERTY ERADICATION AND FIGHTING INEQUALITIES

### ii. Fighting Inequalities—Economic, Social, Political, and Environmental

#### Introductory Highlights

This session was moderated by Sofia Garcia, (Advocacy Advisor, Post-2015 Agenda SOS Children’s Villages International); panelists included Deborah Rogers (Founder and President, Initiative for Equality); Do Hung Viet (Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations); Nonhlanhla Mkhize (Executive Director and Training and Activity Officer, Durban Lesbian & Gay Community Centre); Mallika Sherawat (Actress and Activist); Moez Doraid (Director, Coordination Division at UN Women); and Fernando Fernandez-Arias (Minister Counsellor, Mission of Spain to the UN).

The roundtable was organized as an interactive discussion in which the moderator posed various questions to each panelist in turn, discussing how global inequalities can be adequately addressed and reversed. Panelists’ responses formed the core of the discussion and were supplemented by responses and questions from the floor. Some of the key points covered included unsustainable behaviors as a main cause of global inequalities, and the idea that such behaviors will require multidimensional solutions because of their nature as dynamic problems. Prominent issues discussed included inequalities present in socio-economic status, gender, access to resources and services, erosion of social protection, and the increasing marginalization of those living in poverty. Active participation from all stakeholders, accountability, and a data collection “revolution” were suggested as keys to addressing these persisting issues.

#### Summary of the Roundtable Discussion

The focus of this session was on poverty eradication and social injustices, and their nature as complex issues to be considered at the forefront of people’s minds. As highlighted by **Sofia Garcia**, it is impossible to achieve a goal of sustainable development if social, political and economic inequalities amongst the world’s people continue to persist. She noted that the “playing field” for everyone, everywhere in the world should be leveled, and that because inequalities are multidimensional, they require multidimensional solutions to address them beyond economic growth. Finally, she made a call for initiating real change:

“This conference has the word ‘action’ in the title. [Therefore] we need to come out with ideas for action.”—**Sofia Garcia**

**Deborah Rogers**, Founder and President of Initiative for Equality, dedicated her career to addressing issues of inequality. She acknowledged to the audience that it is unsustainable behaviors, such as materialism and self-interest that block us from solving the most severe problems of human equality. Such behaviors keep those within and between countries from sitting down and sharing the burden of the world’s suffering in equal ways. She enumerated three dimensions where these problems should be tackled; the social, political, and economic realms. In the social dimension, it is important to try to remove legal and structural forms of discrimination, as well as appeal to change people’s minds and hearts. The economic dimension similarly calls for a prioritizing of this issue within its agenda, and a reframing of the paradigm to focus on overcoming inequalities. She emphasized that poverty is only the end result or outcome, but inequalities remain the causal process, and therefore the sources of poverty that we need to tackle. There-



fore, inequalities of income and wealth need to be looked at within larger issues of labor, migration, and legal status. A holistic and systematic change, rather than current, smaller efforts, is needed to overcome these obstacles to initiate and effect real change in the global system. In response to familiar criticism that there isn't enough money to alleviate poverty in the world, she claimed that in reality, there are more than enough resources to do so, as long as a political will rallies behind the cause (i.e., the introduction of minimal tax increases of the top percentage of world earners). And finally, Rogers reminded attendees that one of the most prominent inequalities remains the lack of opportunity for marginalized people to exercise their voice and influence the initiation of change.

**Do Hung Viet** began by agreeing that the MDGs have not done enough to address the problem of inequality, but he provided hope that the SDGs were being formed with the intention to do more than the MDGs in order to combat inequalities and lift people out of poverty. He cited his home country of Vietnam as a successful example in these efforts, but admitted they were not able to develop the sustainable practices that they did until they first addressed underlying issues related to the country's inequality. For instance, the Vietnamese adopted policies to invest in free primary and secondary education as well as healthcare for children under age 6, as a priority. Participation from all levels of society in decision-making processes was encouraged, and societal expectations exist for those who have more money and resources to assist those who are struggling. As a result, Vietnam has been identified as serving as a positive instance of MDG success, having met 90% of its targets, an achievement that Viet believes many other countries can obtain by learning from its example.

**Nonhlanhla Mkhize** works with key groups who are seen as being the most vulnerable in society such as children, women, and the LGBT community. She acknowledged the dangerous stigma that continues to threaten these groups, and encouraged the audience to remember to consider them during the formation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Many children, she noted, are respected by their parents or community, many women are subjected to gender-based violence, and many persons of all ages and genders experience abuse when they identify themselves as different. The result of this abuse often leads to increased rates of harmful practices such as forced marriage for children, rape of women, and physical and psychological bullying of LGBT persons. As a consequence, rates of depression, suicide, unemployment, and poverty are disproportionately higher for these groups, an alarming statistic that begs serious international attention in our post-2015 debates. This is because, as Mkhize identifies, every human being on this earth should be born with equal rights to expression, privacy, happiness, and employment—regardless of their age, gender, or sexual orientation.

**Mallika Sherawat**, an Indian actress and activist began her impassioned speech with some alarming statistics such as that on average, 39,000 child brides are wed each day in her country, and a woman is raped every twenty minutes in India. She claimed that everyone in our international community is to blame for inaction because, "every minute we don't do something, there is a woman [somewhere] suffering abuse". Sherawat stated that countries cannot rise and meet their full potential if half their population, women, are not part of the process of progress. In every country, she insisted that participation and cooperation between both women and men is necessary to establish mutual respect and realization of womens' rights. In order to move forward in this direction, Sherawat recommended a strict implementation of legal frameworks to protect women's rights, including a non-discriminatory judicial system to be supported and implemented in every country, particularly those most dangerous to women.



**Moez Doraid**, a representative for UN women, insisted that a “data revolution” at local, national, and global levels is essential. In an effort to create a fuller picture of the causes and effects of global inequalities, Doraid called on the international community to more closely monitor how they affect the people and places of our globe. He cited lackluster progress of MDGs in eliminating inequalities as the result of insufficient production, analysis, and usage of available data. Doraid called for the disaggregation of existing data (into gender, socioeconomic status, location), the collection of new data to fill information gaps, and the expansion of data to include more qualitative and untraditional information sources. Furthermore, he recommended open access, or “liberation” of these findings to be available to the international community in order to establish accountability and responsibility of countries to move towards closing these gaps. Finally, Doraid justified this push by citing a deeply inverse relationship between governmental priorities and available data regarding an issue, insisting a change in this pattern where robust data collection can be accompanied by a shifting in governmental priorities towards solving these persisting inequalities.

**Fernando Fernandez-Arias** addressed the issues of persisting human inequalities by reminding the international community “when you are not advancing, it is because you are going backwards.” He agreed that no one would like to see themselves or their country go backwards, and therefore he suggested placing issues of human inequality at the center of the SDG development stage. This is essential because, as Fernandez-Arias points out, no country is unaffected from unequal economic, social, or political relationships—inequalities, essentially, are universal. In order to adequately move forward in this effort however, he reminded us that inequalities are multi-dimensional, and need to be considered at all levels; as disproportionate levels of hope, money, opportunities and outcome. And ultimately, the closing of such gaps are of utmost urgency considering that the more time the international community fails to act, the greater disparities can grow because, “inequality only leads to more inequalities.”



Nonhlanhla Mkhize, Director of Durban Lesbian and Gay Community and Health Centre, makes her remarks on LGBTI violence

“Too many incidences are reported around the world on LGBTI violence or hate crimes... and discrimination makes us more vulnerable to [inequalities].”—Nonhlanhla Mkhize



## Question and Answer Period

During the question and answer session, the key points raised included the use of women as weapons in war, the “othering” of groups during the formation and implementation of social policies, and ensuring that no one was left behind. Panelists focused on utilizing individual and organizational compassion, raising awareness and the establishment of strong and just judicial foundations to help achieve the best outcomes.

## Conclusion

The panel arrived at the consensus that human inequalities are universal, with no community or nation being left unaffected. Participatory and vigorous accountability frameworks were vehemently encouraged, supported by a data revolution to produce compelling evidence for the international community to recognize and be motivated to address these issues. Further, panelists cautioned, having nations agree to work towards combating these problems is not the end of the battle. This is because legislative progression on paper does not always translate into positive behaviors in practice around the globe. And further, as **Moez Doraid** added, “You said political commitment is necessary [to end inequalities], I want to add accountability, and accountability mechanisms to ensure the decision makers follow up on their commitment.”

## THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### i. The Resource Nexus: Food, Water, Sanitation, Energy

#### Introductory Highlights

This Thematic Roundtable on Sustainable Development was moderated by Felix Dodds (Senior Fellow, Global Research Institute, University of North Carolina); panelists included Maruxa Cardama (Executive Project Coordinator, Communitas: Coalition for Sustainable Cities and Regions in the new UN Development Agenda); Olivier Dubois (Senior Natural Resources Officer /Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC) of FAO); Vadim Belikov (Co-founder and co-chair, Next Generation Energy Leaders Council); Olimar Maisonet (SIWI Young Professionals Team)

In this session, **Felix Dodds**, the moderator, presented the global challenge of supplying adequate food, water and energy to the world population in 2030. The panelists were asked to react to this presented global challenge through the lens of the Resource Nexus (water, food, and energy).

He stated that in 2010, 990 million people did not have access to drinking water, 2.5 billion people did not have access to modern energy, and 1 billion people were suffering hunger. Dodds argued that if we, the global community, do not change the way we understand urbanization, economic growth, and climate change, by 2030 the demand of energy will increase by 40% and the demand of food by 30% to 50%. He concluded by saying that if we continue to supply energy by burning fossil fuels, the negative effects will accelerate: “this is a challenge for the whole world, not only for developing countries [which are the most affected by the degradation of the environment].”

#### Summary of the Roundtable Discussion

**Olimar Maisonet** suggested internalizing the core principles of the Resource Nexus, known as the global struggle for adequate land, energy, food, and water, before



looking into policy making. She critiqued the fact that when addressing issues of these environmental struggles, policies often focus on one Nexus element, such as water, while ignoring others. This, she explained, is detrimental because it ignores how deeply interconnected the water, food, and energy sources of the Nexus are. As a result, Maisonet encouraged the audience to consider all of the elements of the Nexus as a balanced “triangle” dynamic, where water, agriculture, and energy constitute equal, interdependent parts. Consequently, she suggested that “high officials should stop making decisions isolated from one another; they are using same resources, they should be making decisions together.” She stated that Germany is an example of comprehensive policy making. Such an approach, she explained, would include learning from one another’s approaches in the past, along with a consensus on appropriate indicators of how to measure the successes against the struggle for these essential resources.

Finally, Maisonet laid out some key challenges that she has identified in working with addressing the struggle for Nexus resources. These include a lack of relevant knowledge and capacity on how to address this resource struggle, along with resistance from local non-profits that feel imposed upon from dominant countries that attempt to generalize issues surrounding the Nexus struggle despite highly individualized environmental situations. Additionally, she emphasized that there are environmental, political, and social factors outside of government and organizational control that present significant obstacles for an efficient and balanced Nexus to become sustainable. To support this, Maisonet cited instances such as many Californian cities being built in the desert, or, “like the case of Israel, has an important challenge on water and energy, but its political crisis automatically overpowers this kind of issue”.

Other final challenges include lack of support and partnerships between the government and private sectors, as well as an insufficient breakdown of data, or standardization of data indicators to measure progress.

**Vadim Belikov** centered his intervention on education. He commented that, “[the world doesn’t need prophets, but an aware and active civil society”. He stated that education is the key to understanding how far and wide global issues affect our planet, education is also critical, he insisted to crafting more innovative solutions to improve the world’s situation. He argued that environmental issues do not need small, but rather overarching solutions; making it necessary to involve all levels of local and national governments, civil society, and businesses. Belikov emphasized that achieving a balanced dynamic between manufacturer and producer is essential to environmental sustainability, and encouraged fair and equal access to environmental resources for every country.



Vadim Belikov, Co-founder and Co-chair, Next Generation Energy Leaders Council, who spoke on the importance of engaging civil society in environmental policy

“[The world] doesn’t need prophets, but rather an aware and active civil society”—Vadim Belikov





**Olivier Dubois** began his presentation using an example of agriculture to explain how deeply interconnected the elements of the Resource Nexus are. He explained how on one hand, agriculture is dependent on considerable use of water to produce food, but on the other hand, agriculture is essential itself in providing clean energy in the form of biofuels. Therefore, if access to water is limited, food supply will likely be reduced and clean energy will likely be unable to respond to demand. Dubois argued that a bottom-up approach was best fit to address this balance, and even suggested that a Resource Nexus-related position be created in each nations' government devoted to these efforts. He illustrated his argument by explaining how FAO assists other countries. Starting locally, FAO begins their work on the ground level, asking each community about their specific needs and conditions to produce their food and sustain their agricultural sector. This open dialogue helps government and civil society to work together to address threats to all elements of the Resource Nexus, while ensuring everyone's individual impacts are being considered. Dubois then reminded the audience, "there is no silver bullet that tackles all these issues", and encouraged the acceptance of knowing that simple, universal models are not the solution. Rather, if real and beneficial results are desired, more context-specific models should be embraced, no matter how complex they are.

**Maruxa Cardama** exposed the importance of addressing sustainable development in non-industrialized nations, especially, she reminded us, because 15 of the largest cities worldwide are located in developing countries. She emphasized that the growth of urbanization cannot be delineated from the Nexus dynamic, considering that urban centers account for over 70% of global energy consumption and 80% of harmful emissions. This "mega-trend" cannot be ignored when creating policies related to the struggle for Nexus resources. Cardama called for a restructuring of the current system in order to realistically and efficiently address these environmental concerns. These changes include a newer and wider generation of partnerships, including more innovative contributions from academia and civil society spheres. Capacity building is also essential, Cardama insists, stating that "we take for granted" that each country's government and local community has strong enough financial and intellectual foundations to adequately implement Resource Nexus-friendly approaches, a situation that is not normally the case.

### **Question and Answer Period**

The conversation with the public centred on three main concerns: a cultural mismatch of desk-crafted policy making with policy implementation at the local level; the lack of involvement of youth in addressing Resource Nexus related threats, and a challenge to the argument that there is a lack of commitment from corporations to sustainable development initiatives. Panelists encouraged awareness campaigns, legally binding initiatives, and civil society organizational support in achieving these goals.

### **Conclusion**

The panel warned the audience about prioritizing solutions global threats to our world's resources. They explained that when mismanaged, environmental imbalances aggravate resource scarcity and can lead to national, and international conflict as people struggle for their basic needs of food, water, and energy. Therefore, through the raising of awareness of the Resource Nexus struggle, commitment to its balance, and establishments of partnerships to improve resource conditions, the ultimate goal of achieving equitable access to all of these resources can be realized.



## THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### i. Urgent! Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Ecosystems

#### Introductory Highlights

This roundtable was moderated by Diallo Shabazz, (Senior Director of Partnerships & Sustainability Education, New York City Department of Education); panelists included Iwan Nurdin, (Secretary General, Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria- Indonesia), (International Land Coalition- Asia); Jacqueline Patterson, (Director, NAACP Environmental and Climate Justice Program); Tracy McKibben, (Financial and Energy Specialist, Geostellar, Sphaera Energy, MAC Energy Advisors LLC); Elliott Harris, (Director of the New York Office, UNEP); H.E. Mr. Usman Sarki, (Deputy Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations).

The moderator asked the panelists questions and encouraged them to engage and respond to each other's answers. From the start, the panelists agreed with the importance of the fact that natural resources are distributed unevenly in different regions of the world which results in discrepancies regarding who has access to them and how they are used. The main issues addressed in the panel included the equitable distribution of natural resources and the importance of finding sustainable solutions that represent the interests of all stakeholders. Additionally, they discussed the need to approach natural resources in an inclusive and sustainable manner, and to monitor this progress through the setting of both short-term and long-term targets. Other important themes were geopolitical, economic, and social considerations that affect resource allocation, the importance of achieving a balance between ambitious and realistic goals, the need to address the differing capabilities and needs of each country, and reflecting these differences in the targets by adjusting them. Finally, panelists discussed the necessity of forming enforcement mechanisms for violations of accepted standards.

#### Summary of the Roundtable Discussion

This roundtable emphasized the gravity of the issues surrounding the management of natural resources through stages like production and consumption. The moderator, **Diallo Shabazz**, began the roundtable by stating, “the title of this session begins with the word urgent, as an indication that these issues are of the highest priority and that time is somehow running out.” His remark reflected the panel opinion that targets need to be developed now in order to achieve them in the future for the betterment of subsequent generations. All of the panelists agreed that the uneven distribution of natural resources and various stages of national development contributed to the political controversy central to the question of properly managing resources. The problem of providing decent, green jobs for workers, and the education and the training to support such jobs, was another topic of concern. Finally, they discussed how to influence businesses and governments that are motivated by greed, rather than concern for the environment, and decided that solutions need to envelope economic interests in order for corporations to be persuaded to act in accordance with the rules.

**Ambassador Usman Sarki** began by saying, “the idea of equitable distribution of resources is a very thorny and difficult issue.” The Nigerian Ambassador then suggested that they focus on judicious access to resources, instead of equal distribution of resources. He urged a human rights approach to the issue, stressing that women, the indigenous, and minorities without power and influence need to be supported when discussing issues of access to land and capital. The second crucial factor that he identified was the regional, national, and international level of proportionality “between equitable



access or distribution and then the availability of the resources themselves.” Additionally, he highlighted economic concerns, claiming that national concerns for productivity, employment, capital-generation, and GDP should be taken into consideration to be more realistic. Adopting realistic sustainable practices, he stressed, is important because our natural resources do not expand, they are limited, and it is important to think about them in the context of future generations’ health, employment, and food security.

**Iwan Nurdin** said that, as a representative of the International Land Coalition, he works to ensure that smallholder farmers and other minority groups have access to resources within their country. He said that many Southeast Asian countries such as Indonesia, had not implemented agrarian reform, and many migrant workers were exploited and underpaid as a result of their lack of access to resources. Often, he said, the economic power and interests of companies override the rights of the workers. The prioritization of economic policy greatly affects rural areas where corporations dominate the natural resources. He said the prevailing policies “provide for the big company rather than the community.” He recommended that the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals focus more on these workers’ access to resources and stated that institutions like the World Trade Organization should be reformed to incorporate the protection of workers.

**Jacqueline Patterson** connected the panel discussion to her recent work aiding the community in Ferguson, Missouri, by referencing the availability of decent work for minority groups. In her work as the Director of the NAACP’s Environmental and Climate Justice Program, she interacts with formerly incarcerated or at-risk youth to educate them about ways they can become involved in the green economy. Later, she responded to a question about combatting government corruption, commenting that the U.S. government has an agenda hierarchy that values economic interests more than human rights. This commonly results in the reliance on cheap labor, along with unsafe and environmentally unfriendly working conditions for many. She said, “If we aren’t taking money out of politics, we are going to continue to have decisions that are made on behalf of economic interests and not the interest of the natural world or human rights.”

**Tracy McKibben** spoke as a representative of the private sector, and promoted the idea of including all of the stakeholders in the sustainability discussion. She established that one of the main problems with managing natural resources in the past has been that targets are set and considered on a much too short-term scale - typically reaching only two to ten years into the future instead of generations. While the brevity of political and economic cycles are more prone to shorter-term thinking, she insisted that they needed to be worked around long-term, sustainable interests for our future generations. She advocated for the involvement of the private sector in environmental discussions and urged them to place their business interests into “clean”, long-term and sustainable actions, saying, “I think that it’s important for businesses to understand that their success is inextricably linked to the sustainability of the communities in which they live.” She promoted the integration of environmental and social risks into corporate business models and governmental policies, warning the long-term consequence of leaving these issues unconsidered is large-scale migration. She emphasized, “there have been a number of surveys and reports done on what’s going to happen around immigration as a result of where resources are scarce. People are going to leave those areas, and they’re going to try to go where the resources are. And being able to deal with those communities and the changes in the communities, I think, will be very important.”

**Elliott Harris**, the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations Environment Program, focused on how targets should be constructed and determined, along with three





characteristics that are vital to a target's success: that the target is ambitious, realistic, and provides incentives based on people's self-interests to work towards achieving it. He emphasized that international disparities in access to resources caused conflict in allocating resources, so they should adapt their approach based on the country and its needs, focusing equally on the availability and quantity of resources used. He linked sustainable economic activity to sustainability in general, saying that the two were co-dependent. Further, he defined sustainability as looking out for future generations, and believed that sustainable thinking needed to be incorporated into all spheres of society. He considered meeting people's basic health, food, education, and employment needs as preliminary steps to developing and maintaining sustainable behaviors and policies. Once achieving these securities, "green jobs" then can and should be created. Addressing the need for enforcement mechanisms for companies that violate standards, he named the standards set in International Labour Organization's Conventions and Resolutions, saying, "we need to keep those workers' rights in mind—we have agreed internationally on what they should be. Let us try now to implement it, it is part of the human rights agenda."

### **Question and Answer Period**

During the question-and-answer session, the key points raised included the necessity of the prioritization of environmental interests over economic ones, the ways NGOs can combat government corruption in their sustainable efforts, the maintenance of sovereignty while creating international standards, and the significance of the term 'efficiency' when discussing this issue.

A major conclusion of the NGO Workshop was the need to incorporate a human rights perspective into discussions about sustainability. Participants focused on the necessity of looking beyond economic issues when discussing the environment and resource management. Many audience members promoted the stance that the development of environmental policies needs to change from its current alignment to business interests, and instead focus on policies protecting human rights.

### **Conclusion**

**Diallo Shabazz** concluded the panel by responding to the last question, saying that NGOs should help one another build their capacities and achieve their goals. He also said, "I think that 'government' is a big, amorphous term, and that we should try to identify allies who work within governments that are sympathetic to our issues and willing to work with us collaboratively.... The fact that [Ambassadors] are here today, I think speaks volumes about their commitment." He concluded with the encouragement to take the humanitarian lens and open dialogue that they had established in the briefing outside the conference room and into their actions for the future. "I hope that you all continue this conversation and that you utilize the comments here to inform your strategies moving forward."

"If we aren't taking money out of politics, we are going to continue to have decisions that are made on behalf of economic interests and not the interest of the natural world or human rights."

—Jacqueline Patterson, NAACP Environmental and Climate Justice Program



## THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE: HUMAN RIGHTS

### i. (Really) Leaving No One Behind

#### Introductory Highlights

This Roundtable was moderated by Mr. Ignacio Saiz, (Executive Director, Centre for Economic and Social Rights); panelists included Ms. Violet Shivutse, (Coordinator and Founder, Shibuye Community Health Workers); Ms. Maryanne Diamond, (Chair, International Disability Alliance); Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi, (United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth); Ms. Jane Stewart, (International Labour Organization); Mr. Dan Foster, (Senior Counsel, Lawyers Without Borders); Mr. Anne Poorta, (Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN - Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

This thematic session was organised as an interactive discussion, in which the moderator invited panelists to assess current progress and challenges in incorporating human rights and equality standards and mechanisms into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Provided from an advocacy standpoint, the panelists' responses formed the core of the discussion and were enhanced by interventions from the floor. Some of the key points covered included the importance of meaningful participation and the inclusion of those previously excluded from the decision-making process, identified as women, children, youth, older people, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, LGBT and other marginalized communities. Panelists agreed unanimously that moving forward, the voices of those facing extreme poverty, deprivation and injustice first-hand must be incorporated into decision-making as well as implementation. The notion that the MDGs were expert-derived rather than experience-derived was agreed to be a major shortcoming of the previous framework. Further, the integral need to take a multifaceted approach to human rights: social, economic, political and ecological, was also assigned as crucial to success in Post-2015. Major challenges were defined as accountability, transparency, monitoring, measurement, and enforcement. Strategies and ideas for establishing complete transparency and accountability over the design of national indicators to monitor progress were discussed.

#### Summary of the Roundtable Discussion

Human rights and equality formed two of the most significant blind spots within the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as initially highlighted by **Ignacio Saiz**. Mr. Saiz made reference to the Millennium Declaration from which the MDGs originated, noting that while the Declaration did reaffirm the commitment of Member States to strive for the full protection of human rights, theory and intention did not necessarily translate into practice. Mr. Saiz elaborated, stating that “critically important human rights issues from the right to social security, decent work, and freedom of expression and information, were left out of the Agenda either because they were seen as too controversial or irrelevant to development, or were seen as immeasurable and therefore not amenable to the framework of commitments of the MDGs.” Mr. Saiz elaborated, informing the audience that “the MDGs set goals and targets for countries and populations as a whole, ignoring disparities faced in every country by women, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and by other disadvantaged groups.”

Providing a brief overview of progress, Mr. Saiz recognized that the SDG document is already “light years ahead” of the MDGs in its inclusion of human rights and equality. He, along with the other panelists agreed that the current progress of sustainable development goals has both presented, and actually taken advantage of the opportunity to remedy these “shortfalls”.



**Violet Shivutse** of Kenya spoke from the perspective of a grassroots, woman leader in her community. Ms. Shivutse highlighted the positives of the SDG process so far, espousing her belief that the inclusion of all stakeholders is “the spirit that the MDGs are rooted upon.” She shared that her “wish [moving forward] is that if this is the spirit that we are going to continue in, we [need] to continue seeing inclusion [to ensure that] no one is left behind.” Ms. Shivutse cautioned that those in poverty, women, small-scale grassroots organizations, and those from rural communities, are often excluded in the decision-making process or are over-shadowed by larger NGOs. Ms. Shivutse explained that larger NGOs, while helpful and effective, often do not have a realistic view of the issues of grassroots women and communities, or “poor people’s organizations” as she termed them, so it is especially important that grassroots organizations are not left out of the process. She also advised the audience that grassroots organizations, commonly thought to be fragmented, have organized around communities, and across countries and regions, and that “we are actually [now] able to bring [the] voices to the table of decision-making in a more organized way.” Ms. Shivutse further warned against the use of certain types of language, bringing attention to the common classification of women as a weaker group, stating that “this language where we call women vulnerable—[where they] are target groups—does not help in how we want inclusiveness and [a guarantee of] participation in decision-making.”

As summarized by Mr. Saiz, Ms. Shivutse pointed out that “the MDGs were an expert-led process; [however], real expertise lies in those firsthand experiencing poverty and injustice on a day-to-day basis, [and] it is that experiential expertise that needs to be valued in this process.” She also called for the institutionalization of grassroots organizations “so [that] we are not just left at implementation—we are part of policymaking and part of the planning.”

**Maryanne Diamond** of the International Disability Alliance (IDA), a network of seven global and four regional organizations of persons with disabilities and their families, spoke as an authoritative and representative voice for the millions of persons living with disabilities worldwide. She discussed the progress, challenges, and ideas for taking the vision of IDA and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities forward. Ms. Diamond informed the audience that 15% of the world’s population live with disability, and “yet in the MDGs, we [persons with disabilities] were not mentioned.” She continued, recognizing that “although it might have been intended that the goals and targets were set for everybody, our experience was, if you were not named, you were not counted.” She also shared that 80% of persons with disabilities live in the developing world, a staggering statistic reflecting the importance of including sustainable development as a solution to improve many of their social and physical needs. Ms. Diamond further stated that persons with disabilities experience significant difficulty accessing health care and employment opportunities, and that poverty and disability often go hand-in-hand.

“In the MDGs, we [persons with disabilities] were not mentioned... although it might have been intended that the goals and targets were set for everybody, our experience was, if you were not named, you were not counted.”—Maryanne Diamond



Diamond finished her speech on an optimistic note, claiming that she believes policies can and will change to be more progressive in this manner. She insists that as long as future decisions are made based in the principles of equity and inclusion, and consider disabilities present in all aspects of life (education, unemployment, health, human rights), then we are moving in the right direction. Diamond then offered hope for her own optimism by citing current drafts of the SDGs that boast 9 specific references towards helping people with disabilities.

**Ahmad Alhendawi** represented the youth perspective of this debate, educating the audience about challenges that young people face in accessing basic rights on a daily basis around the world. From this position, Alhendawi insisted that not only do youth continue to suffer today, but a failure to address these conditions will result in persisting negative impacts on our future generations as well. He identified key issues confronting youth now and in the future, such as employment, job creation, access to education and/or training, participation in politics, threatened peace and security, and climate change. Mr. Alhendawi emphasized that about 75 million young persons around the world are unemployed and/or not in education or training, and 58 million children are still out of school, constituting “a very serious issue.”

Alhendawi insisted that 670 million jobs are needed in the next 15 years to help alleviate these issues, and that encouragement of youth participation in policy making efforts should be embraced and implemented. Additionally, he referred to severe threats to global peace and security, a crisis that disproportionately affects youth more than any other demographic. He questioned why youth are restricted from political involvement and labeled as rebels, while simultaneously criticized for their apparent disinterest and disrespect for politics.

On the contrary, Alhendawi stressed, youth involvement is key. And, the significance of this lacking, he stressed, is even greater with the understanding that the age-dynamic of the world is changing, with half of the world’s population currently under the age of 25. According to Mr. Alhendawi, “this is common sense and simple math—this is the demography of our world today, and with issues of aging and of youth—we have to consider that.”

**Jane Stewart**, representing the International Labour Organization (ILO) provided the perspective on labour and employment, drawing upon Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.”

Ms. Stewart expressed ILO’s standpoint that a special SDG should be recognized for decent work, asserting that “people do not want handouts—what they want is an opportunity to care for themselves and their families, and that is their right [as articulated in] Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” Ms. Stewart summarized that decent work, social protection, and progressive politics, both in the language on paper as well as in practice, are critical components for the drafting of the SDGs. Pushes for social protection, minimum wages, employee benefits, and full employment were named as key to achieving this standard. She insisted that marginalized groups such as



women, youth, and migrants should be considered in such efforts and that the ultimate goal should be the achievement of equal value and equal pay for the same work—regardless of who performs the job or where it is located.

Stewart's proposed solution to reach this goal was simply to build, "capacity, capacity, capacity" at local, national, and international levels.

**Dan Foster** represented Lawyers without Borders, and discussed the advancements, challenges and ideas for addressing concerns over human rights, inclusion and inequality from a rule of law perspective. According to Mr. Foster, in the international community there is a large gap currently existing between what is written in legislation on paper, and what transpires in practice. Mr. Foster noted that recently, the evolution of written laws regarding equality have undergone positive trends, yet society needs to remain cautious of celebrating without evaluating if the laws have been adopted into practices of the populations that they are meant to help. He stated, "we have seen positive trends in legislation over the past fifteen years, but if individuals cannot capitalize on those trends, then we do not have true justice and we do not have the rule of law."

He informed the audience that the biggest victims of this disparity are women in rural communities. This is because this demographic has the most difficulty in finding physical access to court, and often reside in communities where official court working hours are inconsistent, and women-led cases are considered untraditional and stigmatized. Foster cited an improvement in access to justice systems, as well as proper legal education for those most marginalized as necessary to improve these conditions.

**Anne Poorta** presented a governmental perspective, speaking on behalf of the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations. Mr. Poorta, like the panelists before him, addressed the issue of resolving inequality as the most prominent concern in ensuring no one is left behind in the Post-2015 Development Agenda framework and process. He stressed that inclusion should be embedded in the structure of the framework, including goals, targets, means of implementation, and the monitoring and accountability mechanisms. Specifically Mr. Poorta stressed that political visibility in this process is crucial so that both progress and lack of progress can be understood. Mr. Poorta, along with Ms. Diamond, continued noting the importance of data disaggregation. Specifically, he proposes that data and progress should be measured and disaggregated into categories of income, gender, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location. In this way, Poorta proposes that the targets can be monitored in order to accurately identify current "shortcomings" to determine exactly who is being left behind and where.

### **Question and Answer Period**

During the question-and-answer session, some key points raised included questions on how to hold Member States accountable when, and if the SDGs and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not upheld in both theory and practice as well as how NGOs can safeguard against the weakening of the SDGs during the negotiation process of the Member States. Furthermore, concerns were raised over those who continue to be left out of the Agenda, especially when the language of the Agenda does not specifically articulate the existence of these groups.

