

Report High level Political Forum 2017 and Ministerial Declaration



Beyond Beijing Committee
WMG-SDN

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Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) Nepal is one of the founders of Nepal SDGs forum – a forum to coordinate the civil society process on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development. BBC is entrusted with the responsibility to function as the coordinator of constituencies 'Women and girls' constituency and women and gender justice theme. BBC is the convenor of women major group for sustainable development in Nepal (WMG-SDN). Shouldering this responsibility, BBC, has been engaging fully in Awareness raising, Capacity Building and Network building in Nepal. BBC had engaged in the SDGs since the advent of post 2015 process. It has participated at the Intergovernmental Negotiations in New York (NY), the first High Level Political Forum (HLPF)-2016 and the second High Level Political Forum- of the Agenda 2030. The HLPF-2017 is very historic. The Government of Nepal presented the first Voluntary National Review (VNR) report on the SDGs implementation. The NGOs Federation of Nepal, and Beyond Beijing Committee also presented reports from civil society perspectives to compliment the government report.



The theme of the HLPF- 2017 was “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”. The set of goals reviewed were Goal 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14 and 17. It was held from 17-19 July 2017 at the UN headquarters, New York.. BBC participated in the entire HLPF and in the ECOSOC meeting on the 20th July.

This brief report is prepared to share the process of HLPF-2017, the efforts women's rights activists have made through the Major Group and Other Stakeholders (MGOS) mechanism of HLPF and the BBC and other Nepalese women have played on behalf of Women Major Group for Sustainable Development in Nepal (WMG-SDN) for ensuring Women's Human Rights, Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls in the entire process and the Ministerial Declaration.

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Thank you.

Shanta Laxmi Shrestha
Chairperson

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ACRONYMS

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
BBC	Beyond Beijing Committee
CPD	Commission on Population and Development
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSDR	Global Sustainable Development Report
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IEAG-SDGs	UN Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries
MGoS	Major Groups and other Stakeholders
MICs	Middle-Income Countries
MOI	Means of Implementation
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NCDs	Non-Communicable diseases
ODA/GNI	Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income
SAMOA	Small Island States Accelerated Modalities of Action
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SMEs	Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TFM	Technology Facilitation Mechanism
UNSD	UN Statistics Division
VNR	Voluntary National Reviews
WMGs	Women Major Group

INTRODUCTION

The 2017 meeting of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) took place from 10-19 July 2017, at the UN Headquarters in New York.

The theme of this forum was **“Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world.”** Representatives of Member States, 77 Ministers, Cabinet Secretaries, and Deputy Ministers, and nearly 2500 stakeholders participated in this forum.



High Level Political Forum 2017

In the first week, the HLPF reviewed progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress made in SDGs implementation. The Forum carried out four thematic reviews. They were on: Addressing multi- dimensions of poverty and inequalities; Multi- stakeholder perspectives; Taking forward the Small Island States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway; and Countries in Special Situations: Least developed countries (LDCs) and Land Locked developing countries (LLDCs), and special challenges of Middle-Income Countries (MICs). Six SDGs were also reviewed in depth: 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14 and 17.

To thematic issues related to SDG 17 (partnerships for the Goals) were also reviewed: Investing in and financing for SDGs; and Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for SDGs.

The second week was Ministerial Segment. It was convened from 17-19 July, and included 13 sessions where 43 countries presented their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). Over the three days, 91 Ministers, and other high-level representatives of Member States, including one Prime Minister, delivered statements as part of the High-level General Debate. Nepal Government also presented the review report inclusive of progress made in the SDGs implementation on 17th July, 2017.

A Ministerial Declaration was adopted during the closing session on 19 July, following votes on two paragraphs: peaceful, just and inclusive societies, with a reference to the removal of obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation; and means of implementation, including promotion of a universal, rule-based, multilateral trading system. The Declaration was adopted with both paragraphs intact.

PROCEEDINGS

On 10 July 2017, Monday, ECOSOC President Frederick Musiiwa Makamure Shava, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zimbabwe, opened HLPF 2017 and invited Member States to adopt the provisional agenda (E/HLPF/2017/5) for the session. He noted that the HLPF will carry out in-depth discussions on a set of SDGs for the first time.

Highlighting key messages from the UN Secretary-General's report on progress towards the SDGs (E/2017/66), UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs Wu Hongbo said the report uses the global indicator framework developed by the UN Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), which was just adopted by the UNGA earlier in July 2017.



Chair and Panelist during Thematic session

Women's Major Group, called for reflection on the role of civil society in 2030 Agenda implementation. Keynote speaker highlighted issues that could compromise SDG implementation, including: inadequate strengthening of data collection capacity; gaps and distortions in the global indicator framework due to limitations in data collection; and lack of balance among the indicators. They emphasized the need to: consider how SDGs link with existing development plans; tackle persistent gender gaps; and use a sub-regional approach for SDGs that have transboundary dimensions. The speakers highlighted that the baseline data availability varies considerably across the Asia-Pacific region.

Identification of issues as common efforts to address migration, prevent depletion of natural resources, and eliminate barriers to women's participation in development efforts were also made during this session.

Panelists then discussed the key drivers of change in their respective regions, emphasizing: investments in green technology; human capital development; management of natural resources; domestic resource mobilization; horizontal and vertical coordination across policy areas and government levels; and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

THEMATIC REVIEW ON ERADICATING POVERTY AND PROMOTING PROSPERITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

Four thematic reviews on the theme of HLPF 2017 took place during the first week i.e. from 10 to 14 July.

Theme 1: ADDRESSING MULTI-DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY AND INEQUALITIES

Speakers from various countries spoke during this session on the theme of addressing multi dimension of poverty and inequalities. They introduced the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and provided examples of how the MPI approach has allowed countries to identify gaps in national policies, budgets, and inter-sectoral coordination. They explained about how MPI has enabled their government to improve coordination, reduce the rural-urban poverty divide, and anticipate changing poverty levels.

Various issues such as focus on better data and equity, calling “life cycle” approach to development that recognizes the importance of social inclusion, importance of social protection systems as a key instrument for poverty eradication; institutional interventions needed to promote synergies and multiplying effects to eradicate poverty through a multi-dimensional approach; the “incompleteness” of the SDG indicator framework; a rights-based response to economic crises; national strategies for poverty eradication, gender equality, and employment; and the need for gender-disaggregated data to capture individual-level differences in the MPI were discussed during the thematic session.

The interlinkages between challenges in education, employment, and health, especially for vulnerable youth; the risk of proliferation of different national measures; and the need for a global MPI to complement national MPIs were also discussed during the panel discussion.

Theme 2: MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES

In this session, Representative of Major Groups and other Stakeholders (MGoS), HLPF Coordination Mechanism, highlighted the role of the Mechanism in ensuring rights of access to, and inclusive participation in, the HLPF are upheld and potentially expanded. After that the Major Groups discussed on the challenges and pathways to **eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world**.

The major groups on trade unions stressed the importance of SDGs 1, 3, and 5 for workers. Women Major group stressed empowering women and girls affected by conflict, and the need for dedicated funding for gender issues. Business and Industry, said a number of companies have already begun to integrate SDGs into their sustainability efforts. Farmers, highlighted access to innovation to reduce production costs, and better marketing for farm products. Disabilities, urged their inclusion in national poverty reduction programmes. Financing for Development Civil Society Group, stressed that financing must “first do no harm.” Education and Academia stakeholder group, said education remains underfunded despite the importance of SDG 4 (quality education).

During the discussion, participants highlighted: leadership for innovative government; cohesion; involvement of all stakeholders; respect for diversity; inclusion of climate change in VNRs and the HLPF 2017 ministerial declaration; and the need to secure land rights of indigenous peoples.

Next session was on Leaving no one behind: Ensuring an enabling environment for effective MGoS implementation and monitoring of the SDGs: During this, Major group on Children and Youth, highlighted shadow reports by youth on national implementation, and the importance of peer-to-peer learning. NGOs, called for a participatory approach to budgeting. Stakeholder group of Volunteers, called on governments to reflect on how volunteers can engage in monitoring by citizens.

In between, the Netherlands, underlined that full ownership of the 2030 Agenda at the local level is a decisive factor in ensuring the Agenda’s implementation.

One of the stakeholder called upon the HLPF to establish clear and meaningful mechanisms to collect and analyze reports on the contribution of civil society towards 2030 Agenda implementation. Major Group on Indigenous Peoples, emphasized that recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples’ rights is central to eradicating poverty.



Ms. Nalini Singh presenting Statement on behalf of Women Major Group

In the ensuing discussion, countries and stakeholders raised, inter alia, the need to: give due consideration to barriers that prevent lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer persons from active participation in society; effectively monitor progress on secure land rights for women; support faith-based groups to counter narratives of discrimination; promote peer-to-peer learning between local authorities; address the legal problems faced by persons with disabilities; and establish “unusual partnerships” with business.

Theme 3: TAKING FORWARD THE SAMOA PATHWAY

In this session Representatives of various member states raised issues and needs in relation to taking forward the SAMOA Pathway.

They described about the challenge that Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) represent for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and noted responses, including the Apia Challenge; a forthcoming healthy islands framework; and efforts to amend Samoa's food and tobacco laws. A representative from Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), outlined the objectives of the Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

From the floor, participants raised, inter alia: the persistent challenge of quality data collection; SIDS' vulnerability to external forces such as global crises, climate events, and unfair trade practices; dedicated support for national statistical systems and offices; and the close link between the SAMOA Pathway and HLPF processes. Panelists further raised: policies discouraging lifestyles that cause NCDs; and the importance of nutritional education.

Theme 4: COUNTRIES IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS: LDCS AND LLDCS, AND SPECIAL CHALLENGES OF MICs



Session discussion about Feminisation of Poverty during HLPF

This session was moderated by Swarnim Waglé, National Planning Commission, Nepal.

Discussions regarding investments in smallholder agriculture to benefit SDGs 3, 5, and 13 (climate action) were made; the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises was highlighted. While highlighting Bangladesh's recent graduation to lower-MIC status, panelist Farah Kabir, Action Aid, warned of the "feminization of poverty."

Panelist underscored the need for: sub-national engagement; a nexus-approach; stakeholder engagement; and better data and harnessing of technology. Resilience building; migration as a development enabler; and technology, innovation, and data was underscored.

Discussants called for greater support for sustainable development in MICs, identified unemployment as the greatest challenge for LDCs. During the discussion, participants discussed, inter alia: the specific development needs of post-conflict countries; specific challenges of MICs; and the necessity of a global partnership to address security needs.

In closing, panelists stressed: the role of statistical capacity to leverage interventions; action on climate change; and the importance of agriculture.

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS

11 July, 2017

SDG 1 (NO POVERTY)

Highlighting findings from the 2017 Sustainable Development Goals Report, the Director, UN Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), said that despite progress, three quarters of a billion people still live in extreme poverty, and social protection coverage varies worldwide, missing many vulnerable populations. Representatives from various countries raised the following issues in relation to SDG 1:



Hon. Vice Chairperson of National Planning Commission Dr. Min Bahadur Shrestha

- while progress has been made in reducing absolute poverty, challenges remain in reducing relative poverty; and better anti-poverty policies are needed to complement economic growth.
- identified the need to scale up infrastructure investments; strengthen social protection systems; and advance e-commerce networks in villages.
- identified the need to improve access to land and tenure security; productivity on farms; and profitability of agriculture.
- highlighted drivers of high poverty levels, including market income inequality and meager state redistribution.
- identified decent work and universal social protection as critical drivers of poverty and inequality reduction.
- highlighted the importance of quality job creation, access to democratic decision-making, and comprehensive social protection systems.

In the discussion, panelists noted, inter alia: the need for international cooperation on data collection and analysis to address child poverty; the links between SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 1; holistic approaches to poverty reduction; education as a catalyst to end poverty; and the unique vulnerability of SIDS.

