



Lampiran 1: Summary
Lampiran 2: Co-Chair Paper

**REGIONAL MEETING AND
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION
ON THE POST-2015
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**

Bali, Indonesia

13-14 December 2012



Lampiran 1

Summary
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On the Post-2015 Development Agenda
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Keywords Summary – Day One

Session	Speakers	Keywords
Opening Remarks	H.E. Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, Head of UKP4; Chair of the Indonesia National Committee for the Post-2015 Development Agenda	Wealth of collected experience; stakeholder representation: Youth Organizations, Donor Countries, HLPEP Representatives; Academia; CSOs and NGOs; Private Sector
	H.E. Dr. Ajay Chhibber, UN Assistant Secretary-General, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific	MDG achievements; shifting world economic center of gravity to Asia; financial crisis; global warming; inequalities; paradigm shift required to make this the Asian century
Keynote Speech	H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of the Republic of Indonesia	Demographic challenge: 7+ billion people; multidimensional poverty; natural disasters; vulnerability; MDG/SDG integration
Session 1: Addressing Equity and Social Inclusion within, between and beyond countries: What Scope for Global and National Measures (Moderator: Pak Heru Prasetyo, Secretary of the Indonesia National Committee for the Post-2015 Development Agenda)	Prof. Jeffrey Sachs, Director of the Earth Institute and Quetelet Professor for Sustainable Development at Columbia University	Pillars of healthy society; progress, role of Asia; leadership; proactive approach; global network of problem solvers
	Mr. Masato Watanabe, Vice President of JICA, Japan	Asian GDP; success factors; infrastructure; social services;
	Dr. Erlinda M. Capones, Director Social Development, National Economic Development Authority, Philippines	Statistics; MDG progress; uneven development; inequality between and within societies; partnerships
	Mr. Ravi Theja Muthu, CEO, Renergy Technologies, Youth Representative, India	Climate change challenge; outreach; social networks; local solutions; leadership
	Ms. Karen Westley, Global Social Performance Manager, Shell	Business analysis; non-technical risk factors; social/ecological footprint; beyond CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility);
Session 2: Economic Development and Growth: National Capabilities and Global Partnership for Decent Job Creation and Poverty Alleviation (Moderator: Ibu Sita Aripurnami, Co- founder of the Women Research Institute, Indonesia)	Mr. Ke Yousheng, Director of Department of International Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China	Asian development experience; Chinese national congress; North-South cooperation; ODA; (free) trade
	Ms. Felia Salim, Vice President Director, PT Bank Negara Indonesia	Inequality; gini coefficient rising; middle classes and lower middle classes; access to finance; online banking for poor and remote communities
	Ms. Maudy Ayunda, Youth Representative	Access to education; free education; lack of information; financial constraints; young adults; access to decent jobs



	Ms. Sigrid Schenk-Dornbusch, Policy Head, Sherpa Advisory Team on The Post 2015 Development Agenda	Job creation; jobs as cross-cutting issue; youth bulge; skills; decent work; informal labour; working poor; patterns of growth
<p>Session 3: Economic Development and Growth: National Capabilities and Global Partnership for Decent Job Creation and Poverty Alleviation</p> <p>(Moderator: Mr. Satya Tripathi, Director of the United Nations Office for REDD+ Coordination in Indonesia – UNORCID)</p>	H.E. Alicia Bala, Deputy Secretary-General for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Committee	Governance; service delivery; adaptation; disaster risk management; disaster risk reduction; partnerships
	Ms. Sojin Lim, Researcher, ODA Research Office, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)	Green growth; Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E); targets and indicators; resilience; partnerships; policy coherence
	Ms. Shinta Kamdani, President of Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development	Private sector networks; emerging countries/economies; urbanization; advocacy; transparency
	Ms. Tri Mumpuni, Executive Director, People-Centered Economic and Business Institute Indonesia (IBEKA)	Resource utilization; local financing capability; local human resource capacity; welfare; community investment
	Mr. Peter Hazelwood, Director of Ecosystems and Development, World Research Institute	Universality; common but differentiated responsibilities; sustainability; synergies; scaled-up solutions; policy coherence;
		H.E. Emilia Pires, Minister of Finance, Timor Leste
<p>Session 4: Creating Enabling Conditions for National and Global Governance of Sustainable Development</p> <p>(Moderator: Mr. James Brumby, Lead Economist for the World Bank in Indonesia)</p>	Prof. Emil Salim, Chairman of President's Advisory Council, Indonesia	Triple-track development; 3 tier approach; national-regional-global; poverty eradication; MDGs +; market failure adjustment
	Ms. Resina Katafono, MDG Regional Adviser, Pacific Island Forum Secretariat	Small island states; regional cooperation; Pacific Plan; peace & security; national & regional statistics capacity
	Mr. Paul Wojciechowski, Assistant Director-General, Multilateral Policy and Partnership Branch, AusAID	Developed country perspective; national sustainability strategies; MDGs lessons learnt; focus areas; energy; carbon tax
	Ms. Claire Melamed, Head of Programme: Growth, Poverty and Inequality, Overseas Development Institute	Global agreements; national governance; regional cooperation; ranking achievements; incentivizing efforts and partnerships
		Pak Heru Prasetyo, Deputy Head of UKP4; Secretary of the Indonesia National Committee for the Post-2015 Development Agenda
Closing Remarks		