A major conclusion of the participants' discussion was that human rights standards and mechanisms must be at the center of the SDGs. Further, significantly increased partner-



ship, collaboration, and streamlining of efforts from a diversity of stakeholders and human rights advocates is urgent to achieving these goals. Also, inclusion and participation of persons experiencing poverty, deprivation, and injustice firsthand: women, children, youth, older persons, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender (LGBT), and other marginalized communities often left out of the decision-making process, is critical in both the design and implementation phases of the SDGs.

### **Conclusion**

Panelists concluded that the SDGs must focus primarily on inclusivity and representation of all peoples' human rights. Further, a consensus among the panelists and audience was reached that we must embrace the complexity and differentiation of the people and places of our diverse global community in doing so. The panel also emphasized a shift to first-hand experience, rather than expertise, to be central to the process of developing the SDGs. This would integrate the voices of those most impacted by human rights violations into both the decision-making and implementation phases.

## **THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE: HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **i. Eradicating Poverty: A Human Rights Imperative**

#### **Introductory Highlights**

This roundtable was moderated by Debra Jones, (Director and UN Representative for Save the Children); panelists included Timothy Mawe, (Deputy Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations); Paul Ladd (Head, Team on Post-2015 Development Agenda Bureau for Development Policy at UNDP in New York); Myrna Cunningham Kain, (Centre for Autonomy and Development of Indigenous Peoples); Oyebisi Babatunde Oluseyi, (Executive Director, Nigeria Network of NGOs) Cecile Guidote Alvarez, (Executive Director, International Theatre Institute Earth Savers UNESCO Dream Centre).

The session explored expanding the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda to have a more ambitious and universal commitment to end all forms of poverty, for all groups of people by 2030. The session was organized as an interactive and conversational event, in which the moderator posed various questions to the panelists. The panelists then used their responses to form the discussion around the subject of eradicating poverty with respect to planetary boundaries. Many of the key points highlighted the need for inclusion among all members of our human community in the complete eradication of poverty. The United Nations must remember to include even the most vulnerable and marginalized groups when formulating their future goals through consideration, as well as direct participation of these groups in creating policy. Panelists encouraged others to combat poverty through creative and innovative methods, such as the arts, to achieve success. The panelists also focused on the need for the Post-2015 Development Agenda to specifically recognize eradicating poverty as a priority for human rights.

**“We have seen positive trends in legislation over the past fifteen years, but if individuals cannot capitalize on those trends, then we do not have true justice and we do not have the rule of law.”—  
Dan Foster, Lawyers Without Borders**





## Summary of the Roundtable Discussion

The roundtable began by focusing on the need for the Development Agenda to focus on the eradication, rather than the reduction of poverty. **Myrna Cunningham Kain** noted that many indigenous people facing poverty today inherited many of their current problems from colonial legacies by majority groups that kept them oppressed. It is imperative to solve such structural problems of poverty, like formal recognition and respect for different cultures, before cosmetic and surface issues can be addressed. For nation-states, this means acknowledging the disproportionate death, suffering, and violence targeting minorities and ensuring that the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is implemented into society. Ms. Kain also stressed the importance of disaggregating data to measure the true extent of suffering and discrimination for different groups, as well as the success in poverty eradication efforts. This, she insists, is essential because “national average” statistics often do not reflect the deep diversity of people and situations in most societies.

**Cecile Guidote-Alvarez**, a self-identifying artist, advocated for the use of artistic culture in poverty eradication and the future of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. She emphasized the ability for artistic culture to empower and engage people, spread awareness, and initiate collective action and understanding towards a more equitable world. “Culture is an essential ingredient for sustainable development”, she explained, noting its impact on overcoming adversity through communication and expression that draws upon meaningful experiences of the artists. In this way, she believes we can work towards eradicating poverty of hope, comfort, and injustice –deprivations just as harmful as financial poverty. She also encouraged the United Nations, and those around her to fight against the underlying greed in current economic and political processes, and replace it with compassion and empathy in order to truly combat all forms of poverty.

**Oyebisi Babatunde Oluseyi** began by admitting the failure of the Millennium Development Goals in adequately reducing/eradicating poverty. He explained that although it is good for our goals to be ambitious, we cannot forget that combating poverty is a long process that needs to be taken one step at a time. Oluseyi reminded us that progress and development should not, and cannot take place at the expense of marginalized people and their needs, and that action at the national level needs to take place in order to ensure that this does not occur. He urged governments to focus on building skills and educating their marginalized populations so that they will be able to make informed decisions and act on their own, saying, “unless they are informed, they cannot be motivated to act.”

**Paul Ladd** spoke of imbalanced power dynamics as the fundamental issue in improving the situations of marginalized or vulnerable groups living in poverty. In this relationship, the poor are too excluded to speak about their own experiences and needs, while the power-holding majority often does not have the political interest or will to fight for the poor and initiate positive change. To solve this, Ladd called for a renewal in efforts of accountability to ensure the implementation of the Declaration of Human Rights, principles that have already been agreed to, but have been rarely practiced by all Member States.

“We need to keep those workers’ rights in mind—we have agreed internationally on what they should be. Let us try now to implement it, it is part of the human rights agenda.”—Elliott Harris, United Nations Environment Programme, New York Office



He acknowledged that reaching poor and marginalized communities requires more time, commitment, and financial investments from Member States than is currently taking place. However, Mr. Ladd concluded by offering hope in the future of the post-2015 agenda, saying “In contrast to the MDGs that were more technocratic, there are more people today who know about these goals and can contribute.” This allows for more people to hold their governments accountable over the next 15 years.

**Timothy Mawe** acknowledged the progress and work of civil society combating poverty in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. He remarked that Member States would not be able to make policy decisions without all of the positive work from the NGO community, and commended the community’s high level of ambition. He then talked about what he considered to be the most important takeaways of this discussion, including the universality of poverty, the goal of eradication, rather than reduction of poverty, tangible measures and deliverables, and the strong role of civil society in promoting sustainable development values at home. Mr. Mawe finally touched on the importance of accountability, communication and measurement for the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals. Through these efforts, Mawe supported the use of more qualitative and experience-based data, disaggregation of current quantitative data, and the promotion of diversity on all levels of government and society.

#### Question and Answer Period



Hadiza Bala Usman, Campaign Founder of #Bring-BackOurGirls gets ready to discuss human rights issues involving women and girls

During the question-and-answer session, key points raised included debates regarding reduction vs. eradication of poverty, the need to include indigenous and disabled persons in the future of the Development Agenda, the lacking of clear and defined targets in the agenda, and the importance of recognizing poverty as an issue beyond money.

The audience discussed various challenges toward eradicating poverty in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. One participant noted the value of individual contact when making changes. He challenged the United Nations and other civil society groups to look beyond official meetings, to seek to connect with individuals experiencing poverty today. Another participant challenged civil society groups to use more of their time to develop action plans, and less time debating the issue. He went on to remind participants that poverty is a harsh reality that many people face daily, and help cannot come soon enough.

“The role of civil society is instrumental in pushing a new agenda of safety for women and females of all ages. People need to be educated and well informed so that long-standing cultural barriers to women empowerment can be broken.”—Hadiza Bala Usman





A final participant noted that it is nearly impossible to eradicate poverty while our world is plagued with war and conflict. She noted that peace and security could help ensure a world without poverty. She asked the panelists their perspective of how the United Nations could help reconcile these two goals. Mr. Mawe responded in affirming the interconnectedness between peace and the eradication of poverty. He pointed participants to the work of the Open Working Group Report in reconciling goals of these two issues.

### **Conclusion**

There was an overwhelming consensus that written language within the Post-2015 Development Agenda will not solve global poverty alone. Fundamentally, the panel agreed that increased action and accountability is necessary in achieving this goal. They insisted that poverty is a multidimensional human rights issue, and therefore no development goal can be considered ‘met’ until people of all societies and all socioeconomic groups have been helped. Moreover, the hard work and dedication of NGOs and civil society were commended, and considered to hold the most potential for reaching positive solutions to poverty by 2030.

## **THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE: CLIMATE CHANGE**

### **i. Post-2015 and the UNFCCC Processes: Can They Be Friends?**

#### **Introductory Highlights**

This session was moderated Lina Dabbagh (Post-2015 Officer, CAN International) and included panelists: Dr. Dork Sahagian, (Professor of Earth and Environmental Science at Lehigh University); Elenita “Neth” Dano, (Asia Director of the Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration);

Nicholas Nuttall, (Coordinator of Communications & Outreach at UNFCCC);

François Gave, (Counsellor for Development and Sustainable Development, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations); and the Respondent: H.E. Gustavo Meza-Cuadra Velásquez, (Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations).

This roundtable was organized as an interactive discussion, in which the moderator posed various questions to the panelists. The panelists’ responses formed the core of the discussion and were enhanced by interventions from the floor after the initial discussion. Some of the key points covered included the importance of collaboration and communication between competing policies within the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The panelists were asked to focus on this issue within the scope of 2015, where the UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris and the launch of the Post-2015 Agenda will culminate within months of each other. Correlation between environmental degradation and the poor, the necessity of lowering carbon emissions, disaster risk reduction and finance were all considered.

#### **Summary of the Roundtable Discussion**

This workshop focused on the debate about resonating important climate change issues within the United Nations human rights system.

**H.E. Gustavo Meza-Cuadra Velásquez**, Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations, acknowledged the importance of drawing lessons from the MDG process, and learning how to incorporate issues of social inequalities, along with climate change initiatives into the formal processes of the UNFCCC and the Post-2015 Development



Agenda. He urged the United Nations to use finance and technology transfer to optimize middle-income countries' positions to build up conditions of the poor and to reduce their vulnerability to climate degradation. Velásquez established a clear, positive correlation between poverty and vulnerability to environmental disasters, and therefore insisted that these two cannot be separated. He reminded the audience that enormous inequalities exist not only between, but also within countries, which calls for the need for more qualitative and experienced-based data to inform our approaches to improve every person's very different living conditions. Velásquez believes that this specificity, rather than generality, should therefore be the focus of the international community's agenda as we move forward. Moreover, he emphasized the importance of greater coherence within the UN system, suggesting these internal agendas can be supported from all parties internationally.

**Dr. Dork Sahagian**, began by clarifying that the UN processes have impacts that resonate in many directions, just as issues of poverty and climate change have to be considered into many sides of the post-2015 debate. He emphasized that even though the world's poor are the most affected by climate change, they are in the least-influential position to be able to make positive change. Sustainable development then, he posited, cannot come until economic and social development is available to everyone in every place. Therefore, the environment and the people are intrinsically linked.

Sahagian challenged the panel to think about a re-development of the industrialized world in order to move forward, with specific attention to the nature of our behaviors. He admits that if our behaviors are not sustainable (such as us acting in our role as consumers rather than recyclers or preservers), then our behaviors are very much in direct conflict with our social development and climate goals. Materialism, he explains, often ends up in a greater interest in responsibility for one's individual comfort rather than what is best for the overall population or planet. Therefore, he challenged the audience to restructure this mentality and instead think of how we can use our power as people for the greater future. Sahagian questioned, "what will economic development of 7 billion people do to climate change?" He maintained that the only way forward in the post-2015 agenda and UNFCCC processes is to first address unfinished economic and social needs to empower the poor, then to accept responsibility for initiating change. Finally, he explained that time is our biggest threat in these efforts for sustainable development, and we need to act fast.

**Elenita "Neth" Dano**, Asia Director of the Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration (ETC Group) asked that the agendas be brought back to the title of the roundtable: 'UNFCCC and Post-15 Development Agenda? Can they be friends?' She answered this question by saying yes, but these agreements need to be even more connected than friends, as "sisters" even. Dano reminded us that climate change is not our only goal, as we move forward together in the world, but rather one of many. Therefore, she recommended that rather than competing, goals should focus on enabling one another. For instance, Dano too emphasized the important link between poverty and vulnerability to environmental degradation, urging for efforts combating both of these issues to partner and operate together.

**Nicholas Nuttall**, Coordinator, Communications & Outreach, UNFCCC began by challenging the audience to think about the SDG and the UNFCCC to act as opportunity multipliers. He reflected on the importance of considering the full impact of a single job, saying each effort goes far beyond what we normally realize. However, he balanced this suggestion with the reminder that more investments are still needed in ecosystems and in clean energy. He strongly urged the private sector and the public sector to cooperate



to achieve the SDGs. And to ensure this, Nuttall suggested the negotiation of legally binding goals within UNFCCC and Post-15 Development Agenda in order to promote accountability and initiation of real change.

**François Gave**, Counsellor for Development and Sustainable Development, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations asked if the UNFCCC and Post-2015 Development Agenda were sufficiently ambitious and universal. He recommended a three-part policy towards achieving this goal by emphasizing that offering incentives, building confidence values, and addressing perceptions of the general public were stepping stones to having people to commit to the cause. He stressed the significance of attention to this issue, considering the fact that there remains no ‘plan B’ for addressing climate change, since the process is inevitable. Gave commended current efforts, suggesting that the fact that environmental concerns have entered official debate signals how seriously we are taking the issue. Ultimately however, he reminds the audience that it is only a matter of time before adverse environmental effects take a more serious hold, calling on people of the world to unite under an environmentally-conscious perspective—realizing that improved environmental conditions are in the best interests of everyone.

### Question and Answer Period

A major concern expressed during the discussion was how to engage and enhance the understanding of the public in these issues. An audience member suggested that a major obstacle to the panelists’ goals was an uninformed public that does not fully understand how sustainable development is connected to the eradication of poverty. **François Gave** agreed with this need, addressing this challenge by stating that: “The language of science is not easily understood. The debate on climate change is still politically charged and polarized. It tends to be a left wing / right wing debate. Governments tend to reverse their policies. It makes life very difficult. We need a broad-based world consensus on climate change and action.”

**Velazquez** concluded with the overarching suggestion that, “human rights and climate change may be different but they affect people the same. You can help the most vulnerable by having permanent dialogue.”

### Conclusion

The panel ended with a call to action to join the Climate March in NYC on the 21<sup>st</sup> of September. It concluded that all global threats are related and therefore, current policy processes must be linked in order to achieve any one of the goals. Additionally, the effort to “inform, inform, inform” the public about this relationship, partnered with political will from national governments is proposed as the ultimate method for making all the sustainable policy processes as successful as they can be.



Sherwin Bryce-Pease, UN Bureau Chief & Correspondent at South African Broadcasting Corporation, spoke about the power of using tools of information and collaboration in fighting for transparency and equality in the post-2015 agenda

“The pen is indeed mightier than the sword, so watch out.”  
—Sherwin Bryce-Pease



## THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE: CLIMATE CHANGE

### i. Climate Justice in Practice

This session was moderated by Sandra Schilen, (Huairou Commission & Groots International) and included panelists Uwem Robert Out, (President, African Youth Movement); Simon Littlewood, (Asia Now Consulting Group); Shi Guohio, (Deputy Secretary General of China NGO Network for International Exchanges); Dan Thomas (Secretary General of Climate Change Support Team); and H. E. Dr. Caleb Otto, (Permanent Representative to Paulau at the United Nations).

This session was organized as an interactive discussion, in which the moderator posed various questions to the panelists about the seriousness of climate change issues threatening the post-2015 agenda. The panelists' offered coloured responses to this concern from their various positions and perspectives, and their presentations were enhanced by interventions from the floor after the initial discussion. Some of the key points covered included emphasis about the urgency of addressing climate change in an official manner, the disproportionate climate-related suffering experienced by the poor, and debates about which countries should bear the primary responsibility for addressing environmental degradation.

**Uwem Robert Out**, President of the African Youth Movement, vehemently insisted that, "those who pollute our environment must bear a higher share of the burden to clean it." He explained that it is only logical for those that cause the most damage to be responsible for the associated environmental, physical, and fiscal costs. Therefore, he challenged what he perceived as the denial of the international community to take seriously that fact that climate justice is a "real" problem that is "necessary" to address. Out cited the increasing existence of climate change refugees around the world, now displaced without homes and jobs, as evidence of this reality.

A possible approach that Out suggested to combat this pattern is for the richer, more industrialized countries to step up to offer more financial and technological support to people and governments in developing countries that are suffering. He posited that this assistance would be most effective in the forms of financial investments, capacity building, and education on green technology.

**Simon Littlewood** represented the Asia Now Consulting Group, a position that allowed him to witness the severity of adverse climate-related effects in vulnerable rural areas. He reminded the audience how many people in these areas are too far removed from political centers to be represented, and to not forget these populations that are easily overlooked when forming the post-2015 agendas. Littlewood personalized this plea by citing examples of many poor farmers in agricultural sectors around the world losing all of their land, homes, and money after they are no longer able to harvest. Like Out, Littlewood suggested the introduction of clean technologies into these areas as a possible solution, but admitted that high costs of these devices make them an unrealistic option for the majority of poorer nations who need help the most.

**Shi Guohui**, the Deputy Secretary General of China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), expressed his frustration over what he considered to be the MDGs "ignoring" of problems related to climate justice. Guohui justified this failure by admitting that the international community was perhaps not fully prepared to adequately react to climate change in the past, but insisted that there is no longer an excuse. He believes that countries, civil society, and international corporations now have the ability, capac-



ity, and technology to enact change, and it is urgent that they recognize their responsibility to the earth and do so. However, Guohui explained that there is no single solution to combating climate change, and money and technology alone cannot solve our development problems. Therefore, he promoted a collaboration of countries within the international community offering aid, assistance, and commitment from each nation to work together towards forming and following realistic procedures to achieve this goal.

**Dan Thomas**, of the UN Secretary-General’s Climate Change Support Team applauded the record level of non-governmental involvement in environmental policy events, and encouraged civil society to continue to participate in climate justice efforts. This, Thomas argued, is essential because the efforts to combat climate change require a human face and voice to the cause to personalize the issue—and nothing is more powerful than the public’s own experiences. Thomas therefore believed it is up to civil society to come forward and utilize their voice in expressing their opinions, reactions, and expectations from their leaders. He then mentioned specific surveys that were being designed (My Green World Survey) to poll the public and do just this, and invited everyone to participate in the upcoming Climate March in New York, and to follow the Climate Summit in Paris. Thomas concluded his message with a warning for everyone to increase such efforts now, or risk undermining the related economic, health and social development progress that we have been able to make so far.

**H. E. Dr. Caleb Otto**, the Permanent Representative of Palau to the United Nations, also brought the topic of climate change back to people. He explained that humans are intrinsically linked to the environment and that climate justice is not only about protecting the environment, but also the poor, the disabled, the women, and the children of this world—and therefore requires a “people-centered” approach. Otto therefore admitted that we cannot envision a sustainable, developed future for anyone in our world without addressing the looming threat to the environment. He exclaimed, “we have [many] islands who are at risk of losing their entire territories. Where will these communities go when they have no territory anymore?” The panelists agreed that no one has an honest answer for this question, and the best the international community can do is try to prevent this threat. The key to fighting this reality, he suggested, was to ensure that climate-change regulations are not only adopted, but fully translated into actual environmentally sustainable practices.

#### **Question and Answer Period**

The discussion period included questions regarding the accountability of governments, the role of multi-national corporations in combating climate change, and the disproportionate effect of natural resource degradation on women and girls. Recommendations from the panel included meaningful inclusion of all parties in decision making and implementation, the practicing of “good governance” by national leaders, and community-level innovations for good stewardship of the environment.

Panelists also urged the audience to not become too caught up in allocating cost and blame for past environmental damage, and instead focus on moving on and preventing further damage. And, the outsourcing of technology to less-industrialized areas was considered by many panelists as an essential step towards achieving this.

“No one can do everything, but everyone can do something.”  
—Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations



## Conclusion

This session concluded with the plea for “real” decisions to be made by “real” people. Panelists encouraged a global commitment to combating the issue, international exchange of financial and technological support, and a multi-dimensional, rather than single-solution approach. Moreover, climate change liabilities were suggested to be re-distributed based on each country’s environmental behaviors. However, the panelists’ agreed that the most important element in achieving climate justice was ensuring that individuals and countries everywhere are in a position to physically, psychologically, and financially cope with climate change.







## Conference Outcome Document 65<sup>th</sup> Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference Outcome Document—Declaration

The participants of the 65<sup>th</sup> Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference, “Beyond 2015: Our Action Agenda”, representatives of Non-governmental organizations (“NGOs”) from around the world, assembled at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 27 to 29 August 2014, have issued the following Declaration.

The Declaration constitutes one of two parts of the Outcome Document of the Conference and reflects our position on the vision, recommendations, and monitoring and accountability framework for an “Action Agenda” on poverty eradication, sustainable development, human rights and climate change.

The Declaration must be read in connection with the Resource Document that constitutes the other part of the Outcome Document. The Resource Document reflects joint statements by UN Major Groups and Stakeholders from civil society, which have been prepared through transparent and inclusive input and consensus processes and submitted to the UN SDGs Open Working Group earlier as official positions.

### DECLARATION OF THE 65TH ANNUAL DPI/NGO CONFERENCE

#### SECTION I—VISION

*Noting* that the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference is a major stakeholder event aimed at contributing to the ongoing Post-2015 process;

*Recognizing and commending* the progress made to date in achieving the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”);

*Noting* with alarm, however, that this progress is certainly far from what we need and must collectively achieve, particularly in relation to goals relating to poverty and hunger, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, universal access to primary education, child mortality, improving maternal health and ensuring universal access to reproductive health, environmental sustainability and access to water and sanitation;

*Also noting* that 2015 is recognized to be a once-in-a-generation opportunity for transformational change as the international community strives to achieve the implementation of the MDGs while formulating the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”);

*We welcome* the inclusion of goals that will ensure that the SDGs deliver a truly transformative agenda for poverty eradication and inequalities reduction, with a strong sustainability dimension. Goals on Climate Change, Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements, Sustainable Consumption and Production, Oceans, Ecosystems and Biodiversity should therefore be retained and considered critical to a sustainable development agenda.

*We also welcome* a goal on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, noting that a transformative agenda and sustainable development cannot be achieved if women and girls continue to be left behind;





*We strongly urge* governments to take the strongest possible global and national, collective and individual action to address climate change, ensuring participatory processes, in line with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities;

*Bearing in mind* that the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the launch of the Post-2015 Development Agenda will culminate within months of each other in 2015, with the potential to shape the future of the planet and its peoples;

Acknowledging that the development agenda should center on the well-being of people and our planet, and reflect the values and ethics underlying the individual and collective choices and behavior necessary to achieve sustainable development;

*Recognizing* that as part of this transformative agenda, the international financial architecture and governance structures must be reformed so as to make them more legitimate, inclusive and just;

*Determined* to harness the strategies, expertise and resources across the broadest spectrum of civil society to move into a transformative and universal agenda for poverty eradication, sustainability, human rights and climate justice;

*Demanding* lasting, democratic and accountable political action in support of an ambitious outcome from the Post-2015 sustainable development process;

*We underscore* that the Post-2015 sustainable development process is giving us the unique opportunity to embark on a journey to create a truly transformative agenda for all people of all ages in all places, including persons with disabilities. An authentic agenda that is meant to usher humanity into an era of sustainable development in harmony with nature; an agenda that respects planetary boundaries, including oceans, seas and marine resources, and ensures that sustainable human development aspirations are set in the context of existing human rights standards and norms;

*We declare* that our vision for the Post-2015 Development Agenda is that of an equitable, inclusive and sustainable world where every person is safe, resilient, lives well, and enjoys their human rights, and where political and economic systems deliver well-being for all people within the limits of our planet's resources. Consequently, it is a world where all human rights are realized, inequalities have been properly addressed and remedied and with poverty having been eradicated; the health of our planet, its natural resources and the environment are treasured and safeguarded; where there is social justice, and where peace, safety and human security are a reality for all, including refugees and people displaced by human-induced and natural disasters;

*We underscore* that destruction of our natural environment, and indigenous peoples' cultural values and diversity, cannot be classified as progress. A flawed paradigm that does not recognize our planet's limits or recognize the Commons, that does not seek to prevent and combat the harmful effects of climate change, and that does not fulfill our development in a truly holistic way cannot be considered transformative;

*We acknowledge* that civil society bases its work on the ethics, values and spiritual principles that are reflected by the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The fundamental freedoms of expression, media, political participation, association and peaceful assembly, reflecting the values of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, underpin the ability of people truly to engage with the development agenda. These rights are the fundamental building blocks of good governance, em-





powering people to participate actively in achieving development goals and holding governments to account;

*We urge* governments to develop and ensure a Post-2015 sustainable development framework that embraces all our human diversity; that is anchored in a human rights-based approach to sustainable development, upholding the universality of all human rights regardless of cultural and religious practices and national laws, that should ultimately result in a more just and equitable economic and social environment, and that guarantees human rights accountability, including that of the private sector;

*We reaffirm* that human rights, including sexual rights, as well as the rights of children, are not controversial and cannot be compromised; they are not up for negotiation. Our rights cannot be questioned, traded, or violated. Along with economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, any successor framework to the MDGs must include commitments to legal and regulatory frameworks to protect freedom of association, media, expression, peaceful assembly and political participation, if it is to ensure an enabling environment for an empowered civil society;

*We stress* that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, and income-based measures fail to capture its diverse elements.

*We call upon* governments to respond to this reality by developing a new multidimensional poverty index that strives to represent the full complexity of poverty;

*We underscore* that longstanding inequalities and discrimination should no longer undermine human rights and sustainable development for all;

*We envision* a Post-2015 world where inequalities, conflicts and human suffering from racial discrimination and xenophobia are eliminated as obstacles to human dignity, fulfillment of human rights, and sustainable development. Addressing the root causes of racism through human rights learning, promoting human connectedness, multicultural understanding with mutual compassion, non-discriminatory laws and practices, reconciliation and healing are instrumental to achieving this vision.

*We recommend* that civil society emphasize that restorative justice will help heal relationships between culpable and affected communities alongside the non-peripheral role of victims as survivors.

*We firmly embrace* the intellectual, emotional and moral challenges inherent in adopting the restorative justice paradigm to diverse national structures.

*We reaffirm* that throughout the entire set of SDGs, no goal or target should be considered met until it is met for all groups that are affected, particularly the lowest quintiles of the national income distribution, ensuring that we leave no one behind;

*We renew* our commitment to and *call upon* governments to ensure a notion of “all groups” that refers to all populations, subgroups, and minorities as identified by geography, urban or rural status, income and wealth, gender, racial or ethnic group, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion [or belief], language, physical and mental health, disability, age, legal and migration status, and any other categories of human characteristics or identities including cross-cutting or multiple categories;

*We urge* governments to eliminate all discriminatory laws and practices and commit to implementing human rights instruments;

*We further call upon* governments to ensure minimum floors of socioeconomic well-being for all, and to address comprehensively inequalities within and between countries;





*We affirm* that physical and mental health and psychosocial well-being are essential for all peoples of all ages in order to achieve the three dimensions of sustainable development;

*We further assert* that mental health and psychosocial well-being is cross-cutting and interlinked across several goals, e.g., ensuring quality education; ending poverty; achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls; promoting economic growth and decent work for all; making cities and human settlements safe; taking urgent action to combat climate change and promoting disaster recovery and risk reduction; developing global partnerships and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies;

*We call upon* governments to ensure that all people of all ages have access to affordable, essential and quality physical and mental health care services, without discrimination and without suffering financial hardship;

*We further call upon* governments to guarantee universal, equal and inclusive access to quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all citizens;

*We urge* governments to develop capacity to assess the environmental, physical and mental health and socio-economic impacts of new and emerging technologies that are presented as solutions to development challenges, in line with the precautionary principle;

*We move* for the promotion of indigenous technology development and the growth of domestic innovation in developing countries;

*We recognize* that world peace and human security is crucial for development. Peaceful societies require strong enabling mechanisms for preventing violence and violent conflict, promoting peace through tourism and the teaching of sustainable tourism in universities, managing tensions and disputes, addressing grievances, and building trust and mutual accountability between social groups, society and the government.

*We also recognize* that the Post-2015 Development Agenda will not be achieved unless the vision promoting the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World is incorporated throughout the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

*We call upon* governments to commit to providing free legal identity for all, including free universal birth and civil registrations;

*We further recognize* that the achievement of the SDGs is dependent on the effective functioning of open, accountable institutions, and that this accountability at the same time extends to all actors contributing to the Post-2015 Development Agenda. To this end, capacity-building mechanisms for all relevant stakeholders must be developed and implemented;

*We underscore* that adopting a transformative vision for sustainable human development and translating it from policy to reality requires substantial institutional shifts and accountable and transparent new partnerships;

*We reaffirm* that multi-stakeholder partnerships between all levels of government, civil society, diaspora communities, academia, the private sector, and the philanthropic community will be essential towards implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and should be empowered;

*We call upon* all countries, at all stages of development, to severely limit and reduce the application of antibiotics to humans, and children in particular, and animals, from their current levels, which have brought the world to a crisis in anti-microbial resistance and the resurgence of infectious diseases.





*We further call upon* all stakeholders—researchers/academics, healthcare practitioners, funders, governments, international organizations, industry and NGOs -- to join in a public/private partnership to target, collaborate and facilitate urgently the development of new therapies for infectious diseases as a top-tier priority in the allocation of healthcare funds and human resources.

*We call upon* governments to ensure increased representation and institutionalized decision-making and policy-making roles of women, indigenous peoples, local communities, organized constituencies of people, including those living and working in poverty, to plan, implement and monitor development programmes that affect their lives;

*We call upon* governments and multilateral organizations not to allow failures within certain segments of society to hide behind improved overall average values and to understand that leaving no one behind will require disaggregated data by all groups as listed above;

*We denounce* the growing scarcity of resources to civil society organizations, oppressive action against social movements and the increasing criminalization of environmental and indigenous movements in many countries by government and large multinational corporations;

*We urge* governments to ensure the decriminalization and protection of all human rights defenders and environmental defenders;

*We understand and recognize* that these are complex issues; however, we must, and we can, do better, much better, in order to deliver on the greatest challenges of our time and to secure a peaceful and safe world for current and future generations;

*We note* with dismay that the current development model has inflicted on the planet a global system of extraction, exploitation, oppression of people and their rights, and mass consumption. This situation needs to change if we are to craft the future that all people need;

*But we also celebrate* with renewed hope and determination that we live in a moment of unprecedented opportunity to use our collective abilities. Research and innovation, the role of women and girls in science, establishment of “entrepreneurship academies” in universities, creativity, sports and indigenous games, the arts, including positive messaging through music and fashion, modern digital and information and communications technologies (“ICTs”) and social media hold unprecedented potential to address these challenges;

*We underscore* that sustainable human development is *per se* multi-dimensional;

*We call upon* governments, therefore, to ensure that an overall framework of SDGs is integrated across sectors, and that encourages and empowers a nexus approach to policy-making and implementation;

*We believe* as strongly as ever that the time has come for us to work together in solidarity and more strategically, between countries and between generations, across cultures and across civil society sectors;

*We call upon* all stakeholders to seize this time of exceptional possibilities, a moment when an agenda that long seemed unattainable is within our reach;





*We stress* that the empowerment of youth as responsible citizens and agents for sustainable human development must be central to any partnership for the implementation of a new global partnership agenda;

*We reaffirm* that civic participation, including by volunteer and faith-based organizations, has been a valuable partner in a broad spectrum of peace, human security and sustainable development activities;

*We call upon* governments to ensure that volunteerism and citizen engagement are incorporated in all global, national and local action plans for implementation of sustainable development and human well-being, and to commit to the creation of an enabling environment for citizen engagement and voluntary action;

*We urge* governments to ensure the full participation and authentic engagement of all stakeholders in these coming months of discussions and negotiations until the adoption of the SDGs and a new climate action framework. We will only accept a participatory structure that provides us, at minimum, the same level of access and engagement that was granted to us throughout the UN SDGs open Working Group, which we commend;

*We call for* a wide global awareness-raising campaign to inform and engage the world's citizens about the Post-2015 Development Agenda and we remain committed and willing to participate;

*We call upon* all governments and multilateral organizations to rise to the challenge and meet our ambition, as well as recognize the interconnected, interdisciplinary, and mutually reinforcing nature of all the targets for the SDGs;

*We remain committed* to holding governments accountable, but also to encouraging them, supporting them and working hand-in-hand with them in this universal quest for a life of dignity for all within planetary boundaries.

We are here... and here to stay.