SDG 2 (ZERO HUNGER)

Providing statistics related to SDG 2, a representative from DESA, noted that while agriculture is an important means to poverty reduction, domestic and foreign investment in agriculture is declining.

Panelists emphasized: access rights to natural resources for the poor; market infrastructure and access; and addressing climate change; stressed: education; better measures of human progress; and negative impacts of budget cuts on social goals.

Lead discussant stressed that a universal poverty-based safety net would cost less than 0.1% of world Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Lead discussant Meena Bilgi from Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management, urged identification of emergent challenges in rapid urbanization. Other Lead discussant called for local innovation to improve natural resources management and inclusive and cross-sectoral national policies to ensure the right to food.

A number of international organizations called for putting smallholder farmers at the center of food policy to ensure gains made against hunger are secured.

In the discussions, participants raised, inter alia: national efforts to address food and nutrition security; gender equality to improve agriculture outcomes; land degradation; a rights-based approach to addressing

conflict, natural disasters, and migration; reducing trade barriers; agricultural technology financing for developing countries; and food labeling.

Panelists further noted the need for: sustainable agriculture to be socially just, environmentally sound, and economically viable; a facility to prepare projects with appropriate risk-benefit profile for private sector support; institutional arrangements across levels and between stakeholders that help to break down sectoral barriers; and physically and financially accessible health and nutrition programmes by mainstreaming disability into food security programmes.

12 July, Wednesday

SDG 3 (GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING)

This session highlighted on the following issues and needs for Good health and well being.

- highlighted on the reduced maternal mortality and improved child survival rates, but stressed that rates of progress must increase.
- highlighting that 14 of the 17 SDGs can be linked directly to health, it was urged that the national sectoral bodies need to address these interlinkages.
- called for: deliberate efforts to address equity; addressing future challenges; and collaboration across sectors.
- called for: practical approaches to biomedical innovation; and strategies to promote collaboration in science.
- Political will, policy coherence, and investments in health are needed to achieve SDG 3.

From the floor, participants raised the need to: address the interconnections between SDGs 3 and 5; increase public allocation for healthcare; address structural causes of poverty and understand the social determinants of health; recognize silos as a barrier to better health outcomes in SIDS; address NCDs; recognize the role of insurance in facilitating access to health services; ensure data disaggregation based on ethnicity; and address barriers to health services for older persons.

SDG 5 (GENDER EQUALITY)

Providing a statistical update on indicators, Francesca Perucci, UNSD, highlighted: persistence of violence against women; the gap between engagement of women and men in household work; and low representation of women in decision-making.

Panelist Salma Nims, Jordanian National Commission for Women, said fiscal and technical solutions do not necessarily address the power and social relations that hold back women's empowerment and stressed the importance of incorporating gender into planning.

Panelist Jane Sanyu Mpagi, Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development, Uganda, highlighted her country's initiative to make **“gender compliance certificates” a prerequisite for obtaining funds from Parliament**, and recommended enacting laws and policies that tackle root causes of inequality.

Discussant Roberto Bissio, Third World Institute, highlighted the value of funding to transform **previously unpaid care work**, and “women-washing” by corporations.

Discussant Nalini Singh, Fiji Women's Rights Movement, Women Major Group stressed the importance of autonomous feminist movements.



Ms. Wardarina from APWLD speaking on behalf of WMG

In the discussion, participants addressed, inter alia: countries' efforts to promote gender equality; laws and policies to protect workers in the formal and informal economy; intergenerational partnerships; measures to combat discrimination, violence, and harmful practices; the importance of sexual and reproductive rights; preventing gender-based violence; the need for gender disaggregated data; and gender as a crosscutting issue throughout the 2030 Agenda.

Panelists further raised the need for: "feminist theory" to address the whole system; and women's involvement in SDG monitoring and implementation.

July 13, Thursday

SDG 9 (INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE)

Following issues and need were highlighted during this session:

- policy coherence; trade facilitation reform; finance to enable businesses to access international markets; and harnessing the trade potential of the internet.
- need to focus on productive sectors; optimize benefits and reduce delays of infrastructure projects; and balance capital-intensive and labor-intensive innovation.
- stressed improving knowledge systems to increase food production, and harmonizing technology standards to allow data interoperability.
- continued concentration of production in a few geographic areas; major investments in transportation and energy sectors; and a 23% increase in value addition in manufacturing between 2005 and 2016.
- infrastructure, technology, and investment as three key elements to achieve SDG 9, saying these elements should promote economic prosperity, equity, and environmental sustainability.
- SDG 9 is the best way to ensure "no one is left behind" if the impacts on all sections of society, including the disabled, are proactively considered during the development of technology, goods, and services.

From the floor, participants raised, inter alia: efforts to support start-ups and Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs); the Accelerated Agriculture and Agro-Industry Development Initiative; VNRs as a tool to open dialogue between government and the business community; net neutrality; and the challenge of matching capital to available projects.

Panelists emphasized the need for: concrete examples; local inputs to drive down costs; a focus on farmers in "public-private-producer" partnerships; improved access to global production chains; progress in building internet and transport infrastructure; removal of trade barriers; and the promotion of digital commerce to benefit SMEs.

SDG 14 (LIFE BELOW WATER)

Following issues were highlighted during this session.

- called for: implementation of the workplan of the 2017 UN Ocean Conference; collective responsibility to restore the health of oceans; and political momentum.
- high number of voluntary commitments from the Conference that cover all ten SDG 14 targets; limited capacity of SIDS to address threats to oceans; and the need to follow-up on conference outcomes.
- highlighted efforts by the UN to prepare a preliminary analysis of nearly 1400 voluntary commitments, and identify synergies with existing partnerships.
- UN Oceans, an interagency collaboration mechanism, could play an important role in SDG 14 implementation if sustainable funding is assured.

- recent gains in marine protected areas are being jeopardized by climate change, overfishing, and marine pollution.
- there is sufficient knowledge to go from commitments to action, and urged “smarter” use of the oceans.
- called for participatory and inclusive implementation of SDG 14.
- called for a strong review mechanism to track progress on the Ocean Conference Call for Action and SDG 14.
- stressed that indigenous peoples must be acknowledged as primary actors in ocean management and their roles institutionalized.

In the discussion, participants addressed, inter alia: national strategies for implementing SDG 14; the importance of the ongoing discussions on marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction; the role of research and scientific knowledge for decision-making on marine and coastal resources; the empowerment of local communities; and the importance of the legal framework provided by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, including the delimitation of maritime zone.

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS AND THEMATIC REVIEW OF SDG 17

i. INVESTING IN, AND FINANCING FOR, SDGS:

Panelists, and participants as of member states, major groups and other stakeholders emphasized as following in this session.

- inter alia: gender equality; resilient infrastructure; long-term oriented investments, including in social protection systems; and international efforts to cap illicit financial flows.
- stressed that renewed global commitment and political determination are needed to accelerate implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA).
- identified opportunities to mainstream sustainable development finance, including: focusing on systemic economic development; finding the right financing mechanisms; and re-education and re-training of policy makers.
- stressed the importance of multilateralism and inclusiveness.
- called for greater UN oversight and norm-setting.
- the different financing needs of LDCs and MICs; the second annual SDG Business Forum; South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation; adherence to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities; the need for an enabling environment to involve youth; policy coherence; and the need for strong language on Means of Implementation (MOI).
- called for: effective multilateralism that complements national efforts; transformative partnerships in finance; and national leadership to drive policy coherence.

ii. ADVANCING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STIs) FOR SDGS:

Panelists, and participants as of member states, major groups and other stakeholders emphasized as following in this session.

- called for more attention to low-cost, low-technology solutions in line with local realities; and urged support for the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) to enable its effective functioning.
- highlighted: the importance of the STI Forum in discussing best practices and creating networks between governments, the private sector, and academia; the call for a robust science advisory mechanism for the UN Secretary-General; and the need to focus on capacity building.
- identified three priorities: enhanced collaboration within the scientific community; new forms of engagement with policy and public action; and exploiting the potential of big data and machine learning.

- called attention to cuts in global research funding, and the risk of the marginalization of STI in the sustainable development process.
- Major Group for Children and Youth, said STI should support the 2030 Agenda and not reinforce existing inequalities.

In the discussion, participants discussed, inter alia: digital divides in the availability and affordability of technology; the importance of technology education for young women and girls; the need to ensure technology is environmentally sound; the need for appropriate governance of information and communication technology; the inclusion of women, youth, and people with disabilities in STI; and recognition of the importance of traditional knowledge as complementary to science across all the SDGs.

Panelists further raised, inter alia: the need to safeguard the voice of science in times of rising populism; the limited time remaining to build a system to catalyze STI for the 2030 Agenda; and the need to find a “real home” for the private sector at the UN.

14th July, Friday

LEVERAGING INTERLINKAGES FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGS

This session included two panels, on interlinkages and on data and statistics. InterlinkagesIn this session, various panelist, discussants and participants highlighted as following:

- urged to explore intralinkages between targets before considering interlinkages across Goals;
- consideration of interlinkages in budgetary allocations; and addressing the international systemic dimensions of interlinkages.
- called for clarity on how the HLPF can facilitate a move away from state-centric approaches to genuine multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships.
- identified the need to promote policy coherence through inter-ministerial coordination, and make use of integrated funding to achieve intersecting targets for sustainable consumption and production.
- stressed the integrated nature of the SDGs as an opportunity for policy coherence at all governance levels.
- underscored the importance of transparent, rule-based processes and mechanisms that ensure appropriate, inclusive, and equitable arrangements for SDG implementation.

Participants addressed national systems to promote an interlinked approach for implementation of the SDGs; the need to incorporate non-quantitative indicators; the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Policy Coherence for Development framework; interlinkages in the new European Consensus for Development; a “mutual gains approach” that can help to bring together multiple interests and move beyond trade-offs; elimination of systemic and structural barriers; and integration of human rights in follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda.

Panelists further raised: the need to avoid confusion between processes and outcomes; the importance of addressing stigma, exclusion, and prejudice; the need for high-level coordination of sustainable development efforts at the national level; inclusion of non-state actors in SDG coordination; and persisting confusion about whether interlinkages should be merely aspirational or also measurable.

Data and statistics

Highlights of this session from various participants:

- data disaggregation is necessary to find the “no one” in the goal of “leaving no one behind.
- disaggregated data sheds light on the different aspects of people’s identities and what holds them back.
- national statistics offices bring the statistical rigor that is necessary to generate useful information and called for greater statistical literacy.

From the floor, participants addressed:

- the need for international organizations to share best practices on use of disaggregated data; challenges of inter-ministerial coordination and data collection; and the need for detailed methodological standards that can be harmonized across countries.

Panelists further raised:

- the need to ensure that “no national statistics office is left behind”; the importance of investment in data, and of data comparability; and the need to complement big data with “soft” measures such as privacy regulations.

SCIENCE-POLICY INTERFACE AND EMERGING ISSUES



Panelist during HLPF session

Various representatives from different countries, panelists and participants highlighted as following in this session:

- underscored that the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) aims to provide an evidence-based instrument to support policymakers in poverty eradication.
- recommended for better use of available knowledge; mobilization and innovation of science; and institutionalization of science-policy interfaces at the international level.
- underscored the need to identify STI capacity gaps for SDGs, especially in developing countries.
- urged close interaction between academia and policymakers to bridge competing interests and incentives.
- recommended mobilizing national research systems to steer science towards generating impact, and towards promoting new skill sets to engage with societal changes.

Participants addressed:

- evidence-based education policies; the need for greater engagement in, and transparency from, the GSDR process; recommendations from UN Environment’s first Science-Policy Forum; learning from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s approach; community-based monitoring and information services as complementary sources of data; and institutionalized spaces for stakeholder engagement in the GSDR.

Panelists raised:

- the interface between traditional and modern knowledge, and science; the generalization and aggregation of knowledge as necessary for implementation of the SDGs; the widening gap between developed and developing countries with regard to new and emerging technologies; and the need for the GSDR process to engage with all UN agencies.