Keywords Summary – Day Two

Session	Speakers	Keywords
<p>Session 1: Perspectives from HLPEP Panelists on Post-2015 Development Agenda: Vision, Shape, Content and Goals</p> <p>(Moderator: Pak Heru Prasetyo, Secretary of the Indonesia National Committee for the Post-2015 Development Agenda)</p>	Ms. Amina J. Mohammed, UN Assistant Secretary General, Special Advisor of the UN SG on Post-2015 Development Planning	Ownership; one global agenda (universality); population dynamics; dignity; role of parliamentarians; global partnerships; national capacities (beyond ODA); UN coordination processes
	Mr. Samuel P. Jackson, Former Minister and Economic Advisor to President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Co-Chair of the UN HLPEP on a Post 2015 Development Agenda	Centrality of poverty; building on MDGs; social equity; environmental sustainability; conflict and post-conflict states; global partnerships; African common position on post-2015; growth; redistribution;
	Ms. Paula Caballero, Director for Economic, Social and Environmental Affairs, Ministry of External Relations, Colombia	Architecture, scope and structure of post-2015; SDGs; policy coherence; universality; assessing international systems; dynamic structural model of goals and targets; MDG/SDG convergence
<p>Session 2: Breakout Sessions: Regional Stakeholder Forum</p> <p><i>And</i></p> <p>Session 3: Plenary: Shape, Themes and Goals for the Post-2015 Development Agenda in the Context of National Capabilities and Global Partnership</p> <p>(Moderator: Mr. Satya Tripathi, Director of the United Nations Office for REDD+ Coordination in Indonesia – UNORCID)</p>	Private Sector Rapporteur: Ms. Felia Salim, Vice President Director, PT Bank Negara Indonesia	CSR; industry by industry approach; private sector buy-in; risk management; private sector principles for implementation; monitoring and measurement; stakeholder engagement; vision & mission statements; inclusion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME); sustainable supply and value chains; job creation
	Academia and Research Institutes Rapporteur: Dr. Darmawan Prasodjo, Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions , Duke University, USA	Climate change adaptation; applied sciences; research institutions networks; community capacity building; access to information; transparency; information sharing; vulnerability – resilience – equity nexus
	CSOs & NGOs Rapporteur:	Poverty eradication and sustainable human development; human rights principles; just and accountable enjoyment of resources; civil liberty; equality; cultural diversity; ownership; solidarity; partnerships; dignity; happiness; social capital; protect democratic space; right to information
	Youth Rapporteur: Ms. Disty Winata; Mr. Iman Usman	Life skills; participation; information sharing; availability and quality of jobs; staged implementation of post-2015 agenda; renewable energy access; rights of minorities; global partnerships



	Governments and International Organizations Rapporteur: Ms. Coco Ushiyama, WFP Country Representative in Indonesia	Universality; international agreements (Rio+20, Kyoto Protocol, Green Climate Fund); deepening MDGs; decoupling growth from resource exploitation; governance; human wellbeing; global public goods; human security; national governance capacity
Closing Remarks	Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, Head of UKP4 and Chair of the Indonesia National Committee for the Post-2015 Development Agenda	

Executive Summary

During the two day long consultation process, stakeholders from various groups and organizations convened in Bali to discuss key questions pertaining to the process to, architecture and the scope of and goals, targets and indicators for a post-2015 Development Agenda. The first day provided valuable insights from experts and leaders with diverse backgrounds, looking at issues of jobs, growth, economic development, resilience, equity and other pertinent issues with a focus on national capacities and global partnerships. Sessions also provided room for interactive discussions and exchange of information. After these highly informative sessions on day one, the second day made way to stakeholder consultations in the form of breakout-groups that later on gathered in a plenary to share the essence of their discussions.

Regarding the process towards a post-2015 agenda, there was consensus that the road leading to the new framework should be inclusive, of a global scale and be focussed on partnerships with marginalised groups and the most vulnerable to climate change and social inequality.