## SECTION II—MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

*We underscore* that if the Post-2015 Development Agenda is to have the transformative impact that is so irrefutably needed, it is essential that the framework includes rigorous accountability systems that are firmly rooted in human rights norms, standards and mechanisms;

*We reaffirm* that a system of voluntary reporting on development commitments will not be enough to deliver a just and sustainable world for current and future generations. It is crucially important that all actors be held accountable under the new system, including high-income countries, international institution, donors and corporations;

*We note* with dismay that the outcome document of the UN SDGs Open Working Group does not provide anything approaching such a framework;

*We stress* that real progress requires a broad spectrum of accountability mechanisms, at the national, regional, and international levels, to function cohesively to create an effective system of accountability;

*We strongly recommend* new SDG-specific bodies to function in complementarity with existing accountability mechanisms, including parliamentary, judicial and administrative bodies, along with UN human rights monitoring bodies;







*We recognize* that a strong governance mechanism underpinning the Post-2015 Development Agenda is needed. The High Level Political Forum (“HLPF”) through UN General Assembly Resolution 67/290 has been established as that mechanism.

*We call upon* UN Member States to strengthen the mandate, structure and organisation of the HLPF and, at the same time, be mindful of the changing nature of intergovernmental processes as well as the changing nature of global challenges;

*We note* that human rights-based accountability is multifaceted. It requires public participation in the design and implementation of programmes to address and monitor State obligations and commitments;

*We underscore* that particular attention should be given to gender equality and women’s empowerment, so as to ensure realization of all women’s human rights, including sexual and reproductive rights, and particularly the right to live without violence;

*We underscore* that it will also be crucial that the voices and volunteer actions of ordinary people be at the very heart of accountability structures. The SDG monitoring process should foster enabling conditions for citizens’ voices and volunteer actions to be heard and acted upon by development decision-makers. Indeed, systems of monitoring should be citizen-led and should empower all, including the most marginalized communities and citizens, to participate;

*We encourage* decision-makers at all levels to develop and implement effective and targeted capacity-building programmes in developing countries in support of multi-stakeholder assessments and national plans for implementing all SDGs;

*We further underscore* that the creation of authentic participation processes at both the national and international levels, along with achievement of the “Transparency/Data Revolution”, will likewise be necessary preconditions to facilitate transformative accountability systems;

*We note* that for the “Data Revolution” to take place, it will be required that countries and National Statistical Offices collect data that is disaggregated and publicly accessible, and use it consistently to report via accessible and effective monitoring mechanisms through accessible ICT infrastructure;

*We call for* capacity-building mechanisms to be structured and implemented towards the “Data Revolution”, particularly in the Least Developed Countries.

*We recommend:*

1. Rigorous human rights-based accountability systems, based on compulsory reporting, must be established at both the domestic and international levels as part of an effective system of accountability.
2. Civil society must be equipped with effective monitoring and implementation mechanisms, such as a hybrid “AMR-UP+” accountability mechanism similar to, but building upon, the successes of both the ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review (“AMR”) and the Universal Periodic Review (“UPR”) process of the Human Rights Council. Reports would be delivered on an annual or semi-annual basis.
3. The HLPF is designated through the Rio+20 Outcome Document and UN General Assembly Resolution 67/290 to be the preeminent mechanism within the broader





UN family to coordinate, facilitate, review and create policy on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The HLPF will be the home of the SDGs, review its functions, identify emerging issues and set agendas. The HLPF has been charged with a heavy agenda, and needs an independent and strong position within the UN hierarchy. As the HLPF lacks a Bureau, this must be established, and the Division of Sustainable Development (“DSD”) of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (“UN-DESA”) must be given the resources and responsibility to function as the secretariat of the HLPF.

4. A “multiple accountability” approach should be applied to track development actors’ performance with regard to gender equality and girls’ and women’s rights, including sexual and reproductive rights.
5. Existing barriers to accessing justice, such as violence and discrimination, particularly for women, people living in poverty, persons with disabilities, and all other disadvantaged or marginalized groups, must be eradicated.
6. The right to effective remedy through accessible, effective and impartial justice systems at both national and international levels must be guaranteed.
7. Citizen-led “participatory monitoring” systems of performance in meeting the goals must be established. Individual and collective “volunteer action” in support of such systems must be established. Volunteer organizations must be recognized as assets to support such efforts.
8. The view of citizens and non-state actors must be integrated in the process through mechanisms of independent shadow reporting. The framework must be inclusive, participatory and multi-layered using a human rights-based approach. The inclusion of civil society will strengthen legitimacy and credibility of the monitoring structure. Individual and collective “volunteer action” in support of the accountability for implementation of the SDGs must be taken into consideration within such a monitoring structure.
9. Monitoring and accountability systems must also address fiscal policy, including taxations, so as to ensure the sufficiency of resources available for development and the equitable distribution of costs and benefits. Accountability over financing requires complete transparency and enhanced participation by a wide variety of stakeholders in these areas.
10. In light of the emphasis on private sector partnerships in development, the accountability of this sector should be assured through legislative and regulatory measures, in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and mandatory human rights and sustainable development impact assessments of the activities of the private sector.
11. There must be a mandate to follow-up on the implementation of voluntary commitments and provide entry points for civil society to sufficiently provide for the accountability framework to go forward.
12. To promote a “Data Revolution” that puts people at the center and that promotes access to open and reliable information and data. Access to information and data is essential to the realization of accountability and the SDGs.





## SECTION III—RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SDGs

It should be noted that the participants at the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference contributed many more inputs to each goal than are listed below. The full record of these contributions will be found in the Resource Document, along with the Report of the Conference when it is issued later this year by the UN Department of Public Information, the output of the 65 workshops that were held during the Conference, the eight sessions of Roundtables and the four Town Hall meetings that constituted the Conference programme.

What follows are some of the most important considerations from civil society participants, and from the Experts, the Conference Chairman, and the Co-Chairs of the Drafting Committee.

### *Goal 1—End poverty in all its forms everywhere*

1. No goal or target should be considered met until it is met for all groups that are affected, particularly the lowest quintiles of the national income distribution, ensuring that we leave no one behind.

### *Goal 2—End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture*

1. Transformational change in agriculture and food systems is urgently needed to address unprecedented environmental, social and economic challenges and to nourish a population of 9 billion people by 2050. We therefore call for a shift to sustainable agriculture and food systems.

“Business as usual is no longer an option” and we urgently must find truly sustainable ways to produce and consume our food.

2. A stand-alone SDG on “Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and shifting to sustainable agriculture and food systems” should address the following elements that can be summarized in the acronym SHIFT: Small-scale food producers, in particular women, empowered; Hunger and all forms of malnutrition ended, and full access to food ensured; Inclusiveness in decision-making on sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition; Food systems established that are sustainable, diverse and resilient, less wasteful, that restore soil fertility and halt land degradation; Trade policies reshaped and food price volatility mitigated.

3. Guiding and monitoring of the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda related to food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture and food systems, can best be provided by the Committee on World Food Security (“CFS”), including through its role in facilitating country-initiated multi-stakeholder assessments on sustainable food systems, food security and nutrition.

### *Goal 3—Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*

1. Ensure the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and well-being.

2. Achieve universal physical and mental health coverage to ensure that all people have the right to essential and emergency services and care that they need, without discrimination or financial hardship.

3. Mainstream physical and mental health in all dimensions of the sustainable development agenda.





*Goal 4—Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all*

1. National curricula must be transformed in order to incorporate the tenets of educating for sustainable development, human rights education and comprehensive sexuality education, while also taking into account and promoting the inherent value of non-formal and vocational education for students in and out of school.
2. Indigenous knowledge as a means to promote sustainable development among populations must be promoted within national education standards.
3. Education must be recognized as a source of enrichment and holistic development beyond simply serving as a means to achieve literacy, numeracy and labor market demands among populations.

*Goal 5—Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*

1. All targets must be time-bound, free of qualifications, and guarantee women's human rights, and also means adding the phrase "by 2030" to each target and removing the phrase "as nationally appropriate" from Target 5.5 and the phrase: "in accordance with national laws" for Target 5.a.

The reformulation of Target 5.6 to read: "by 2030 ensure the respect, promotion and protection of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, especially women and girls to guarantee sexual, bodily and reproductive autonomy free from stigma, violence, coercion and discrimination" is also required.

2. Remove structural barriers to economic equality for women by adding the words "reducing and redistributing" to Target 5.4 on unpaid care and domestic work; "guaranteeing women's rights to and equal access, ownership and control of, economic resources, including land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources" to Target 5.a; and "securing significant public financial resources to ensure that all national plans and policies achieve gender equality through domestic resource mobilization, gender-responsive budgeting, as well as allocation and increased priority to gender equality in official development assistance."
3. Ensure women's participation and leadership in the decision-making processes and management of public services and resources at all levels, as well as ensure full access and authentic participation in the processes leading up to and including the Post-2015 Summit and any related accountability and implementation mechanisms.

*Goal 6—Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*

1. Ensure universal access through explicit recognition of the human right to water and sanitation.
2. Protect watersheds from contamination, including through a ban on dumping of chemicals and hazardous materials.
3. Prevent and reverse water shortages by stopping over-extraction practices and establishing a hierarchy of use that prioritize human needs, local consumption and healthy ecosystems.
4. Attain a people-centered, democratic and participatory water resource management that is accountable to people living within watersheds and who are impacted by watershed use.





*Goal 7—Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all*

1. Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services for people in poverty is crucial to the success of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The energy goal must respond to the dual imperative of promoting access to energy and shifting to sustainable low or zero carbon energy production and consumption globally, crucial to tackling climate change.
2. Realize adequate means of implementation, including technology transfer and additional financial and technical support, as essential elements to ensure that poorer countries can adopt low or zero carbon energy systems and provide access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services of all people. Energy poverty cannot be addressed without increased financial, political and technical support for decentralized, off-grid energy provision, particularly for electricity.
3. Phase out fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies with adequate protection for poor and vulnerable groups. Internalize the full costs of the impacts of energy production, including the health, social and environmental impacts, to create a level and sustainable playing field.

*Goal 8—Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*

1. Governments must shift the focus of this goal to increasing capabilities-based human development, while decoupling the economic activity from ecological degradation and remaining within planetary boundaries. Governments must create a macroeconomic environment that appropriately assesses ecological and social risks, and externalities.
2. All countries need to legislate for and provide all formal, informal and migrant workers with a sufficient minimum living wage and social protection to support a family to live with dignity, particularly those in the informal sector, women, domestic and migrant workers.
3. It is imperative to promote alternative and more equitable forms of ownership and control of economic activity, including cooperatives, if we are to realize a transformative development agenda.

*Goal 9—Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*

1. Promote indigenous technology development, enable the growth of domestic innovation and address structural obstacles such as unfair trade rules and restrictive intellectual property rights towards building resilient infrastructures and sustainable industrialization in developing countries for creation of resilient communities.
2. Develop the capacity of countries, institutions and communities to evaluate the potential environmental, physical and mental health, economic and social impacts of new and emerging technologies, including their unforeseen consequences.
3. Take full advantage of the potential of ICTs to attain inclusive, equitable and sustainable development.

*Goal 10—Reduce inequality within and among countries*

1. Civil society organizations representing constituencies from all corners of the globe are deeply alarmed by the possibility of eliminating Goal 10 on Inequalities. The Post-2015 Development Agenda must recognize inequalities as one of the central issues





underlying most of the urgent problems facing humanity. Without a stand-alone goal on equality, the Post-2015 Development Agenda risks losing the support of individuals, organizations and communities around the world.

2. We continue to call for concrete, measurable targets on reducing economic inequalities both within and between nations, and on creating systemic and structural changes, rather than expecting to achieve reduced inequalities using current practices.

3. The resources to achieve substantial reductions of inequality and poverty are there. We need to ensure that all taxes are captured, especially on the wealthiest 10% of the global population who currently account for 85% of the world's wealth.

*Goal 11—Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*

1. A Goal on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements must ensure a life of dignity for all, including those living in slums, as well as raise the level of political ambition. An additional focus on securing alternative decent living conditions in slums, as well as security of land tenure for all, must be secured.

2. Guarantee that those living in marginalized areas are engaged in decision-making and policy-making roles by means of institutional shifts. Such shifts entail developing new partnerships that secure increased representation and institutionalized decision-making and policy-making roles for organized constituencies of communities and people living and working in poverty to plan, implement and monitor development programmes that affect their lives.

3. Deepen political and technical dialogue to promote a new paradigm of language, policy drivers and action on rural-urban synergies. City-region planning and infrastructure, transport, food-systems and resources management should be at the core of this dialogue.

*Goal 12—Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*

Sustainable Consumption and Production (“SCP”) enables people everywhere to live a better quality of life within their fair share of our one planet’s resources. “The Future We Want” (A/CONF.215/5) states that “*Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development.*”

*Therefore we call for:*

1. Absolute decoupling of economic growth from natural resource consumption and environmental degradation, ensuring sustainable development within planetary boundaries.

2. Access for people to timely, clear and sufficient information needed to live sustainable low-carbon lifestyles, as called for in the Bonn Declaration (A/66/750), and avoid unsustainable consumption, including overconsumption, and implement educating for sustainable development at all levels.

3. Recognition that the private sector has a fundamental role and responsibility in changing and challenging unsustainable production processes and influencing consumer habits.

4. Implementation of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production in support of national and regional programmes through strong inter-sectoral partnerships to accelerate the shift towards SCP.







*Goal 13—Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

1. Address climate change as a prerequisite for ending poverty, and this urgency and importance is best reflected by having both a goal and integration throughout the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
2. Phase out all fossil fuel emissions and phase in a 100% renewable energy future with sustainable energy access for all, as early as possible, but not later than 2050.
3. Finance and technology should be provided for local, national or transnational activities to combat climate change, which may be drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing, to ensure climate planning, adaptation, mitigation and action at all levels, ensuring that mechanisms are human rights-based, participatory and gender equitable.
4. Given that climate change, disaster risk reduction and recovery affect people, it is crucial to refer to resilience as both infrastructural and psychosocial.

*Goal 14—Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development*

1. Oceans, seas and marine resources pertain to all three dimensions of sustainable development, yet face ever-increasing threats. Governments and stakeholders at all levels must prioritize the conservation and sustainable use of these resources in the sustainable development framework.

*Goal 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*

1. Recognize and promote conservation strategies, including sustainable use practices, by indigenous peoples, local communities and women, including strategies that engage tourism. Ensure their free, prior, informed consent in decision-making and natural resource management.

Ensure that all aspects of tourism meets criteria of the Global Sustainable Tourism Council and include options for the private sector to self-impose carbon taxes throughout the enterprise and to implement zero waste to landfill programmes.

These “Destination Criteria” have been developed as part of the response of the tourism community to the global challenges of the MDGs. Tourism destinations are encouraged to utilize a multi-sectoral approach in adopting and implementing these criteria that include tourism operators, accommodations and resorts, cruise lines, food and beverage establishments, attractions, tourism supply chain businesses, local agriculture, as well as other public and private stakeholders that form the 9 UN Major Groups.

2. Redefine the FAO’s definition of forests so that forests have a holistic definition that acknowledges the complex processes and cycles of forests and the role of forests in holding a high degree of animal and plant species.
3. Urgently prioritize measures to halt wildlife trafficking and resource grabbing, such as land grabbing, water grabbing and minerals grabbing.

*Goal 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*





1. Achieve inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels and proactively improve the legal enabling environment for all people as a tool to mitigate conflict.
2. Implement effective regimes for access to information and data, and ensure that legal and regulatory frameworks are in place to guarantee that freedom of media, freedom of expression, association, political participation and peaceful assembly are protected.
3. Halt illicit financial flows globally, increase stolen asset recovery and return, tackle all forms of organized crime, increase transparency, and reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms and at all levels.

*Goal 17—Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development*

*Means of Implementation (MOI) and Global Partnership for Development*

With regard to the Global Partnership for Development, its meaning should not be distorted into the notion of “Partnerships” in the plural. The Global Partnership for Development is one that is principally between governments of developed and developing countries, with the developed countries taking the lead in providing resources and the means of implementation. A genuine and balanced global partnership would enable people and institutions to monitor the common but differentiated responsibilities of all actors to prohibit rather than perpetuate these global obstacles.

To be good-faith partners, then, governments, business and international institutions must assess and address the impact of their policies and agreements (e.g., corporate accountability, environment, trade, investment, aid, tax, migration, intellectual property, debt, weapons trade and military cooperation, monetary policies and financial regulation) on human rights outside of their border. Existing human rights norms can provide a common set of standards and useful yardsticks to assess policy coherence for sustainable development.

*Actions and recommendations:*

The development and implementation of SDGs must be based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. It means that SDGs should not place additional restrictions or burdens on developing countries. Importantly, it requires the donor community to honor its international commitments, especially those related to financial resources, technology transfer and capacity.

The Global Partnership for Development is, as articulated in the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Financing for Development outcome document, supposed to facilitate the conditions for an international environment for development through addressing: (i) a development-oriented trade regime; (ii) facilitating external debt sustainability; (iii) regulating financial markets, including food and commodity price markets; (iv) affordable access to technology and medicines for developing countries; (v) reforming the international monetary system; and (vi) democratizing global economic governance, particularly in the international financial institutions.

There need to be clear criteria, applied *ex ante*, to determine whether a specific private sector actor is fit for a partnership in pursuit of the Post-2015 goals. UN Member States should be at the helm of formulating a criterion-based accountability and governance framework that conducts oversight, regulation, independent third-party evaluation, and transparent monitoring and reporting partnerships with the private sector.





# Conference Outcome Document

## 65<sup>th</sup> Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference

### Outcome Document—Resource Document

This Resource Document constitutes one of the parts of the overall Outcome Document of the Conference. It reflects joint statements by UN Major Groups & Stakeholders from civil society, which have been prepared through transparent and inclusive input and consensus processes and submitted to the UN SDGs Open Working Group earlier as official positions. The other part of the Conference’s Outcome Document is the Declaration, which reflects our position on the vision, recommendations and monitoring and accountability framework for an “Action Agenda” on poverty eradication, sustainable development, human rights and climate change. Both parts must be read in connection.

## SECTION I—GOALS AND TARGETS

### PROPOSED SDG1—END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

(Coordinated by: Fabio Palacio)

While Proposed Goal 1’s title is ambitious, “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”, the language contained therein does not ensure a thorough implementation of this ambition.

#### Key Considerations for Targets:

Target 1.1 further entrenches the income-based measure of \$1.25 per day for extreme poverty. We must point to the vast dissatisfaction of civil society organizations with this measure<sup>1</sup>. Some experts argue that this amount is too low to be relevant in most developing countries<sup>2</sup>. Others argue that the use of a solely income-based measure as the global benchmark for extreme poverty leads to narrow-minded policies that ignore the social effects of anti-poverty policy<sup>3</sup>

Target 1.2 could be seen as an attempt to address the points with its focus on relative poverty and the inclusion of “in all its dimensions”. However, the language of this target makes no reference to those living in the greatest poverty. Unfortunately, this could lead governments to target those easiest to reach in an effort to decrease the proportion of people living in poverty. This would contradict the principle of leave no one behind, which can now be found in the document’s chapeau.

The two **recommendations** below are direct responses to these critiques:

- 1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty [**add: and extreme multidimensional poverty**] for all people everywhere [**delete: , currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day**]
- 1.2 by 2030, [**delete: reduce at least by half the proportion of**] [**add: reduce to zero the number of**] men, women and children of all ages living [**add: at x% of the median national income**] [**delete: in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**]





### Actions and Recommendations:

- Establish a mechanism for redefining international poverty measures. Preferably, the mechanism would include the participation of people living in poverty so as to highlight and measure the most relevant factors<sup>5</sup>
- Ensure that no target is considered met unless it is met for the poorest quintile of the national population (when applicable)<sup>6</sup>

## PROPOSED SDG2—END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

(Coordinated by: Mayumi Sakoh)

Transformational change in agriculture and food systems is urgently needed to address unprecedented environmental, social and economic challenges and to nourish a population of 9 billion people by 2050. This shift will contribute to social equity, environmental stewardship in light of natural resource scarcity, and inclusive economic development.

In this respect, we welcome Goal 2 in the OWG’s Outcome Document as an important step in the right direction. Achieving food security, improving nutrition, and shifting to sustainable agriculture and food systems are critical to ending hunger, eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development for all. In order to ensure that the aspirations set out in the goal title are followed up by concrete actions, we suggest strengthening the following three key targets.

### Key targets with suggested changes in bold

Key target 1: by 2030 ensure **sustainable food systems** and implement resilient agricultural practices that **sustainably increase** productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

We recommend strengthening target 2.4 of the OWG outcome document by including a reference to “sustainable food systems” instead of “sustainable food production systems.” Food systems include all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes. Food production systems, on the other hand, refer only to the production aspects. A food systems approach allows for a holistic and truly sustainable approach to how we produce and consume food (including reducing the global rate of food losses and waste).

Key target 2: by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, **including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.**

Food and nutrition security encompass the availability of, access to and utilization of sufficient, healthy and culturally appropriate food for all, all year long and over time. Ending hunger and ensuring year-round access to adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food is closely linked to the right to food. Hence, specific reference to the human





right to food should be made (Reference: Resolution “The right to food”, adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013, A/RES/68/177).

Key target 3: by 2030 **substantially increase** the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

The role of small-scale food producers, landless laborers and other rural communities is of particular importance as they represent the majority of the world’s undernourished. At the same time, they are responsible for the majority of the agricultural production worldwide and therefore can be critical agents of change. Small-scale food producers must be empowered through access and control over productive resources.

#### *Actions, recommendations and partnerships*

A **SHIFT** to sustainable agriculture and food systems, food security and nutrition is essential, and key actions to this end include the following:

- Small-scale food producers empowered
- Hunger and all forms of malnutrition ended, and full access to food ensured
- Inclusiveness in decision-making on sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition
- Food systems established which are sustainable, diverse and resilient, less wasteful, restore soil fertility and halt land degradation
- Trade policies reshaped and food price volatility mitigated.

For this shift to take place, governments, international organizations, private sector, academia and civil society must work together in order to mobilize the finance, research, technology and capacity building needed, and shape the enabling environment such as trade, policies, and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Guiding and monitoring of the implementation of the post-2015 agenda related to food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture and food systems, can best be provided by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

## **PROPOSED SDG 3—ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES**

(Coordinated by: Ariella Rojhani)

Physical and mental health and wellbeing have been reaffirmed as a precondition, outcome, and indicator of sustainable development. A standalone health goal within the post-2015 framework is therefore essential, and welcomed as part of the OWG Outcome Document. The goal proposed in the final text—“*Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages*”—is sufficient in regard to being inclusive of both health and wellbeing, as well as addressing the need to improve health outcomes for people of all ages. Going forward, this language should be strengthened into a more ambitious formulation aligned with the right for all people to achieve the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as affirmed in the constitution of the World Health Organization. Above all, the health goal should be universally applicable, go beyond





disease-specific, vertical approaches to health, and aim to improve health across the lifecourse for all people, everywhere.

The proposed set of targets capture the broad range of health diseases, issues, conditions, and enabling means that countries must prioritize in the post-2015 era for improved health outcomes and stronger health systems. Targets must retain and reaffirm the focus on the unfinished agenda of the MDG health priorities, overlooked issues like non-communicable diseases including mental health, neglected tropical diseases, adolescent health, environmental determinants, and access to adequate and affordable medicines, technologies, and services as part of achieving universal health coverage (UHC).

Three key areas for inclusion in the health goal are:

- A **target to achieve by 2030, achieve sexual and reproductive health and rights for all**, including quality, integrated universal access to sexual and reproductive health information, education, services and commodities, with particular attention to adolescents and youth;
- Retaining and strengthening a **target to achieve universal health coverage (UHC)**, meaning all people (**including marginalized and vulnerable populations**) have access to all essential, quality, affordable services across the continuum of care, without suffering financial hardship when paying for them;
- Increasing international and domestic **financing for health**, in accordance with previous international and regional commitments.
- Civil society's role in promoting and protecting health and wellbeing must reflect the priorities above, and consider the need for increased advocacy to:
- **Ensure** approaches to health that go beyond the health sector and address the social determinants of health, and include whole-of-government and whole-of-society policies and programmes.
- **Increase** capacity for improved, disaggregated data and surveillance for health. As WHO Director-General Dr. Margaret Chan stated, "what gets measured gets done."
- **Reaffirm** and support community-based organizations and community health workers, both as service providers and as advocates for government accountability.
- **Ensure** the rights of all people, including the poorest and most vulnerable populations, are protected, particularly as related to accessing health services and care.

## PROPOSED SDG4—PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

(Coordinated by: Antonia Wulff, Christopher Dekki, and Aashish Khullar)

We are happy to see the reference to free and quality education and early childhood development for both boys and girls. This has been hard fought. We also welcome the "completion of free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education" as an ambitious and truly transformative target under the education goal. We appreciate the emphasis on quality education and the inclusion of specific targets on early childhood, vocational and tertiary education as well as education for human rights, global citizenship and sustainable development. However, we'd also like to emphasize the need to judge the quality of primary and secondary education with accredited standards. Education promotes not only the attainment of knowledge and skills; it provides the foundation for transformative skills like innovation, intercultural communication, critical







thinking, information technology, creativity, and life-skills. Ultimately, education leads to peace, justice, and informed and engaged citizens.

The target on safe and non-violent learning environments is particularly important.

However, target 4.2 must be strengthened to reflect the fact that education, not just development, begins at birth. Moreover, we call for a stronger commitment to quality teaching; the minimum here must be to ensure that all students are taught by qualified, professionally-trained, motivated, and well-supported teachers.

Keeping in mind the unique role education plays in informing the stewards and inheritors of the agenda we are seeking to create, we need to be careful to include all elements we want to see in the actualized framework. In this regard we welcome the reference to ESD (Education for Sustainable Development), education for global citizenship, and other qualifiers in 4.7, but strongly oppose the deletion of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE). Over 50 governments spoke up in support of CSE during OWG 8. Governments have committed to providing “evidence-based comprehensive education on human sexuality” as recently as CSW 58 and CPD 47.

In addition, the contribution that indigenous knowledge, perspectives and world-views can bring to the table to forward the practice of sustainable development has been ignored. Alternative forms of education, like non-formal education, online resources, and peer teaching, including community-led initiatives that promote community-based grassroots learning need more attention. We would also like to see the promotion of education as a tool to foster an atmosphere of peace. It is very unfortunate that access to education during natural and man-made disasters has been totally overlooked. Lastly, we would also like to see a reference to the process of curriculum setting and how communities and students could have strong avenues to jointly set the agenda with education boards.

All of this must be consistent with the right to education for persons of all ages and abilities, and significantly reducing inequities in the completion and learning outcomes between social and economic groups.

**Key Considerations for Targets (additions to OWG targets in bold):**

AMEND: 4.1 by 2030, ensure all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to and achieve relevant and effective learning outcomes, consistent with our commitment to the right to education for all, with gaps in completion and learning outcomes between social and economic groups significantly reduced

AMEND: 4.2 By 2030, all children must have access to to quality early childhood education and care and pre- primary education, with gaps in access between social and economic groups significantly reduced

BRING BACK: Achieve universal access to evidence and rights based comprehensive education on human sexuality education for all young people, in and out of school. Achieve universal access to comprehensive sexuality education for all young people, in and out of school.

ADD 4.6 bis: By 2030 enhance the quality of teaching by ensuring that all learners are taught by qualified, professionally-trained, motivated and well-supported teachers





AMEND: 4.7 By 2030, ensure all learners **in and out of school** acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through **un-biased** education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, **democratic values, historical contents**, gender equality, **intercultural and interfaith dialogues**, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development. **By dispersing knowledge through education, we can utilize our collective pool of insight as a vehicle for change and development. In addition, incorporate mandatory vocational education into academic courses after primary education to decrease unemployment.**

AMEND: 4.c By 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, **with a special emphasis on female representation**, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS.

ADD: Support and foster the active participation of children and youth in educational programs and increase the effective use of educational resources, especially in lower and educationally deprived strata.

ADD: Evaluate existing educational programs and reallocate resources to alternative forms of education in an efficient and sustainable way.

ADD: Ensure the availability of non-formal and other alternative forms of education including community-based grassroots learning.

ADD: Ensure continued access to education during natural and human induced disasters.

ADD: Establish a dialogue about accreditation, quality assurance, and resources to and from higher education and their local and global impacts.

## **PROPOSED SDG 5—ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS**

(Coordinated by: Anna Keye)

We welcome the goal on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The targets under this goal address some of the most fundamental barriers to equality, including by committing to eliminate discrimination, violence, harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation, and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. We are concerned, however, that the proposed gender goal does not explicitly refer to and support the full realization of women and girls' human rights. The proposed targets do not go far enough in addressing the structural changes needed to have a transformative impact and realize substantive equality, most notably in areas of employment, the reduction and redistribution of unpaid care work, women's control over assets, women's participation in decision-making, and the protection and promotion of sexual rights for all. We also want to underscore that this goal applies to women of all ages so that neither older women nor girls are left out or overlooked.

The omission of sexual rights undermines women's ability to participate equally in all spheres of society, and undermines the human rights of all people to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on all matters related to their sexuality, including their sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination, or violence. In addition, by failing to reference the human right to water in Goal 6, as well as equal rights (not





just access) to land, property, financial services, inheritance and productive and natural resources in Goals 2 and 5, the SDGs missed opportunities to address structural issues that would contribute to gender equality. Generally missing from the SDGs are the interlinkages of gender equality and women and girls' rights to substantive economic and environmental issues, such as energy (Goal 7), infrastructure (Goal 9), sustainable consumption and production (Goal 12), oceans (Goal 14), biodiversity (Goal 15) and peaceful and inclusive societies (Goal 16); and while women are mentioned in the context of LDCs and capacity building for climate change planning, the recognition of differentiated impacts and contributions in climate change is absent. Another gap is the failure to ensure non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Goal 10). Finally, the lack of time-bound targets under the gender equality goal combined with the lack of specific financing mechanisms to achieve gender equality, such as progressive taxation, gender-responsive budgeting, and resource mobilization for women's organizations, weaken the ambition and transformative aim of the goal and SDGs themselves.

### Key Considerations for Targets

Recognizing these gaps, as well as the existing targets, we call for the following targets be included and or strengthened in the SDGs:

**5.4 by 2030** recognize, **reduce, redistribute**, and value unpaid care and domestic work by **prioritizing** social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility by the **state, private sector, communities** and within households, and the provision of appropriate public services.

**5.5 by 2030** ensure women's full, **equal**, and effective participation at all levels of decision-making in **the public and private spheres, including in conflict prevention, mediation, and resolution**.

**5.6 by 2030** ensure **the respect, promotion and protection of** sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, **especially women and girls, free from coercion, discrimination and violence**

**5.a by 2030** **guarantee women's rights, and equal access**, ownership and control of **economic resources** including land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources

**by 2030** **secure significant financial public resources across all sectors to ensure all national and sectoral plans and policies achieve gender equality, the empowerment of women and that the realization and enjoyment of women's and girls' human rights are fully costed and resourced, including through domestic resource mobilization, progressive taxation, gender-responsive budgeting, allocation and increased priority to gender equality in official development assistance**

### Action and Recommendations

- Immediately implement existing policies related to women's human rights and gender equality and the outcome documents of their review conferences, including, *inter alia*, CEDAW, ICPD, BPfA, UNSCRs 1325, 1820, and their supporting resolutions; fully implement the gender equality and women's human rights provisions in sustainable development conventions and frameworks such as the UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD and Hyogo Framework for Action; and eliminate all discriminatory laws, policies, and practices that prevent women from realizing their human rights.
- Remove structural barriers to economic equality for women by reducing and redistributing unpaid care and domestic work; guaranteeing women's rights to and





equal access, ownership, and control of economic resources including land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources; and securing significant financial public resources to ensure all national and sectoral plans and policies achieve gender equality through domestic resource mobilization, progressive taxation, gender-responsive budgeting, allocation and increased priority to gender equality in official development assistance

- Ensure women’s participation and leadership in the decision-making processes and management of public services and resources at all levels, as well as ensure full access and meaningful participation in the processes leading up to and including the Post-2015 Summit and any related accountability and implementation mechanisms.