The ECOSOC President Shava and Under-Secretary-General Wu provided an overview of the first week of HLPF 2017 in a wrap up session. Noting the sign of progress Mr. Shava said that while the week had focused on a limited number of Goals, the indivisible, integrated, and interlinked nature of the SDGs highlights the

need for collaborative implementation. Similarly, Calling the HLPF “the right platform on the right track” for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, Wu said the Forum was able to analyze gaps, go beyond sectoral boundaries, and encourage transformative actions. HLPF is considered and called “the right platform on the right track” for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs,

MINISTERIAL SEGMENT

On 17th July the Ministerial Segment was opened by ECOSOC President Shava. He called for solidarity and cooperation to address key global challenges such as extreme poverty, inequality, conflicts and terrorism, and climate change. Stressing the 2030 Agenda is “the pathway that will guide humankind to a sustainable way of life,” UNGA President Peter Thomson highlighted the importance of awareness-raising, and a focus on implementation on the ground.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres said the 2030 Agenda could make **globalization fair**, and outlined key proposals for reform of the UN development system, including: empowerment of resident coordinators; **gender mainstreaming in 2030 Agenda implementation**; and coherent and accountable funding.

Noting the presence of immense wealth but major inequality in the world, Jeffery Sachs, Earth Institute, Columbia University, identified obstacles to progress, including: vested interests, for instance of the oil, coal, and gas lobbies; “**belligerent leaders**” that perpetuate conflict; and an absence of “**big, bold thinking**.”

Shava, along with the ECOSOC Vice Presidents, presented main messages from the previous week. He highlighted: the increasing role of regional cooperation; improvements in inter-sectoral coordination and mainstreaming at the national level; and persistent inequality.

ECOSOC Vice President Chatardová highlighted the value of: multi-sectoral health interventions; legal provisions and institutional frameworks tied to human rights conventions for women’s empowerment; and reflection of interlinkages in budget allocations.

ECOSOC Vice President Melet called for more systemic and systematic cooperation between governments and communities to overcome barriers to financing.

ECOSOC Vice President Schulz encouraged governments to find ways to further incorporate other major stakeholders into the SDG implementation process, including the private sector, farmers, women’s groups, and youth.



UN Secretary General Mr. Antonio Guterres

ECOSOC Vice President Munir urged acceleration of national efforts and strengthening of international cooperation to support policies and programmes for implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

REPORTING BY MINISTERIAL CHAIRS OF THE REGIONAL FORUMS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This session, was chaired by ECOSOC President Shava.

Lahcen Daoudi, Minister Delegate to the Head of Government in charge of General Affairs and Governance, Morocco, highlighted poverty eradication, good governance, and equality as priorities for sustainability in the Western Asian region.

Francisco Guzmán Ortiz, Office of the President, Mexico, highlighted key messages from the Latin American and Caribbean region, including on the importance of: poverty eradication; multilateralism; gender equality; and developing indicators for progress on sustainable development that go beyond per capita income.

Rosemarie Edillon, National Economic and Development Authority, the Philippines, noted two key outcomes adopted by the Asia-Pacific region: a regional roadmap for implementing the 2030 Agenda; and a document on the form and function of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development.

Noting the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda and the African Union's Agenda 2063, Gervais Meatchi, National Planning Authority, Togo, highlighted the following issues for the African region: integrated approaches; harmonization with national plans; resilient infrastructure; and sustainable use of oceans.

Laurence Monnoyer-Smith, Ministry of Environment, Energy and the Sea, France, said the key issues for the UNECE countries include: adapting the SDGs to the national level; building statistical capacity; and high-level political engagement to integrate the SDGs into existing policies.

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS

Forty-three countries presented their VNRs over thirteen sessions during the Ministerial Segment.

Monday 17th July:

The first VNR session commenced on 17th July. , Luxembourg, Nepal and Brazil presented their statement on the first session which was followed by Question and answer from the floor including from Major Groups and other Stakeholders (MGoS). Ms. Medha Sharma and Ms. Pratima Gurung from Nepal on behalf of Women Major Group and Disabilities sector respectively asked questions concerning human rights of various groups including women, girl child, people with disabilities etc and need of disaggregated data in Nepal.

[Link: http://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/img619.pdf](http://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/img619.pdf)

On a question from Bangladesh on resources for implementation and by Schwarzelühr-Sutter on budgeting, Shrestha said ministries have been asked to propose projects related to SDGs for funding from the national budget, and budget codes are being used to track expenditure.

From the floor, questions were also raised on: data disaggregation; actions taken to curb illicit financial flows; and the need to avoid tokenism in civil society engagement.

In the second VNR session Monaco, Japan and Indonesia presented as individual presentation. Question and answers session followed after presentation from each country.

In the third session of VNR, Costa Rica, Netherlands and Bangladesh and Kenya presented in a panel style which was followed by question and answer.

Chile and Malaysia with question and answer round after each country presentation during the fourth session of VNR.



Hon. Vice Chairperson of NPC Dr. Min Bahadur Shrestha (Middle) delivering country Statement, Mr. Bishnu Prasad Lamsal, Secretary of NPC on the left

The VNRs continued on whole 18th and 19th July. General debate was held in each afternoon.

General Debate: During the General Debate, 91 Ministers, and other high-level representatives of Member States, including one Prime Minister, delivered statements each afternoon during the three days of the Ministerial Segment.

CLOSING PLENARY

The HLPF closing plenary was held on 19th July at 5:30 pm and was chaired by ECOSOC President Shava.

Expressing gratitude to Jan Kickert, Permanent Representative of Austria to the UN, and Courtenay Rattray, Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the UN, for their work on the draft Ministerial Declaration, Shava invited Member States to consider the draft. Urging a spirit of consensus, he emphasized that the declaration will not encroach upon the primacy of the 2030 Agenda.

Shava then noted Israel's request to hold a vote on paragraph 4 (on peaceful, just and inclusive societies, with a reference to the removal of obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation) of the draft declaration.

After 104 Member States voted to retain the paragraph, with eight against and 48 abstentions, the paragraph was retained as 104 Member States voted for retaining and only eight against and 48 abstained



President Shava chairing the session

The second vote was on paragraph 21 (MOI, including promotion of a universal, rule-based, multilateral trading system) on request of US. The paragraph retained as 112 Member States voted for and one against and 46 abstentioned

Shava then invited Member States to adopt the Ministerial Declaration, as orally amended (E/HLPF/2017/L.2). **The Declaration was adopted (Annexed in English and Nepali Language)**

After adoption of the declaration Mr. Shava gave floor for statements,

Ecuador, for the Group of 77 and China (G-77/China) Estonia, on behalf of the European Union, Barbados, for the Caribbean Community,

Australia, also for Albania, Andorra, Iceland, Monaco, and New Zealand, Canada, The US, Switzerland, , Morocco, The Russian Federation, Venezuela, France, The UK, The Holy See, Vietnam, Israel and other countries expressed their opinions.

Delivering closing statement, the Under-Secretary-General Wu said that the HLPF is fulfilling its role as a central global platform for review and follow-up of SDGs, while offering a space for exchanging experiences, peer learning, and lessons learned. He said its success demonstrates that multilateralism is very much alive, and the UN is still relevant.

Shava underscored that the 2030 Agenda seeks to promote fair globalization. He said the 43 VNRs presented at the Forum had demonstrated political will for evidence- and science-based decisions to implement the 2030 Agenda at the national level. He stressed "the Ministerial Declaration provides political guidance" for the implementation of SDGs.

BEYOND BEIJING COMMITTEE'S PARTICIPATION IN HLPF 2017

Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) attended HLPF 2017 on behalf of Women Civil Society Organizations, the Women Major Group for Sustainable Development in Nepal (WMG-SDN), and focal organization for women and Girls' constituency and Women and Gender Justice Theme of the Nepal SDGs Forum, Ms. Shanta Laxmi Shrestha, Chairperson and Program Manager Ms. Rakshya Paudyal participated the entire period of HLPF while Ms. Sanila Gurung participated fully during Ministerial segment of HLPF.



Chair and Program Manager of BBC participating in the HLPF sessions

Women Major Group (WMGs) organized morning briefing and planning meeting every day in which BBC participated actively shouldering advocacy, communication and statement drafting.

Chairperson Ms. Shanta Laxmi Shrestha participated in the de-briefing as well as statement preparing for ECOSOC: High Level Segment and Ministerial Review of the HLPF meeting on 20th July, 2017 as well.

Besides UN -formal sessions Chairperson of BBC spoke as speaker, and participated in different forums/ functions and meetings as follows:

SPEAKERS IN SIDE-EVENT

1. The Global Invisible Mosaic: Community Mapping the SDGs for Sub-national implementation
BBC chairperson- Shanta Laxmi Shrestha presented as one of the panelist on implementation of SDGs in Nepal in the side event organized by British Columbia Council for International Cooperation, Canada. Denise K.H. Yoon Korea SDGs Network, South Korea, Pam Rajput, Convener WOMEN 2030, India and Naveed Walter, Bangladesh.
2. Sugarcoated VNRs and National Realities; why it's important that VNRs must be build on National Reviews
Ms. Shanta Laxmi Shrestha, Chairperson as a speaker spoke on the importance of Women Civil Society's participation along with other civil societies' participation in the side event organized by Beyond Copenhagen, CECOEDCON and PAIRVI at the Even Hotel, New York. She also shared the process of VNR initiated by the Government, NGOs Federation, and Beyond Beijing Committee. Global VNR must be build on National Realities by ensuring participation of all stakeholders was the common concerns of the participants.

3. Intersectionality of Gender, caste and decent based Discrimination in the implementation of SDGs, organized by Asia Dalit Rights Forum.

The side event was moderated by Ms. Durga Sob. Ms. Renu Sijapati shared the status of Dalit women in Nepal. Mr. Bishnu Prasad Lamsal, Secretary, National Planning Commission was the chief guest and has highlighted the affirmative actions taken by the Nepal Government. Ms. Shanta Laxmi Shrestha shared the position paper highlighting issues of Nepal.



Side event organized by Asia Dalit Rights Forum

STRATEGY MEETINGS

WMG strategy meeting

Chairperson Ms. Shanta Laxmi Shrestha, and Program Manager Ms. Rakshya Paudyal participated in the WMG's Strategy meeting held on 9th July 2017 at the Marriot Residence Inn in New York where strategies to intervene at the HLPF-2017 was strategized. The team of activists worked in the language and text for the statements to be delivered in various forums.

UNFPA Strategy Meeting

Ms. Shanta Laxmi Shrestha participated in the UNFPA's Strategy meeting and shared the progress made and concern in the implementation of policies. She distributed the position paper and call for support in translating policies on SRHR into reality.



Chairperson of BBC Ms. Shanta Laxmi Shrestha disseminating the Position paper in the WMG meeting

On behalf of Women Major Group, various meetings were attended including meeting with UN-Women, UNFPA, Bangladesh Mission, and International Women's Health Coalition.

Meeting with Bangladesh mission

On behalf of WMG Advocacy and lobbying team inclusive of Ms. Shanta Laxmi Shrestha, Chairperson visited the mission office to advocate on ensuring women's civil society space at the National and Global forum and to ensure women's human rights, Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in the Ministerial declaration.

Meeting with the Global Invisible Mosaic

Another meeting was held to discuss on way forward. The meeting decided form Glocal Invisible Mosaic and prepare a concept note for moving forward. Dr. Pam from India will draft a concept together with Shanta and share to the group for input.

The preparatory meeting for 62nd CSW Session

International Women's Health Coalition organized meeting at their office to discuss and prepare on 62nd CSW. Ms. Shanta Laxmi Shrestha, Ms. Rakshya and Ms. Sanila all three attended the meeting. Issue of financing for UN Women, issue of 5th world conference on women and shift of CSW meeting to other countries i.e. Switzerland etc. were discussed.