Looking at architecture and scope, stakeholders agreed that future development goals should be universal in nature. Also, some argued for identifying opportunities for reforming and addressing the structure of existing international institutions and systems. At the same time, a balance has to be struck between these global aspirations and national capacities. Specifically, the contexts of and challenges to Small Island Developing States, conflict, post-conflict and fragile states, Least Developed Countries and Land-locked Least Developed Countries. Regarding the exact relation between MDGs and the future framework – MDGs+, SDGs, a new structure – different opinions were voiced.

Concerning monitoring, evaluation and tracking achievements, several targets were discussed as well as possibilities for measurement. Participants highlighted that capacity building in this area is urgently needed and global partnerships; well-informed agenda management as well as governance and transparency at the regional and national level are all factors that drive the success of a future agenda.

While many productive suggestions were given and all participants showed great enthusiasm in getting the process going, consensus exists that the discourse around



the framework is still young and actors in the region and their partners are just taking the first steps of a long pathway towards the post-2015 Development Agenda.

Day 1

Key Messages from Session 1:

1. The Asia-Pacific region has the capacity, political will and leadership potential to play an active role in shaping the post-2015 Development Agenda. At the same time, the region has an intrinsic interest in sustainable and equitable development, focusing on a myriad of (emerging) challenges.
2. The private sector can play a conducive role – beyond CSR – in sustainable development if the issues are framed according to the logic and languages of businesses and stakeholders at all sides are included.
3. There is a huge potential for meaningful participation of youth in the post-2015 process. However, young people need to be empowered through enabling conditions and skill sets.

Key Messages from Session 2:

1. Although South-South cooperation is important, the North still bears a responsibility in bridging the development gap. However, the means of bridging this gap go beyond ODA and include issues of (free) trade and development partnerships.
2. Job creation is key for achieving lasting development. This issue should be addressed across different development goals and tools for creating decent jobs need to link various sectors. For job creation, qualitative factors are essential: not only the rate, but the pattern of growth; not only the availability but the quality of education.
3. Access to finance and credit is crucial for empowerment of the poor and marginalized.

Key Messages from Session 3:

1. For tracing achievements of goals that go deeper than MDGs and cover various sectors, new methods are needed. Suggestions include a two-tier approach that measures global as well as national indicators
2. Likewise, implementation has to consider different levels – the global, regional and household for example in addition to focusing on national efforts.
3. The willingness of partners to take on a leadership role, such as regional organizations and the private sector, is there. Now, appropriate policies and



conductive regulations that enable sustainable development on those levels have to be identified.

Key Messages from Session 4:

1. When implementing and measuring the post-2015 Agenda, national needs and capabilities have to be taken into account – those of small islands, conflict and post-conflict countries and landlocked and remote states.
2. Cooperation has to take place on across various sectors and tiers: pillars of economic, social and environmental sustainability as well as global, regional and national levels.
3. With a new Agenda, the very structure of existing international institutions and their mandates might have to be revisited.

Day 2

Key Messages from the Opening Session:

1. As new challenges are complex and interlinked, the way goals and targets are measured and indicators devised needs to reflect this complexity. One option is that of a dynamic model that allows for indicators and targets to be used across various goals.
2. One key outcome of consultations should be the (re)-definition of the agenda's end-goal, for example happiness, prosperity, human security or “a life of dignity”,
3. Ownership is a key success factor for the new development agenda. The process needs to be open and consultative and implementation universal.

Key Messages from the Brekaout Session:

Government Group:

1. A new agenda has to strike a balance between existing goals, new challenges and the inclusion of global agreements already in place. However, existing goals cannot be copied one-to-one but have to be deepened and reframed as universal instead of national aspirations.
2. The form of partnerships is key to implementation. When thinking about partnerships, this should also include the role and resources of international organizations, accountability of partners and mechanisms for partnership that go beyond traditional tools such as ODA. Partnerships also need to go beyond the national government level – parliamentarians as well as mayors and local politicians have to play a more prominent role in planning and implementation.



3. Monitoring, evaluation and real-time information on planning and implementation processes needs to be built into the framework, with sufficient consideration of national capacities.

CSO/NGO Group:

1. The new development agenda needs to be rights-based. This means that considerations of “access” have to be included. In this way, the central point is not the availability or provision of goods and services, but creating enabling conditions that empower people to utilize their full potential.
2. Accountability and transparency are key for addressing the salient issues of the 21st century.
3. One of the key issues that were not discussed sufficiently during previous sessions is urbanization – pressures on cities are increasing while urban consumption in turn is a driver of local (rural) resource exploitation.