## PROPOSED SDG 6—ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

(Coordinated by: Grove Harris and Meera Karunanathan)

The OWG fell short of guaranteeing the human right to water and sanitation for each and every person. Human rights language is not mentioned or reflected in proposed goal 6 (“Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”); this goal fails to establish a hierarchy of water use that prioritizes human and ecosystem well-being, and lacks guarantees for participation, non-discrimination, and accountability. The disconnect between the human rights language in the OWG chapeau and its limited, easily interpretable goals which could allow for commodification, privatization, or the shepherding in of corporate interests is concerning to say the least. By excluding the human right to water and sanitation and other human rights from its targets, the SDGs—which set the stage for the next 15 years of development planning at national and international levels—undermine the agency of those that most directly suffer the negative consequences of growth-driven development.

A rights-based approach is required to ensure the SDGs address structural root causes of poverty and inequality, in acknowledgment that poverty is a function of violations of human rights and is perpetuated by the extractive, market-led paradigm of development. By continuing to promote development-as-usual, the OWG—and the UN that stands behind it—have ignored the calls from Cajamarca to Papua New Guinea to Detroit for the protection of watersheds, the guarantee of safe drinking water, and the dignity and rights of affected communities. Instead of centering on people—in fulfillment of its mandate to protect human rights—the UN has allowed their concerns to be left aside. Our fundamental concern is the relationship of the global development agenda to the rights, realities, and requirements of all people in every region of the world. From our standpoint, much work remains to be done throughout the post-2015 process to center on people’s human rights, including to affordable, acceptable, available, and quality water and sanitation.

### Key Considerations for Targets:

Ensure **the human right to** availability and sustainable use of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2020 achieve **the human right to water and sanitation by providing** universal access to safe, **sufficient**, affordable, **acceptable** and **accessible** drinking **potable** water, adequate **sanitation and hygiene** for all consistent with our commitments to the rights to water and sanitation, with due consideration of the social, cultural and economic impacts of this right.





6.2 By 2030, **eliminate open defecation**, achieve adequate sanitation and hygiene for **all including at home, schools, health centres, refugee camps and public areas and progressively eliminate inequalities in access**, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping of chemicals and hazardous materials, doubling **publicly operated wastewater and sludge treatment** and increasing recycling and reuse by x% globally

6.4 By 2030, improve water-use efficiency **watersheds protection** by x% across all sectors **through a hierarchy of water use that prioritizes basic human needs, local consumption, and healthy ecosystems** and bring freshwater withdrawals in line with sustainable supply **by 2020, set a zero target on fresh water extraction beyond sustainable supply and protect and restore ecosystems and aquifers**

6.5 By 2030 implement integrated **people-centered democratic, participatory and accountable** water resources management at all levels, **including at the global level**, and through **appropriate and transparent** transboundary cooperation as appropriate, **and the support of all people according to the principle of subsidiarity.**

6.6 By **2020** decrease by x% mortality, **disease**, and y% losses caused by water-related disasters, **contamination, and scarcity**

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and support in water and sanitation and hygiene related technologies, **including through public-public partnerships**, including water harvesting and desalination technologies and wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

#### **Actions and Recommendations:**

- All considerations must include water purity, access, use, who gets to decide what is a 'good use' of water, technical issues regarding toxic, radioactive waste, food chain impacts, coastal and freshwater.
- Through taxes, tariffs, and other means governments must require manufacturing and extraction industries to be responsible for cradle-to-cradle purity of water throughout their process and cleanup of their extraction and manufacturing. Governments must stop subsidizing water poisoning and privatization. Water is part of our ecosystem and community-based economic system. Water is a collectively stewarded fuel for life, not a commodity.
- Water resource management must be people-centred democratic, participatory and accountable to and inclusive of all communities within a watershed, landless communities, non-commercial subsistence farmers, the rural poor and nomadic communities. Where indigenous peoples are concerned, water resource management must respect the right to free prior and informed consent.





## PROPOSED SDG 7—ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

(Coordinated by: Grove Harris and Neva Frecheville)

We need to move much more ambitiously and rapidly in order to provide all people with access to renewable energy, increase energy efficiency much more substantially, and ensure that new energy production is renewable. Qualifiers such as “clean”, “sustainable” or “modern” energy need to be defined. While biomass can be renewable, its potential negative social and environmental impacts impede its sustainability. Nuclear energy is neither modern, clean, affordable nor sustainable. Hydraulic fracturing is problematic in many regards including watershed devastation and greenhouse gas emission; recent study has shown that methane emissions are up to 50% worse than initial EPA estimates.

Internalizing the full costs of the impacts of energy production, including health and social and environmental impacts of fossil fuels, is necessary to create a level and sustainable playing field. Phase out fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies with adequate protection for poor and vulnerable groups. Phase out indirect subsidies for nuclear energy, and curtail wasteful consumption of energy. Attention must be paid to the gender-equitable governance of and ownership over energy sources, services and technologies, with priority for locally produced and controlled energy services for rural and urban areas.

### Key Considerations for Targets

Preferred wording for energy goal: “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable & safe” (delete modern).

Preferred target language:

7:1 By 2030 ensure universal access to sustainable, affordable, safe and reliable energy for household, community and productive services.

7:2 Triple the share of renewables in the global energy mix by 2030 (to at least 45% of base production & infrastructure)

7:3 Triple the annual rate of energy efficiency globally (to 4.5%).

Preferred MOI target language:

- 7(a) Current language is very weak [***by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies***]. Propose the following: *ensure additional public and private sector investment IN AFFORDABLE, SUSTAINABLE, SAFE and reliable energy services, particularly in decentralized ENERGY and in MULTI-STAKEHOLDER public-private and civil society partnerships*
- Bottom line: Any goal should exclude support for “cleaner” or “advanced” fossil fuels (as is currently proposed).
- 7 (b) Current language [***by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS***]*—we recommended to remove this as it does not add to 7.1 & 2 (in revised form) and focuses on increasing supply, rather than on*







meeting demand for sustainable, affordable, safe and reliable energy in LDCs. Replacement language could be: **“ESTABLISH LOCALISED CENTRES OF TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE AND BEST PRACTICE** to facilitate developing countries’ access to **AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE energy SERVICES**, including through appropriate partnerships **BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY”**

- On FFS which has migrated in Outcome Document to 12:c [*rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities*]. The qualifications and vagueness needs to be removed. The target should be reinserted into the energy goal, with proposed language: by 2030 phase out fossil fuel PRODUCTION AND consumption subsidies with ADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR POOR AND VULNERABLE GROUPS.

#### Action and Recommendations

- Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services for people experiencing poverty is crucial to the success of the post-2015 framework. The energy goal must respond to the dual imperative of promoting access to energy and shifting to sustainable low/zero carbon energy production and consumption globally, crucial to tackle climate change.
- Adequate means of implementation, including technology transfer and additional financial and technical support, are essential to ensure poorer countries can adopt low or zero carbon energy systems and provide access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services for all people. Energy poverty cannot be meaningfully addressed without increased financial, political and technical support for decentralised, off-grid energy provision, particularly for electricity.
- Phase out fossil fuel production and consumption subsidies with adequate protection for poor and vulnerable groups. Internalize the full costs of the impacts of energy production including the health, social and environmental impacts to create a level and sustainable playing field.

### PROPOSED SDG 8—PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

(Coordinated by Aashish Khullar)

We are very concerned about the direction this goal has taken, especially in its title and first target—8.1. The focus of a goal that articulates the nature and progress of an economy cannot and must not focus on such an outdated concept as “growth”, and especially for growth’s sake, disregard planetary boundaries, and not talk about ownership structures. The focus needs to be on the impact the formal and informal economy has on the lives of the people and health of the planet. This relation needs to be articulated differently to elaborate the interconnected nature of the two.





Human Development (adjusted for inequality), new dimensions of measuring progress, reassessing the redundant structure of the macro economy, the availability of meaningful and decent jobs for all people while upholding their rights, and alternative & more equitable forms of ownership are the primary priorities for this goal if it is to deliver a transformative agenda.

### Targets

**AMEND Title Goal 8:** Ensure full and productive employment and decent work for all, promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic, social and human development (adjusted for inequality), within planetary boundaries

**AMEND: 8.1:** Sustain Human Development (HDI) increase of at least x% per annum in accordance with national circumstances and promote in particular HDI increase in the least-developed countries, and aggregate it against ecological footprint- (happy planet index).

**AMEND 8.4:** Improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and decouple economic activity from environmental degradation and ecological footprint and stay within planetary boundaries/carrying capacity.

### MOI and Actionable Items

**A)** To create a truly enabling and appropriate macroeconomic environment- Scale up and fully implement UNEP's ERISC ( Ecological Risk Integration to Sovereign Credit) and extend the analysis to corporate supply chains.

**B)** Set biophysical caps on the extraction of virgin natural resources, while distributing access through cap and share system.

**C)** By 2020 all countries legislate for and provide all workers, including informal and migrant workers with a minimum living wage sufficient, and social protection to support a family to live with dignity, particularly those in the informal sector, women, domestic and migrant workers

**D)** In accordance with the UN International year of Cooperatives 2012- Fully implement GA resolution 64/136 and establish targets for percentage of economic activity under this form of ownership.

**E)** Ensure and operationalize targets for fair and not free market access.

**F)** Increase substantially the share of sustainable tourism as per the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP)

## **PROPOSED SDG 9—BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION**

(Coordinated by Neth Dano)

The amalgamation of targets in infrastructure, industrialization and innovation into one goal has undermined coherence and focus, and watered down some important elements that could shape the implementation of the goal. While these themes have obvious convergences, they are not inherently inclusive and may also converge with other themes. Building resilient infrastructures and fostering innovation are not the only factors that promote sustainable industrialization. At the same time, their importance in other sectors such as agriculture, for example, cannot be overemphasized. There should be a clear caveat that this goal is not standalone but should be coherent with and in support





of the overall development strategy of countries and in relation to how the direction in other important sectors such as agriculture is shaped. Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization cannot be pursued independently from promoting sustainable food production and agriculture as components of national development strategy.

The gender angle in the targets has sadly disappeared, such as in women's access to affordable credit and participation in jobs in industries, small and medium enterprises, and in the research and development sector. The emphasis on building endogenous technological capabilities and local innovations in developing countries has been severely watered down. The specific targets in resource use efficiency and adoption of clean environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, as well as in pressing for greater accountability of industries to society have all been deleted. The evaluation of the potential environmental, economic and societal impacts of technologies and industrial innovations is sorely absent.

### **Key Considerations for Targets**

*(Target 9.3) promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization...*

How this target will be achieved, particularly in ensuring inclusivity including increasing the role of women in the substantial increase in the share of industrial jobs by 2030, is a key challenge especially in view of the lack of coherence and focus in the formulation of the goal.

*(Target 9.4) by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable...*

This target could be a potential means to ensure accountability of industries on the environmental impacts of their activities. It could also be a means for developing countries to demand for technological and financial support from developed countries to ensure greater resource use efficiency and access to clean and environmentally sound technologies. However, in the absence of concrete targets and the lack of reliable and independent data on the current state of industries particularly in developing countries, it will be a challenge to monitor the achievement of this target.

While Target 9.7 refers to *domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries and ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities*, its formulation lacks the focus and coherence needed to drive the critical importance of these elements across all the goals and not just limited to building resilient infrastructures, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovations.

A more strategic formulation reflecting these important elements could be gleaned from the iteration of the targets under SDGoal9 that came out from OWG-11, with some amendments: "Upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors and promote indigenous technology development and the growth of domestic innovation in developing countries, and develop their capacity to evaluate the potential environmental, health, economic and social impacts of new and emerging technologies, including their unforeseen consequences."

### **Actions and recommendations**

To build resilient infrastructures, promote sustainable industrial development and foster innovations, developing countries require several types of means of implementation. Developing the capacity to evaluate the potential impacts and unforeseen conse-





quences of new and emerging technologies, as acknowledged in paragraph 275 of the Rio+20 Outcome Document, is crucial. Other means of implementation include international financial resources including aid especially for low income countries and concessional loans for developing countries in general; market access for industrial products originating from developing countries; and access to various types of technologies, including environmentally sound technologies, at affordable prices. Trade and intellectual property rights (IPR) rules that are consistent with and not hinder the process of industrial development and innovations in developing countries are issues that need to be tackled head on.

Addressing these obstacles, including the monopolies and concentration across industries and fields of innovations that benefited and continue to benefit from unfair international rules and policies, will help ensure that the “ladder” that enabled developed countries to reach their present economic status would be sturdy enough and available for developing countries, particularly the LDCs, that are left behind at the bottom.

## PROPOSED SDG 10—REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

(Coordinated by: Deborah S. Rogers)

We are extremely pleased that the OWG decided to include a stand-alone goal on inequalities within nations as well as between nations, and urge its retention in the face of anticipated pressure to drop it. This goal merits praise, representing a long-needed paradigm shift in the understanding of societal and international relationships, poverty and conflict. We are also pleased to see Target 10.3 that addresses inequalities of outcome and eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices. These are crucial elements to ending structural impediments to equality. The inclusion of this goal will have a beneficial impact on the global dialogue over the upcoming decades. Despite the positive contribution of this goal, however, many of the specific targets themselves are not concrete enough to result in meaningful changes—even if fully implemented.

We continue to call for concrete targets on (1) reducing economic inequalities both within and between nations, (2) creating systemic and structural changes rather than expecting to achieve reduced inequalities using current practices, and (3) addressing the illegitimate concentration of wealth via mechanisms including corruption and tax evasion.

Several other aspects of inequality also have a bearing. One is the close relationship between inequality and poverty. It is not possible to substantially reduce poverty without addressing the mechanisms that drive inequalities. As with poverty, inequalities are multidimensional—having important social, economic, political, cultural, health, educational, environmental and other dimensions. Further, it is clear that inequalities are a cross-cutting issue and must thus be mainstreamed into the other goals by ensuring that no goal is considered to be met unless met for all segments of the society.

Finally, there is the sensitive issue of how to list the groups of people who must be protected as we attempt to reduce inequalities. No list can ever be comprehensive; for the sake of brevity and thoroughness, it may be better to state that we are intending to overcome the prejudices, discrimination and inequalities that harm all affected populations, subgroups, and minorities. If a list of the groups with which we are especially concerned is used, it is essential to remember that some may have accidentally been left off the list; this cannot be used as an excuse to ignore the concerns of these groups, whose rights may be considered controversial in certain regions. “All” means *all*, and “leave no one behind” means *no one*.





## Key Considerations for Targets

In order to assure that Goal 10 has concrete targets that can result in meaningful changes, we recommend incorporating the following language.

### **(1) target on reducing economic inequalities:**

10.1 by 2030, reduce income inequality in all countries such that the post-tax, post-transfer income of the poorest 40% is no less than the post-tax, post-transfer income of the richest 10

### **(2) target listing groups to protect from discrimination**

10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, including those identified by geography, urban or rural status, income and wealth, sexual orientation, gender identity, racial or ethnic group, religion, language, disability, age, legal and migration status, and any other populations, subgroups, and minorities

### **(3) target on systemic change:**

ADD: by 2030, transition to economic systems, structural approaches, and macroeconomic (fiscal and monetary) policies that generate increasing equality rather than inequalities

### **(4) target on illegitimate concentration of wealth:**

ADD: by 2030, eliminate illicit financial flows including money laundering, mispricing, corruption and bribery; eradicate tax evasion; improve and standardize financial reporting standards to increase transparency, including country-by-country reporting of corporate profits, full transparency of global financial transactions, bank holdings and deposits and beneficial ownership; and increase stolen asset recovery.

## Actions and Recommendations

In the upcoming year and beyond, there are several important actions that should be taken in order to solidify progress on reducing social, economic and political inequalities within and between nations.

First and foremost, we (societies, civil society, governments and multilateral institutions) must

recognize the paradigm shift away from our past focus on the outcome—poverty—to our new focus on the mechanism—concentration of wealth and growing inequality.

Second, as a result of that paradigm shift our attention should be redirected toward approaches that spread wealth and reduce economic inequalities, including financial transactions taxes, wealth taxes, preventing tax evasion of various sorts, full transparency for financial transactions (including those related to resource extraction), minimum basic incomes, enterprises in which workers and communities retain control and benefits of their activities, and other such activities. Recent studies by the IMF and others show that reducing inequalities may have a variety of economic benefits in addition to poverty reduction.

Finally, it is equally essential to find ways to ensure that the voices, priorities and interests of all people, including those of the most excluded and marginalized, are brought into the sustainable development process. We will need to incorporate more equitable and inclusive approaches to dialogue, decision-making, implementation and monitoring at the local, regional and international level. The engagement of marginalized groups can be facilitated through carefully crafted partnerships in which local civil soci-





ety groups bridge communications gaps between these community based groups and regional partners and decision-makers. Only when there is greater equality of participation and influence can there be greater equality of outcomes.

**Means of Implementation recommendation:**

Target 17.18 calls for capacity-building of LDCs through disaggregated data; however, disaggregated data are necessary for all nations and all goals, not just the LDCs. We propose the following language:

To ensure monitoring of progress for marginalized groups and people in vulnerable situations, there must be high-quality, timely, available and accessible data, disaggregated by geography, urban or rural status, income, gender, racial or ethnic group, sexual orientation, religion, language, disability, age, legal and migration status, and any other needed categories as determined on a country by country basis through participatory democratic input.

**PROPOSED SDG 11—MAKE CITIES & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE**

(Coordinated by: Maruxa Cardama)

We congratulate the SDGs OWG on the inclusion of this comprehensive SDG and strongly believe that an urban goal focused on inclusivity, safety, resilience, sustainability and prosperity has the potential to transform the way we pursue human development. The interlinked challenges presented by urbanization, eradication of poverty and reduction of inequality require a systemic, multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral city-region wide approaches that encourage work beyond most cities' administrative boundaries, in order to foster cohesive communities from an economic, social and environmental

If we capitalize on this 21st particularly for fast growing cities, we will reduce both urban and rural poverty; create more jobs and offer better livelihoods; strengthen economic development and social inclusion; promote the decoupling of economic growth from resource use greenhouse gas emissions; protect local and territorial ecosystems; reduce pollution; achieve resilience and improve governance through subnational and local governments. This SDG will help to mobilize, replicate and scale up the will and actions by a broad range of actors: cities and civil society actors, including communities; mayors; local, subnational and national governments - in support of an integral and actionable vision of sustainable human development.

**Key considerations for targets**

Target 11.1—Essential for the unfinished business of the MDGs to be taken beyond, since it addresses human rights, poverty eradication and inequality reduction. Upgrading slums must aim at improving the living conditions of all slums dwellers. We strongly commend the commitment to ensure access for all citizens. A higher level of ambition should be pursued, with an additional focus on securing alternative decent living conditions and security of land tenure.

Targets 11.3 and 11.5—Incomparable universal transformative potential in the quest for the opportunities behind sustainable urbanisation. In target 11.3 we strongly call for re-inserting the objective to 'reduce urban sprawl'. This will be a strong signal for planners, investors and all levels of government with impact on the economic, social and environmental dimensions. Compact cities and neighborhoods with land-efficient use should be encouraged. We applaud the outcomes-oriented approach of target 11.5 and the fo-







cus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations. However, we regret the absence of a disaster prevention approach and urge for strong interlinkages with MOI target 11.c and the forthcoming review of the Hyogo Framework at implementation level.

Target 11.7—Unique interlinkages with inequality eradication and health & well-being. We praise the reference to both public and green space, though regret the omission of a reference to social cohesion.

### **Actions and recommendations**

**Rural urban synergies:** deepen political and technical dialogue to promote a new paradigm of language, policy drivers and action. City-region planning & infrastructure, transport, food-systems and resources management should be at the core of this dialogue.

**Engagement of those living in marginalized areas:** Translating SDG11 and any other of the Sustainable Development Goals from policy to reality requires substantial institutional shifts and new partnerships. This means increased representation and institutionalized decision and policy-making roles of organized constituencies of women and men living and working in poverty to plan, implement and monitor development programs that affect their lives.

**Participatory governance and linkages between democratisation and decentralisation:** As the closest level of government to citizens, subnational & local authorities play a critical role in the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, the access to justice and the set up of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. Policies elaborated and implemented directly by subnational & local authorities contribute to achieving national targets, in many occasions deriving from multilateral international agreements. The burden of delivery of housing & basic services as well as disaster management & response very often resides on subnational and local governments. However, the issue of linkages between decentralisation and democratisation is a still a glaring omission in the OWG report.

**Supporting livelihoods:** ensure the city policy environment is fully supportive of informal workers, as well as ensuring safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, women, domestic workers, workers with disabilities and those in informal and precarious employment, by promoting social dialogue, in accordance with ILO norms and standards.

**Inclusive national urban policies:** building capacity, particularly in Least Developed Countries, towards the adoption of such policies with a participatory approach.. If adapted to the particular challenges and assets of a country and the needs of its subnational and local territorial units, they ensure aligned efforts towards urban sustainability, which also strengthen balanced territorial development, urban-rural synergies and multi-level century window of opportunity and get urban and territorial development,

**Finance systems:** improve fiscal decentralization and finance systems for subnational and local governments, recognizing that they can critically improve domestic resources mobilization for sustainable development, improving local taxation and fees collection to be invested in basic services. Moreover, ensure decision-making authority of representative urban poor organisations for investments in slum improvement and infrastructure

**Safe and healthy urban mobility:** promote replicability and scalability of safe, healthy and sustainable urban and peri-urban mobility initiatives including walking, cycling and public transport should be encouraged, and also recognised enablers of employment,





recreation, social and cultural opportunities, Target 11.2 - We applaud the focus on providing access to safe and healthy urban mobility but would urge the

**Culture dimension of sustainable development:** impulse further understanding on how culture is a driver and enabler of sustainable development, particularly in urban areas where promotion of cultural heritage and diversity is key for social cohesion and economic development.

**Disaggregated data and grass roots collection of data:** ensure data collection that provides the basis for disaggregation down to the subnational and local level, as well as grass-roots data collection systems, involving directly the urban poor, slums dwellers, and their organizations and other disadvantaged groups. Data should be legitimated via a institutionalized arrangements between subnational and local authorities and the experts collecting it and should help identify community-driven priorities.

**Interlinkages with other relevant SDGs and localisation of the SDGs:** ensure actionable interlinkages with other relevant SDGs, and identification of tools towards the localisation of SDG. Since sustainable human development ultimately happens at community level, the objective should be to capitalize on the multi-dimensional nature of urbanisation and on the contribution of an urban SDG to the achievement of other SDGs at community level.

**Decentralised cooperation for implementation:** invest in the scalability and replicability of alliances and approaches, expertise programmes, awareness raising campaigns and regional partnerships among subnational and local governments and organised community groups as key local implementers that over the decades have succeeded in introducing a relevant territorial perspective to the implementation of the MDGs

## PROPOSED SDG 12—ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

(Coordinated by: Freya Seath)

At every OWG session, we have emphasized that Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is critical for achieving sustainable development as it enables people everywhere to live a better quality of life within their fair share of our one planet's resources.

Today's patterns of production and consumption remain highly unsustainable. Current economic models and lifestyles are leading to increasingly widespread over-consumption, with impacts on critical natural resources set to worsen. At the same time more than a billion people are so poor as to be unable to consume the bare minimum needed to give them dignity and a decent quality of life.

SCP means consumption and production which conserve critical natural capital, ecosystems and biodiversity for today's and future generations and prevents dangerous climate change. At the same time, people everywhere consume enough to have the opportunity of a good quality of life on our one planet. That is what we need an effective set of post-2015 sustainable development goals to aim for.

The proposed goal 12 to "Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns" and accompanying targets that seek to address some of these critical issues, including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation (8.4), sustainable management of natural resources (12.2), reducing food waste and loss (12.3), a lifecycle approach to production (12.4) and awareness raising on sustainable lifestyles (12.8). Yet the outcome document does not go far enough in tackling all issues that need to be addressed.





## Key Considerations for Targets

We call for both a stand-alone goal on SCP, and cross cutting SCP targets in the SDGs. Key targets in the SCP Goal 12 must include:

**Target 12.1:** The 10 Year Framework of Programmes is a critical target for SCP. We support therefore the target on the 10YFP, however this would be better placed as a MOI target:

**‘Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.’**

If this 10YFP target were to be moved to MOI, we would call for a new target 12.1 that references the Aichi target 4 from the Convention on Biological Diversity: **‘By 2020, at the latest, governments, businesses and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.’**

**Target 12.2:** Add to the end of this target ‘...within the carrying capacity of ecosystems’, to read:

**‘By 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources [add] within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.’**

This language was in the OWG draft until the final stages of discussion and had strong support from many governments. There is a critical need to recognise the earth’s limits to understand the scale of ‘sustainable management’ that is needed to preserve our planet for future generations.

**Target 12.4:** The issue of chemicals is only addressed by two targets in the OWG Outcome Document, in Goals 6 and 12. Therefore target 12.4 is key to retain, particularly with the reference to minimizing adverse effects on ‘human health and the environment’; this issue has critical social and environmental dimensions.

**‘By 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.’**

**Target 12.8:** It is vital to address people’s lifestyles and consumer habits when tackling core SCP issues. The language in this target is too weak and non-specific. We suggest the target add at the end ‘...and avoid unsustainable consumption, including through school curricula, products and services branding and labelling, awareness raising and policies and incentives’. This would therefore read:

**‘By 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature [add] and avoid unsustainable consumption, including through school curricula, products and services branding and labelling, awareness raising and policies and incentives.’**

## Actions and Recommendations

**Natural Resource Accounting:** All nations should conduct periodic natural resource sufficiency evaluations at the country level, produce annual material resource ‘balance sheets’, and integrate this information into their national plans for achieving sustainable production and consumption and truly sustainable development.





**The role of companies:** Target 12.6 only states ‘encourage companies...’. The private sector has a critical role in changing and challenging unsustainable production processes and influencing consumer habits, but there is not a strong enough emphasis on this in the SCP goal or across the outcome document. A stronger target on target 12.6 could be ‘Establish measures and policies for reporting and monitoring of progress by business in establishing corporate responsibility and sustainability policies and practices.’

**Action taken by all governments:** All countries need to phase out unsustainable consumption and production patterns, with developed countries taking the lead. There is a need to promote cooperation between developed and developing countries, as well as south-south cooperation and to ensure support to developing countries.

**Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP:** The 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) on SCP was mandated at Rio+20 in June 2012. This Programme will support of national and regional programmes through strong inter-sectoral partnerships, accelerating the necessary shift towards SCP.

**For over 20 years, SCP has been called for by successive UN environment and development conferences and summits. In 2015, we have a real and critical opportunity to ensure that this issue can be addressed at the scale necessary to make sustainable development a reality.**

## **PROPOSED SDG 13—TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS**

(Coordinated by: Lina Dabbagh)

We commend the inclusion of climate change in the chapeau and the maintenance of climate change as a goal in the SDGs. We also insist to strengthen all targets, through clear timelines and quantifiable targets, and to align a lot of the targets under other focus areas in order to adequately address the most fundamental challenge of our time.

The SDGs must contribute to a global low-carbon development pathway and to keeping global warming below dangerous levels. A target on introducing instruments and incentives to rapidly reduce investments in fossil fuel and increase investment in low carbon solutions, infrastructure, industry and other sectors is necessary to support this path.

We also insist that the reference to holding the increase in global average temperature below 1.5/2°C rise in accordance with international agreements be reinserted.

We oppose deliberate manipulation of weather and geoengineering as a solution to climate change.

Finally to help to deliver the scale of ambition needed and to achieve the aims of the SDGs climate planning, actions at all levels should promote community-driven natural resources management approaches, local and traditional knowledge in climate change adaptation.

The access to free, timely and understandable climate information, must be rights-based, promote participation, gender equity and access to effective remedy.

### **Key Considerations for Targets:**

In line with what have been said before. We want to recommend the following three targets to be reinstalled.

13.1: hold the increase in global average temperature below a 2/1.5°C rise in accordance with international agreements.





13.2 By 2020, ensure climate planning and action at all levels is rights-based, participatory and gender equitable and to promote community-driven natural resources management approaches and local and traditional knowledge in climate change adaptation.

13.3. introduce instruments and incentives to rapidly reduce investment in fossil fuel and increase investments in low carbon solutions infrastructure, industry and other sectors.

#### **Actions and Recommendations:**

- Addressing climate change is a prerequisite to ending poverty and its urgency and having both a goal and integration throughout best reflects its importance.
- Developing a coherent set of goals that reduce emissions and enable adaptation will support the scale of ambition needed to achieve the aims of preventing dangerous anthropogenic climate change, eradicating extreme poverty and achieving sustainable development.
- We encourage countries to work towards a vision of phasing-out carbon emissions and to phase in of 100% Renewable Energy by 2050. This would be an ambitious vision that governments across the world acknowledge as well as work towards in partnerships.
- MOI should be provided for local, national or transnational activities to combat climate change, which may be drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing.

### **PROPOSED SDG 14—CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

(Coordinated by: Andrew Friedman)

The ocean covers more than 70 percent of the world’s surface, and marine fisheries support food security, livelihoods and economies for billions of people. Indeed, the ocean is the source of oxygen for almost every second breath taken by humans. All nations are connected through its global life-support system and across the pillars of sustainable development. Yet marine fisheries and ecosystems are increasingly threatened by unsustainable fishing practices, habitat damage, pollution and climate change. The stand-alone sustainable development goal (SDG) on “Oceans, seas & marine resources,” as recommended by the United Nations Open Working Group on the SDGs, is an opportunity to reverse this trend by bringing it to the forefront of international attention and harnessing political will.

The ocean’s governance regime differs significantly from terrestrial ecosystems, but crucial gaps remain. Where instruments have been agreed, their implementation must be improved. Where there has been no agreement, the international community must quickly join together in common-sense stewardship. The SDGs represent a new, compelling framework to fulfil existing commitments and develop new measures. It will enhance capacity, knowledge, cooperation, governance, political will, and the allocation of resources to secure a healthy ocean for future generations.

#### **Key Considerations for Targets**

To achieve the goal’s transformative potential, the following targets must be emphasized, subject to certain modifications:





- 14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 20 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information
- Large marine reserves are recognized as a critical tool to restore and revitalize marine ecosystems. The call for 10 percent coverage, while consistent with existing commitments like the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, must be expanded to deliver a real impact.
- 14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation.
- Once the need for special and differential treatment of developing and least developed countries is taken into account, there are no subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing and also support sustainable development.

#### **Actions and Recommendations**

- Information gathering and indicator development: We are still in the earliest stages of measuring our relationship with the ocean. Many of the tools and methods needed to take meaningful stock of the above-referenced targets are new or under development. It will take a broad network of stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, and academic institutions, to develop ocean indicators that will drive policy changes. Leaders should seek to foster this network and solicit its input at the earliest opportunity. The United Nations should treat this as a priority.
- Measurement at different levels: The ocean's connectivity creates relationships. Illegal fishing in one country's waters, for example, may be carried out by a vessel flying another country's flag, with the fish landed in yet at third country's ports. Measuring ocean targets at levels beyond a state's marine territory will provide more comprehensive information and ensure the goal's universality.
- An aspirational approach: While there is rightly a focus on "achieving" the SDGs, they are equally important as a vehicle for communicating challenges. National participation in the "Oceans, seas, and marine resources" SDG should be viewed through this lens. Taking stock of challenges will facilitate further cooperation and opportunities to scale-up responses.

### **PROPOSED SDG15—PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS**

(Coordinated by: Isis Alvarez)

The importance of a Goal for the protection and conservation of Ecosystems & Biodiversity cannot be overemphasized and despite its relevance, the term 'conservation' was dropped out of the title in the final version of the OWG document; sustainable man-







agement of forests and terrestrial ecosystems, halting deforestation and degradation of forests, and increasing ecosystem restoration globally, including the early prevention of deforestation and degradation of primary forests, among others, cannot be achieved if strategies continue to exclude people. It is widely recognized that community governance plays a central role in ecosystem protection, conservation and restoration and failing to recognize the role and traditional knowledge of Indigenous peoples, local communities and especially women, will not bring about the expected outcomes. Thus, Goal 15 must include in its targets respect for indigenous peoples and local community rights and their participation in decision-making processes.