Meeting with UN Women

Ms. Shanta along with IWHC and African friends met with Ms. Lopa Banerjee, Chief of UN Women's Civil Society Division to discuss about the issues and concern in relation to 62nd CSW session and shared the

position paper of Nepal to members. Also stressed the need of funding for gender equality. How can we support for UN Women's funding crisis?

Advocacy Training for Goal 5 on Gender Equality

Ms. Shanta Laxmi Shrestha and Ms. Rakshya Paudyal both attended Advocacy Training for Goal 5 on Gender Equality organized by NGO CSW, New York and acquired certificate from the Chairperson Ms. Susan O'Malley, NGO/CSW. BBC has requested for the permission of translating the advocacy manual into Nepali language for organizing training prospective delegates to the UN Sessions i.e., CSW, CPD and HLPF.

Ground Level People's Forum (GLPF)-2017

Critiquing HLPF- civil society Organizations including BBC have organized GLPF on Development Justice for the first time in this SDGs Era. CPDE, APWLD and APRCEM and Women Major Group were the main organizers. The forum was organized at the Migrant Centre, San Damiano Hall, New York on 15th July 2017. All the three BBC's representative participated actively.

Right Here Right Now (RHRN)

Right Here Right Now is a platform of organizations working to ensure gender equality, meaningful and inclusive young people's participation and Sexual and Reproductive Rights. This platform is spreaded across various countries of South Asia, Latin American and Africa. Countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Indonesia are in the South Asian RHRN platform. BBC being one of the organization in the platform RHRN Nepal was able to participate in Strategic planning meetings of RHRN held on 15th July. Ms. Rakshya and Ms. Sanila from BBC actively engaged in the development of statement/question developed by RHRN Nepal on behalf of Women Major Group. The statement/question was presented to the Government of Nepal after presentation of Nepal's Statement on the first day of Ministerial Segment on 17th July.

BBC learnt about various intervention strategies at HLPF like getting updated information about various meetings so as to make interventions, planning for lobby meeting with delegates of various countries and presenting them with specific agendas etc.

BBC being part of Women's Major Group and APRCEM, was able to participate actively in WMG's work and build network with different like-minded organization like-American Jews World Service, addressing child marriage in South Asia. They were interested in child marriage in Nepal. Additionally, BBC members participated in different programs and side events on the issues that BBC has been addressing at national level i.e. 'Sexuality, Access, Rights and Respect for Youth in Fragile Settings', 'Developing the capacities of Civil society for a successful implementation of the 2030 agenda', Youth delegation in high level political forum and many more.



Chairperson of BBC lobbying with Delegate of Netherlands

BBC advocated with delegates of various other countries through the position paper and call for action for the 2017 HLPF on behalf of Nepali Women's Civil Society organizations. BBC disseminated the position paper to around 200 delegates urging for ensuring women's human rights through Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women. BBC advocated to set MGoS mechanism for effective implementation of SDGs at the National and sub-national level to ensure voices of different groups and stakeholders. BBC also advocated for gender responsive SDGs implementation.

CONCLUSION

The HLPF-2017 is his/herstoric for Nepal as the country has presented first report on SDGs progress and VNR report. It will serve as baseline for all the stakeholders including Civil Societies of women and men and of different genders.

BBC feels very privilaged to present VNR and position paper from women Civil Society perspective and will also serve as a baseline for future endeavour in SDGs. BBC has gathered tremendous information, learnings and experiences, out of participation in HLPF, to use into future advocacy to ensuring Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and girls and mainstreaming it in SDGs implementation. Additionally, BBC shared its position and call for action, demanded to ensure Women Human Rights and Gender equality in the Ministerial Declaration and expanded its international network during participation in HLPF. BBC, on behalf of Women Major group, vows to work more effectively and strongly in the coming days to contribute to effective implementation of Gender responsive Sustainable Development Goals.



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High-level segment: ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

High-level political forum on sustainable development

Convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

10-19 July 2017

Agenda item 3*

Adoption of the ministerial declaration

Draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, submitted by the President of the Council, Frederick Musiiwa Makamure Shava (Zimbabwe)

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council on the annual theme “Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges”

Ministerial declaration of the 2017 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”

We, the Ministers and high representatives, having met at United Nations Headquarters in New York,

1. Reaffirm our commitment to effectively implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, for all people everywhere, ensuring that no one is left behind. We stress that the 2030 Agenda is people-centred, universal and transformative and that its Sustainable Development Goals are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development — the economic, social and environmental. They seek to realize the human rights of all. We reaffirm all the principles recognized in the 2030 Agenda, and emphasize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We welcome efforts at all levels to

* See [E/HLPF/2017/5](#).

implement the 2030 Agenda and recognize that after almost two years of implementation our individual and collective efforts have yielded encouraging results in many areas. We acknowledge, at the same time, that the pace of implementation must be accelerated as the tasks facing us are urgent, and that, in this regard, decisive action is also imperative for implementing and raising awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals at all levels and securing our objectives for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership;

2. Recognize that eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity require collective and transformative efforts, putting the furthest behind first and adapting institutions and policies to take into account the multidimensional nature of poverty and the inherent interlinkages between different goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the 2030 Agenda include all children, adolescents, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons, migrants and peoples living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies, and peoples in areas affected by terrorism and conflict. We stress that collective action can promote policy integration, facilitate inclusive partnerships and provide support for poverty eradication;

3. Commit to ending poverty and hunger and ensuring healthy lives at all ages everywhere; establishing the conditions to maintain this outcome across generations; combating inequalities within and among countries; and healing and securing our planet. We emphasize our commitment to a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, leading to decent work for all; a world where innovation, industrialization and cooperation in productive capacity can accelerate economic growth. We affirm the need to enhance infrastructure connectivity with concrete actions, maximizing synergies in infrastructure planning and development. We will protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainable and resilient infrastructure planning and development, sustainably managing natural resources and taking urgent action on biodiversity loss and climate change;

4. Will foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights, including the right to development, on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the 2030 Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including by ensuring that women have a role in peacebuilding and State-building. We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment;

5. Commit to a world in which all women and girls enjoy full gender equality with men and boys and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment and equality have been removed. The feminization of poverty persists, and the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is an indispensable requirement for women's economic empowerment and sustainable development. We stress the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty. We realize that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress

across all the goals and targets. We also stress the need to ensure an adequate standard of living for women and girls throughout the life cycle, including through social protection systems;

6. Recognize children, adolescents and youth as important agents of change and underline the necessity of investing in them with a view to addressing multidimensional deprivations, ending intergenerational poverty, harnessing the demographic dividend and empowering them to build a more prosperous future. We call on all Member States to ensure that youth education, skills development and employment are at the centre of our priorities to enable them to fulfil their potential as active members of society. We also commit to including their perspectives in the development and assessment of strategies and programmes designed to address their specific needs and underscore the importance of supporting young people's participation in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda. We stress the need to protect their human rights and to eliminate all forms of discrimination, violence and coercion against them, including the elimination of all harmful practices;

7. Stress that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its widespread, unprecedented impacts disproportionately burden the poorest and most vulnerable. We recognize that 2016 was the warmest year in recorded history and that the global average temperature that year was 1.1 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. We recognize the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge. We welcome the Paris Agreement, and its early entry into force, encourage all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible. We recognize the synergies between the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. We acknowledge the importance of continued support for and international cooperation on adaptation and mitigation efforts and on strengthening resilience. We stress the necessity of adequate and predictable financial resources from a variety of sources, including public and private ones. We highlight the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. We recognize that effective disaster risk management contributes to sustainable development. We underline the importance of strengthening disaster risk reduction and early warning systems, in order to minimize the consequences of disasters;

8. Commit ourselves to embracing diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people, as well as to fostering liveability and a vibrant urban economy. We also commit ourselves to taking steps to ensure that our local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies;

9. Recognize that building synergies across all dimensions of sustainable development is essential for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We underline that policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development require engagement by all stakeholders and that they are key to unlocking opportunities for poverty eradication and for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels. We commit to devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of "win-win" cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world;

10. Reaffirm that the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council has the central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level;

11. Recognize that each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries. Common challenges across least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as outlined in their respective Programmes of Action, include structural rigidities, levels of indebtedness, low share of global trade, remoteness, poor infrastructure development, low productivity, jobless growth, and limited resilience to the impact of internal and external shocks including the impact of climate change, desertification, floods, drought and land degradation. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries;

12. Take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, which informs the follow-up and review process and provides an evidence base and analysis on gaps and challenges for our consideration. We acknowledge that, based on existing data, while global progress has been evident in many cases, it has been uneven across countries and regions and also insufficient across many targets. We also acknowledge that further efforts are required by all to complete and update the evidence base;

13. Reiterate that, while our review this year emphasizes Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14, as well as Goal 17, the integrated, indivisible and universal nature of the Sustainable Development Goals makes it essential that we pay particular attention to leveraging synergies and co-benefits, while avoiding or minimizing trade-offs. The integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the goals and targets guides and informs the in-depth review of progress made on all goals by the high-level political forum;

14. Acknowledge that while extreme poverty has fallen globally, progress has been uneven, and 1.6 billion people still live in multidimensional poverty. There are poor people in every part of the world, but disproportionately concentrated in rural areas. There are special challenges to addressing poverty in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. We are concerned that, under the current growth trajectory, nearly 35 per cent of the population in least developed countries could remain in extreme poverty by 2030. At the same time, more than 70 per cent of the world's poor live in middle-income countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. With many overlapping deprivations, children and young persons are especially at risk of being trapped in intergenerational cycles of poverty. We urge that countries, in the context of their own national plans and programmes, include measures that will amplify the poverty eradicating impact of actions taken to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, identify populations most at risk of remaining in or falling back into poverty and place special focus on reaching them; and develop appropriate mechanisms to strengthen institutions serving those living in remote areas and those affected by conflict and post-conflict and forced displacement. We are committed to creating more economic opportunities for people living in poverty. Eradicating poverty cannot be achieved without sustainably using and protecting biodiversity and addressing climate change and environmental degradation. We stress the importance of taking targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and of implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, based on

national priorities, paying particular attention to women, children, older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities. We note the need for countries, the United Nations development system and all relevant stakeholders to ensure and promote a multidimensional approach in their work and efforts to eradicate poverty;

15. Note with concern that poverty remains a principal cause of hunger and that an estimated 793 million people are still undernourished globally, 155 million children are stunted, and other forms of malnutrition are rising. Climate change and land degradation are increasing the vulnerability to extreme weather events of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers. Resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems that protect, enhance and restore natural resources, sustain rural and urban livelihoods, and provide access to nutritious foods from smallholder producers must be at the heart of efforts to simultaneously eradicate poverty and hunger, ensure adequate nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture and achieve prosperity. Increased responsible investments are needed to enhance capacity for sustainable agricultural productivity. Climate adaptation and mitigation measures involving responsible investments in sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries can have positive impacts. Coherent policies and accountable institutions that respect tenure rights and prioritize women's empowerment and gender equality are imperative. We need to urgently and effectively, with continued and focused efforts, respond to the rising number of crises and emergency levels of food insecurity now affecting 108 million people, especially for those people that are facing famine or the immediate risk of famine;

16. Emphasize that investment in health contributes to reducing inequality, to sustainable and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection, and to the eradication of poverty, hunger and malnutrition. We recognize that while impressive advancements have been made on many fronts, progress must be accelerated to achieve the health-related goals and targets. We are concerned that major challenges remain on many fronts, including universal access to quality health care, medicines, universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and promoting mental health. Maternal mortality and non-communicable diseases (responsible for nearly 70 per cent of global deaths) are declining too slowly, and stark inequalities in newborn and child mortality and in communicable and infectious diseases threaten the principle of leaving no one behind. We must step up our efforts to promote immunization and combat communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and hepatitis, where achievements are gravely challenged, inter alia, by antimicrobial resistance. We are committed to the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, which constitute a major challenge for sustainable development in all countries, including by curbing air pollution. We must strengthen our preparedness to respond to epidemic outbreaks. We reiterate the need to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse. We also continue our efforts to significantly reduce the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. We highlight the importance of strengthening inclusive and resilient health systems, of addressing the social, economic and environmental determinants of health and of investing in scientific research and innovation to meet the health challenges of today and tomorrow;