Academia/Research Group:

1. Climate change adaptation was identified as major theme by the research group. In order to tackle the challenge, a network linking local communities to global scientific findings as well as a feedback mechanism that considers local knowledge and best practices has to be established.
2. Ultimately, what counts in information sharing, dissemination and application is the “last mile” of communicating and explaining scientific knowledge as well as incorporating local wisdom. This is true for reaching out to communities, policy makers and other scientific communities alike.
3. Inclusiveness, resilience and human security are crucial elements of a post-2015 agenda.

Private Sector Group:

1. The private sector wants to play an integral role in all stages of the post-2015 process: consultation, planning, implementation and monitoring.
2. Job creation was identified as key goal to be integrated in a new development agenda, not only because of its link to business and individual prosperity but also because of the myriad of connections to other MDGs and proposed new goals, for example education and health.
3. In order to participate in a meaningful manner, good governance has to ensure some basic enabling conditions for more sustainable and inclusive business engagement.

Youth Group:

1. As in the private sector group, employment and decent jobs were a main concern for the youth group, focusing on quantitative and qualitative indicators.



2. Youth participation should be active and meaningful. This also means that youth who are otherwise not included in such processes need to be empowered.
3. Information sharing and education are crosscutting drivers and enablers for all development efforts, allowing for meaningful youth participation at all stages.



Lampiran 2

Co-Chair Paper - Indonesia

Leaving Poverty Behind, Promoting Sustainable Growth with Equity through Strengthened Global Partnership: Towards A New Development Agenda Post-2015

Vision

Our vision is a world in which poverty is eradicated in all countries. The eradication of poverty necessitates addressing the intertwined economic, social and environmental issues in which peace, security, and freedom are inherently encompassed.

Background

Global development agenda has placed poverty as a pertinent focus. Following on Millennium Declaration, which is committed to a more equal and just world, the idea of poverty eradication has been central in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) whose milestone year of 2015 is approaching. MDGs seek to gauge, compare and enhance global development efforts as well as to ensure that these efforts address dimensions of social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Despite many of successes, MDGs have yet to fill some gaps. A number of important issues were omitted, such as peace and security, while some other were not adequately incorporated, such as employment and inequality. The challenges of sustainable development were not sufficiently addressed, nor were the drivers of poverty. Much emphasis has been also put on achieving ends and relatively less on the process.

“The Future We Want” document, an outcome of Rio+20 Summit in 2012, reaffirmed the global commitment and international communities to achieving the objectives of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals. It reiterated the importance of addressing poverty reduction and cross-cutting sustainable development challenges, including emerging and intensifying issues such as climate change and unequal wealth distribution. The Rio+20 Summit Declaration underlines the need to develop Sustainable Development Goals.

In the discourse on the new development agenda, primary issues have been raised. Among others, MDGs should serve as the starting point, addressing emerging issues and stressing the linkage to Rio+20 outcomes with sustainable development at its centre. Universality and sustainability have emerged as guiding principles. The applicability of the new development agenda should be for all countries. The agenda should integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions across goals, maximizing the possibility of synergy among them. Moreover, global agenda setting should be balanced with national target setting and the development agenda should have concrete, quantifiable, time-bound goals, and communicated in a clear and straightforward manner.



Within the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons (HLPEP) on Post-2015 Development Agenda, especially in subsequence to the meeting in London, in November 2012, an agreed vision for the new development agenda has managed to appear. The vision encompasses a determination to end poverty in all of its manifestations, in addition to the need to have in place the building blocks of sustained prosperity for all. Precise wording and scoping of the vision are still open. However, there is a strong interest in going beyond poverty reduction. The expected vision should include themes of job-creating growth and protecting the environment. The vision should also embrace equity, peace, security, justice and freedom. This vision is widely seen as bold and ambitious and at the same time practical and within reach.

Framework

Sustainable growth with equity is the key principle for poverty eradication, through which economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability can be mutually reinforcing and our global efforts for poverty reduction are likely to be more robust and sustained. Poverty is multifaceted and triggered by numerous factors, from population dynamics to disasters and conflict.

The post-2015 development agenda shall be an agenda to foster strong, balanced, inclusive and sustainable growth that addresses the core dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – while maintaining overall focus on poverty eradication. The focus on poverty is important, yet this will be insufficient. There is a need to address poverty and unsustainable trends in the ways our human society is organized given that we have exceeded the planet’s carrying capacity. Without the latter, poverty eradication cannot be sustained as it ultimately imposes limits on our option for sustained economic growth.

Achieving these collective goals, each country must have the opportunity to realize their development potential in ways that reflect their own culture, history, and the aspirations of its people. Each country should share common but differentiated responsibilities according to their respective capabilities. Post-2015 development agenda should ensure continuity and at the same time accommodate changes in the society and the world that change rapidly. Comprehensive coverage of development agenda should be guaranteed while being aware of current and emerging challenges of sustainable development. In this way, the new development agenda can help contribute to pave the way for freedom, peace and security.