Furthermore, it is important to consider the risks resulting from ‘afforestation’ that allows harmful industrial monoculture tree plantations to substitute natural forests and other ecosystems and hence, generating biodiversity loss, depletion of waterways, and causing great environmental and social damage, including land grabs<sup>1</sup>. Despite the reference to achieving a ‘land-degradation neutral world’ in target 15.3 much is to be revised regarding this term since it is virtually impossible that land restoration in one location could ‘offset’ land degradation in another location in light of the very localized biodiversity and negative impacts land degradation has on communities. These wrong assumptions in a target can have detrimental effects on ecosystems and biodiversity.

### Key Considerations for Targets

15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species **including by recognizing and promoting conservation and sustainable use practices by indigenous peoples, local communities and women.**

15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase reforestation by x% globally **with due respect of the rights of indigenous people and local communities and their participation in decision-making.**

15.b mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation **with due participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and women.**

**15.d ensure free prior informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making and natural resources management, and promote the use of their traditional knowledge.**

### Actions and Recommendations

- Goal 15 needs to be in line with the Aichi Targets and closer collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity secretariat would be highly recommended. For instance, it would be highly important the recognition of ICCAs (Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous People’s and Local Communities)—a figure recognized under the Convention on Biological Diversity. During the last COP 11 in Hyderabad, India, amongst the 33 Decisions adopted, there were hundreds of provisions of relevance to ICCAs and were referenced 9 times, particularly in XI/14 on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, XI/24 on Protected Areas, and XI/25 on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

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1 CDM Carbon Sink Tree Plantations—A Case Study in Tanzania <http://timberwatch.org/uploads/TW%20Tanzania%20CDM%20plantations%20report%20low%20res%20%281%29.pdf>





- According to UNESCO, women constitute the majority of the world's poor; women's role as caretakers and food providers, in rural areas they spend more time on tasks that deal directly with the use of natural resources, therefore, women depend on open access and control over healthy ecosystems and its resources. Women have fewer property rights and fewer capital assets, they generally have less access to education and reduced participation in processes that affect them also makes it much harder to engage in important processes that affect their livelihoods. They may also find it difficult to participate in programmes because of the burdens of caring for their families and having to deal with problems such as polluted water sources or deforested areas, which mean that they have to walk much further in order to collect fresh water, fuel, fruits and seeds, etc. Their lack of land tenure rights, perpetuated by patriarchal systems in many societies, makes women more vulnerable to discrimination, evictions, displacements and associated violence<sup>2</sup>.
- Need to align Goal proposals to each other, for instance, the interactions between Goal 15 and other closely related Goals<sup>1</sup> such as:

Proposed goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere—ensure open access to natural resources to local communities, indigenous peoples and women who depend on it for their livelihoods, including through recognition of their right to own and control land.

Proposed goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture—recognize the role for small-scale food providers, the role in saving seed diversity and the valuable traditional knowledge of local communities, indigenous peoples and women. Take measures to prevent policies, including subsidies, that tend to harm food sovereignty and the right to a healthy environment.

*Proposed goal 12.* Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns—consider working closely to UNEP's 10 Year Framework Program on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP-SCP) while keeping in mind planetary boundaries and the finite nature of natural resources.

*Proposed goal 13.* Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts—consider the importance of ecosystem restoration and traditional knowledge of local communities and indigenous peoples who have allowed them to adapt to climate changing conditions over the centuries. Take measures regarding proposed policies and strategies designed to 'mitigate' climate change that do not really tackle the problematic and that can cause even more social and environmental harm (e.g. biofuels, carbon offsets and other market-based mechanisms).

- Working closely to CITES and other agencies/institutions to implement measures to end poaching and wildlife trafficking and prevent further aggravation of the problematic.

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2 More information the Impacts of the Bioeconomy and Markets in Environmental Services on Women <http://globalforestcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/INCREASING-THE-GENDER-GAP-FINAL.pdf>





## PROPOSED SDG 16—PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND STABLE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

(Coordinated by: Olimar Maisonet-Guzman)

Participatory and effective governance and stable societies are crucial for development as they represent the context where the majority of development policies will be applied. As part of the development agenda, peace, rule of law and democratic governance are about ensuring an inclusive approach and building institutions that promote violence reduction, safety, participation, accountability, equitable social service delivery and access to justice to all, especially for the poor and vulnerable. The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires the consideration of accountable and responsive governance. The free access to information and the unrestricted access to independent media is a critical precondition for participatory monitoring and accountability.

### Key Consideration for Targets

1. **By 2030**, achieve inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels and improve the legal enabling environment for civil society.
2. **By 2025**, implement effective regimes for access to information and data, and ensure that legal and regulatory frameworks are in place to guarantee that freedom of media, freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly is protected.
3. **By 2030**, halt illicit financial flows globally, increase stolen asset recovery and return, tackle all forms of organized crime, and reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms and at all levels.
4. **By 2030**, reduce the number of violent deaths per 100,000 and reduce the number of people affected by violence.

### Recommendations and Actions

The political nature of Goal 16 is complex. Targets such as reducing violence, promoting inclusive participation, access to information, and universality of legal registration that have not proven to be as politically sensitive as those that focus on government accountability and corruption. In the upcoming year, Member States and CSOs should work together to address concerns about measurability of governance. Key actions for next year include:

1. **Case studies on Targets and Indicators:** Given Member States concerns regarding measuring governance, selected CSOs should work toward developing a series of case studies to show the implementation of some of these targets and highlight monitoring and evaluation tools that have proven to be successful.
2. **Thematic Meetings:** There are a variety of themes included within this goal. Beyond building strong coalitions around these topics, CSOs should organize thematic meetings with the aim of developing common positions to facilitate to galvanize civil society voice during the intergovernmental process next year.
3. **National Advocacy Efforts to Engage Capitals:** Engaging capitals will be crucial for the success of advocacy efforts to drive a strong agenda. In particular with a topic as politically sensitive as peaceful and inclusive societies, CSOs should aim to work closely with Member States to guarantee that they have the best available information and data.





**4. Means of Implementation and Accountability:** Governance is a multi-level issues. Beyond the topics of governance discussed in goal 16, underlying mechanisms for governance of the post-2015 must be addressed, including the HLPF. The sections on MOIs and the Accountability Framework for the Post 2015 are closely like to Goal 16 given that it relates to how institutions make information and data available as well as how institutions can better respond to concerns of citizens. The implementation of governance is crosscutting. Consequently, MOIs should consider infrastructure and capacity building, including ICTs, that support accountability and monitoring processes.

## SECTION II—MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

### PROPOSED SDG 17—STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Coordinated by: Bhumika Muchhala)

It is not an overstatement to say that the Post-2015 Development Agenda (and the SDGs) will stand or fall depending on their Means of Implementation (“MOI”), which has two key components.

First, an authentic and adequate set of time-bound and specific MOI actions is indispensable if developing countries are to be able to implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Second, in order to ensure that the MOI is upheld by a global partnership for development, the international, institutional and systemic dimensions of the various issues addressed in the targets need to be developed and implemented so that the Post-2015 Development Agenda is integrated within the global system.

The scope of the MOI in the iteration of time-bound and specific actions and commitments that both developed countries, and the international financial institutions (“IFIs”) in which they have a majority voice in, should take encompasses a broad mix of financial resources, technological development and transfers as well as capacity building.

These actions and commitments must be supported by domestic policies or actions in developed countries as well as at the level of international country groupings and institutions, and refer to time-bound financing targets; associated trade and economic policies; technology transfer and other resources to assist and enable developing country efforts. Furthermore, the Monterrey Consensus language on financing for development is a strong foundation for the financial strategy and should be reflected in the MOI.

#### Key targets:

(1) Establish an intergovernmental process to produce a fair, independent and transparent **debt workout mechanism** for sovereign debts to enable efficient, speedy and legally binding restructuring of debts during sovereign debt crises

(2) Ensure fair, equitable and development friendly rules and protection of national policy space in **bilateral and plurilateral trade and investment agreements**, including that trade rules and negotiations recognise and respect the prime importance of **food security** in developing countries, as well as to promote the livelihoods and incomes of small farmers in developing countries

(3) Promote a **stable and equitable multilateral financial system** by establishing fully representative and participatory international financial institutions to regulate systemically important international banks and rating agencies, markets for commodity derivatives and international capital flows





(4) Respect each country's **policy space** with respect to establishing and implementing policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, as well as addressing international rules and agreements that constrain national policy space

(5) Strengthen **domestic resource mobilization**, including through international support to improve domestic capacity for tax collection, address tax evasion and avoidance, ensure revenue transparency of foreign corporate actors in developing countries through international tax cooperation, and enhanced use of progressive taxation on income and wealth, while also mobilizing new and additional international financial resources from multiple sources, with a priority on public resources over that of private and public-private resources

(6) Promote transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound, socially relevant and economically beneficial **technologies** including by removing IPR and all other barriers to developing countries, and encourage the full use of TRIPS flexibilities

(7) Establish and effectively implement a legally binding **multilateral code of conduct for multinational corporations** to secure social responsibility and accountability and prevent restrictive business practices

## FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Coordinated by: Neva Frecheville)

Ensure adequate means of implementation and the global partnership for sustainable development.

### Key targets:

1. developed countries implement fully ODA commitments to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries on an agreed timeline and set out, by 2015, **binding timetables to meet their 0.7% commitments within five years and ensure these flows support ownership, transparency accountability and poverty eradication.**
2. cooperate globally to reduce substantially international tax evasion and avoidance, and convert the UN Committee of Experts on International Tax Cooperation into an intergovernmental body.
3. strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to improve domestic capacity for tax collection, including through global cooperation to reduce substantially domestic and international tax avoidance and evasion and enhanced use of progressive taxation on income and wealth, and mobilize additional international financial resources from multiple sources
4. **creditors and debtors share the responsibility to attain long term debt freedom, by complying with responsible lending and borrowing standards and working together on an effective, equitable, durable, independent and development-friendly debt restructuring and an international debt resolution mechanism.**
5. develop and implement effective and targeted capacity building programmes in developing countries in support of national plans for implementing all sustainable development goals





6. enhance global macroeconomic policy coordination and policy coherence in support of sustainable development **and ensure all countries have a fair and equal say at the institutions and forums that make decisions in this area.**
7. The promotion of partnerships must clearly identify the purpose, roles, responsibilities and accountabilities, particularly where the inclusion of the private sector is being proposed.
8. undertake regular voluntary monitoring and reporting of progress on SDGs, led by governments, within a shared accountability framework, including means of implementation, the global partnership among Member States and multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships **with the mandate for this given to a new Global Economic Coordination Council at a level equivalent with the General Assembly and the Security Council**

## FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Coordinated by: Felix Dodds)

By 2020 Governments to amend the Santiago Principles on Sovereign Wealth Funds to include sustainable development criteria.

By 2020 Governments to require that the Credit Rating Agencies should have sustainable development criteria built into their ratings.

By 2025 Governments to set up an International Credit Rating Agency (ICRA) under the World Bank as an alternative to private rating services and this should be built on sustainable development criteria that take consideration of future generation's needs as well as present ones.

By 2020 Governments to set up Green Banks to enable national support for environmental investment on a large scale, especially capital intensive green infrastructure, like wind and solar energy

By 2020 Governments to establishment a new financial mechanism "Earth Bonds" under the World Bank to enable the investment community with tax deductions offer by governments on investments in the "Earth Bonds." Capital realized through the sale of Earth Bonds would be used to finance sustainable development projects for which those in the least developed countries would have priority.

By 2020 Governments to require Stock Exchanges to have as a requirement of listing that companies 'Report or Explain' on their sustainability. This would include sustainability reporting based on the Global Reporting Initiative and the development of a published sustainability strategy.

By 2020 Governments to require Stock Exchanges to publish the amount of carbon that is register by listed companies and by 2025 to set CO2 reduction targets for Exchanges in line with UNFCCC requirements for countries.

By 2020 Governments to require any Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to have a Sustainability Assessment Report produced.

By 2020 Governments to pass legislation to help the establishment s of financial services for the poor, including through microfinance institutions, cooperative banks, postal banks and savings banks.







By 2020 Governments to pass legislation to enable local and sub national governments to issue green bonds as a vehicle for supporting environmental investment on a large scale, especially capital intensive green infrastructure, like wind and solar energy.

By 2020 Governments to pass legislation to enable local and sub-national governments to add sustainability criteria to their procurement policies.

By 2020 International Financial Institutions (IFIs) should be required to produce an annual sustainability audit of the projects they are funding with the aim of ensuring none do any sustainability damage.

By 2020 Governments should set up an International Financial Transaction Tax whose funds would be used for domestic and international support for delivering the Sustainable Development Goals.

By 2016 a mechanism for innovative resource mobilization from civil society sources (philanthropy/social impact investment) in the context of multi-stakeholder post2015 sustainable development agenda implementation action shall be established. We ask the PGA during 69th Session of UN General Assembly as a first stage to set up a Thematic Debate on Multi-stakeholder Action and Resource Mobilization Innovation.



## LIST OF MAIN SOURCES

### PROPOSED SDG 1—END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

- NGLS, Advancing Regional Recommendations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda: A consultation with Civil Society (2013), 20
- OECD. Development Co-operation Report 2013: Ending Poverty. 40
- Overseas Development Institute, Understanding Poverty and Wellbeing: A Note with Implications for Research and Policy (2012), 5
- Major Groups and other Stakeholders. Final Compilation Of Amendments To Goals And Targets.14–18 July, 2014, 5
- Uganda’s Participatory Poverty Assessment Report (2000) is an important model for this kind of work.
- Adapted from: A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development. United Nations (2013), 17; also, Major Groups and other Stakeholders. Final Compilation Of Amendments To Goals And Targets.14–18 July, 2014, 5

### PROPOSED SDG 2—END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

- Major Groups / Food and Agriculture Cluster Statement on Focus Area 2 during OWG-10 (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7682biovision.pdf>)
- Major Groups / Food and Agriculture Cluster Statement on Focus Area 2 during OWG-12 (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10354Goal%202.pdf>)
- Farmers Major Group Statement during OWG-13 (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10913Farmers.pdf>)
- SHIFT Message from the High Level Roundtable on Food and Nutrition Security through Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems in the Post-2015 Agenda, 27-28 March 2014
- ([http://www.biovision.ch/fileadmin/pdf/sdgs/5\\_RZ\\_Biovision\\_Roundtable\\_NY\\_withoutmargins.pdf](http://www.biovision.ch/fileadmin/pdf/sdgs/5_RZ_Biovision_Roundtable_NY_withoutmargins.pdf))
- Glossary on Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition
- (<http://www.biovision.ch/en/projects/switzerland-and-international/changing-course-in-global-agriculture/sdgs/>)

### PROPOSED SDG 3—ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

- MG Statement on health from OWG 12: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10394jointmajorgroup.pdf>
- Health in post-2015 NGO thematic position paper: [http://ncdalliance.org/sites/default/files/rfiles/Thematic%20Position%20Paper\\_Health%20and%20Population%20Dynamics%20cluster\\_Feb%202014\\_FINAL\\_0.pdf](http://ncdalliance.org/sites/default/files/rfiles/Thematic%20Position%20Paper_Health%20and%20Population%20Dynamics%20cluster_Feb%202014_FINAL_0.pdf)
- Major Group Compilation text from OWG13: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4438mgscompilationowg13.pdf>



## **PROPOSED SDG 4—PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

- MGCY Statement on education at OWG 4
- <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10923children.pdf>
- MGCY “We Have Handed it to You on a Plate” campaign at OWG 13- <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Dt-u80IrPPx5OVHohV3duYxB8agLWyKbhDrmFZ9G-GjE/edit?pli=1>
- Final Joint Major Group Response to Chair’s Text of OWG 13- <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4438mgscompilationowg13.pdf>

## **PROPOSED SDG 5—ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS**

- Joint Statement by South Africa on behalf of 58 Member States during Open Working Group 13 [http://icpdtaskforce.org/pdf/2014-07-16-SDGgs13thsessionJoint-Statement%20\\_DELIVERED.pdf](http://icpdtaskforce.org/pdf/2014-07-16-SDGgs13thsessionJoint-Statement%20_DELIVERED.pdf)
- Women’s “8 Red Flags” following the conclusion of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) <http://www.womenmajorgroup.org/womens-8-red-flags-following-the-conclusion-of-the-open-working-group-on-sustainable-development-goals-sdgs/>
- 13th Session of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals: Final Compilation of Amendments to Goals and Targets <http://www.womenmajorgroup.org/13th-session-of-the-open-working-group-on-sustainable-development-goals-final-compilation-of-amendments-to-goals-and-targets/>
- 12th Session of the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Women’s Major Group Summary Draft
- <http://www.womenmajorgroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Summary-input-OWG12-16-june.pdf>

## **PROPOSED SDG 6—ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL**

- SDGs OWG 13 submission by Women’s Major Group, Mining Working Group, Blue Planet Project, Children and Youth Major Group, Indigenous People’s Major Group, Workers and Trade Unions Major Group, NGO major, Members of the Commons Cluster

## **PROPOSED SDG 7—ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL**

- Sourced from documents submitted to the OWG process, including <https://miningwg.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/goal7sustainableenergyfinal-3.pdf>

## **PROPOSED SDG 8—PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL**

- MGCY “We Have Handed it to You on a Plate” campaign at OWG 13-
- <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Dt-u80IrPPx5OVHohV3duYxB8agLWyKbhDrmFZ9GGjE/edit?pli=1>
- Final Joint Major Group Response to Chair’s Text of OWG 13— <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4438mgscompilationowg13.pdf>



## PROPOSED SDG 9—BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

- Sources: UN Women’s Major Group <http://www.womenmajorgroup.org>

## PROPOSED SDG 10—REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

- All language for these recommended targets was taken from the joint civil society statement on Goal 10, prepared through an inclusive input process and submitted to the Open Working Group on 16 June 2014.

## PROPOSED SDG 11—SUSTAINABLE CITIES & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- Final CSO Statement at OWG 13 <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4438mgscompilationowg13.pdf>
- Previous Local Authorities Major Group and CSOs statements <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/owg.html>
- Global Task Force of Local and Regional Authorities for the Post 2015 Development Agenda towards Habitat III—Letter to OWG 13 and previous works <http://www.gtf2016.org>
- Communitas Coalition practical tool for OWG 13 negotiators (July 2014); technical thematic papers (December 2013) and Zero, First and Second draft targets (January, April and June 2014)
- <http://www.comunitascoalition.org/seconddrafttargets.html> -- [http://www.comunitascoalition.org/owg\\_concludes.html](http://www.comunitascoalition.org/owg_concludes.html)
- Urban SDG Campaign letter to the OWG 14.07.2013
- [http://urbansdg.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/140714\\_open\\_letter\\_urban\\_sdg\\_campaign.pdf](http://urbansdg.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/140714_open_letter_urban_sdg_campaign.pdf)
- UN SDSN Work Group on Cities & Human Settlements documents—Why the World Needs an Urban SDG?, September 2013 -
- <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/130918-SDSN-Why-the-World-Needs-an-Urban-SDG-rev-1310291.pdf>
- World Urban Campaign Manifesto for Cities, The City We Need and other elements
- <http://www.worldurbancampaign.org/2013/11/post-2015-campaigning-for-an-urban-sdg/> <http://www.worldurbancampaign.org/resources/>

## PROPOSED SDG 12—ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

- OWG13 Major Groups and Other Stakeholders Final Compilation Document: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4438mgscompilationowg13.pdf>
- United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) ‘A Multi-Stakeholder Message to UNEA’, 23–27 June 2014:
- [http://www.unep.org/unea/docs\\_HL\\_SDGs\\_and\\_the\\_Post-2015.asp](http://www.unep.org/unea/docs_HL_SDGs_and_the_Post-2015.asp)
- OWG 11,12,13 combined Major Group and Other Stakeholders SCP statements
- ‘The Future We Want’ Outcome Document, Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development: <http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/814UNCSD%20REPORT%20final%20revs.pdf>



## PROPOSED SDG 14—CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Global Ocean Commission, From Decline to Recovery: A Rescue Package for the Global Ocean (<http://missionocean.me/>)
- The Future We Want, Final Report of the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development (<http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/814UNCSO%20REPORT%20final%20revs.pdf>)
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing ([www.fao.org/fishery/ipoa-iuu](http://www.fao.org/fishery/ipoa-iuu))
- CBD. Framework for monitoring implementation of the achievement of the 2010 target and integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work. 2006; COP 8 Decision VIII/15; Annex II, <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=11029>
- FAO, State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2014 (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3720e.pdf>)

## PROPOSED SDG 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

- CDM Carbon Sink Tree Plantations—A Case Study in Tanzania <http://timberwatch.org/uploads/TW%20Tanzania%20CDM%20plantations%20report%20low%20res%20%281%29.pdf>
- More information the Impacts of the Bioeconomy and Markets in Environmental Services on Women <http://globalforestcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/INCREASING-THE-GENDER-GAP-FINAL.pdf>
- For the full interactions between Goal 15 and others, please refer to <http://pubs.iied.org/17248IIED>
- (July 2014)

## PROPOSED SDG 16—PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND STABLE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

*Sources: UN Major Groups Common Positions on Goal 16, Cluster Statements, Transparency and Participation Platform, UNDP Draft Declaration, Governance Options Draft, Diverse position papers from CSOs that pa*



## 65th DPI/NGO Conference— Declaration Drafting Committee Composition

Area	Name
Overall lead on content	Richard Jordan, Royal Academy International Trust
Overall facilitation of committee work	Maruxa Cardama, Communitas Coalition, Co-Founder and Executive Coordinator
Technical Assistance	Matthew Boms, Communitas Coalition, Communications Manager Ashley Overbeek, CIVICUS, Assistant
Section—Vision	Christopher Dekki, Adjunct Professor, St Joseph's College, Children & Youth Major Group
Sections—Goals and Targets and Actions & Recommendations	
Poverty	Fabio Palacio, ATD Fourth World, Policy & Advocacy Officer
Hunger, Food Security, Nutrition & Agriculture	Mayumi Sakoh, Millennium Institute, Policy & Partnerships Advisor
Health and Well-Being	Ariella Rojhani, NCD Alliance, Senior Advocacy Manager
Education and Life-Long Learning	Gene Osagie, Columbia University Antonia Wulff, Education International, Coordinator Major Group Children and Youth
Gender Equality and Empowerment	Anna Keye, International Women's Health Coalition, Program Assistant, Advocacy and Policy
Water and Sanitation	Grove Harris, Temple of Understanding, UN representative Meera Korunantham, Blue Planet Project, The Council of Canadians, Water Campaigner
Energy	Neva Frecheville, CAFOD, Lead policy analyst on post-MDGs Grove Harris, Temple of Understanding, UN representative
Economic Growth, Employment, Work	Aashish Kullar, Pax Romana, Special Advisor on SD, Children & Youth Major Group Organising Partner
Infrastructure, Industrialization & Innovation	Neth Daño, ETC Group, Asia Director
Inequality	Deborah S. Rogers, Initiative for Equality, President
Cities & Human Settlements	Maruxa Cardama, Communitas Coalition, Co-Founder and Executive Coordinator
Sustainable Consumption & Production	Freya Seath, BioRegional, International Policy Advisor and CIVICUS, Sustainable Development Coordinator





Area	Name
Climate Change	Lina Dabbagh, CAN International, Policy Officer
Oceans, Seas & Marine Resources	Andrew Friedman, International Oceans Policy of Pew Charitable Trust, Senior Associate
Terrestrial Ecosystems, Forests, Desertification, Land degradation & Biodiversity	Isis Alvarez, Global Forest Coalition, Communications & Outreach Officer
Peaceful & stable societies, Access to justice & Institutions	Olimar Maisonet Guzmán, Center for Collaborative Technologies at IREX, Programme Coordinator Technical & Civil Society, SustainUS, Policy Coordinator
Section—Means of Implementation	
Means of Implementation and Global Partnership	Bhumika Muchhala, Third World Network
Finance for Development	Neva Frecheville, CAFOD, Lead policy analyst on post-MDGs
Finance for Sustainable Development	Felix Dodds, Global Research Institute, Senior Fellow, Tellus Institute, Associate Fellow
Section—Accountability & Monitoring	Rebecca Brown, Center for Reproductive Rights, Director of Global Advocacy Jan-Gustav Strandenaes, Stakeholder Forum, Senior Governance Adviser

The Committee consists of a group of volunteer thematic focal point/lead experts; two technical assistants; as well as two co-chairs, one responsible for the content, and a second one in charge of facilitating the work of the Committee. All members are civil society colleagues who have been appointed because of their close engagement in the post-2015 intergovernmental processes, helping coordinate the positions from their respective constituencies. They are serving on a voluntary basis and in their personal capacity. The inputs provided by focal points/lead experts have been drafted on the basis of joint statements by UN Major Groups

& Stakeholders from civil society, which have been prepared through a transparent and inclusive input process and submitted to the UN SDGs Open Working Group as official positions representing progressively built consensus. Moreover, the focal points/lead experts have also considered inputs by civil society received over the past couple of months that included the “elements” of the draft declaration produced by a group of New York-based experts.



## NGO Exhibitors

### 65<sup>th</sup> Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference Exhibitors

#### Curved Wall in the Corridor of the UN Conference Building—Level 1CB

- Africa Youth Movement
- Amnesty International Australia
- Association for Childhood Education
- Association of World Citizens International
- Buddha's Light International Association
- Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation
- Earth Child Institute
- Fraternite Notre Dame
- Global Campaign for Education-US
- Global Foundation for Democracy and Development
- ImageMagica
- International Alliance of Women
- International Association for the Advancement of Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges (IAAI)
- International Federation of Journalists
- Maryknoll Sisters of Saint Dominic Inc.
- NGO Committee on Sustainable Development
- Solar Cookers International
- The Light Millennium
- Unitarian Universalist Association—UN Office
- United Nations Association of Finland
- United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA) App
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- United Nations Department of Public Information
- United Nations Federal Credit Union
- United Religions Initiative
- World Council of Peoples for the United Nations
- WFUNA, UUA
- Association for World Education
- Caring & Living As Neighbours
- Findhorn Foundation
- Friendship Ambassadors Foundation
- Fundación Gloria de Kriete
- Soroptimist International
- United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA)
- United Nations Federal Credit Union

*The Conference Exhibits Sub-Committee organized information panels to publicize NGO networking, knowledge sharing and exhibits in the NGO Networking and Information Centre located in the Woodrow Wilson Room of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Auditorium. The Sub-Committee also presented exhibits on the Conference theme in the Centre.*



## Youth Sessions

### Youth Subcommittee to the DPI NGO Conference

#### Pre Conference Event

Youth affiliated with NGOs that are associated with DPI/NGO organized three days of activities for themselves and their peers during the 65<sup>th</sup> Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference that offered them a wide range of information on valuable post-2015 processes.

They launched their participation with a pre-conference event on 26 August at which experts in the Conference's themes discussed key entry points for youth engagement, involvement and influence. Specifically, speakers guided the audience through the steps of creating a youth advocacy strategy, encouraging them to become involved in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Chernor Bah, youth representative on the High Level Steering Committee for the Global Education First Initiative and the chair of the Youth Advocacy Group, moderated the event. He introduced Ahmad Alhendawi, Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, who discussed the key items his office was working on with respect to the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Afterwards, Felix Dodds, senior fellow at the Global Research Institute at the University of North Carolina, and Freya Seath of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, joined the discussion offering additional information on the post-2015 processes.

Seath spoke about CIVICUS' existing advocacy strategy. Then, Felix and Jamira Burley, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Youth Commission, carried out the first activity of the event. The activity consisted of explaining proper elements for a 'letter to the editor', and then breaking out into groups to practice drafting a letter. Following the activity, Marie L'hostis, Global Hub Coordinator for Action 2015 introduced current initiatives for each of the different themes of the post-2015 agenda, exciting the young audience about possible initiatives they could become involved in for the future. After Marie's presentation, the second part of the youth session program began, consisting of advice about professional networking techniques and managing one's career as a business. Here, Rod Colon, known as a motivational speaker, networking expert, and career strategist, led the activity. Rod called upon various youth participants to showcase the importance of having business cards, a LinkedIn account, and ultimately understanding their own value proposition in order to "brand" oneself to the world. Felix and Jamira finalized the event discussing useful resources and existing youth mechanisms with the potential to increase youth involvement and impact in the post-2015 world. After a short question and answer period, Jeff Brez, Chief of NGO Relations and Advocacy provided closing remarks and Chernor thanked the speakers and the audience for the successful event.

#### Youth Caucus 1: Youth Involvement in the Post-2015 Agenda

On the morning of 27 August, prior to the start of the Conference, the Youth Subcommittee held their first official caucus, focusing on Youth Involvement in the Post-2015 Development Agenda at the DAG Hammarskjold Library. Our moderator for this event was Kamila Jacob, fellow DPI Youth Rep and current Envoy Coordinator for the Unitarian Universalist United Nations Office. Ms. Jacob welcomed our first speaker, Yamina Djacta, Deputy Director of UN Habitat's New York Office. Yamina spoke about the many UN Habitat initiatives that relate to youth. One such popular initiative was a handbook of ideas and suggestions relating youth engagement and participation in the First Global Forum on Youth Policies. Pablo Angulo-Truconis, Youth Program Associate for the



World Federation of UN Associations, spoke next. Mr. Angulo-Truconis demonstrated the ease of youth involvement through modern social media initiatives of today. As an example, he asked the young audience to describe a priority of the post-2015 processes on a piece of paper. Together, the audience then all posed for a picture, holding up their missions and uploaded it to twitter. Lastly, Ms. Jacob introduced Catalina Escobar Restrepo, President and Founder of the Fundacion Juan Felipe Gomez Escobar and a past CNN Hero. Catalina spoke about her work with young mothers and decreasing child mortality in Cartagena. Catalina shared how she carried out this task with little money and little outside support. Afterwards, we engaged in a question and answer period followed by closing remarks from Ms. Jacob and the panelists, sparking open dialogue about post-2015 issues that participants hope to continue outside of the conference.

## Youth Breakfast with Ambassador Elizabeth Cousens

### US Permanent Mission to the United Nations

During the second day of the Conference, the Youth Subcommittee and the United States Mission to the United Nations welcomed the youth participants of the Conference to a breakfast with Ambassador Elizabeth M. Cousens, the representative to the UN Economic and Social Council. The event began with a networking session where the youth participants had the opportunity to get to know one another. Then, Felipe Marin, Development and Member Associate for the America Society/Council of the Americas introduced the Ambassador. Ambassador Cousens shared the United States' position on the post-2015 agenda, specifically on how the Mission was supporting youth initiatives, and how youth can become involved in shaping the world's future.

## Youth Caucus 2: HeforShe Conference

### By Soyeon Kim

On the final day of the Conference, the Youth Subcommittee and UN Women hosted the HeForShe Interactive Workshop. Three Afghani female students from the School of Leadership in Afghanistan began the session by speaking about the increasing number of Afghani women and girls seeking an education in their country, and the uphill battle that they face in breaking traditional gender barriers to allow them to safely pursue an education. The students commended the growing presence of women in Afghani public and governmental spheres as inspirational motivation for themselves, as well as other young girls in their country to become involved and make a difference in their society. UN Women Senior Advisor, Elizabeth Nyamayaro and HeForShe founder, Gerardo Porteny, supplemented this phenomenon by introducing the new solidarity movement, the HeForShe campaign, encouraging transformative change regarding gender inequalities around the world. To be officially launched on 20 September, 2014, HeForShe encourages men to take part in creating an environment of gender equality in all spheres of life—for gender equality cannot be achieved solely through the empowerment of women if traditional structural and customary male barriers are not challenged. This caucus ended with all speakers emphasizing the significant role of a societal transformation, where gender equity beliefs and behaviors are accepted and practiced by all members of our global society, regardless of their sex or age.



## Conference's Youth Bloggers!

Youth bloggers were selected through a competitive process to cover the two days of the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference to provide a youth perspective to the conference main themes, opening and closing sessions, roundtables and workshops. Blogs can be found [here](#).



### YOUTH BLOGGERS



**Keilly Fernandez** is a rising junior at The New School University majoring in Journalism & Design with a minor in Political Science. She is a blogger, writer and public speaker with a passion for connecting with the young society. Keilly believes in writing about local and international news in a way that engages the youth community.