17. Recognize and are concerned that gender inequality persists worldwide, depriving women and girls of their human rights and opportunities. Violence and discrimination against women and girls in private and public spaces is a major impediment to the achievement of women's empowerment and their social and economic development that no country has managed to eliminate. We reaffirm our

commitment to take action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls through strengthening of institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks. Women and girls often face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and, in this regard, we also recognize the special challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities. We note the slow progress in women's representation in leadership and management-level positions. Globally, women hold only 23.4 per cent of seats in single or lower houses of national parliaments and less than one third of senior- and middle-management positions. Stepped up efforts are required to ensure women's full, equal and effective participation and leadership at all levels, in all areas, and in all efforts aimed at the eradication of poverty and promoting prosperity, including through financial literacy and inclusion. We reiterate the urgency of addressing structural barriers to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, such as discriminatory laws and policies, gender stereotypes, harmful practices and negative social norms and attitudes, so as to ensure rights of ownership, control over land and natural resources, and access to financial services. Action is needed to address gender pay gaps, which remain pervasive across regions and sectors, including by recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work. We underline the importance of fully engaging men and boys as strategic partners and allies in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. We also underscore that all other Sustainable Development Goals need to be implemented in a manner that delivers results for women and girls. We urge that countries fully integrate gender equality strategies into national sustainable development frameworks so as to promote greater policy coherence, recognizing that achieving gender equality will require both targeted action as well as mainstreaming gender into all our efforts;

18. Emphasize that infrastructure, industry and innovation are strongly connected and share the common goal of achieving inclusive and sustainable economic development and contribute to poverty eradication. We note with concern that over 1.1 billion people still have no access to electricity, 663 million people lack access to clean water, 2.4 billion do not have adequate sanitation and more than half of the world's population still remains offline. We underline that poor access to infrastructure, notably for transportation, connectivity, electricity and energy more generally, water and sanitation, information and communications technology, financial services and marketing, remains a major impediment to development, diversification and value addition, as well as sustainable urbanization, in many parts of the world. Effective solutions are required to achieve resilient and accessible infrastructure development that is climate-sensitive and resource efficient and that will reduce the risks and impacts of disasters, through stronger coordinated partnerships at all levels, as well as development of risk mitigation measures and expertise. We recognize that inclusive and sustainable industrialization is integral for the structural transformation of economies in order to create decent jobs for all, promote productivity growth, energy efficiency, innovation, social inclusion, enhance incomes and achieve sustainable development. We acknowledge that innovation is essential for harnessing the economic potential of each nation and the importance of supporting entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, which add new momentum for economic growth and job creation and expand opportunities for all, including women and youth. We highlight the importance of innovation-driven development and the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises so as to increase employment in all sectors;

19. Possess a strong conviction that our ocean is critical to our shared future and common humanity in all its diversity. It contributes to sustainable development and sustainable ocean-based economies, as well as to poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, maritime trade and transportation, decent work and

livelihoods, and we recognize the special importance of the oceans and seas and marine resources for least developed countries and small island developing States. Some 300 million people find their livelihoods in marine fisheries, 90 per cent of those in small-scale, artisanal fisheries. We are alarmed by the adverse impacts of climate change on the ocean, including the rise in ocean temperatures, ocean acidification, loss of marine biodiversity and sea-level rise, as well as by the threats caused by marine and land-based activities. We are committed to halting and reversing the decline in the health and productivity of our ocean and its ecosystems and to protecting and restoring its resilience and ecological integrity, including by dedicating greater resources to marine scientific research and promoting decision-making based on the best available science. We welcome the outcome of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and take note of its seven partnership dialogues. We call on all stakeholders to urgently undertake, inter alia, the actions highlighted in the call for action adopted during that Conference and by implementing the respective voluntary commitments pledged by individual Member States and other stakeholders during the Conference;

20. Recognize that, despite some positive developments, a stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation is needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. That effort will require coherent policies and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors. We are concerned about the significant impacts of the current challenging global environment on national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, including not only economic factors such as difficult macroeconomic conditions, low commodity prices, subdued trade growth and volatile capital flows, but also natural disasters, climate change, environmental degradation, humanitarian crises and conflicts. We will take concrete and immediate action to create the necessary enabling environment at all levels for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. We encourage accelerating national efforts and strengthening international cooperation that supports policies and programmes to increase public and private, domestic and international investment in sustainable development. We emphasize that the scale and level of ambition of the 2030 Agenda require strengthening and promoting effective and transparent multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, by enhancing engagement of governments with global, regional and subregional bodies and programmes, the scientific community, the private sector, the donor community, non-governmental organizations, cooperatives, community groups, academic institutions, and other relevant actors. We stress that strengthened multi-stakeholder partnerships that are cross-sectoral and effectively integrated are instrumental for contributing to achieving poverty eradication in all its forms and the related Sustainable Development Goals. To this end, we encourage the United Nations system to enhance its collaboration with partners, and to share knowledge and best practices in partnership approaches with a view to improving transparency, coherence, due diligence, accountability and impact;

21. Reiterate that the required revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development should facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of the implementation of all Sustainable Development Goals. We are fully committed to realizing this aim, working together with all stakeholders. International public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. We note that an important use of international public finance, including official development assistance, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private, and we also note the increase in blended finance strategies through partnerships with the

private sector, so as to scale up the amount of capital that can be mobilized to support public investment projects, in accordance with national policies and priorities. We acknowledge the potential of innovative financing in this regard. We recognize that we share common goals and common ambitions to strengthen international development cooperation and maximize its effectiveness, transparency, impact and results. We also recognize that South-South cooperation is an important element of international development cooperation as a complement to, and not a substitute for, North-South cooperation. We will continue to promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, as well as meaningful trade liberalization. We reiterate that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda and call for its implementation. In this regard, we take note with appreciation of the first substantive report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development. We welcome the holding of the second Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, and take into account its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations on domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade as an engine for development, debt and debt sustainability, addressing systemic issues and science, technology innovation and capacity-building;

22. Emphasize that harnessing the potential of science, technology and innovation, closing technology gaps within and between countries and scaling up capacity-building at all levels is essential to achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication. We also emphasize that the spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide, including the gender digital divide, and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across diverse areas. In this regard, we welcome the progress made in operationalizing the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and also welcome the progress made in operationalizing the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries and encourage continued support. We urge strengthened dialogue between stakeholders and Governments and the promotion of an environment conducive to sharing best practices and catalysing new initiatives and partnerships. We recognize that the creation, development and diffusion of innovations and new technologies and associated know-how are powerful drivers of economic growth and sustainable development. We acknowledge both the transformative and disruptive potential of new technologies, particularly advances in automation, on our labour markets, and on the jobs of the future and, in this regard, seek to prepare our societies and economies for these effects;

23. Commend the 44 countries¹ that conducted voluntary national reviews at the 2017 high-level political forum. We also commend the 22 countries that conducted the reviews in 2016. They have shared valuable lessons learned, as well as challenges encountered. We are encouraged that the reviews, which are voluntary and country-led, provide examples of the effective involvement of a wide variety of stakeholders, both in the preparations and in their presentations. We acknowledge that countries have established a range of mechanisms to facilitate coordination, including cross-sectoral government working groups, multi-stakeholder committees, and high-level coordinators. We note that the voluntary national reviews highlight

¹ Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

the importance of support and leadership at the highest level, localization of the Sustainable Development Goals in national development plans and strategies, and the importance of the involvement of local authorities. We stress the importance of building national capacities for follow-up and review, and the usefulness of making assistance available for preparing for the voluntary national reviews. We encourage all Member States to make best use of the lessons learned from the review process to enhance their national implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to consider presenting voluntary national reviews at the high-level political forum, and in this regard commend all those countries that have already volunteered for 2018;

24. Look forward to the work of the 15 eminent scientists who will draft the quadrennial Global Sustainable Development Report, taking into account all three dimensions of sustainable development, which will inform the 2019 high-level political forum and strengthen the science-policy interface at all levels;

25. Welcome the work of the Economic and Social Council, including that of its functional and regional commissions and segments. The Council is key to supporting efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges and, in this regard, we recognize the contributions made by its forums on youth, partnerships and development cooperation, science, technology and innovation; its segments on integration, operational activities, and humanitarian affairs; and its special meetings. We look forward to the contributions of the Council and other relevant intergovernmental forums and bodies, as well as the major groups and other stakeholders, which provide important expert knowledge on the theme and the goals under review. We note that some of the Sustainable Development Goals still remain uncovered;

26. Also welcome the inputs from the 2017 regional forums for sustainable development which provide useful opportunities, as appropriate, for peer learning, reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion among a variety of stakeholders. We recognize the important role that regional and subregional forums, including the United Nations regional commissions, can have in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We invite them to continue contributing to the work of the high-level political forum including with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, as appropriate;

27. Stress the need for improved and coordinated collection, analysis, dissemination and use of statistics and high-quality, accessible, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. We acknowledge that the voluntary national reviews reflect this as a persistent challenge and we urge countries to further strengthen collaboration at bilateral, regional and global levels for capacity-building and sharing of best practices in this regard. In addition, we note the importance of evidence-based and data-driven decision-making and innovation, and the need to build capacity for producing, analysing and using various forms of data, both quantitative and qualitative, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. We also welcome the adoption of the global indicator framework that has been agreed by the Statistical Commission as a voluntary and country-led instrument and that includes the initial set of indicators to be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the Commission, and look forward to its implementation and continual improvement in an inclusive manner;

28. Emphasize the need to take appropriate action towards localizing and communicating the Sustainable Development Goals at all levels, from the national to the community and grassroots level. In this vein, there can be no effective implementation, or accountability to our citizens, where no awareness exists. Efforts

should be made to reach out to all stakeholders, including subnational and local authorities, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, civil society, business, the private sector, the media, parliamentarians, and the scientific and academic community;

29. Recognize the role of the United Nations in supporting countries upon their request in their efforts to implement and achieve the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, we note the importance of better positioning the United Nations development system so that it is fit for purpose. We take note of the Secretary-General's efforts to respond to Member States' requests to provide recommendations to address gaps and overlaps, as well as options, with an assessment of their implications, advantages and disadvantages, for improving the accountability, transparency and overall coordination of the entities of the United Nations development system and their oversight by Member States. We await the Secretary-General's further options and proposals by the end of the year;

30. Pledge to continue inclusive and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to take bold and transformative steps to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions everywhere, reaching the furthest behind first and ensuring that no one is left behind.