Furthermore, it should be applicable for all countries and balance global agenda setting with targets set at the national level. As a starting point, it can continue efforts in advancing the development agenda at all levels by completing efforts under MDG framework, filling the gaps, focusing on agenda with greatest impact, and whenever possible, extending it to incorporate emerging issues. As poverty stays as the focus, the new development agenda should seek to embody the causes and consequences of



poverty, what drives it and enables its reduction. Post-2012 development agenda should put the aspirations and needs of the poor high on its agenda.

The coverage of development agenda should be comprehensive yet focused on a core set of priorities. Development goals and targets should therefore be holistic and universal, clear and concise, quantifiable, and time-bound. It should thus be backed by robust data and the design of the agenda should be confined to a specific timeframe, ranging from 15 to 20 years. Furthermore, the proposed development goals and targets ought to be supported by international collaboration with mutually agreed conditions, and sufficient financing is secured under arrangements of a global partnership. National development priorities and initiatives should be strengthened and promoted in post-2012 development agenda, while at the same time should remain to be able for a global comparison of progress. Technological innovations play an important role as a means in this effort and its use must be in the light to realize development goals and targets.

The process for building post-2015 development agenda should uphold the principle of equality, be bottom up, open, and transparent. It must be pursued through active and inclusive participation, including of local communities, with the aim of achieving broad political consensus and public awareness. Strong leadership at all levels is imperative in the attainment of the goals and targets of the development agenda.

The framework should appreciate different interplays and scale at work. Interplay between global and national goals in achieving development as well as interplay between implementation and assessment of progress. There are three scales of action that the new development framework should address: individual or household well being, national enabling context and global collective action. In practice, the post-2015 development framework may be translated into a kind of development template that covers (i) the dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social, environmental, and governance-related, (ii) priorities reflected at different scale of action – individual, national, and global, and (iii) their associated development targets, indicators and progress measurement in relation to development metrics, means of implementation, and monitoring and reporting.

Content

The content of post-2015 development agenda encompasses a set of important issues. The following identified issues are potentially to be proposed as priorities in the agenda.

Poverty and inequality

Poverty eradication is the greatest and most urgent challenge that humanity is facing today. One in five people still lives in extreme poverty. It is problem in least developed as well as in low and middle-income countries, and increasingly becoming a problem in developed countries. This overarching problem suggests more universal sustainable



development goals, ones that address challenges of moving a billion people out of poverty and tackle emerging problems of rising inequalities in the developed world at the same time. It is important as well to put emphasis on poor people's perspectives in alleviating poverty.

The largest proportion of poor people living below USD 1.25 a day is to be found in middle-income countries. In addition, poor people from fragile and conflict affected countries make up a large proportion in both low and middle-income countries. As for inequality, although the world is witnessing overall improved income distribution, inequalities are rising in Europe and Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin American and Caribbean countries. Far-reaching social policies are called for in the presence of such poverty and rising inequalities, assessed with robust global measurements, for instance with the use of Gini index. The specific needs and circumstances of fragile and post-conflict states should be reflected in such measurements.

Poverty is our common concern and our driving priority. However, poverty and its eradication should be placed in a greater context of sustainable development. At present, our development is transgressing safe operating space and exceeding our planetary boundaries. As such, resources will be insufficient and successes in poverty reduction are unlikely to be sustained.

Food security

Food insecurity has become a critical world problem in relation to access, nutrition, and production. Access to safe and nutritious food, adequate food and free from hunger are everyone's right. Increasing global food production while increasing productive land as well as achieving sustainable yield and closing yield gap, put in practice for sustainable agriculture and fisheries, can ensure food security and eradicate hunger, as well as provide source for alternative, renewable source of energy.

Education

Access to education is essential for sustainable development as a central enabling condition for citizens to participate in development. It is the preconditions for human development and social empowerment, including for women and young people. It should apply for quality education and at all levels; with 100 percent universal primary education becomes the immediate target. Equal access is to be guaranteed for people with disabilities, of indigenous and local communities, ethnic minorities, and rural areas. Moreover, sustainable development objectives should be an integrated part of formal educational teaching at all levels and disseminated through non-formal education aimed at early awareness rising for young generation. The promotion of life skill education is of paramount importance, within and beyond formal education.

International cooperation is to be promoted through educational exchanges and partnerships. This includes fellowships and scholarships to help meet global education targets and goals, as well as international cooperation to enhance the quality of infrastructure and education.