**Emma Hansen** is a second-year undergraduate physics and philosophy student at the University of Toronto. She recently completed a three-month disarmament and demilitarization internship at Pax Christi International in Brussels. In Toronto, Emma is a board member of Science for Peace, and she writes for Scientists for the Right to Know and the Canadian Science Policy Centre.



**Ani Hao** is a recent Cum Laude graduate from the New York University Gallatin School of Individualized Study where she studied International Development, Anthropology and foreign languages. She founded and writes Independent Volunteer and Travel, a blog based forum for young people seeking free volunteer opportunities with grassroots NGOs around the world. Ani is passionate about youth empowerment, gender equality, and education.







**Erik Leiden** is a senior at the Ohio State University studying Political Science. Erik has helped organize Model United Nations conferences with education consultants Best Delegate and the World Federation of United Nations Associations in South Korea, Italy, and the United States. Erik is also the President of the Ohio State Collegiate Council on World Affairs. His main areas of focus are global education policy and youth engagement.



**Cristiano Lima** is a Brazilian-American multimedia journalist pursuing his Master's in Politics and Policy at Lehigh University. He has worked as a reporter, blogger, producer and intern at various local, national and international news outlets including Al Jazeera English, WHYY, WFMZ and Latino Rebels. Lima is a staunch advocate of gender, ethnic and socioeconomic equality.



**Max Mauerman** is a fourth-year student in political science, economics and creative writing at Ohio State University. He is co-founder and senior editor of the Algerian, OSU's student publication for politics and international affairs. He also interviews social entrepreneurs and nonprofit leaders for a podcast as part of Alleviating Poverty Through Entrepreneurship, a social enterprise group. Max's particular areas of interest include poverty advocacy, urban policy and international development.







**Abby McBride** currently serves the Unitarian Universalist United Nations Office (UU-UNO) as a LGBT-Rights activist and youth representative. She is a sophomore pursuing a double major in international relations and journalism at Lehigh University. Abby is a blogger for the UU-UNO, Lehigh University Special Collections, and her personal news blog *The Assembly*.



**Meerim Shakirova** has been active in the international sphere as a global youth leader, consultant and educator. She is currently a climate change consultant at the World Bank Group in Washington D.C. She has been working in international and national agencies in developed and developing countries. Recently, she was a video coordinator for the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Center where she conducted interviews on emerging policy options and practices for sustainable agriculture with special emphasis on Livelihoods, Climate Change and Youth.



**John Sinden Jr.** received his MA in International Relations and Diplomacy in 2012 and has since written for *The Interdependent*, the Center for International Media Assistance, and the EastWest Institute, to mention a few. John currently lives in Washington, D.C. and he is the Digital Marketing Coordinator for American University SIS International Relations Online.



**Kate Turner**, originally from the UK, is currently working in Kigali at the National Union of Disabilities' Organization of Rwanda. Kate works as an Advocacy Advisor, placed there as a volunteer by VSO, an international charity that uses skilled volunteers to fight poverty. She is halfway through a two-year placement. Previously, Kate worked in London and New York in public affairs, public policy and government relations.



## Featured Youth Blogs

### Is awareness enough? A moment with Hadiza Bala Usman

Youth  
blogger Max  
Mauerman  
with  
#BringBack-  
OutGirls  
Campaign  
Founder  
Hadiza Bala  
Usman



As the 65th Annual United Nations DPI/NGO conference came to a close, I'm left with an impression of one recurring theme above all others: inclusivity. This week featured a greater variety of national, communal and personal identity groups than I've ever seen assembled in one place, all lobbying for a voice in the document that may well shape the international community's development agenda for years to come. But by the end of the week, this tumult of voices had come together into one harmonious chord: We must be recognized, not just heard.

The Sustainable Development Goals must move beyond tokenism to include genuine representation for a variety of groups, for therein lies the essence of "sustainability" - lasting change, not just fleeting acknowledgement.

The Internet has allowed a number of those voices to reach the world stage like never before. Perhaps there's no better example of this than one of Friday's closing speakers, Hadiza Bala Usman, the tireless Nigerian activist who started the #BringBackOurGirls campaign earlier this year in response to Boko Haram's abduction of more than 200 schoolgirls from the Chibok region.

The Internet gave Ms. Usman a platform for her message. Had it not been for Twitter, she would probably not have been on stage addressing us today - but has that awareness been a prelude to action or a mere substitute for it?

Ms. Usman is certainly exempt from the charge of "slacktivism." The daughter of outspoken historian Yusuf Bala Usman, grassroots organizing is in her blood. She founded



the campaign despite a close friend's misgivings, saying "If 10 people come out [to the rally], it means that 10 people care." That spirit has guided her organizing efforts, of which Twitter has only been one part; she has held numerous rallies and lobbying efforts in Nigeria.

Throughout the campaign, Ms. Usman has stressed systemic change, particularly the need for greater rural school safety in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary school access in Nigeria. Yet I can't help but feel that this clear goal has been diluted through the giant game of "telephone" that is internet activism. Somewhere along the line, the campaign turned from focused local government pressure to an inchoate cry that the Western world should "do something." That's the risk of hashtag activism—it can be a loudspeaker for local voices, but never a substitute for local action.

For Ms. Usman's part, she has never abandoned her work on the ground. "We must transcend [the Internet]," she said. "My government doesn't react to things on social media. They must see it on the ground... advocacy must compel an action." She emphasized that she wanted to make the Nigerian government publicly accountable for its complacency. That's the guiding principle of the United Nations, and the spirit that should guide the Sustainable Development Goals - the creation of a framework that's large enough for every voice to be heard but also robust enough to defend those voices.

— **Max Mauerman**, 30 August 2014



## Championing the rights of indigenous people: A moment with Galina Angarova

On Friday, at the closing ceremony of the DPI/NGO Conference, a remarkable leader and activist, Galina Angarova, highlighted the importance of indigenous peoples' participation within the post-2015 development agenda. Angarova brought to everyone's attention the fact that indigenous people were not included in the consultations and formulations of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Neither are they found in the national reports and there is no disaggregated data on how and if MDGs will benefit indigenous people. "It is crucial to include indigenous people participation because the world has a lot to learn from them," said Angarova.

Whether we are talking about biodiversity protection, climate change or sustainable development, indigenous peoples have much to offer. Their ancestral knowledge, developed over millennia, has been vital to preserving what's left of the world's critical ecosystems and can play a key role in finding solutions to challenges that humanity is currently facing.

Galina Angarova is a representative of the Buryat peoples, a Russian indigenous group. She is Tebtebba's Policy and Communications Advisor, representing the Indigenous People's Major Group at the United Nations. At the end of the closing session, Angarova shared highlights of the DPI/NGO event and why this conference is important for indigenous people.

She said: "During this conference, we were very well engaged. Before the conference started, I was invited by the DPI office to present at the press conference as one of the speakers. Basically, I spoke about conservancies, indigenous people, preservation and both for the post-2015 and with the working group on sustainable development."

Angarova continued: "Later on we had a side event dedicated to indigenous people and their participation and we were able to voice out our consensus at the larger scale. We had indigenous participation from different parts of the world—people from the North America, Pacific region—we were able to give a broader picture of indigenous peoples' concerns on participation in this high-level UN processes. Again, I was given an opportunity to present at the final plenary as one of the speakers from civil society and overall it was a really good turnout."

— **Meerim Shakirova** (@ShakirovaMeerim), 30 August 2014

"I would like to state that the world has a lot to learn from Indigenous Peoples. The world can still benefit from [our] knowledge by including us in the journey of the next 15 years but we want to be equal partners not beneficiaries in this partnership."—Galina Angarova, Tebtebba Foundation (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education)



## Mallika Sherawat: Fighting for women's rights in India

I had the chance to interview Bollywood superstar and women's rights advocate Mallika Sherawat right after her participation in Wednesday's roundtable, "Fighting Inequalities—Economic, Social, Political and Environmental," which focused on how inequalities can be fought through effective advocacy and just public policies.

Throughout her interventions, it was clear that Ms. Sherawat wanted to call specific attention to two points. The first was that women in India suffer in outstanding ways due to inequality.

"India is the most dangerous place to be born. On average, every 20 minutes a woman in India is raped," she said quoting UN statistics.

The second point Ms. Sherawat seemed passionate about was that women cannot do this alone. Men must fight for them as well.

"Both men and women are in this together," she said. "We both have voices. We are in this together."

Mallika Sherawat grew up in Haryana, India in a middle class family. She at one point ran away from home to Mumbai to pursue her dream of becoming an actress. Ms. Sherawat explained that women did not only suffer from sexual abuse, but were kept from pursuing education. She recalls her own fight against her parents to pursue the education she wanted, the career she wanted, which led to leaving home. Today she has used her stardom to speak up for women in India, even to the point of putting her life in danger.

"If girls in India are not allowed to have an education, the country will not advance either. It is something necessary for a country to grow," she said. "Education is a right every girl and woman should have access to."

Ms. Sherawat, who endured an assassination attempt against her for her resolve to speak on the cruelties Indian women face, believes her fight for women's rights started in her work as an actress through the powerful roles she played, and her popularity in India helps her make a difference for women in her country.

"Abuse can happen to anyone. It can happen to you, and it can happen to me. It doesn't matter what education you have or do not have. It doesn't matter where you live," she said. "And every minute we do not do something, there is a woman suffering."

— **Keilly Fernandez** (@kkeilly), 28 August 2014



Youth blogger Keilly Fernandez and Bollywood star Mallika Sherawat after their interview





## Q&A: Ambassador Caleb Otto talks climate change, justice and development

H.E. Amb. Dr. Caleb Otto, Permanent Representative of Palau to the UN, graciously agreed to speak with me today at the Palau Mission as a follow-up to the Climate Justice Roundtable. At the roundtable, panelists from the African Youth Movement, the China NGO Network for International Exchanges, the private sector, and the Secretary-General's Climate Change Support Team all emphasized the importance of placing climate threats at the centre of the development debate so that climate change doesn't reverse development gains.

Palau, a small Pacific island nation, faces significant threats from deteriorating climate health. Ambassador Otto spoke about environmental threats to Palau, the role of civil society in promoting climate awareness, and climate change as a stand-alone sustainable development goal.

**Emma Hansen (EH):** In Palau, climate change is a very real survival threat—what is it like to live with such an imminent threat from the climate?

**Ambassador Caleb Otto (CO):** Most of the people at the moment live along the coast-line, because it's easy for them to move around. They go fishing, they go by boat to lower on the islands, so generally people live along the coast. But now the tide is coming close to where people live, and sometimes it goes right underneath their homes, so that's an issue. Some of them use outhouses, so when the tide comes up, there's a problem with sanitation. Those who are on lower islands have problems with salination of the water lenses; whatever crops they have get salinated water. There are also a couple of atolls that are low islands, so for them, the issue of getting totally submerged is real.

For us the three main issues are sea level rise, the acidification of the sea that causes the corals to die, and the storms. There's really not enough time for people to recuperate and rebuild [between storms]. In terms of psychological resilience, there's a real toll.

**EH:** An article about Palau in The New York Times a few years ago talked about the tendency of modernity to obliterate wisdom. This was in the context of overfishing, but it can easily be extended to climate change. How can civil society make sure that voices of wisdom calling for sustainable environmental management are not lost?



H.E. Dr. Caleb Otto, Permanent Representative of Palau to the United Nations

**CO:** Before, our traditional way of thinking about resources was conservation—you go and catch what you need, and then you leave the rest. Well, times have changed, and even people in Palau now want to fish to have a fishing industry. We don't necessarily say that modern techniques are bad, it's just that they have to be managed. We're trying to find really good ways to integrate the modern technology with traditional ways of conservation and the use of resources.

**EH:** I've seen a couple of really impactful investigative journalism stories about coastal flooding and climate refugees in the past couple of months. Are





you hopeful that civil society and media voices are becoming more aware of these problems?

**CO:** Yes, I really do. I think the big advocacy on our behalf has been through civil society and the journalists, and there's been a lot of very positive journalism helping us to raise awareness about the issues and what needs to be done—including helping us to make the arguments regarding climate change to developed countries, such as the need to specifically address, in an urgent manner, the issue of loss of sovereignty, and issues of climate change and climate refugees. Those are very important issues that the media has been very helpful with.

We were successful in getting climate change to be addressed as a stand-alone goal in the sustainable development goals. I'm hoping that that puts a little bit more pressure on the process of the Climate Change Convention when it meets for negotiation of the next agreement.

Interview has been edited for length and clarity.

—**Emma Hansen** (@emmatghansen), 30 August 2014



## Ending the cycle of sexual violence in colleges

From left:  
Elaine  
Congress,  
Regina  
Sarabia,  
Mariam  
Elrazaz  
and Dolly  
Sacristan



Let's get some facts straight about rape, sexual assault and intimate partner violence. According to Fordham professor Dolly Sacristan, studies show that in the United States, an estimated 1.3 million women are victims of intimate partner assault every year. Eighty-five percent of the victims are women and 20 to 24-year-old school-aged women are at the highest risk of non-fatal sexual assault.

These issues are compounded by the fact that an estimated 95% of sexual assaults aren't reported for numerous reasons: fear of revictimization, a sense of hopelessness in the face of unwarranted skepticism and lack of any meaningful change and countless other reasons.

"As we know often times when a women reports [rape] she is revictimized by the judicial system and many others around her," said Sacristan. "No matter where I go, women face inequality and gender imbalance," added Fordham student Elrazaz, speaking along with Sacristan and other students and faculty at the "The Role of Universities in Rights-Based Post-2015 Sustainable Development" workshop on Friday. This statement embodies not only what led the workshop panelists to pursue their respective careers in academia and social work, but what drives countless other teachers and pupils alike to action around the globe.

Make no mistake: this issue of sexual violence is a pandemic, and although it's not limited to universities or the United States, the innovators in attendance Friday hope to blaze a trail for change.

"We train our students to work with vulnerable populations with different perspective," said Sacristan, who added that their students are trained in social work, policy analysis, grant writing and more as a way of targeting needs.



They believe programs like this can begin to address the inadequacies of current reform efforts which tend to cast the victim, in this case assaulted women, as the one to blame.

“Many of these interventions perpetuate the notion that the [solution] is in you,” said Sacristan.

Even more troubling is the fact that, in the United States, schools are left to self-regulate sexual assault reporting. This often leads to a conflict of interest in which a university might not be inclined to urge female students to discuss their assaults openly knowing it’ll negatively impact the school’s perception. But, this is precisely what must occur for us to develop an open dialogue about the pervasiveness of rape culture, victim blaming and sexual violence on school campuses. And our panelists have already begun that process.

Through methods such as narrative therapy, short-term cognitive behavior therapy and solution focused therapy they have opened a dialogue with victims of rape and sexual violence to begin to shift the stigmas around the issue.

“These interventions were tried in control settings and were showed to have evidence of working,” said Sacristan.

Panelist and Fordham alumni Regina Sarabia said that with issues as sensitive as this, sometimes lending an ear was all that was needed. People that had learned Sarabia was doing social work in Nicaragua toward her program just couldn’t grasp this concept.

“People would ask me what I was doing, ‘building a house?’ And I’d say ‘no, just listening,’” said Sarabia. “People underestimate what a difference that can make.”

But these young innovators have listened enough. Now it’s our time to start listening, learning and most importantly demanding change of one another and ourselves. Let’s turn those facts to fiction and instead set the record straight about gender equality.

— **Cristiano Lima** (@ludacristiano), 30 August 2014



## People driven accountability and the World We Want



Secretary-General Ban-Ki-moon often refers to the post-2015 development goals as “people-centered,” but what does he really mean? Today’s “People Driven Accountability” workshop hosted by the UN Millennium Campaign and the World We Want 2015 Policy Strategy Group showed how hard the UN and civil society have been working to make sure that more people than ever have a say in the post-2015 development goals. Two projects were instrumental in making sure that millions of people participated in the post-2015 development agenda creation process: the ‘MyWorld—The United Nations Global Survey for a Better World’ and ‘The World We Want.’

The effort to represent people’s voices and have a more inclusive decision-making process has taken about four years. It was a decision from the top that led to the shift to mining data from the bottom.

Paul Ladd, the Post-2015 Team Lead from UNDP, remembers when he first drafted the concept note for “My World—The United Nations Global Survey for a Better World.” He was with a colleague at a noodle shop in Tokyo, and they were trying to figure out how the UN could reach out to more people for their opinions on what the post-2015 development agenda should be and how to do so in a way that not only took advantage of 21st century tools but also reached out to the world’s most marginalized people.



What resulted was a survey, My World 2015, that had a three-pronged approach. The first prong was face-to-face data gathered in different countries in the form of focus groups, interviews, and civil society data-gathering. The second prong focused on developing different themes for target audiences. The third prong was the online survey.

Ladd described the process as very decentralized, with about two-thirds of the data collected on the ground in the face-to-face method. To date, the My World 2015 survey has received responses from more than 4 million people from every single country in the world, and the data aggregated by age, gender, sex, and country also represents marginalized groups such as the disabled, the aging, and others. In all of the surveying methods, there are 16 issues to choose from that cover the existing Millennium Development Goals, plus issues of sustainability, security, governance and transparency.

“We had to do this. Why? An agenda that is built on the priorities of people will be a better agenda,” said Ladd. “Secondly, lots and lots of people in itself acts as a strong check and balance on the political process. Bringing people in the mix, and giving them a voice will make sure that this agenda is implemented in a better and faster way than the MDGs were.”

Mohan Sunkara, CEO of Azri Data Engineering, talked about the data side of the process. “All this data exists, but it wasn’t being mined. People talk about engagement, but how do you track that engagement? They talk about data, but how do you mine that data?” he asked.

Thus came in the The World We Want project, which actually enables people to engage, visualize, and analyze people’s voices on sustainable development. Data engineers such as Sunkara worked hard to aggregate the data and create visualizations and tools that would be useful in understanding what the world is saying in terms of the post-2015 development agenda. It also opened up the engagement process; in addition to voting on development goals, you can find events and engage in post-2015 discussions, or even network in your field in a particular place around the world. As a young person interested in gender issues around the world, I can find other people who are key influencers in my field using this tool.

Individuals are not the only ones to benefit from a people-centered approach to the post-2015 development agenda. These tools have also been useful resources for small NGOs. Ghazala Mehmood, Policy Strategy Group Member of Bakarati, an NGO that provides education for women in Pakistan and Afghanistan, talked about how The World We Want has reached her organization so many miles away from the UNHQ. “This tool has helped small scale NGOs access resources and organizations that they wouldn’t have been normal access to. This tool will enable these people to add their voices, even though these women and girls live in a very remote group,” she said.

I was impressed by this workshop’s clear and dynamic presentation of how people-centered the post-2015 development goals have strived to be. This is a historic moment for the UN—never before has a development agenda gone to such lengths to create an inclusive drafting process nor truly utilized 21st century tools such as easy-to-use web sites, data visualizations, and social media campaigns to involve people to vote on their development priorities. Of course, the next step is to continue refining and modifying the post-2015 development agenda and make sure that it is concrete and realistic. But it is heartening to see how many people have participated in the process. Call it people’s power; they finally have a voice at the table.

— **Ani Hao** (@IndieVolunteer) 29 August 2014



## Workshop at a Glance: Education and self-determination keys to climate justice

The issue of self-determination played a focal point in Friday's workshop "Violence, Water and Climate Justice: An Intergenerational Path to Peace."

Dr. Eric Abitol from American University's School of International Service provided the Israeli Palestinian conflict as an example for how conflict within the Middle East presents both a challenge and opportunity to sustainable water security. The key to moving past conflict spurred by self-determination movements is for civil society to lead the way through educating all generations and creating dialogue with governmental leaders.

Organizations such as Friends of the Earth are the key to delivering education and understanding. Dr. Abitol's message was extremely clear: water realities for both Israel and Palestine are highly intertwined and recognizing both groups' rights is the only path to sustainability. This case study speaks to all conflict across the globe in which recognition is a main ingredient for ensuring the SDGs.

Higher education is essential for exposure to the issues surrounding water scarcity. Dawn Digrius of STEM Collaboratives at California State University works to create water scarcity awareness by taking groups of engineering graduate students to Latin America. Exposure is essential to sustainability, as engineering students are in the laboratory and studying, but are not exposed to these issues first-hand. Exposure to these issues adds participation to these students' repertoire, and as we all know it is harder for one to turn their back on an issue after it's experienced.

We were privileged enough to have Youth Discussant Juan Sebastian Castrillon from Stevens Institute of Technology who emphasized the importance of communication in intergenerational solutions to water security. Through his own experiences of being coached and coaching, he was able to pass on information effectively to other generations.

Towards the end of the workshop an attendee rose from his chair and began to shout at the other attendees "Is this a political discussion?" He was outraged by the readiness of attendees to ask questions about the political situation in Israel. However unconventional this outburst was, it proved an important point; there are many sensitive issues surrounding resource security. Communication is key, and this is the first step to ensuring all generations are aware of violence, water and climate justice issues.

— **John W. Sinden, Jr.** (@Sindenjw) 29 August 2014





## Workshop at a Glance: A global perspective on gender inequality

A vibrant discussion took place concerning the role of civil society and challenges facing women of developing countries at Thursday's workshop "A Global Perspective of the Role of Civil Society in the Context of Gender Inequalities," which was sponsored by the Widows Development Organization and co-sponsored by Lehigh University.

Professor of Sociology and Global Studies at Lehigh University, Kelly Austin, learned while working abroad that she cannot study diseases in Rwanda without also studying the status of women. Females are disproportionately affected in developing nations by diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV. Her research led to the realization that general health provisions (access to clean water, the number of doctors available, and improved sanitation) could improve the status of women. When health provisions are improved, there is more room for NGOs to flourish in these developing regions because women are able to contribute to civil society.



Dr. Kelly Austin, Professor at Lehigh University offers a lesson on global inequalities

Then, Dr. Eleanor Nwadinobi was introduced. Nwadinobi, an out-spoken advocate for the rights of women across the globe, serves as president of the Widows Development Organisation. She comes from a unique background. Born in the United Kingdom to a Nigerian father and a West Indian mother, she attended medical school in the U.K., but married a Nigerian man. Only then did she realize that her husband would have to pay a dowry determined by the price of her father's native village. This was one of her initial introductions to the complicated rights women face in Nigeria. Her father gladly deemed her "priceless" and refused any exchange of money for her. The message was clear: There would be no selling her to a man.

In Nigeria, however, dowries are perfectly standard and weigh down marriages. Nwadinobi mentioned that there is sometimes the underlying thought of "I bought you." Furthermore, she stressed throughout her discussion a disconnect between the common way of life in Nigeria and rights entitled to women. For instance, she found sixty-percent of women in Nigeria themselves believed that it was the correct thing for their husbands to beat them if the food in the home was not ready on time. And, even though legislation is passed in certain nations, it does not mean local laws and cultures cede control. Even if property rights are guaranteed to women at the national level, a woman could be deprived of property by her local community.

Both Nwadinobi and Austin made two crucial points that are overlooked in the average discussion of women's rights: peace and security are needed to succeed. Austin pointed out that conflict zones are the hardest environments for civil society to exceed in, yet also the ones that need it the most.

Nwadinobi stressed that in conflict zones women and girls are the ones most drastically affected. Nwadinobi reminded the workshop of the nearly 300 Nigerian schoolgirls



abducted earlier this year from their secondary schools. Nwadinobi noted that it was such a rare success to put so many impoverished girls into secondary education. She continuously works to teach other girls that they, too, can be a female doctor. But in conflict zones, she questions, “How can I visit girls if there are bombs going off? How can I say, ‘gender equality can happen, you can be empowered?’”

We live in such a complex, interconnected world yet we forget that the key is to work together, to engage and discuss among fellow NGOs. In Nigeria and other regions struggling with the rights of women, it will take a global effort like the post-2015 agenda to succeed in bringing domestic and global peace and permanently secure the rights of women.

To close the workshop, moderator Dr. William Hunter wisely noted, “Women are half of the world’s population, but mothers to us all.”

— **Abby McBride** (@AbbyyyMcB), 29 August 2014



## Workshop at a Glance: A global mental illness crisis

An estimated one in four people globally will experience a mental health condition in their lifetime, according to the World Health Organisation. It's shocking to learn that almost one million people die due to suicide every year, and it is the third leading cause of death among young people. The situation is so serious that depression is ranked third in the global burden of disease and is projected to rank first in 2030.

At Thursday's workshop called "Global Mental Illness Crisis and a Replicable, Sustainable Intervention," a team from the Institute for Multicultural Counseling & Education Services and International Council of Psychologists presented their research and perspectives on how to address this challenge around the world. Kicking off the session was a presentation on how cultural differences pervade mental illness and treatment, and the research being undertaken by the panel in an attempt to develop global best practices and general principles.

Comparative studies between Eastern Europe, Latin America and North America have started to identify clear local differences in the way patients view their illnesses and how practitioners treat them, which are becoming the foundation of their draft global guidelines. There was also a presentation on a new home-based service for vulnerable people in Los Angeles, which uses a holistic method of engaging individuals and families with complex needs.

Coupled with research into cultural variances in stigma to develop a local assessment tool, researchers hope this will become the basis to develop targets to address mental health stigma in a local population. Dr. Katrin Malakuti said, "Cultural stigma is major barrier in accessing mental health care. Stigma surrounding mental illness can be more destructive than mental illness itself."

This work is building on a general desire to reduce the shame people feel around mental health, seeking treatment and ensuing psychosocial disability. In the workshop, there was a call for far greater integration of mental health into development efforts. Currently the OWG draft SDGs contains one mention of 'mental health.' In Goal 3, target 3.4 states 'by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.' The panelists and many participants in the workshop did not feel this was robust enough to address the scale of the problem.

On reflection, it may perhaps be worth considering a stronger link to Goal 1 (which focuses on an end to all forms of poverty everywhere) as well as a stronger presence in Goal 3 regarding



Dr. Katrin Malakuti of IMCES discusses the global mental illness crisis



mental health, well-being and poverty. Poverty and hunger have a strong impact on mental health. Stresses from unemployment, violence, social exclusion and deprivation are all significant contributory factors to mental illness and psychosocial disability. Prohibitive costs

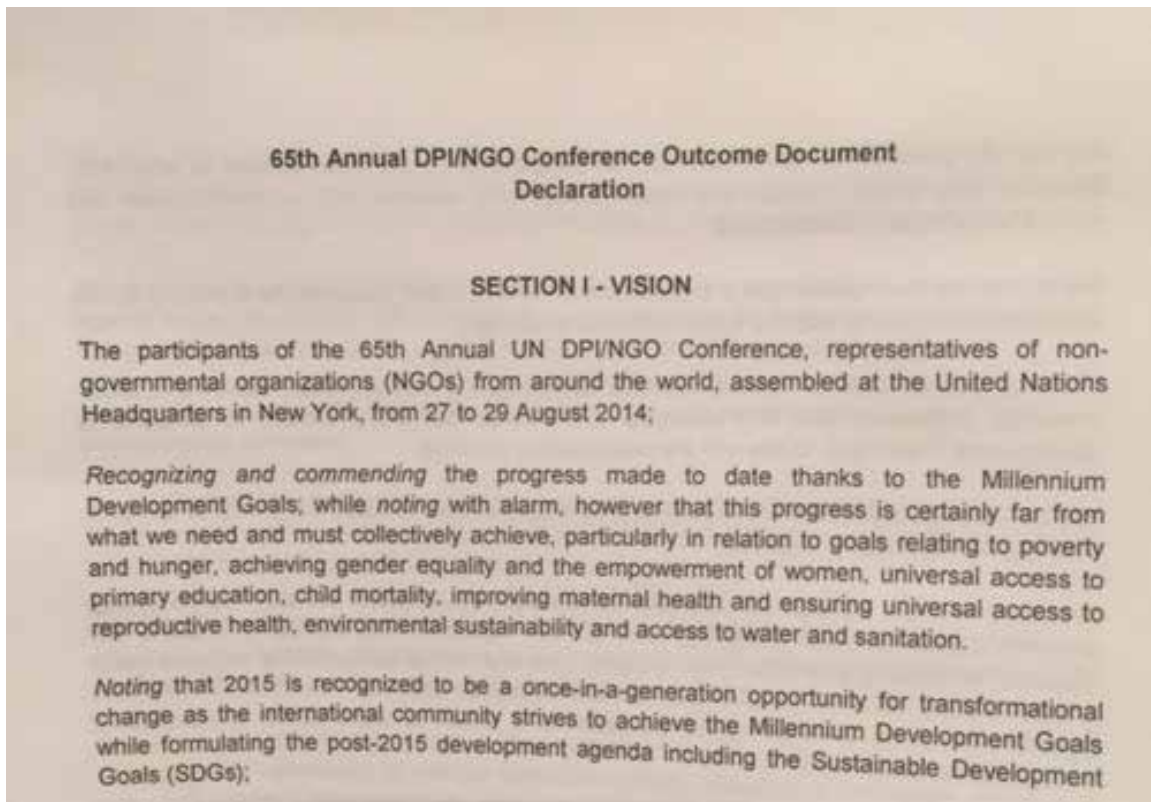
of treatment also exacerbate the problem and mental illness contributes to the cycle of poverty being a cause of disability and disability being a cause of poverty.

Consequently persons with mental and psychosocial disabilities represent a significant proportion of the world's population - millions of people worldwide have mental health conditions. It will be interesting to see how those people are represented as the post-2015 process develops.

— **Kate Turner** (@KateTurner45), 29 August 2014



## Closing Session: Inside the Conference Outcome Document Declaration



A snapshot taken from the first section of the Conference Outcome Document

On Friday, attendees saw the culmination of the annual UN DPI/NGO conference with the Conference Declaration, the dual release of the Resource Report and Outcome Document generated by the drafting committee and adopted by acclamation by the whole conference. Seeking to build upon past progress of NGOs and the United Nations globally and to make recommendations for the adoption and revision of the Sustainable Development Goals, the report seeks to holistically address the post-2015 agenda as well as the specific roles of NGOs in this system.

The Declaration was formulated by the Drafting Committee, a group of NGO experts brought together to draft different policy recommendations within their area of expertise. Then, throughout the conference, Town Hall forums and consultations were held for conference attendees to provide input, recommend amendments, and state any potential concerns or ideas for the document.

This declaration seeks to be more inclusive than both the MDGs and the proposed targets for the SDGs by expressing the need for vulnerable groups, such as the disabled and indigenous peoples, to be fully integrated into the post-2015 process. The content also seeks to address a broader range of development topics that went untouched in the Millennium Declaration, and sought to improve the previous Working Group's frameworks on Disaster Relief and Management (though lacking on preparedness and recovery frameworks), Climate Change, Comprehensive Sexual Education (controversial)



sially, based on its recent exclusion from Sustainable Development benchmarking), and International Peace and Security, all relatively unmentioned in the MDGs. The declaration takes efforts to make concrete goals in all these areas, demonstrating immense growth in civil society on the discourse surrounding international development, and a more comprehensive understanding of how these interconnected issues require integrated responses.

The declaration also encourages Member States to adopt more quantitative, timed goals for sustainable development, seeking certain thresholds of progress by 2030 and 2050 rather than the current unstated timelines and thresholds for many of the goals. Though with more numbers and benchmarks comes more controversy and opportunity for failure, by seeking these specific numbers, the NGO community is stating a desire for a more binding and stronger commitment rather than just value statements.

Though this declaration proposes great ideas on a broader basis for many issues previously overlooked in international development grand strategy, there is still much work to be done to broaden the scope and continue to improve upon these development strategies. While much effort has been made to include vulnerable groups into the declaration, youth, which represent 1/4 of the population of the world, are only mentioned twice in the 37-page document. Young people are mentioned almost tokenly in many of these policies, appearing solely in lists of vulnerable populations, reflected in the pomp and circumstance around the declaration being read aloud by 2 “youths.” Any involvement of youth is good, but comprehensive policy on youth engagement and employment is critical for the implementation of SDGs moving forward.

Also absent from the declaration are concrete benchmarks for progress on LGBTQ rights and freedom of sexual orientation. Though mentioned, the rising discourse and prevalence of these problems worldwide warrant more intensive policies on how the international development community can work to assure these rights to all, and freedom of violence or persecution simply because of one’s sexual orientation.