2. Unofficial translation of Ministerial declaration

United Nations

E/2017/L.29-E/HLPF/2017/L.2



आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद्

वितरण : सीमित

१४ जुलाई २०१७

मौलिक : अंग्रेजी

२०१७ को बैठक

२८ जुलाई २०१६-२७ जुलाई २०१७

कार्य सूची ५ (क)

उच्च स्तरीय वृत्त-खण्ड : आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद्को तत्वावधानमा दिगो विकासका सम्बन्धमा सम्पन्न उच्च स्तरीय राजनीतिक मञ्चको मन्त्रीस्तरीय बैठक

दिगो विकास सम्बन्धमा उच्च स्तरीय राजनीतिक मञ्च

आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद्को तत्वावधानमा सम्पन्न

१०-१९ जुलाई २०१८

कार्यसूची ३८

मन्त्री स्तरीय बैठकको घोषणाबाट अनुमोदित

आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद्को तत्वावधानमा आयोजित २०१७ को बैठकको उच्च स्तरीय वृत्त-खण्ड तथा दिगो विकास सम्बन्धमा उच्च स्तरीय राजनीतिक मञ्चको परिषद्का अध्यक्ष फ्रेडरिक मुसीवा माकामुरे शाभा (जिम्बावे) द्वारा प्रस्तुत मन्त्रीस्तरीय घोषणापत्रको मस्यौदा

“दिगो विकासको प्रवर्द्धन गर्दै, अवसरहरूलाई व्यापक बनाउदै र आइपर्ने चुनौतीहरूको सम्बोधन गर्दै गरिबीका सबै प्रकारहरू एवं आयामहरूलाई निर्मूल पार्ने” भन्ने आर्थिक तथा मूल विषय आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद्को २०१७ को बैठकको उच्च स्तरीय वृत्त-खण्डको मन्त्री स्तरीय घोषणा

“परिवर्तित विश्वमा गरिबीको उन्मूलन गरौं र समृद्धिको प्रवर्द्धन गरौं” भन्ने मूल विषय बारे आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद्को तत्वावधानमा आयोजित दिगो विकास सम्बन्धमा २०१७ को उच्च स्तरीय राजनीतिक मञ्चको मन्त्रीस्तरीय घोषणा

हामी मन्त्री तथा उच्च स्तरीय प्रतिनिधिहरू न्यूयार्क स्थित संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघको मुख्यालयमा बैठक बसी,

१. सबैतिर सबै मानिसका लागि कोही पछाडी नछुटोस भन्ने कुराको सुनिश्चितता गर्दै दिगो विकासका लागि २०३० कार्यसूची प्रभावकारी रूपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्ने हाम्रो प्रतिबद्धता दोहोर्‍याउँदछौं । हामी २०३० कार्यसूची जन-केन्द्रित, विश्वव्यापी एवं परिवर्तनकारी छ, यसका दिगो विकास लक्षहरू एकीकृत तथा अविभाज्य छन् र दिगो विकासका तीन आयामहरू - आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय - लाई सन्तुलन गर्दछ, भन्ने कुरामाथि जोड दिन्छौं । तिनीहरूले सबैको मानवअधिकारलाई प्रत्याभूत गर्न खोज्दछ । हामी २०३० कार्यसूचीमा पहिचान भएका सबै सिद्धान्तहरूलाई पुनरपुष्टि गर्दछौं र चरम गरिबी लगायत गरिबीका सबै प्रकार एवं आयामहरूलाई निर्मूल पार्नु सबैभन्दा ठूलो विश्वव्यापी चुनौती हो र दिगो विकासका निम्ति अपरिहार्य आवश्यकता हो भन्ने कुरामा जोड दिन्छौं । २०३० कार्यसूचीलाई सबै मुलुकहरूद्वारा स्वीकार गरिएको छ र यो मुलुकहरूको आ-आफ्नो राष्ट्रिय वास्तविकता, क्षमता एवं विकासको स्तरलाई दृष्टिगत गर्दै तथा राष्ट्रिय नीति र प्राथमिकताहरूलाई सम्मान गर्दै सबैका लागि लागू हुन्छ । हामी २०३० कार्यसूचीलाई कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सबै स्तरको प्रयासको स्वागत गर्दछौं एवं करिब दुई वर्षको कार्यान्वयन पछि व्यक्तिगत एवं सामुहिक यत्नले धेरै क्षेत्रहरूमा उत्साहजनक नतिजाहरू हासिल भएको कुरा स्वीकार गर्दछौं । यसका साथसाथै हामी कबुल पनि गर्दछौं कि हामीले बहन गरिरहेको दायित्व अत्यन्त जरूरी भएकोले कार्यान्वयनको रफ्तारलाई तीब्रता दिनै पर्दछ तथा यस सम्बन्धमा सबै तहमा दिगो विकास लक्षहरूलाई कार्यान्वयन गर्नमा एवं तिनीहरू बारे सचेतना जगाउनमा र मानिस, पृथ्वी, समृद्धि, शान्ति र साभेदारिताका निम्ति हाम्रो उद्देश्यहरू प्राप्त गर्नमा निर्णायक कार्यहरू गर्न अनिवार्य छ ।

२. गरिबी उन्मूलन गर्न र समृद्धिलाई प्रवर्द्धन गर्नमा सबैभन्दा पछाडी रहेकाहरूलाई पहिलो प्राथमिकतामा राखी एवं गरिबीको बहुआयामिक प्रकृतिका साथै २०३० कार्यसूचीका विभिन्न लक्ष एवं उद्देश्यहरू बीचको अन्तरनिहित अन्तरसम्बन्धहरूलाई ध्यानमा राखेर संस्थागत प्रयास तथा नीतिहरू अवलम्बन गरी सामुहिक एवं परिवर्तनकारी प्रयास गर्न जरूरी छ भन्ने कुरा

- स्वीकार गर्दछौं। जोखिममा रहेका मानिसहरूको सशक्तिकरण गरिनु पर्दछ। ती मानिसहरू जसका आवश्यकताहरू बारे २०३० कार्यसूचीमा प्रतिविम्बित भएका छन् तिनीहरू भनेका सबै बालबालिकाहरू, किशोरीहरू, युवाहरू, अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरू (जसमध्ये ८० प्रतिशत गरिबीमा छन्), एचआईभि/एड्स भएका व्यक्तिहरू, ज्येष्ठ नागरिकहरू, आदिवासीहरू, शरणार्थी एवं आन्तरिक रूपमा विस्थापित व्यक्तिहरू, आप्रवासीहरू तथा जटिल मानवीय आपत्कालीन अवस्थाबाट प्रभावित क्षेत्रहरूमा रहेका व्यक्तिहरू र आतंकवाद तथा द्वन्द्व प्रभावित क्षेत्रमा रहेका व्यक्तिहरू हुन्। हामी सामूहिक कार्यद्वारा नीति समायोजनको प्रबर्द्धन गर्न, समावेशी साभेदारीताका लागि सहजीकरण गर्न र गरिबी उन्मूलनको लागि सहयोग गर्न सकिन्छ, भन्ने कुरामा जोड दिन्छौं;
३. गरिबी तथा भोकमरीको अन्त्य गर्न र सर्वत्र सबै उमेरका मानिसहरूको स्वस्थ जीवन सुनिश्चित गर्न; यसप्रकारको परिणामका अवस्थाहरूलाई अन्तरपुस्तासम्म कायम राखी स्थापित गर्न; मुलुक भित्र तथा मुलुकहरू बीचका असमानताहरू विरुद्ध संघर्ष गर्न; र हाम्रो पृथ्वीलाई स्वस्थ र सुरक्षित बनाउन प्रतिबद्धता जाहेर गर्दछौं। हामी सबैका लागि मर्यादित रोजगारी हुने गरी सबै मुलुकहरूमा निरन्तर, समावेशी एवं दिगो आर्थिक वृद्धि सहितको विश्व प्रति हाम्रो प्रतिबद्धता माथि जोड दिन्छौं; त्यस्तो विश्व जहाँ उत्पादन क्षमतामा नवपरिवर्तन, औद्योगीकरण तथा सहकार्यले आर्थिक वृद्धिको गतिलाई तीव्रता दिन सक्छ। हामी भौतिक पूर्वाधारहरूको योजना तर्जुमा र विकासमा सहक्रियालाई अधिकतम पार्ने प्रयास गरी ठोस कार्यहरूद्वारा भौतिक संरचनाहरूको सम्बन्धलाई बढावा दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकताबारे जोड दिन्छौं। हामी दिगो उपभोग तथा उत्पादन, दिगो एवं प्रतिरोधि भौतिक योजना तर्जुमा तथा विकास, प्राकृतिक श्रोतहरूको दिगो व्यवस्थापन र जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन माथि अविलम्ब कार्य गर्ने लगायतका माध्यमहरूद्वारा पृथ्वीलाई क्षय हुनबाट संरक्षण गर्नेछौं;
४. शान्तिपूर्ण, न्यायीक र समावेशी समाजहरूको सम्बर्द्धन गर्नेछौं जसले न्यायमा समान पहुँच प्रदान गर्दछ र जुन समाज विकास गर्ने अधिकार लगायतका मानवअधिकार सुनिश्चित गर्ने, सबै तहमा प्रभावकारी कानूनी शासन तथा सुशासन कायम गर्ने र पारदर्शी, प्रभावकारी एवं जवाफदेही संस्था निर्माण गर्ने कुराहरूमा आधारित हुन्छ। २०३० कार्यसूचीमा असमानता, भ्रष्टाचार, खराब शासन र अवैध वित्त तथा हातहतियारको प्रवाह जस्ता हिंसा, असुरक्षा तथा अन्यायलाई प्रश्रय दिने कारकतत्वहरूको सम्बोधन भएको हुनेछ। हामीले शान्तिस्थापना र राज्य निर्माणमा महिलाहरूको भूमिका हुन्छ, भन्ने कुराको सुनिश्चितता गर्नुका साथै द्वन्द्व समाधान वा रोकथाम गर्ने र द्वन्द्वबाट गुज्रेका मुलुकहरूलाई सहयोग गर्ने प्रयासहरूलाई दुगुणा गर्नु पर्दछ। हामी औपनिवेशिक तथा वैदेशिक आधिपत्यमा जीवन यापन गरी रहेका व्यक्तिहरू, जसले गर्दा उनीहरूको आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक विकासका साथै वातावरण माथि नकारात्मक असर परिरहेको छ, ती व्यक्तिहरूको आत्मनिर्णयको अधिकारको प्रत्याभूत गराउनमा बाधक बनेका कुराहरूलाई हटाउन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कानूनहरू अनुरूप प्रभावकारी पहल कदमी तथा कार्यहरूको निम्ती आह्वान गर्दछौं;
५. त्यस्तो विश्व प्रति प्रतिबद्ध छौं जहाँ सबै महिला तथा बालिकहरूले पुरुष तथा बालक सँगै पूर्णरूपमा लैङ्गिक समानता उपभोग गर्दछन् र उनीहरूको सशक्तिकरण तथा समानताका लागि कानूनी, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक बाधाहरू हटाइएका छन्। गरिबीको महिलाकरण कायमै छ र महिलाको सशक्तिकरण र दिगो विकासका लागि चरम गरिबी लगायत गरिबीका सबै प्रकार एवं आयामहरूलाई निर्मूल पार्नु अपरिहार्य आवश्यकता हो। हामी लैङ्गिक समानता, सबै महिला तथा बालिकाको सशक्तिकरण र गरिबी उन्मूलन हासिल गर्नमा तिनीहरू बीचको आपसी सुदृढ अन्तरसम्बन्धलाई जोड दिन्छौं। हामी सबै लक्ष्य तथा गन्तव्यहरूमा प्रगति गर्न लैङ्गिक समानता तथा महिला तथा बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणले महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पुऱ्याउने छ, भन्ने कुरा महशुस गर्दछौं। हामी सामाजिक संरक्षण प्रणाली लगायतका कुराहरूद्वारा महिला तथा बालिकाहरूका लागि जीवन पर्यन्त जीवनस्तर वृद्धिको सुनिश्चितता गर्न आवश्यक रहेको कुरामा पनि जोड गर्दछौं;
६. बालबालिका, किशोरी र युवाहरू परिवर्तनका संवाहक हुन भन्ने कुरा मान्दछौं र बहुआयामिक अभावलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने, अन्तर पुस्ता गरिबीलाई अन्त्य गर्ने, जनसांख्यिक लाभांशलाई उपयोग गर्ने एवं अझ समुन्नत भविष्य निर्माणका लागि उनीहरूलाई सशक्तिकरण गर्ने दृष्टिले उनीहरूमाथि लगानी गर्नुपर्ने आवश्यकता माथि प्रकाश पार्दछौं। हामी सबै सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूलाई युवा शिक्षा, सीप विकास र रोजगारीको सुनिश्चितता गरी समाजको सक्रिय सदस्यको रूपमा उनीहरूको सामर्थ्यलाई पूरा गर्न सक्षम बनाउने हाम्रो प्राथमिकताका केन्द्रविन्दु हो भन्ने कुराको आह्वान गर्दछौं। हामी उनीहरूको विशेष आवश्यकताहरू तर्जुमा र लेखाजोखामा उनीहरूको दृष्टिकोलाई समावेश गर्ने कुरा प्रति पनि प्रतिबद्ध छौं एवं २०३० कार्यसूचीको कार्यान्वयन र समिक्षामा युवाहरूको सहभागितालाई समर्थन गर्नमा महत्वपूर्ण हुने कुरा पुष्टि गर्दछौं। सबै प्रकारका हानीकारक अभ्यासहरूको उन्मूलनका साथै उनीहरूको मानवअधिकारको संरक्षण एवं उनीहरू विरुद्ध हुने सबै प्रकारका भेदभाव, हिंसा र जोरजबस्तीलाई उन्मूलन गर्ने आवश्यकता माथि जोड दिन्छौं;