Health



Reducing high prevalence of diseases and realizing the right, access to good standard of physical and mental health, and strengthening health system that provide equitable universal coverage, in particular to the poor and vulnerable, are essential in achieving sustainable development goals. At a more fundamental level, addressing measures, priorities and outcome indicators for health should be framed in terms of reaching human sustainable development with attributes of well-being (physical, psychological, spiritual being), well-belonging (physical, social and community belonging), and well-becoming for a better life. This necessitates a new way of defining the measurement (or the metrics) of health progress that considers and delivers the notion of well being. Provision and access to health services as well as medical treatments and medicines, particularly for the most vulnerable, should not be hampered by commercial interest, but instead be ensured and guarded.

Governance and transparency

Governance and transparency are increasingly recognized as enabling conditions in achieving sustainable development and making enduring prosperity possible. Democratic, good, and clean governance at all levels ensures the representation of voices and interests of all. Transparency is especially required in the areas of mobilizing and managing public revenues, including ones related to tax evasion and illicit capital outflows, and transparency initiatives should be fostered for extractive activities and industries. In this regard, citizens' right to information, inseparable from the freedom of expressions, needs to be guarded as an important pillar to make democratic and clean governance work at all levels and sectors.

Employment and livelihood security

Development happens through jobs. Employment with decent and productive work and livelihood security are closely related to poverty eradication, economic expansion and social integration, including for young people and women. Employment connects people to their society, the economy and their environment. Furthermore, evidence shows that countries that achieved substantial job creation and poverty alleviation are those that addressed the structural factors causing poverty and underemployment. MDG has been viewed to overlook employment and labor force participation issues. Future development agenda should consider policies for social protection and employment creation, with the former being cognizant of national capacity and circumstances. Employment creation may include green growth through the promotion of entrepreneurship and sustainable enterprise development. Access to development resources, including financing and technology, should be ensured. Low-income countries need assistance for labor-intensive investments in infrastructure as well as support in skills and innovation that would raise productivity and income. Development countries should be granted rights to development without compromising environmental sustainability.

Environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability constitutes our urgent issue. It addresses issues related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem, carrying capacity of natural resources and planetary boundaries (especially climate change, biodiversity and ocean acidification), and promotion of sustained global growth. Addressing environmental challenges can also make economic sense – as exemplified for instance by



renewable energy development and forest-based emission reduction scheme (REDD+) – and simultaneously alleviate poverty. Furthermore, environmental sustainability ensures that progress that has been made on important development issues (such as poverty and hunger) is not undermined and reversed. For national development, resources and services of nature should be considered as part of national infrastructure.

Water and energy

Issues of water and energy have grown more pressing due to global environmental change. Access to safe and affordable water and sanitation as well as basic energy services, especially for the poor, should be included in the development agenda. Improving water efficiency and energy efficiency are of concern as well.

Energy is a contentious issue, especially in relation to climate change. The HLPEP should be able to address this issue and to propose well-thought and informed options. Under the Post-2015 development agenda, an acceptable platform on energy goals hopefully can be achieved bringing in mind differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities of each country to ensure the use of renewable energy and efficiency in the use of the non-renewable ones.

Africa needs and fragile states

Major challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa, despite a number of progresses made. Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa represents one of the most significant challenges on the continent. In addition, special attention should be given to conflict and post-conflict states, by focusing on specific situation of conflict. National interest and sovereignty is of utmost important and should be respected, particularly for countries in difficulties in addressing conflicts.

Fragility and conflict are impediments to poverty eradication. Principles and pillars expressed in the New Deal of the group of 7+ configurations should be supported. The reasons for national and regional conflicts should be examined, and an early warning system should be devised in order to detect emerging conflicts and to put in resolution mechanism.

Peace, security, and social protection

Peace and security constitute the backdrop to all development issues. An absence of goals or targets related to peace, security, and justice has emerged as a weakness of the current set of MDGs. At a minimum we need to reflect the reality that conflict is one of the chief impediments to development. We also realize that genuine progress necessitates protection of the citizens' well being to ensure their participation in development. At an individual level, security may also mean access to economic and legal resources: financial inclusion for the poor and legal empowerment of the poor should be ensured. Security here implies both protection and empowerment of individuals, including women and the youth. It ensures freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom to live in dignity. Peace and security will include freedom from violence, conflict and abuse, resilience to natural hazards, conflict-free access to natural resources. Social protection aims to reduce vulnerability and building social capacity to address economic and social risks such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age.



Cities and urbanization

With integrated planning and better development in integrated habitation, cities can promote societies that are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally. Quality of life (housing, transport, water, air, energy) and resource productivity in urban system can be improved. This, as an inseparable part of sustainable habitation, should simultaneously improve the lives of urban poor and slum-dweller. Putting in the perspective of developing countries, poverty is urbanizing in the last decade, with sharp increase in the urban areas of Latin America and Eastern Asia.