What now? This declaration will be delivered to the Secretary-General for his synthesis report on the post-2015 agenda, as well as President of the General Assembly John Ashe to take into account in his early September high-level stocktaking conference. This declaration is not a final work, but rather represents the first step toward formalized cooperative NGO involvement in the Post-2015 process. With this first step, we can continue to improve our policies and action agendas past our already significant progress, and together we can ensure a fully coordinated and inclusive set of Sustainable Development Goals.

— **Erik Leiden** (@ErikLeiden) 30 August 2014





# Media Strategy Overview

## 65th Annual DPI/NGO Conference Communications Strategy

### I. Background

The 65th UN DPI/NGO Conference will return to United Nations Headquarters from 27–29 August 2014. A major civil society gathering at the UN, the Conference will provide an opportunity for civil society, international networks and activists to develop an “Action Agenda” to mobilize messaging, advocacy strategies, partnerships and accountability frameworks in the lead-up to the launch of intergovernmental negotiations at the beginning of the 69th Session of the General Assembly for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, due to culminate at a summit in September 2015. The Conference will also be an important milestone ahead of the Secretary-General’s September 2014 Climate Summit and UN General Assembly, finalization of the Secretary-General’s Synthesis Report on the post-2015 development agenda, and the Lima (2014) and Paris (2015) UNFCCC COPs. (For more information please refer to the Concept Note.)

*In order to develop and implement a communications strategy for the Conference, a Media Sub Committee was established. The Sub Committee leads a collaborative public awareness effort by NGOs and the United Nations to promote the Conference and bring the concept and urgency of the Post-2015 sustainable development agenda to the general public via civil society.*

**II. Overarching Communications Goal** of the Conference is to promote a global event that brings civil society voice to the United Nations and creates demand and action by all for a renewed, ambitious and successful Global Partnership for Sustainable Development to be adopted by governments worldwide.

### III. Strategic Objectives

- a. Phase I:** Plan and Promote a participatory Conference through a transparent process INCLUSIVE of all voices
- b. Phase II:** Facilitate and amplify a three-day HISTORIC conversation to enable a unified global voice through a Conference Declaration in support of a renewed, ambitious and successful Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.
- c. Phase III:** Disseminate a Conference Declaration to spark sustained grassroots support for a TRANSFORMATIVE Post-2015 sustainable development agenda.



# Social Media Report



## Conference Social Media Report

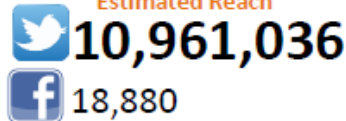
**Briefing** The 65<sup>th</sup> UN DPI NGO Conference **4-September-2014**  
**Date of Event** 25-31 August 2014

### #UNNGO2014

#### New Followers



#### Estimated Reach



#### Mentions



#### Mentions

#### Favorites



#### Favorites

#### Tweets



#### Tweets

#### Retweets



#### Retweets

#### Languages

- English
- Chinese
- Korean
- Japanese
- French
- Spanish

#### Top Contributors

- United Nations @UN
- Millennium Campaign @mccampaign
- Mallika Sherawat @mallikala
- UNV @UNVolunteers
- UN DPI/NGO @UNDPINGO
- U.S. Embassy in Vienna @USEmbvienna
- UN Geneva @UNGeneva
- UN DESA @UNDESA
- UN Sustainable Dev. @sustdev
- Amb. Samnatha Power @AmbassadorPower
- Dana Terry @danaterry
- Jennifer Preston @JenniferPreston
- DMUN @DMUN\_eV
- UN NGLS @UNngls

#### Top #UNNGO2014 Tweets

- RT 201** • United Nations: @UN NGO reps are gathering at UNHQ to help shape new vision for global development <http://ow.ly/AMVA8> #UNNGO2014 [pic.twitter.com/o1u32qi51m](http://pic.twitter.com/o1u32qi51m)
- F 109**
- RT 117** • United Nations: @UN #UNNGO2014 Conference Declaration was adopted by NGOs Friday in NYC. Read it here: <http://goo.gl/UfjflQ> #post2015 [pic.twitter.com/1dCvkR9TW](http://pic.twitter.com/1dCvkR9TW)
- F 69**
- RT 81** • United Nations: @UN Thanks to Mallika Sherawat for supporting us RT @MallikaLA: #UNNGO2014 #fightinginequalities [pic.twitter.com/vkhueeACHU](http://pic.twitter.com/vkhueeACHU)
- F 114**
- RT 70** • United Nations: @UN Continues today in NYC - #UNNGO2014 Conference - see @UNDPINGO & <http://j.mp/1tztGBc> for updates. [pic.twitter.com/DKubKM5eeK](http://pic.twitter.com/DKubKM5eeK)
- F 40**
- RT 59** • United Nations: @UN Starts today in NYC - #UNNGO2014 Conference focusing on "2014 & Beyond: Our Action Agenda." See @UNDPINGO & <http://j.mp/1tztGBc>
- F 43**
- RT 39** • Mallika Sherawat: @MallikaLA Minutes before speaking at the #UNNGO2014 at UN headquarters [pic.twitter.com/5KfyrJlqzg](http://pic.twitter.com/5KfyrJlqzg)
- F 156**
- RT 49** • Mallika Sherawat: @MallikaLA Speaking at the United Nations on 27 August at their headquarters in New York, wish me luck tweeple :) #UNNGO2014 [pic.twitter.com/iWGruJFapS](http://pic.twitter.com/iWGruJFapS)
- F 113**
- RT 40** • Amb. Samantha Power: @AmbassadorPower About to kick-off UN's 65th NGO Conference, engaging civil society on sustainable development. Watch live: <http://goo.gl/uVIPLw> #unngo2014
- F 29**



# Media Coverage

65<sup>th</sup> Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference

**Truth-Out – 13 September 2014**

[Indigenous Peoples Seek Presence in Post-2015 Development Agenda](#)

**Huffington Post – 12 September 2014**

[Environmental Management Systems: A Valuable Tool for Sustainable Tourism](#)

**Deutsche Welle – 11 September 2014**

[Viewpoint: The freedom of expression goal in the UN's post-2015 process is in jeopardy](#)

**PR Urgent – 9 September 2014**

[Institute for Life Sciences Collaboration a Sponsor of Expert Panel on Antibiotic Resistance During United Nations Conference](#)

**Apun Ka Choice – 4 September 2014**

[India can't realise full potential if women don't rise along: Mallika Sherawat at UN](#)

**Digital Spy UK – 2 September 2014**

[Mallika Sherawat highlights plight of Indian women at UN conference](#)

**Hindustan Times – 1 September 2014**

[Mallika Sherawat discusses women's rights at UN](#)

**Trinidad Guardian – 31 August 2014**

[Sherawat talks gender inequality](#)

**UN News Centre – 27 August 2014**

[Shaping future development agenda seen by UN-NGO forum as 'once-in-a-lifetime opportunity'](#)

**Inner City Press – 29 August 2014**

[As UN Hosts NGOs, Talk of Transparency for IMF But Not UN Itself](#)

**Indian Express – 29 August 2014**

[Mallika Sherawat discusses women's rights at UN](#)

**NDTV – 29 August 2014**

[Indian Educationist Advocates Change in Educational Content](#)

**The Asian Age – 29 August 2014**

[Mallika Sherawat talks on women's rights at UN](#)

**The News Report – 29 August 2014**

[Mallika Sherawat speaks for Indian women at UN conference](#)

**Siliconindia.com – 29 August 2014**

[Indian Educationist Advocates Change In Educational Content](#)



**Daily Bhaskar – 29 August 2014**

[India cannot realise its full potential if women do not rise, says Mallika Sherawat](#)

**Siliconindia.com – 29 August 2014**

[Mallika Sherawat Discusses Womens Rights At UN](#)

**India.com – 29 August 2014**

[Mallika Sherawat discusses women's rights at United Nations Conference](#)

**Outlook – 29 August 2014**

['Need to Broaden Child's Perspective from Narrow Nationalism to Globalism'](#)

**Outlook – 29 August 2014**

[Caste, Patriarchy Lead to Indian Women's Suffering: Mallika](#)

**Korea JoongAng Daily – 29 August 2014**

[Lee Seung-chul sings at UN meeting](#)

**Deccan Chronicle – 28 August 2014**

[Mallika Sherawat speaks about womens rights at the UN headquarters](#)

**PINKVILLA – 28 August 2014**

[Mallika Sherawat at the UN headquarters](#)

**UN News Centre – 27 August 2014**

[Civil society gathers at UN to help shape new vision for global development, prosperity](#)

**Bollywood Life – 27 August 2014**

[Why is Mallika Sherawat invited to the UN?](#)

**Hindustian Times – 27 August 2014**

[Mallika Sherawat invited to UN as women rights' champion](#)

**Inner City Press – 25 August 2014**

[As UN Hosts NGOs, Need to Defend Them, In Sri Lanka & Worldwide](#)

**Inner City Press – 25 August 2014**

[As UN Hosts NGOs, Need to Defend Them In The Field, For Access to UN](#)

**MENAFN.COM – 25 August 2014**

[South African human rights activist to address closing session of United Nations NGO Conference in New York](#)



# Planning Committee Members

## Committee Co-Chairs:

### **Jeffrey Brez**

Chief, NGO Relations, Advocacy and Special Events  
Department of Public Information

### **Jeffery Huffines**

Chair, 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference  
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### **Patrick Sciarratta**

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## Planning Sub-Committee Co-Chairs

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**Wael Hmaidan**  
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**Joan Davis**

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**Victoria Edmonds**

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International Council of Women

**Judy Lerner**

Peace Action

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**Sylvester Rowe**

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**Patrick Sciarratta**

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**Elisabeth Shuman**

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World Union for Progressive Judaism

**Bircan Unver**

The Light Millennium



## Declaration Drafting Committee

<b>65th DPI/NGO Conference— Declaration Drafting Committee Composition Area</b>	<b>Name</b>
Overall lead on content	Richard Jordan, Royal Academy International Trust
Overall facilitation of committee work	Maruxa Cardama, Communitas Coalition, Co-Founder and Executive Coordinator
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Poverty	Fabio Palacio, ATD Fourth World, Policy & Advocacy Officer
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Energy	Neva Frecheville, CAFOD, Lead policy analyst on post-MDGs Grove Harris, Temple of Understanding, UN representative
Economic Growth, Employment, Work	Aashish Kullar—Pax Romana, Special Advisor on SD, Children & Youth Major Group Organising Partner
Infrastructure, Industrialization & Innovation	Neth Daño, ETC Group, Asia Director
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Cities & Human Settlements	Maruxa Cardama, Communitas Coalition, Co-Founder and Executive Coordinator



<b>65th DPI/NGO Conference— Declaration Drafting Committee Composition Area</b>	<b>Name</b>
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Climate Change	Lina Dabbagh, CAN International, Policy Officer
Oceans, Seas & Marine Resources	Andrew Friedman, International Oceans Policy of Pew Charitable Trust, Senior Associate
Terrestrial Ecosystems, Forests, Desertification, Land degradation & Biodiversity	Isis Alvarez, Global Forest Coalition, Communications & Outreach Officer
Peaceful & stable societies, Access to justice & Institutions	Olimar Maisonet Guzmán, Center for Collaborative Technologies at IREX, Programme Coordinator Technical & Civil Society—Sustain US, Policy Coordinator
<b>Section—Means of Implementation</b>	
Means of Implementation and Global Partnership	Bhumika Muchhala, Third World Network
Finance for Development	Neva Frecheville, CAFOD, Lead policy analyst on post-MDGs
Finance for Sustainable Development	Felix Dodds, Global Research Institute, Senior Fellow, Tellus Institute, Associate Fellow
Section—Accountability & Monitoring	Rebecca Brown, Center for Reproductive Rights, Director of Global Advocacy  Jan-Gustav Strandenaes, Stakeholder Forum, Senior Governance Adviser

The Committee consists of a group of volunteer thematic focal point/lead experts; two technical assistants; as well as two co-chairs, one responsible for the content, and a second one in charge of facilitating the work of the Committee. All members are civil society colleagues who have been appointed because of their close engagement in the post-2015 intergovernmental processes, helping coordinate the positions from their respective constituencies. They are serving on a voluntary basis and in their personal capacity. The inputs provided by focal points/lead experts have been drafted on the basis of joint statements by UN Major Groups & Stakeholders from civil society, which have been prepared through a transparent and inclusive input process and submitted to the UN SDGs Open Working Group as official positions representing progressively built consensus. Moreover, the focal points/lead experts have also considered inputs by civil society received over the past couple of months, that included the “elements” of the draft declaration produced by a group of New York-based experts.



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Acting Head, Department of Public Information

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**Ramu Damodaran**

Deputy Director, Partnerships and Public Engagement

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Hawa Diallo

Kathryn Good

Krystal McGinnis

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Donnella Collison

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Ziad Al-kadri

Randy Giraulo

Mackenzie Crone



## 65<sup>th</sup> Annual DPI/NGO Conference Volunteers

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Beverly Nance  
Celine Paramunda  
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Florence Wolpoff  
Hakim Said  
Hazel Dukes  
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Jelena Blagojevic  
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Jose Planillo  
June Tano  
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Lucy Becker  
Odukoya Olubenga  
Raissa Lynn Sanchez  
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Rena Papierno  
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Evelyn Greenberg  
Fab-Ukozor Somto  
Jane Jun  
Jenny Lee  
Joy Theriot  
Justin Kalin  
Kenneth Wind-Andersen  
Michele Morek

Patricia Szafranski

Sue Kim

Susan Vente

Wolsfie Cipriani

Yveline Dalmacy

### Roundtable

Aftan Baldwin

Sarah Spiegel

Gerardo Calderón

Cristiano Lima

Kristina Eady

Savannah Boylan

Sarabeth Brockley

Sarah Glickstein

### Ushers

Catherine Skopic

Cornelia Krusius

Georgina Galanis

Jasmine Laudato Hufalar

Kay Kim

Manya Bajpai

Mengdi Xing

Natalie Boone

Ritaum Baus

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Sue Press

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### Organizations:

Albert Schweitzer Institute  
Academia Mexicana  
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African Youth Movement  
Acquarian Age Community  
Better World Campaign  
Committee on Teaching about the UN  
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Global Association  
for Health Development  
Institute for Life Sciences Collaboration  
(ILSC)  
Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary  
International Shinto Foundation  
Next Generation Energy Leaders Council  
CoNGO Committee on  
Sustainable Development  
Salvation Army  
Seton Hall School of Diplomacy  
SOS Children's Villages  
UNANIMA  
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United Nations Foundation  
World Council of Peoples for the United  
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Janet Stovin  
Michaela Walsh  
Lester Wilson  
Soon-Young Yoon  
Frances Zainoeddin  
**Wine Providers:**  
Bella Vide Brands, Inc.  
Empire State Cellars  
FAROPIAN  
Peconic Bay Winery

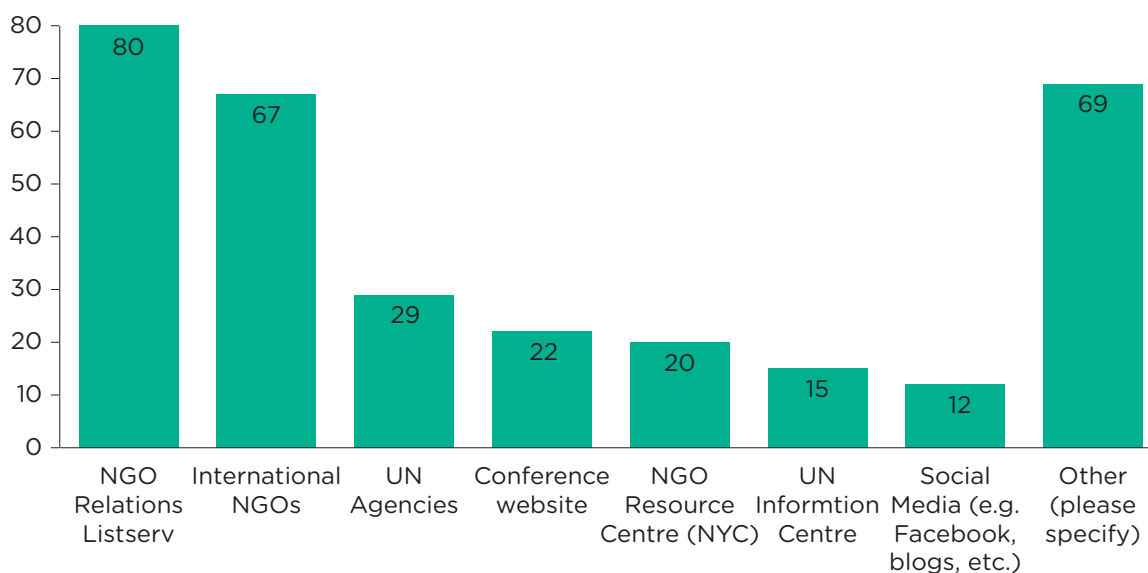




# Survey For NGO Conference Participants (4 Sep 14-7 Oct 14)

## Topline Results

### 1) How did you hear about the conference?



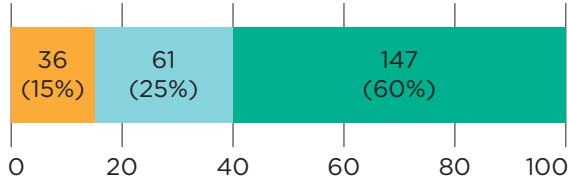
Total survey responses: 275

Other (please specify)	Frequency
DPI or NGO staff	22
School/University	15
Family / Friends	5
My organization	5
NCNW, Inc.	3
CTAUN, UU-UNO	2
Newsletter / Email	2
PRIDE	2
Bonn 2011	1
Briefings	1
DHG	1
ECOSOC Communication	1
International Federation for Home Economics	1
League of women voters	1
Major Groups	1
Other years attended	1
Word of mouth	1

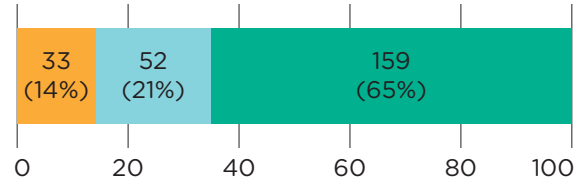


## 2) How USEFUL was the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference for your work with respect to:

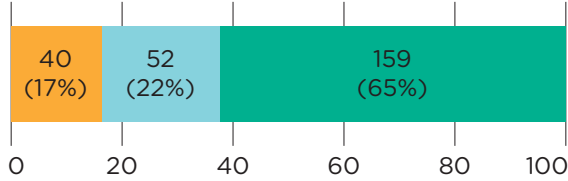
Identifying clear strategies for advocating for a successful post-2015 Agenda over the next year



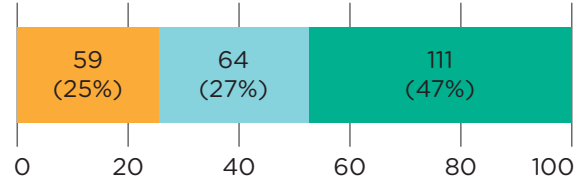
Identifying partners for advocating for a successful post-2015 Agenda over the next year



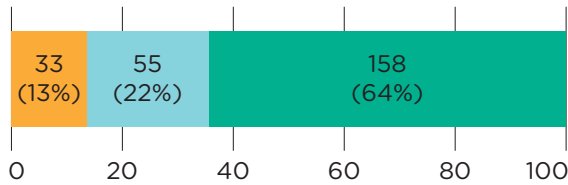
Building consensus on post-2015 key issues



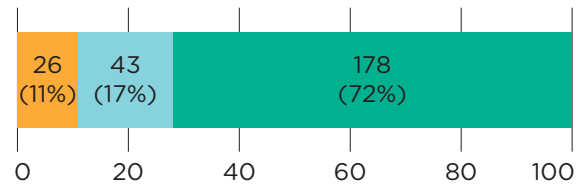
Preparing to advocate with governments



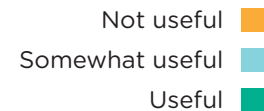
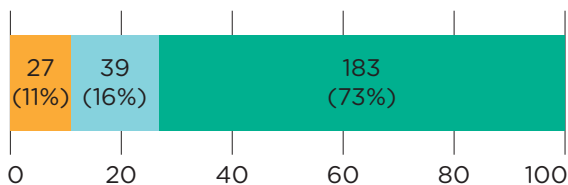
Preparing to advocate with the general public



Your understanding of the post-2015 process



Networking time and opportunities with other NGOs



### 3) Which were the three most useful ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS for the work of your NGO?

#### Top three were

- 1) Climate change justice in practice
- 2) Fighting inequalities
- 3) Eradicating poverty

1. Response		2. Response		3. Response	
Climate change justice in practice	33	Climate Change Justice	17	CLIMATE JUSTICE IN PRACTICE	14
Fighting Inequalities	28	(REALLY) Leaving No One Behind	11	Really Leaving no one behind	9
Eradicating Poverty	12	Eradicating Poverty: A Human Rights Imperative	11	Eradicating Poverty: A Human Rights Imperative	7
Sustainable Development	12	Human Rights	8	Post-2015 and the UNFCCC Processes: Can They Be Friends?	7
Post 2015 and the UNFCCC	11	Fighting Inequalities	6	Sustainable Development	7
Resource Nexus	11	Resource Nexus	6	Resource nexus	4
Town Hall Meeting	11	Sustainable development	5	Fighting Inequalities: Economic, Social, Political, Environmental	3
Leaving no one behind	7	The Resource Nexus	5	NATURAL DISASTERS, POVERTY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	2
Human Rights	7	MILLENAM LIGHT	4	Town Hall	2
Poverty Eradication	6	Post 2015 and UNFCCC	4	Awareness	1
None	5	Social Media Training	4	Closing session	1
Urgent! Sustainable Management	4	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	3	Development Sustainability	1
Conference declaration development town halls	3	Medias yesterday	3	Disability—Human Rights of Disabled	1
GMO	3	Feedback—Conference Declaration	2	Education Topics	1
Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development	2	None	2	Energy Discussions	1
Media	2	Nexus—Sustainable Development	2	Feedback	1
All	1	Opening session	2	For introducing and provide resources that will support the work of Civil Society	1
Are GMOs the solution	1	Poverty Eradication	2	Freedom of press	1
Changed round table from Poverty to SDGs	1	Urgent sustainable management	2	Friday morning	1
Closing Session	1	Vision of SDGs	2	Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development	1
Disasters round table	1	Access to information and public participation	1	Grassroots speak out	1
Drafting	1	closing session	1	Human rights	1
Education for Global Citizenship: A Return to the Founding Spirit of the UN	1	Food, Water, energy nexus	1	Intercultural relations	1
For increase awareness on the important role of Civil Society	1	Green power—energy	1	International co-operation	1
I wish there was a program I could look up what I attended	1	Health freedom and human rights disabilities	1	Media role in good governance	1
		Intercultural relations	1		
		My action plan toward Millennium Development Goals	1		



Intercultural relations	1	natural disasters	1	NA
Management of Natural Resources	1	RULE OF LAW AND THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA	1	Poverty eradication
On art and politics	1	Thursday morning	1	Rule of law
Only attended conference declaration feedback sessions	1	UN Inter-generational workshop	1	Treaty workshop
Opening Session	1			
Policy strategy on goals	1			
Population and Development	1			
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1			
Women	1			
World We Want	1			

#### 4) Which were the three most useful WORKSHOPS for the work of your NGO?

##### Top three were

- 1) Education for global citizenship
- 2) Four zeros
- 3) Media strategies

1. Response		2. Response		3. Response	
None	15	Education for Global Citizenship	6	Violence water and climate justice	6
Education for global citizenship	10	INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: TOWARD FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION	6	Fostering Global Citizenship through collaboration	3
Four Zeros	10	Access to info	5	Grass roots action	3
Media Strategies	7	Mental Health	5	Local Communities Global Commitments	3
Fostering women entrepreneurship	6	Violence or water—climate justice	5	MEDIA STRATEGIES TO FOSTER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: EXAMPLES FROM AFRICA, ASIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CARIBBEAN, AND NORTH AMERICA	3
Social media surveillance and information	6	ETHICAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	4	MEDIA'S ROLE IN GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CITIZEN-LED DEVELOPMENT—2015 AND BEYOND	3
YOUTH ADVOCACY	6	Freedom from Violence	4	Education for global citizenship	2
Intercultural relations	5	Stop violence against children	4	EMERGING SOLUTIONS FOR RISING WATERS IMPACTING THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF CITIES GLOBALLY DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE	2
Right to food	5	Antibiotic resistance	3		
CLIMATE JUSTICE	4	Engagement for Creative Action	3		
Global perspective and higher education	4	Focus on families to improve sustainable development	3		
Interfaith	4				
Skills for Employability: Meeting Global Challenges in 2015 and Beyond	4				
Sustainable development	4				
Ebola	3				
Energy and climate action	3				
Ethical and spiritual values	3				



Freedom From Violence: Should There Be a Goal on Peace and Security?	3	Fostering Global Citizenship	3	Engagement for creative action	2
Gender Equality	3	Four zeros	3	Ethical and Spiritual Values and the SDGs	2
Grassroots speak out	3	GMO's	3	FOCUS ON FAMILIES TO IMPROVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ERADICATE POVERTY BY PROVIDING BASIC CONDITIONS AND EMPOWERMENT	2
The Global Citizen	3	Health, Freedom, Human Rights of the Disabled	3	Four Zeros	2
Violence against Children	3	Media strategies	3	Global Mental Illness Crisis	2
WFUNA	3	People driven accountability	3	How Survivors Struggle to End Sex-Trafficking, Best Practices of Apne-Aap	2
Best Practices from UNA in DR, Finland, Suriname, Zimbabwe	2	Sustainable tourism	3	Integrating in the Post 2015 Dev. Agenda Global Process of Learning Human Rights	2
Children and youth as agents of change	2	The growth of Human rights project into sustainable Development	3	Intercultural relations: enable global partnership	2
Creative vision	2	Workshop on Global Citizenship, The Role of Higher Education and the UN—Seton Hall University/Felician College and Caritas	3	MENA video	2
Educating Sustainable Citizens	2	CHILDREN AND YOUTH AS AGENTS OF CHANGE AND IMPLEMENTERS OF THE POST-2015 AGENDA	2	N/A	2
Empowerment and social awareness	2	COMMUNICATION NETWORK	2	Social media, Surveillance and Information Wars	2
Eradicating poverty: human rights	2	CURRENT PRACTICES AND INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP	2	Sustainable tourism	2
Fighting Inequalities	2	Global ethics	2	Youth Resilience—Youth Power	2
Focus on families to improve sustainable development and to eradicate poverty	2	HOW TO INFLUENCE THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT GOALS?	2	Global perspective of the role of civil society in the context of gender inequalities	1
Health freedom and HR	2	None	2	A step by step action agenda for NGO's to promote civil society involvement in the world we want campaign	1
How to Influence the Post-2015 Goals?	2	Social media, surveillance	2	Advocacy training workshop	1
Legion of Good Will Educating Sustainable Citizens	2	WFVWO Workshops on social media/ intelligence	2	Antibiotic resistance and adolescence	1
Local Communities and Global Communities Grooming Global Citizens	2	Accountability and data collection	1	Best Practices from United Nations Associations	1
Natural Disasters, poverty Sustainable Development	2	Augustinians International	1	Changing lives through international cooperation	1
Stop Violence against children	2	Best practices from UN Associations	1	Climate to Energy Action	1
UNA work—good practices	2	Call paper submission	1		
Urgent! Sustainable Management	2	CCC-UN: Implementing Media and Sustainable Development	1		
Workshop Zero	2				
A Quest to fulfil I hunger of body and mind post 2015	1				
A Global Perspective of The Role of Civil Society in The Context of Gender Inequalities	1				



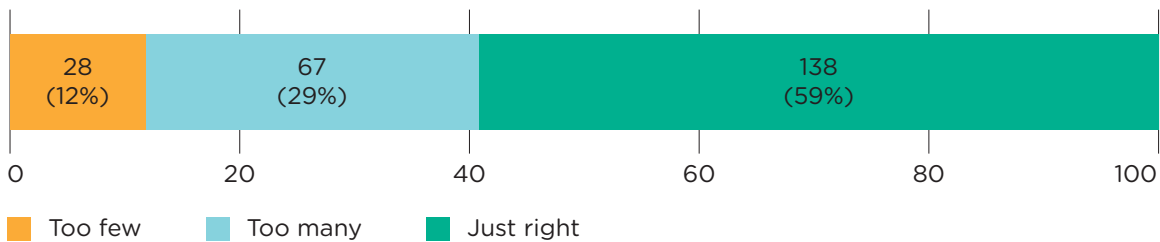
Access to the development agenda for all; unifies birth legislation	1	Climate change	1	Creative engagement	1
Accessibility for persons with disabilities	1	Creative Actions	1	Food security	1
All were good	1	Current practices innovative approaches in social entrepreneurship	1	Freedom from violence	1
Alternative and transformational education	1	Disarmament	1	Global Climate Change—Science and Tech	1
Antibiotic resistance	1	Education on human rights	1	Global Ethics	1
Crisis of global sustainability	1	Emerging solutions for rising waters	1	GMOs	1
Cultural understanding—hosting by Lehigh University	1	Empowering young people to enjoy healthy lives—A focus on NCDs and collaborative action by civil society in the post-2015 agenda	1	Group suggestion	1
Data Revolution workshop	1	Fostering women's entrepreneurship the post 2015 D. Agenda	1	HOW CAN A GLOBAL ETHIC CONTRIBUTE TO THE POST 2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS? AN INTERGENERATIONAL DISCUSSION	1
Development and Security	1	Global Mental Illness Crisis and replicable sustainable intervention	1	How to influence post-2015 goals	1
Eco sustainability of the future	1	Grassroots community	1	Human Rights	1
EDUCATING SUSTAINABLE CITIZENS—BEST PRACTICES FROM THE BRAZIL OF THE RIO+20	1	Growth of HR Projects into sustainability	1	Hunger	1
Engagement on creative action	1	Human rights and interfaith community	1	Impact of solar energy on the future	1
Entrepreneurship for Woman	1	Intercultural Relations	1	INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: TOWARD FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION	1
Female Entrepreneurship	1	Interpretation of the plenaries	1	Lawyers without borders	1
Fight to food	1	Learning human rights	1	Lehigh University: Communication Principles	1
GMVs	1	Leaving no one behind	1	MDG	1
Group meeting	1	NATURAL DISASTERS, POVERTY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	1	Natural disasters	1
Growth of Human rights projects into sustainability	1	Organizing Our Volunteer Power: Shared Experiences From Honduras, Guatemala, Philippines, The Bronx	1	NETWORKING	1
My own/ AWE/ Association of World Education	1	POVERTY ERADICATION	1	Peace and security	1
NCD and Youth	1	Recovering Stolen Childhoods through Education	1	Post 2015 Process	1
On art and politics	1	Right to food	1	Promoting Mental Health and well being for Youth	1
Opening up development	1	RULE OF ORDER AND THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA	1	Public participation	1
Peace and security	1	Spiritual ethical values	1	Road without Return: Human Trafficking	1
POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH	1	Terrorism like book haram problem in Nigeria and nothing Mali	1	RULE OF LAW	1
Poverty Eradication	1			STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN THE POST-2015 ENVIRONMENT	1
programme of development post 2015	1			The Conference Venue	1
Psychological health	1			The resource nexus	1
Role and development agenda	1			Town Hall Meeting	1