७. जलवायु परिवर्तन हाम्रो बर्तमान समयको सबैभन्दा ठूलो चुनौती हो र यसका सर्वव्यापी अदभूत प्रभावहरूले सबैभन्दा गरिब र जोखिम मानिसहरूलाई असमानुपातिक भार थपी सन् २०१६ अभिलेखित इतिहासमै सबैभन्दा गर्मी वर्ष रहेको कुरा मान्दछौं र सो वर्षमा विश्व तापक्रम पूर्व औद्योगिक अवस्था भन्दा औसत १.१ डिग्री सेल्सियसले उच्च रह्यो । हामी जलवायु परिवर्तनको जल्दोबल्दो चुनौतिलाई सामना गर्न उपलब्ध सबैभन्दा उत्तम वैज्ञानिक ज्ञानका आधारमा प्रभावकारी र प्रगतिशील प्रतिकारको आवश्यकता रहेको कुरा बोध गर्दछौं । हामी पेरिश सम्झौता र यसको चाँडो भन्दा चाँडो कार्यान्वयनको स्वागत गर्दछौं, यसका पक्ष राष्ट्रहरूलाई सम्झौताको पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन गर्न र जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघीय महासन्धिको पक्ष राष्ट्रहरू जजस्ले हस्ताक्षर, स्वीकृती, अनुमोदन र परिग्रहण गर्न बाँकी छ आ-आफ्नो अनुकुलता अनुसार सकेसम्म चाँडो सो पूरा गर्न प्रोत्साहन गर्दछौं । हामी पेरिश सम्झौता र २०३० कार्यसूचीको कार्यान्वयन बीच सहक्रिया छ भन्ने कुरालाई मान्दछौं । हामी अनुकुलन एवं न्यूनीकरण प्रयासहरू र प्रतिरोधको सुदृढीकरणमा निरन्तर टेवा तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सहयोगको महत्वलाई स्वीकार गर्दछौं । हामी सार्वजनिक तथा निजी क्षेत्र लगायत विभिन्न प्रकारका श्रोतबाट पर्याप्त र पूर्वानुमानित आर्थिक संसाधनहरूको आवश्यकतामा जोड दिन्छौं । हामी खासगरी जलवायु परिवर्तनका प्रतिकूल प्रभावप्रति जोखिममा रहेका विकासोन्मुख मुलुकहरूको फरक आवश्यकता र विशेष परिस्थिति माथि प्रकाश पार्दछौं । हामी प्रभावकारी प्रकोप जोखिम व्यवस्थापनले दिगो विकासमा योगदान पुऱ्याउँछ भन्ने कुरा मान्दछौं । हामी प्रकोपका परिणामहरूलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्नका लागि प्रकोप जोखिम न्यूनीकरण र पूर्वसूचना प्रणालीको सुदृढीकरणको महत्वलाई जोड दिन्छौं;
८. सहर तथा मानव बस्तीहरूमा विविधतालाई अंगाल्ने, सामाजिक सद्भाव, अन्तर सांस्कृतिक सम्वाद एवं समझदारी, सहनशीलता, पारस्परिक सम्मान, लैङ्गिक समानता, नवपरिवर्तन, उच्चमशीलता, समावेशीकरण, पहिचान एवं सुरक्षा र सबैको आदरका साथै रहन लायक बनाउँदै जीवन्त शहरी अर्थतन्त्रलाई बढावा दिन आफैँ प्रतिवद्ध छौं । हामी आफैँ हाम्रा स्थानीय संस्थाहरूले बढ्दो विविध एवं बहुसांस्कृतिक समाजको माझमा बहुलवाद र शान्तिपूर्ण सहअस्तित्वलाई प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने कुराको सुनिश्चितता गर्न पाइलाहरू चाल्न कटिबद्ध छौं;
९. २०३० कार्यसूचीको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनको निम्ति दिगो विकासका सबै आयामहरूमा वारपार हुने गरी सहक्रिया निर्माण गर्न अत्यावश्यक छ भन्ने कुरा मान्दछौं । हामी दिगो विकासका लागि नीति संगति एवं सक्षम वातावरण बनाउनमा सबै सरोकारवालाहरूको संलग्नता आवश्यक छ र गरिवी उन्मूलन गर्ने एवं सबै तहमा दिगो विकास हासिल गर्ने अवसरहरूलाई उजागर गर्नमा तिनीहरू प्रमुख हुन् भन्ने कुरामा प्रकाश पार्दछौं । हामी स्वयम विश्वव्यापी विकास एवं “जीत-जीत” सहयोगको पछाडी सामुहिक रूपमा निष्ठावान रहने प्रतिवद्धता गर्दछौं जसले विश्वका सबै भागमा सबै मुलुकहरूका लागि ठूलो उपलब्धी ल्याउन सक्छ;
१०. साधारणसभा र आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद्को तत्वावधानमा दिगो विकास सम्बन्धमा उच्च स्तरीय राजनीतिक मञ्चको विश्वव्यापी स्तरमा अनुगमन र समिक्षामा निगरानी राख्ने मुख्य भूमिका बारे पुनरपुष्टि गर्दछौं;
११. प्रत्येक मुलुकले दिगो विकासको लक्षमा विशेष किसिमका चुनौतिहरू सामना गर्नुपर्ने कुरा मान्दछौं । सबैभन्दा जोखिम मुलुकहरू, खासगरी अफ्रिकी मुलुकहरू, अतिकम विकसित मुलुकहरू, भूपरिवेष्ठित विकासोन्मुख मुलुकहरू र स-साना टापुका विकासोन्मुख राज्यहरूले द्वन्द्वको स्थिति भएका वा द्वन्द्व पश्चातका मुलुकहरू सरह विशेष ध्यान दिनुपर्ने अधिकार राख्छन् । अतिकम विकसित मुलुकहरू, भूपरिवेष्ठित विकासोन्मुख मुलुकहरूका, उनीहरूको आ-आफ्नो कार्यक्रम कार्ययोजनामा उल्लेख गरेभैँ साझा चुनौतिहरू हुन् - संरचनागत कठोरता, ऋणको स्तम्भ, विश्व व्यापारमा न्यून साभेदारिता, दुर्गमता, अतिकम भौतिक विकास, न्यून उत्पादकत्व, रोजगार विहीन वृद्धि र जलवायु परिवर्तन, मरूभूमिकरण, बाढी, खडेरी र भूक्षयका प्रभाव लगायत आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य आघातहरूका प्रभावहरू प्रति ज्यादै न्यून प्रतिरोध । मध्य आय भएका धेरै मुलुकहरूमा पनि गम्भीर चुनौतिहरू छन्;
१२. दिगो विकास लक्षहरू हासिल गर्ने दिशामा भएका प्रगतिहरू बारे महासचिवको प्रतिवेदनलाई ध्यान दिन्छौं, जुन प्रतिवेदनले अनुगमन र समिक्षाका प्रक्रिया बारे जानकारी दिन्छ, हाम्रो सोचविचारका लागि प्रमाणका आधारहरू र कमीकमजोरी तथा चुनौतीहरूको विश्लेषण पनि प्रदान गर्दछ । हामी मान्दछौं कि उपलब्ध तथ्याङ्कका आधारमा विभिन्न अवस्थामा विश्व समुन्नति सद्रूप्य छ भने मुलुकै पिच्छे र क्षेत्र क्षेत्रमा यो समुन्नति असमानुपातिक छ र विभिन्न लक्षहरूको सन्दर्भमा अपर्याप्त पनि छ । हामी यो पनि स्वीकार गर्दछौं कि प्रमाणका आधारहरूलाई पूर्ण गर्नमा र अद्यावधीक गर्नमा सबैले थप प्रयासहरू गर्नु जरूरी छ;
१३. हाम्रा यो वर्षको समिक्षाले दिगो विकास लक्ष १, २, ३, ५, ९ र १४ का साथै १७ लाई जोड दिएको छ भने दिगो विकास लक्षका एकीकृत, अविभाज्य र विश्वव्यापी प्रकृतिका कारण हामीले दुविधाहरूलाई हटाई वा न्यूनीकरण गरी सहक्रिया र बहुल लाभलाई

उत्तोलन गर्नमा विशेष ध्यान दिन अत्यन्त जरूरी छ । लक्ष तथा गन्तव्यका एकीकृत, अविभाज्य र अन्तरसम्बन्धित प्रकृतिले उच्चस्तरीय राजनीतिक मञ्चद्वारा सबै लक्षको प्रगति बारे गरिएको गहन समिक्षालाई निर्देशित र सूचित गरेकोछ;

१४. जहाँ चरम गरिबी विश्वव्यापी रूपमै घटेको छ तर प्रगति भने असमानुपातिक रहेको र १६० करोड मानिसहरू अझै बहुआयामिक गरिबीमा बाँची रहेको कुरा स्वीकार गर्दछौं । संसारको सबै भागमा गरिब मानिसहरू छन्, तर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा असमानुपातिक ढङ्गले केन्द्रित छन् । अतिकम विकसित मुलुकहरू, भूपरिवेष्ठित विकासोन्मुख मुलुकहरू र स-साना टापुका विकासोन्मुख राज्यहरूमा गरिबीको सम्बोधन गर्नु विशेषरूपमा चुनौतीपूर्ण रहेको छ । हामी चालू वृद्धि प्रक्षेपण अन्तर्गत सन् २०३० सम्म अतिकम विकसित मुलुकहरूमा करिब ३५ प्रतिशत जनसंख्या चरम गरिबीमा रहन सक्ने कुरा प्रति सरोकार राख्दछौं । यसरी नै विश्वका ७० प्रतिशत भन्दा बढी गरिबहरू मध्यम-आय भएका मुलुकहरू, खास गरि उप-सहारा अफ्रिका र दक्षिण एशियामा रहने छन् । विभिन्न अतिव्यापी अभाव सहित विशेष गरी बालबालिका र कलिला मानिसहरू अन्तरपुस्ता गरिबीको चक्रमा फस्ने जोखिममा रहेका छन् । हामी ती मुलुहरूलाई, तिनीहरूको आ-आफ्नो राष्ट्रिय योजना र कार्यक्रमहरूको सन्दर्भमा ती उपायहरूलाई समावेश गर्न आह्वान गर्दछौं, जसले दिगो विकास लक्ष हासिल गर्न लिइएका कार्यक्रमहरूको गरिबी उन्मूलनको प्रभावलाई उच्च बनावस, गरिबीमा बाँची राख्ने वा गरिबीमा पुनः फस्न सक्ने अति जोखिम जनसंख्याको पहिचान गरोस् एवं उनीहरू सम्म पुग्ने गरी विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित गरोस् र दुर्गम क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने तथा द्वन्द्व, पश्चात एवं बलपूर्वकको विस्थापनबाट प्रभावित मानिसहरूलाई सेवा दिने संस्थाहरूको सुदृढिकरण गर्ने उपयुक्त संयन्त्रहरूको विकास गरोस् । हामी गरिबीमा बाँची रहेका मानिसहरूका लागि बढी भन्दा बढी आर्थिक अवसर सिर्जना गर्न प्रतिवद्ध छौं । जैविक विविधतालाई दिगो तरिकाले उपयोग एवं संरक्षण नगरी साथै जलवायु परिवर्तन तथा वातावरणीय क्षयीकरणलाई सम्बोधन नगरी गरिबी उन्मूलन हासिल हुन सक्दैन । हामी चरम गरिबी लगायत गरिबीका सबै प्रकार र आयामहरूलाई उन्मूलन गर्नका लागि लक्षित उपायहरू अवलम्बन गर्ने र राष्ट्रिय प्राथमिकताका आधारमा बालबालिका, ज्येष्ठ नागरिक, आदिवासी र अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूलाई विशेष ध्यान दिई तयार पारिएको सामाजिक संरक्षण मापदण्ड (Social Protection floor) लगायत सबै का लागि राष्ट्रिय तहबाट सुहाउँदो सामाजिक संरक्षण प्रणाली एवं उपायहरू कार्यान्वयनको महत्वमाथि प्रकाश पार्दछौं । हामी मुलुकहरूले, संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघीय विकास प्रणालीले र सबै सरोकारवालाहरूले आ-आफ्नो गरिबी उन्मूलनको कार्य र यत्नहरूमा बहु-आयामिक दृष्टिकोणलाई सुनिश्चित गर्ने र प्रवर्द्धन गर्न पर्ने आवश्यकता माथि ध्यान दिन्छौं;