Access to technology

Technological innovations are among the key aspects to progress in modern society, but its advancement should be guided by the ultimate goal to serve humanity. Technology should be developed in order to help increase human well being, play instrumental role in inclusive development, and foster global partnership. In particular, innovations and technology transfer should be for the main purpose of eradicating poverty, addressing inequality, and ensuring genuine citizen's participation in development. As such, access to technology needs to be ensured, particularly for the poor, and the capacity of the society in using it needs to be built so that technological innovations can contribute meaningfully in many aspects of societal progress, from rural and urban development to disaster mitigation, among others.

Knowledge diversity and a network of ideas where people can learn from each other, share information and encourage cooperation, can facilitate efficient development. These systems can lead to the scaling up of local solutions, contextualizing unique challenges that need specific solutions. Knowledge-based systems that are decentralized and evenly distributed are key, and there should be systems in place that ensure communities understand the information they are exposed to, which requires capacity building to appreciate and make use of appropriate information.

Gender and youth

Addressing gender and youth issues will be key in attaining post-2015 development agenda. Gender equality is one of the MDGs and it will remain pivotal in the decades to come to achieve economic development by ensuring women and men enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections. In developing countries, however, women still suffer from inability to voice in the household and to participate in decisions that impact them, their families, and their societies; women economic opportunities, too, remain very constrained. Likewise, youth is of importance issue that needs to be addressed. Young people between 15 and 24 represent 18% of the world's population (1.2 billion people), and 87% of them live in developing countries. Together with women, youth are a great resource for development. We need to ensure, through policy interventions and global support, that future development agenda address the ways to reduce excess female mortality and close education gaps; to improve access to economic opportunities for women and reducing earnings and productivity gaps between women and men; to increase women's and youth's voice in the household and in society; and to stop the reproduction of gender inequality across generations. Financial inclusion should be encouraged, including start-up support for young people.



Children

Meeting the basic rights of children should be ensured. The MDGs have the potential to enhance children's life and welfare through for instance chances of survival, reduced poverty, better nutrition and access to education – The Post 2015 Development Agenda should guarantee that these potentials are realized universally and equitably across the population. Poverty reduction among children should be top priority as they suffer disproportionately compared to the rest of population. In addition, the welfare of children should not be hindered by disparities between countries, provinces, urban and rural areas, and by income. Moreover, a comprehensive child protection system should be established to safeguard children against abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation of all forms.

Child mortality is particularly a critical issue. Although some progress may have taken place in terms of infant and under-five mortality reduction, the likelihood of child death in the first month of life is still high. Child mortality is also highly associated with poverty and regional disparities.

Ocean and seas

The importance of sustainable use and the conservation of the oceans, seas and coastal areas and of their resources for sustainable development for present and future generations should be stressed. In this way, their potentials are likely to contribute to poverty eradication, sustained economic growth, food security, and creation of sustainable livelihoods and work opportunities, while simultaneously protecting rich marine biodiversity and marine environment and addressing the impacts of climate change. The issue of poverty is notably of high relevance as a substantial proportion of poor population, especially in developing countries, lives along the coastline and whose livelihoods in many ways depend on marine resources.

Developing countries are also prone to threats from natural and man-made disasters such as sea-level rise and coastal erosion especially for coastal regions and islands. Global partnership for adaptation and risk reduction and commitment for sustainable development should include increased cooperation in efforts to address these challenges. Small island countries are also vulnerable. Among the main issues they confront and become priority are climate change, non-communicable diseases, and youth unemployment.

Disaster management

Disasters, both natural and human-induced, can backpedal development achievements. They are able to cause huge material damages, and claim high toll on human lives. Thus, natural could push millions of people back into poverty.

Disaster management is an emerging issue and should be considered in post-2015 development agenda – indeed with a sense of urgency. Adequate, timely, sustained and predictable resources for disaster management should be in place at all levels, according to country's own circumstances and capacities. These will enhance country resilience to disasters. Early warning systems are of importance in order to effectively reduce economic and social damages (including the loss of human life), reduce exposure to risk



for the protection of people and infrastructure from the impact of disasters. All phases of disaster risk management should be considered in development planning, public policies and private decision-making. Technical cooperation, technology transfers, and capacity buildings for disaster risk reduction are to be encouraged, including knowledge and information sharing for risk assessment. Strategies for risk disaster reduction should comprehensively be coupled with climate change adaptation strategies.

Sustainable consumption and production patterns

Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns is essential for sustainable development. Developed countries should take the lead to move to sustainable production and consumption, whereas developing countries should not increase their ecological footprint while achieving high standard of human development. Recognizing the role of small scale farming, forestry and fisheries in sustainable production contributes to poverty eradication, food security and sustained economic growth. There is an urgent need to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems and regeneration of natural resources.