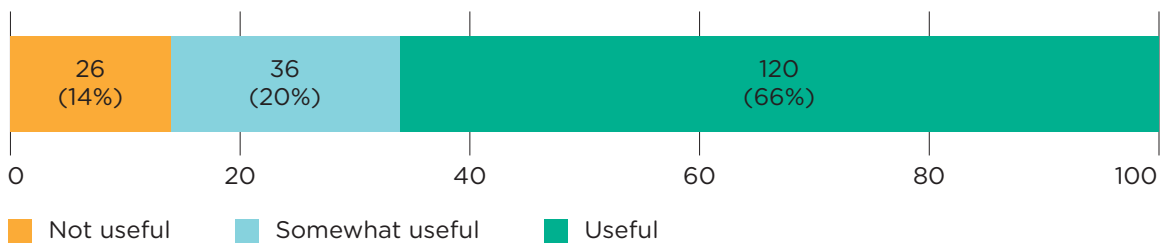


Spirituality	1	The Impact of Solar Energy on Our Future	1	Ukraine instabilities	1
Step by Step action agenda for NGOs to promote civil society development	1	The Resource Nexus: Food, Water, Sanitation, Energy	1	Volunteering post 2015	1
The Growth of Human Rights Project into sustainable development	1	Transformative education	1	Water, sanitation and sustainable development	1
Thematic Digital Research Training—Dag Hammarskjöld Library	1	Unitarian	1	World we want 2015	1
Three Models of Action Agendas in the Caribbean	1	Victim of Climate changes	1		
Water and Peace	1	Volunteering post 2015	1		
World We Want 2015	1				

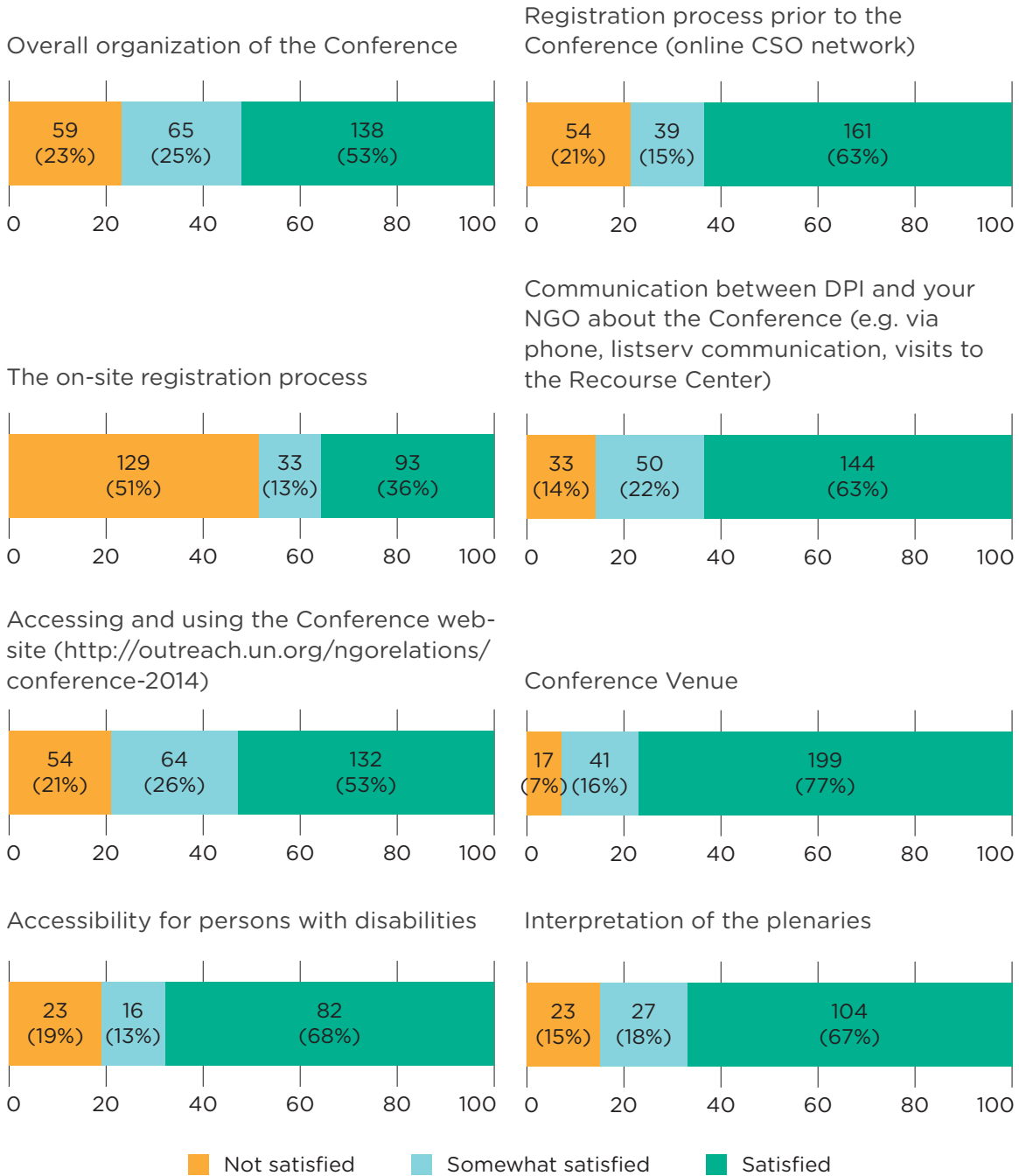
**5) What do you think about the NUMBER of workshops offered during the conference?**



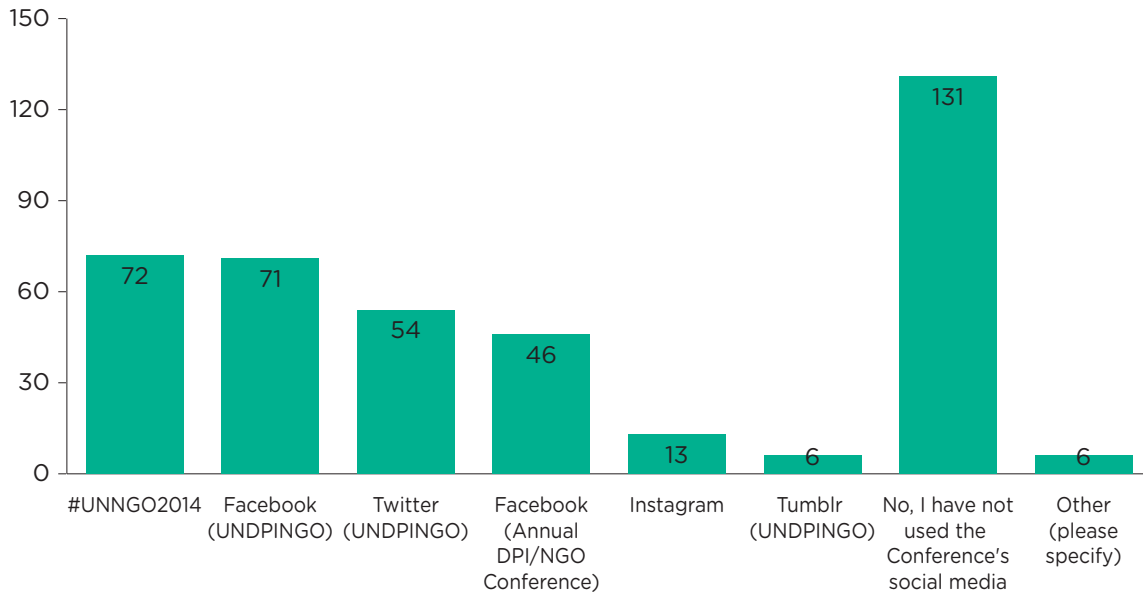
**6) Overall, how USEFUL were the conference declaration feedback sessions?**



**7) How SATISFIED were you with the 65th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference in terms of:**



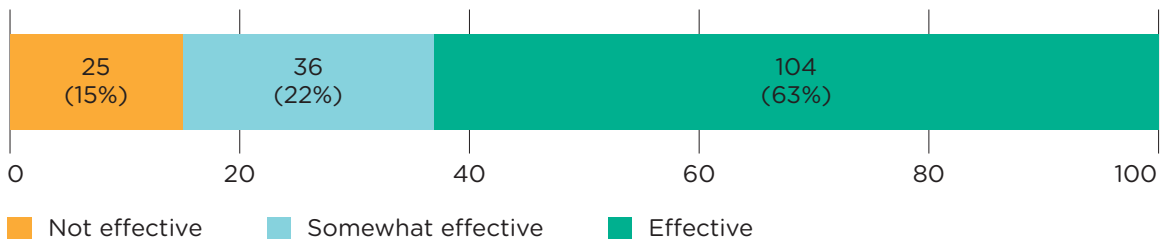
**8) Did you use or follow any of the conference's social media platforms?  
If yes, which?**



Other (please specify)

Webcast TV UN	2
Yahoo webpages	1
UN Websites	1
Need to articulate how this venue is useful for our membership—not historically active with UN projects—had incredible potential...	1
I have written article's for my NGO's website	1

**9) In your opinion, how EFFECTIVE has UN DPI NGO been at promoting the Conference through social media?**



**10) In which country are the HEADQUARTERS of your organization located?**

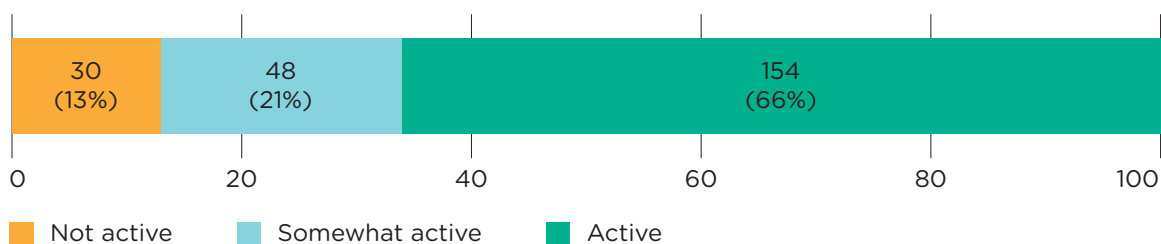
USA	150
Italy	10
Canada	9
Nigeria	9
France	6
Germany	5
India	4
Switzerland	4
Pakistan	3
Spain	3
China	2
Ghana	2
Senegal	2
Afghanistan	1
Argentina	1
Australia	1
Barcelona	1
Belgium	1
Brazil	1
CAMEROON	1
Denmark	1
Dominican Republic	1
England	1
EU	1
Greece	1
Holland	1
Hong Kong	1
Israel	1
Japan	1
Kenya	1
Korea	1
Lagos State, Nigeria	1
Malaysia	1
Mexico	1
Nepal	1
Netherlands	1
Philippines	1
Russia	1
South Africa	1
South Korea	1
Sri Lanka	1
Togo	1
Turkey	1
Venezuela	1
Yemen	1

**11) What country or region does YOUR WORK for your NGO cover?**

International	75
United States and global/other country	70
Africa	13
New York and all over US	6
NIGERIA, PARTS OF AFRICA, CANADA, PART OF ASIA	4
Canada	3
Europe	3
North America	3
Pakistan	3
Asia	2
India and Spain	2
Israel and Palestine	2
Mexico	2
Senegal	2
Ukraine	2
Afghanistan	1
BANGLADESH	1
Belize, USA, India, Botswana, Nepal	1
Brazil	1
Canada, Chile, Haiti, USA	1
Catalonia, Guatemala, Morocco and Cote D'Ivoire	1
Central America	1
China	1
Cuba	1
El Salvador	1
England and Egypt	1
English Speaking Countries	1
Ghana	1
Ghana, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Guatemala, USA	1
India, Zimbabwe, US, Pakistan, Australia, Papua New Guinea	1
JAPAN	1
Japan, Palestine	1
Kenya	1
Latin America and North Africa	1
Lebanon	1
Long Island	1
Malaysia, Brazil, Ghana Cameroon	1
Montreal	1
North and South Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa	1
Philippines and Japan	1
Spain	1
Tanzania, Rwanda	1
Thailand, Zambia	1
WEST AFRICA	1
Yemen	1



## 12) In your opinion, how ACTIVE has your NGO been in promoting issues of the post-2015 Development Agenda in the past 6 months?



## 13) We welcome any comments you may have on the conference:

Thank you for the opportunity and well done	15
Topics discussed during the conference are very helpful.	10
You did well with organizing workshops, but registration was a complete disaster. this conference was too shy, call governments out	5
Better signs for participants to be able to find their workshop location, disappointed by moderators.	3
None	3
Registration process with 3 hour lines was painfully ridiculous—please distribute maps of the building with clearly marked room locations—the website address on web was not easy to find	3
The registration process could only be described as TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE. I count on receiving credible assurances or explanations that the 3 hour wait will not be repeated in 2015. Otherwise I will not even think about attending the conference, and will actively discourage potential attendees with information on the length of the registration queue in 2014.	3
Please consider to be inclusive, the use of English as the only language for the conference is a segregation and rejection	2
1. There was lack of proper information regarding workshop rooms, speakers 2. Workshop rooms were not properly set, not enough chairs, projection arrangements (we brought own projector and used wall for projection 3. There was no arrangement or help to inform delegates about our workshop so that they may know about it more and participate. I had carried about 1000 flyers but there was no proper place to keep these for delegates or to distribute to them. I was told to keep these in delegate networking room outside Library- but it was far away and very few delegates went there.	1
Absence of French and languages	1
Agenda for round table speakers and contact info for speakers and guests	1
Amazing opportunity to network with like-minded individuals. Great venue overall very satisfied.	1
Arabic and Russian translation. Find a representative for illiterate youth to defend the illiterate. You have too many rich speakers.	1
Aside from registration, which was way too slow, inefficient and terribly understaffed for the number of registrants, the conference was extraordinary! Workshops attended were wonderful in their scope and depth. The roundtables both stimulating and informative. All offered the opportunity for inspired discussions and easy connection between participants and attendees. The organizers did a marvelous job!!!! Thank you all!	1



Charging NGOs for workshops was disgraceful, limited participation, western bias.	1
Communication was weak between our NGO and the workshop subcommittee. We have applied for a workshop to the subcommittee but there was no answer other than confirmation of receipt. We understand that there was a high number of workshop applicants, but an answer of yes or no would have been helpful for our NGO and our co-sponsors. Still our delegation of nine members attended as participants.	1
Conference was narrowly envisioned to include only a few topics. HR and rule of law very much sidelined.	1
Conferences outside UN HQ is better.	1
Congrats on all of the work on social media. IMPRESSIVE STUFF!	1
DURING THE LAST DPI/NGO CONFERENCE, WE WERE NOT GIVEN ENOUGH ROOM FOR PARTICIPATION. THOUGH TWO OF US FROM YOUTH TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTED AFRICAN YOUTHS, WE DID NOT HAVE ANY OPPORTUNITY FOR PRESENTATION. NOBODY CAN TELL OUR STORY BETTER THAN US LIVING IN THE SAME CONTINENT FACED WITH THE SITUATION. WE BEG TO BE GIVEN MORE AND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES TO PRESENT OUR CASE FOR/AND ON BEHALF OF THE AFRICAN YOUTH. THANK YOU AND CONGRATULATIONS FOR A SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE. VERA DANIEL - YTI	1
Educational, informational, worthwhile. Thank you for this opportunity	1
Encourage increased creativity in conference, provide opportunity for NGOs to present their objectives such as booth and exhibits	1
Eradicating poverty had very weak moderator much lost time and very little opportunity for input	1
Fast Registration process was a disaster and all should hang their heads in shame. 4 hours including one in the midday sun without food, water or toilets. Absolutely disgraceful!!!! With Spanish speaking participants the issues of language were not addressed except in plenary sessions. Seems like Anglo-American organizers catering for Anglo-Americans participants. Personally enjoyed the Conference sessions and workshops but hate the way NGO representatives then use the floor to ignore the issues and focus on the value of their own NGO.	1
For me, the essential component to overcome the inequality paradigm is education. Education that is infused with values to enhance the spiritual content of the child, only then we can have gender equality, global citizens, who can protect over human rights law and transform the world.	1
For panelists please remain objective	1
Gender equality is important—at one roundtable discussion—4 men in the middle—3 women at the ends,—it spoke volumes!	1
Great organizing feat! Workshops and roundtables were wonderful. Publicity was not great. Website for all NGO/DPI events should be more accessible and straight forward. Unfortunately, poor info dissemination is the downfall of the NGO/DPI program in general	1
Having the conference at the UN is important. We need to have events for the general public to participate at the satellite sites to expand engagement	1
Hello fo developing countries we seek for funding opportunities so that we can better carryout our dreams for the Environment especially children and Youth.	1
I am glad I took time from a very busy schedule to be present. Informative. Helped me integrate more what I have been hearing about post-2015 Sustainable Development goals. My job is connecting local to global and I find that a challenge. This helped.	1
I am not a part of an organization. I am a student at Rutgers. I really enjoyed the conference and had a great experience	1





I am not on the team; hence I can't all questions knowledgably. Security is important, but it is excessive to the point that it is repellent and repulsive. Registration on site was terrible. Hire more people and provide more times. 1

I am very concern with issue of violence and human rights deprivations in Venezuela the UN seems to leave them alone 1

I appreciated the opportunity to represent the IFHE at this conference. New to the DPI/NGO, the experience offered an interesting learning curve. I am interested in helping my undergraduate and graduate students (and other colleagues) consider the global possibilities for home economics/family and consumer sciences contributions. Aside from this conference and sifting through the DPI/NGO website and the World We Want platform, it would be good to know if there are other opportunities, resources that would benefit my students and colleagues—if so, please email me: jduncan@fontbonne.edu Thank you for broadening my global lens. The conference was truly remarkable. 1

I appreciated the work of the volunteers, but organizational leadership was lacking. Great opportunity for networking. Too many concurrent sessions, but I understand the limitations on space. Thank you for the opportunity 1

I enjoyed the conference. I would recommend better organization of information about the room numbers for workshops and roundtables. 1

I enjoyed this 3 day event. I plan to use the ideas and suggestions to assist my organization with implementing our global initiatives to increases sustainable development 1

I flew in from another country and was turned away from registration for conference but easily attended reception. Then when few phone calls were made, I was immediately granted access to conference on Friday. People/speakers and myself were treated terribly. No respect or help/customer service was awful. 1

I found the on-site registration process horrific—3 1/2 hours standing in line to have my picture taken in five minutes!! Also, overall the roundtables and workshops were good. However, choose quality facilitators: persons who have the ability to make sure that ALL panelists have equal time and that the questions that are posed are answered. 1

I have attended UN DPI NGO conferences since the 1990s, and this one was the most organized and integrative—connecting to all sectors of society. CONGRATULATIONS! 1

I hope the registration lines will be shorter next time and that the registration process will be less tedious. 1

I thank all the staff and volunteers. I was disappointed not to receive hard copy of workshop outline at time of registration. I only received it + plenary outline. Morning of day 2. I rec'd an empty bag at the time of registration. I would also have appreciated a map of the UN 1

I think the conference was a great opportunity to meet other NGO's and I wished that more youth could have been a part of it. (By youths I mean more children.) I really think that children should be more involved with the Millennium goals and the post 2015 revisions so that we know what our world is trying to work on. 1

I thought the conference would be more focused on citizen advocacy and action in the next weeks leading up to the summit, and the GA meeting. Instead, I see that NGOs are being asked to contribute but there appears to be no time for general input. 1

I waited 3.5 hours to register, missing many engagements, and almost fainting. It was disgraceful and many left saying they would not return. For 3,000 registrants you need at least 30 photographers and hundreds of volunteers. You must improve this for next year or many of us will not return. It really detracted from the conference 1

I was a member of one of the subcommittees in preparation for the conference. I became very frustrated at the sometimes lack of transparency and even at times lack of guidance from DPI and the Subcommittees. 1

I was there were more sessions all day not all at once. The American bar association anti-trust spring meetings have programs from 7:30 to 6pm and you hear panels all day. Today could only hear 3 things. I love them and would love more 1



I wasn't even admitted into the conference. I waited outside the gates for close to 2 hour waiting to be checked in by someone from Sigma Theta Tau - to no avail. What a disappointment; with lost time and money.	1
I wish there weren't so many sessions at the same time. Limited chance to get to many sessions.	1
In general it has been orderly and good; however on the work of declaration we that you could do better by spreading the work among others.	1
Increased cost of conference to participants for example - use of rooms for workshop presentations and also paying for security that was not present. Also participants were not informed prior to submitting a workshop that there would be a cost. Lack of resources for registration—both staff and equipment. Poorly organized registration—alphabet designated tables by last name—would have been helpful. Lack of direction during registration—for those with and without ground passes.	1
Incredible Conference! I was very inspired to go out and help put the action plan into reality!	1
It is good to be back in NY at UNHQ for the DPI/NGO conference. I am certain that the registration logistics will be smoother next year, building on 2014 experience	1
it was a well-planned conference	1
It was hard to know when and where workshops were and no website was given on the program	1
It was very encouraging that there so many people around the world working on the global problems we all encounter. It would have been helpful to have listed the workshops and round tables in order of time and location on the same document. Also There was not enough time between sessions. Especially for those off campus. I was shocked at the workshops on the disabled that there was no one signing for the deaf. Were deaf people not invited?	1
It was very unwelcoming standing for 3 hours to register with 4 cameras and 6 people doing registration is pathetic. it shows disorganization	1
It would have been good to have the list of round tables and workshops listed somewhere physically for those without access to computers and printers during our time at the UN	1
Kudos to the organizers for pulling off such a worthwhile event for 4,000 NGOs!	1
Lack of information about workshops, for many people didn't have access to website	1
Language problems, Hindi not included	1
Less topics, deeper evaluation of issues.. Pick a topic and have Selected group of BGO's present best practices on that issue so there is a global collaboration.. Organize structured networking events, nit wine and cheese at \$60 but real business conversation. Rent 50 cameras and not 5 to take pictures in case this is something that Must be done on site during registration. For something organized 64 times before, there had to be some learning to improve the registration. I felt humiliated when I had to wait that long...and asking participants to get the Pass earlier did not sit well fir those of us who had to pay the hotel deal.	1
Limit the amount of time that panelists speak so they focus only on the main points, give more time for the public to express their ideas	1
Lots of positive energy and constructive participation, there were many challenges coordinating the organization of the conference that made it difficult to maximize effective participation	1
Many of the workshops had similar themes. Would help if all speakers received guidelines and tips on how to address an international audience in terms of speaking clearly, slowly. too often the messenger spoke the message by poor delivery	1
Maps should be posted, Where was the Salvation army room?	1



Moderators for round tables were not always effective,	1
Money and time could have been saved by accepting NGOs with Ground Passes and costing and issuing a second pass!!! That \$\$ could/should have been used to print work shop listings for several international NGOs who have no IT access...YES there are many!!! People in the US and at UN-NYC just do not get it. Rural and most marginalized persons do not have the capacity to overcome barriers to access internet and trying to operate a cell from a foreign country in the US does not work. We continue to operate out of a middle class and higher class frame of reference.	1
More “Humanism” for conference deliberations; why imitate UN-esc, unable to legislate cultural elements, especially document when it has to go to committees + and be “homogenized” by representatives of 193 countries, where there are many instances of attacks and suppression of cultures	1
More interactive sessions would be great. I missed the lunchtime training on UN research because I couldn’t find it or someone who knew where it was. But overall the conference was very inspiring	1
Most venues had inefficient connectivity to participate in social media	1
Much interesting substance, many interesting attendees, next time would be nice to receive email with important links	1
My only regret has been the very general comments made by the presenters of the round tables 2 attended. The workshops were most the best	1
My overall assessment of the 65th Annual UN DPI Conference is that the organizers did not take into consideration that it was a world event. My feeling is that it was an ENGLISH speaking event. All the activities were planned in English, except, if I am not mistaken, one single workshop. In reality, other languages speakers were left out. Does it mean that there are no people capable of co-organizing, from other languages? Even all the communications (social media...) are in English. This is already a form of injustice. Is it possible to organize such event considering at linguistic differences not giving priority to any language though English may be predominant.	1
Need to treat NGOs and participants with more dignity and respect. Also more DPI Volunteer/ reps available in conference lobbies/ areas to provide info assistance.	1
Needs Better organization	1
No opportunity to buy water or cup of coffee in the NLB. People waited online registering and fainted, next time is it essential to have a concession open to buy bottle of water. Also a disconnect between workshops and the important connection to the MDGs and SDGs development agenda.	1
No translators at workshops, no guidance between rooms and buildings	1
Not enough information given from DPI	1
Not everyone tweets, Facebook or uses social media and technology. Registration was so difficult standing in line for 3 hours. Sometimes sessions ran over, this made it hard to rush over to another building to get a seat in language room 5. Many panels were male dominated. An example is this: Jackie who came all the way from Ferguson was in a session. Where the facilitation let a male dominate. not enough drinking fountains per # of people	1
Onsite registration process needs improvement- facilities for people with disabilities (more chairs), more computers for photos. Handouts, maps, programs should be distributed in a timely manner; better traffic flows of registration. Better signage for conference rooms, titles of workshops/roundtables, better explanation of room locations	1
Onsite registration was horrible. People were in line Tuesday for 3+ hours. If there is an existing picture in the Database, why not have that available? or give a number and tell people to return in 1-5 hours	1



Over all it as a great experience and very professionally organized conference, almost all the issues were covered especially the closing was excellent. Halls were well equipped, we have gained lot of knowledge through this conference it was very useful.	1
Overall it has been wonderful to interact with people from all over the world around key world issues. This is my first time attending. One suggestion: please train the moderators and/or set clear guidelines on how to facilitate panelists. The eradicating poverty roundtable was very poor because the moderator allowed one panelist to take over the session and what she talked about wasn't clearly related to the topic. On the other hand at the Climate Justice in Practice session the moderator was superb. All panelists spoke and there was time for questions and responses.	1
Overall, this conference was wonderful and very well organized, This writer learned so much. Thank you so very much! it was very diverse and unified. Would like all the workshops and roundtables to be on U tube! The Workshop on antibiotic resistance and obsolescence was very biased in favor of the drug company MD representatives. One panel MD was there to toot the drug companies cost of researching new drugs (so what, they spend more on advertising than they do on research) . This has no place at the UN in this writer's opinion. One pediatric MD panelist stated that no research is being done with antibiotics for pediatric patients, 'they are not little adults' he stated. Not one of the MD's for the pharmaceutical companies commented on this. This workshop left a bad taste in my mouth.	1
Pretty much a waste of time. if you are not an insider you have no idea what is going on	1
Quite US-American centered approach	1
Reception needed more seats More discussions to add new information more organized efforts to help with networking	1
Registration NOT efficient, lack of information of places (better signs), lack of information of panelists/ program of workshops came late, disagree with setting up a workshop while opening sessions still on. Lunch time workshops without lunch.	1
Registration on Tuesday which we were encouraged to use was a really horrible experience. I made a special trip into NYC to register and was on the line for more than 3 hours.	1
Save Time-No 2nd Badge for NGOs to Grounds Passes	1
Signage was very poor—if it weren't for the volunteers we would be lost. Early registration was a DISASTER. The P.O. Box for the purchasing of reception tickets was poorly done. Three out of 4 mailings were returned. If it weren't for a VERY understanding committee member, 7 of us would have been kept from the reception. By the way, the reception was well-planned and very well done.	1
Some of the presenters did not stay on topic and moderator did not work well controlling panel	1
Strong thanks for all the effort put into these significant days	1
The conference should be very precise, cleaned and very inclusive and participatory	1
The only problems were volume problems. The conference was so amazing it seemed everyone wanted to attend. How did you possibly make ID badges for all of the attendees? Amazing.	1
The onsite registration process was just horrendous. The lines were miserable. I have a spinal injury (from a car accident- I don't look disabled but I was in terrible pain for hours standing in that line. I thought I would be sick. I thought I would faint! I have organized many conferences this was the worst and slowest registration process I have ever seen. Processing 10 people at a time for over 1000 attendees is totally unprofessional. Plus you let tons of people crowd in and cut the line. You must hire a conference organizer who can handle the human logistics. Plus, reading the schedule was not clear and ti as hard to get into the website. Please get your process organized	1



The organization which every individual comes from should be able to complete the registration process prior to Conference day. The registration process on Tuesday 10/26/14 was everything but organized. 1

The outcome of the conference meeting should be implemented fast and assist the civil society for the logistic to evaluate their program for the continuity of their social work and to add more value into their post 2015 program and all. 1

The partner at which the conference was organized is indeed very good. But, my worry is on the ground of accommodation. The public should be inform on time concerning the 2015 66th Conference and Volunteers at the conference should not only be trained at UN Headquarters alone. The UN should organize training of Volunteers outside UN Headquarters per hap at UNDP offices of each country. I am resident in Nigeria, you do not expect me to visit UN USA one or two time before the event to be informed about the training even the Dinner Should be free because some Delegates/Participates actually complained. Please do something about that. However, the Conference was successful including the Live streaming of the event through the internet kudos to the organizers of the event. Thanks, Amb. Emmanuel Nkweke, "International Association of World Peace Advocates 1

The promoting of issues to ensure the SDG are useful is not our mandate. Once these issues have been decided will work towards their achievement. 1

The registration on line was a huge problem for people in our group. THEY COULDN'T REGISTER OR THOUGHT THEY HAD BEEN REGISTERED and WEREN'T. They didn't receive anything back because their application never went through. Please consider MORE wheel chairs onsite and more volunteers requested earlier. THE VOLUNTEERS WERE VERY HELPFUL. A longer day of workshops at least until 6 pm especially when it took so long for registration lines We and others had difficulty registering. There were people at the gate that tried to register online and couldn't so they said they just decided to drive and try to come in anyway. (They said they traveled several states to come and of course was not admitted) It would have been great if there were side events for three days for those people who could not come into the UN) In the end it was one the most incredible experiences many in my group had ever had in their life. THEY WERE VERY PLEASED!!!! THANK YOU TO ALL THAT MADE THIS EXPERIENCE INCREDIBLE FOR THEM. THANK YOU... 1

The speakers spoke too much, Participants did not have enough time for input. The most important issues such as women's rights, early child marriage, FGM, rape used as a weapon of war! 1

The workshop at Ford Foundation was full! So bad! No change to go there! 1

The workshop rooms all had excellent displays to post workshop information, yet lacked any pertinent information regarding the topic in the room 1

There need to be better venues for the workshops, some of the smaller classrooms only held 30 people and were overcrowded and led to people opening and closing the doors of the rooms constantly which was very distracting 1

Thursday, Human Rights roundtable 2 did not seem to cover the topic if its title we governance and accountability was not so useful 1

Too many overlapping of workshops. Effective use of networking missing, no info desk, no idea who's who. the worst organization i have ever attended 1

UN staff must be trained to represent UN with respect welcoming attitude and behavior and share the mission of UN. My experience was the opposite with the staff 1

We are planning to work the post 2015 D. Agenda next months It would be necessary the use of other languages in debates (Spanish) and be translated to the broad audience. Declaration should have be prepared in a more participative way 1

We didn't even have a program that listed workshops until second day. Therefore people didn't know where to go—nor did we know who was going to be presenting in the round tables, in order to make a decision on where to go—we had little time to attend workshops, got a lot of time in lunch! Not good! you could have decreased length of lunch to 1.5 hours and made 2 workshops available at 1 hour each 1



We find NGO executive committee is not helpful at all to NGOs. They only care about few who are in their inner circle.	1
We must pay clear attention to how we translate our aspirations into substantive transformative actions that enable the future we wish to see come to pass	1
We need more focus on ways to increase natural and financial resources and role of conservation to create sufficient resource to leave no one behind	1
We received much too little information much too late to be able to do publicity. The registration process onsite was poorly organized, materials were cumbersome to access and find on the website.	1
We should implement interactive participation of NGOs from around the world in real time during the conference through online conference services. I could expand additionally on this if there will be an interest.	1
We will like to hold also dpi conference in Africa Togo or guide Bissau To promote peace and un activities in Africa Thanks	1
When the DPI Conference were held overseas the registration process was far smoother, especially Bonn. It is deplorable that it took some people 3 hours to register. Rooms for workshops were very poorly marked.	1
While I am truly grateful for the privilege of attending the conference, and truly grateful that the organizers made great efforts to go paperless, I would have found a summary schedule (no more than 1 page in length) to be very helpful. I did manage to get a conference map, but the info wasn't ready for distribution when I registered on-site on Tuesday. I found myself a bit lost and confused when I had difficulty logging on to the conference website. But overall, I learned so much and found many of the sessions to be informative and inspiring. Thank you!	1
Yes, here I want to give you 2 suggestions 1) many Delegates are want to participate/attend your conference but right time may be they will get some problems OR many participants have financial problems like student delegates, researcher's /individual persons for that sake you setup/arrange live video conference in various countries also, at a time they can see, hear wherever they can live. 2) send to conference details who did not attend conference	1