A call to fundamental changes in the way our present societies consume and produce is more than justified. This poses a fundamental question on what human society understands by 'prosperity'. Phase-down of consumption and production of substances that undermines biophysical system and process such as ozone depletion and global warming is called for, otherwise the carrying capacity of our planet – some of its vital thresholds are already surpassed – will be further overwhelmed. Misallocated subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, create adverse impacts on environment, and undermine sustainable development, should be considered for a phase-out in manners that protect the poor, the vulnerable and affected communities.

Approach regarding national capacities and global governance

A development agenda such as eradicating global poverty deals with global commons. It entails complex governance process. A partnership for global development involves interplay between individuals, collaboration institutions and countries. Although mainly operates at an international level, different scales such as sub-national and local are also involved. Accordingly it involves governing challenges across and within countries, across interests and aspirations. It engages different stakeholders, both state and non-state actors such as from private sectors and civil society. Furthermore, several challenges and risks of global sustainable development imply uncertainties and dynamics at different scales and at once. Such challenges and risks are posed, for instance, by planetary systems, boundaries and the interactions they create.

Global partnership has been one of the MDGs. However, it lacks a clearer definition on how responsibilities of donor communities should be shared and specified under a global development framework. The new post-2015 development framework should also be obvious in giving space for the developing countries to play a role in co-addressing global development issues. One of the important implications is that countries should be responsible for domestic development and foreign funding should not by any means be a substitute for own-resource mobilization. However, co-financing should be promoted in



cases of development goals, which advance national interest and at the same time serve as global public goods.

In addition, guiding principles in the governance of global partnership should put emphasis on the process and means of implementation, not only on the outcomes of development agenda. As for the process, global partnership is about dignity as well. A true partnership involves partners. It is a mutual support and operationalized through a continuous dialogue, equal exchange and within the spirit of sharing responsibilities of all countries in an interdependent world. Demand-induced partnership by donor, overlooking national aspirations and needs, ought to be avoided. This is to enable countries to have more ownership and control of the development process.

A vigorous partnership should be one that is sufficiently flexible to be incorporated into development priorities and strategies at the national level and be harmonized with the existing national system. As country context matters, a global partnership for post-2015 development agenda must augment the sense of national ownership, enable national capacity building and help countries formulate more effective national development policies. These should sequentially increase collaborative capacities of countries. Solutions to global governance will also need to aim at coping with market and political failures, implying different roles for government, business and civil society. The time is right to promote a wider participation for development through open collaboration, not just government-to-government but also people-to-people cooperation at the global level. Meanwhile, private sector should go beyond CSR, apply inclusive business and embed the Post-2015 Development Agenda into the corporate strategy. The impacts of global business operations on communities and on the environment should be considered in business decision and stakeholder engagement is maintained throughout the business lifecycle.

A successful global partnership also implies fairness. Global development agenda is a global commons, whose benefits can spill over across national borders while associated burden may be unequally shared. In this particular regard, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities according to their respective capabilities becomes essential to be upheld and be made operational. This principle should be reflected in global partnership for financing and meeting national development targets. Financial assistance and aid from developed countries shall not be a substitute to their efforts achieving global sustainable development, such in the obligation to reduce green house gas emission. External resource flows can fill growing domestic resource need; despite this possibility, the present trend in which developing countries have substantially increased their own resources, government expenditures and public finance in the last decade should be maintained. Significant amount of resources for development can be expected as well from private sectors practicing inclusive business.

Coherence is called for in global partnership. The pre-existing global governance institutions appear not to be well positioned to lead the post-2015 development agenda. There are numerous institutions, with overlapping responsibilities and unclear alignment to the development needs that will be pursued. The chief institutions could be re-organized to reinforce the focus on sectoral outcomes as part of meeting standalone and crosscutting SDG meeting goals, addressing both existing and emerging issues. While there may be some advantages in adding a further governance structure, such as to the



oversight of the agenda, consideration should be given to enhancing coherence and rationalizing the current array of international organizations. Essential features of such governance mechanism are enhanced accountability and increased transparency.

Measurability and metrics for development goals will be indispensable, in particular when assessment of development goals is to be evidence-based. Global partnership between international and national statistical systems should be fostered to develop numerical target for post-2015 development agenda and to ensure global statistical comparability in reporting and monitoring progress. At the national level, improving data reporting and coordination capacities should be part of such a partnership, including capacities to address data need of emerging sustainable development issues, which are not covered in the present MDGs, such as for inequalities and planetary boundaries. Learning from the experience of MDGs, making existing data more accessible at all levels concerned is crucial.