१५. गरिबी भोकमरीको प्रमुख कारक हुन र अनुमानित ७९.३ करोड मानिसहरू विश्वभरी कुपोषित छन्, १५.५ करोड बालबालिकाहरू होचा पुड्का छन् र अन्य प्रकारका कुपोषण बढ्दो छ भन्ने कुरा माथि सरोकार सहित टिप्पणी गर्दछौं । जलवायु परिवर्तन र भूमी क्षयले साना स्तरका खाद्यान्न उत्पादकहरू, विशेष गरी महिलाहरू, आदिवासी पारिवारिक कृषकहरू, पशुपालकहरू, मत्पालकहरूको प्रतिकूल मौसमी घटनाहरू प्रति जोखिमता बढाई रहेको छ । गरिबी र भोकमरीलाई एकै साथ उन्मूलन गर्न, पर्याप्त पौष्टिक आहारको सुनिश्चित गर्न, दिगो कृषिलाई प्रवर्द्धन गर्न र समृद्धि हासिल गर्न प्राकृतिक श्रोतलाई संरक्षण गर्ने, बढावा दिने एवं बहाल गराउने, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी जीविकालाई निरन्तरता दिने र साना स्तरका उत्पादकहरूबाट उत्पादन हुन पौष्टिक आहारमा पहुँच प्रदान गर्ने प्रतिरोधि, दिगो एवं समावेशी खाद्य प्रणाली सबै यत्नहरूको केन्द्र बिन्दु हुनै पर्दछ । दिगो कृषि उत्पादकत्वलाई बढावा दिन बढ्दो उत्तरदायी लगानी आवश्यक छ । दिगो कृषि, जलकृषि प्रणाली र मत्पालनमा उत्तरदायी लगानीलाई समावेश गर्ने गरी जलवायु अनुकूलन र न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरूले सकारात्मक प्रभाव पार्न सक्छ । मोहियानी अधिकारको सम्मान गर्ने र महिलाहरूको सशक्तिकरण तथा लैङ्गिक समानतालाई प्राथमिकतामा राख्ने अनुकूल नीति र जिम्मेवार संस्थाहरूको अत्यन्त आवश्यकता छ । हामीले वर्तमानमा १०.८ करोड, मानिसहरू विशेषगरी ती व्यक्तिहरू जसले अनिकालको र तुरुन्तै आइपर्न लागेको अनिकालको जोखिमको सामना गरिरहेका छन्, उनीहरूमाथि असर पारिरहेको बढ्दो क्रममा रहेको संकट र खाद्य असुरक्षाको संकटको स्तरलाई निरन्तर र केन्द्रित प्रयासहरूद्वारा तुरुन्त र प्रभावकारी ढङ्गले सम्बोधन गर्न जरूरी छ;

१६. स्वास्थ्यमा लगानी गर्दा असमानतालाई घटाउन दिगो एवं समावेशी आर्थिक वृद्धि, सामाजिक विकास, वातावरणीय संरक्षण गर्न र गरिबी, भोकमरी एवं कुपोषण उन्मूलन गर्न योगदान पुऱ्याउँछ भन्ने कुरामा जोड दिन्छौं । हामी मान्दछौं कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा अदभूतपूर्व उन्नति भइरहँदा स्वास्थ्यसँग सम्बन्धित लक्ष र गन्तव्यहरू हासिल गर्न प्रगतिको रफ्तारलाई तीब्र बनाउन जरूरी छ । हामी गुणस्तरीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा, औषधीमा सबैको पहुँच, यौन तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य सेवामा सबैको पहुँच, सुरक्षित पिउने पानी र सरसफाईमा सबैको पहुँच एवं मानसिक स्वास्थ्यको प्रवर्द्धन लगायत विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा रही आएका मुख्य मुख्य चुनौतीहरू प्रति सरोकार राख्दछौं । मातृ मृत्यु दर एवं गैरसंचारी रोगहरू (विश्वव्यापी रूपमा ७० प्रतिशत मृत्युका लागि जिम्मेवार) अत्यन्त सुस्त गतिमा घटी रहेको छ र नवजात शिशु एवं शिशु मृत्युदर तथा संचारी एवं सरुवा रोगमा रहेको एकदमै

असमान स्थितिले कोही पछाडी नपरोस भन्ने सिद्धान्तलाई संकटमा पारेको छ । हामीले एच.आई.भि/एड्स एवं यौन संक्रमण सम्बन्धी रोगहरू, क्षयरोग, औलो, वेवास्ता गरीएका उष्ण प्रदेशीय रोगहरू र हेपाटाइटिस जस्ता सुरूवा रोगहरूका विरुद्ध प्रतिरोधि खोप (Immunization) लगाउने र लड्ने हाम्रा प्रयासहरूलाई तीब्र गतिमा अगाडी बढाउन पर्दछ जहाँ उपलब्धीहरूलाई रोगप्रतिरोधि सुक्ष्मजीवि लगायतले ठूलो चुनौती थपि रहेको छ । हामी गैरसंचारी रोगहरूको निरोध र उपचार प्रति प्रतिबद्ध छौं जुन सबै मुलुकहरूमा वायु प्रदूषण घटाउने लगायत दिगो विकासमा चुनौती बनिरहेको छ । महामारीको सामना गर्न हामीले तयारी कार्यलाई सुदृढ बनाउन पर्दछ । हामी लागू औषध दुरुपयोगको निरोध र उपचारलाई सुदृढ गर्न जोड दिन्छौं । हामी सडक दुर्घटनाबाट हुने मृत्यु र चोटपटकको संख्यालाई मनग्य घटाउन पनि हाम्रो प्रयास निरन्तर जारी राख्छौं । हामी समावेशी र प्रतिरोधी स्वास्थ्य प्रणालीको सुदृढीकरणमा, स्वास्थ्यको सामाजिक, आर्थिक, र वातावरणीय निर्धारक तत्वहरूको सम्बोधनमा एवं वर्तमान र भविष्यको स्वास्थ्य चुनौतिहरूलाई सामना गर्न चाहिने वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान र आविष्कारहरूमा, लगानीको महत्व बारे प्रकाश पार्दछौं;

१७. महिला तथा बालिकाहरूलाई उनीहरूको मानवअधिकार र अवसरहरूबाट वञ्चित गरी लैङ्गिक असमानता विश्वव्यापी रूपमा रहेको कुरा स्वीकार गर्दछौं र सरोकार व्यक्त गर्दछौं । महिला तथा बालिकाहरू विरुद्ध निजी तथा सार्वजनिक स्थलहरूमा रहेको हिंसा र भेदभाव महिलाहरूको सशक्तिकरण र सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक कुनै पनि विकास हासिल गर्ने कुरामा मुख्य बाधक हो जुन कुनै पनि मुलुकले अन्त्य गर्ने गरी व्यवस्थापन गर्न सकेको छैन । हामी संस्थागत संयन्त्रहरू र कानूनी संरचनाहरूको सुदृढीकरणको माध्यमबाट महिला तथा बालिकाहरूको विरुद्ध रहेको सबै प्रकारका हिंसा तथा भेदभावहरूलाई निरोध गर्न र अन्त्य गर्न कदमहरू उठाउन हाम्रो प्रतिबद्धतालाई पुनः दोहोर्याउदछौं । महिला तथा बालिकाहरूले प्रायः बहुल एवं अर्न्तविभाजित स्वरूपका विभेदहरू सामना गर्दछन् र यस सम्बन्धमा अपाङ्गता भएका महिला तथा बालिकाहरूले अझ विशेष प्रकारका चुनौतीहरू सामना गर्नुपर्ने कुरा स्वीकार गर्दछौं । हामी नेतृत्व तह र व्यवस्थापन तहका पदहरूमा महिलाहरूको प्रतिनिधित्वमा देखिएको सुस्त प्रगति बारे टिप्पणी गर्दछौं । विश्वव्यापी रूपमा महिलाहरूले राष्ट्रिय संसदको एकल वा तल्लो सदनमा २३.४ प्रतिशत स्थान एवं उच्च-र मध्यम-व्यवस्थापकीय पदहरूमा एकतिहाई भन्दा कम मात्र ओगटेका छन् । सबै क्षेत्रमा, सबै तहमा एवं आर्थिक साक्षरता एवं समावेशीकरणको माध्यम लगायतका कुराहरूद्वारा गरिबी उन्मूलन र समृद्धि प्रवर्द्धनका लागि लक्षित सबै प्रयासहरूमा महिलाहरूको पूर्ण, समान र प्रभावकारी सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गर्नका लागि तीब्र गतिमा प्रयासहरू गर्न आवश्यक छ । हामी लैङ्गिक समानता एवं सबै महिला तथा बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणमा रहेका संरचनात्मक अवरोधहरूलाई तुरुन्तै सम्बोधन गर्ने कुरामा जोड दिन्छौं, जस्तै विभेदकारी कानून तथा नीतिहरू, लैङ्गिक रूढिवादिता, हानीकारक अभ्यासहरू र नकरात्मक सामाजिक मान्यता एवं धारणाहरू, ताकी स्वामीत्वको अधिकार, भूमी तथा प्राकृतिक श्रोतमाथिको नियन्त्रण र आर्थिक सेवाहरूमा पहुँच सुनिश्चित होस् । पारिश्रमिक नपाइने हेरचाह र घरेलुकामको पहिचान गरी र मूल्य दिई लैङ्गिक पारिश्रमिकमा रहेको अन्तरलाई सम्बोधन गर्न कदम चाल्न जरूरी छ जुन सबै महाद्विप र क्षेत्रमा व्याप्त छ । हामी लैङ्गिक समानता एवं सबै महिला तथा बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण हासिल गर्न पुरुष तथा बालकहरूलाई रणनीतिक साभेदार र मित्रको रूपमा संलग्न गराउनु पर्ने महत्व माथि जोड दिन्छौं । हामी दिगो विकासका लक्ष्यहरूलाई महिला तथा बालिकाहरूको निमित्त नतिजा दिने गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्नु पर्ने आवश्यकता माथि पनि जोड दिन्छौं । हामी मुलुकहरूलाई आ-आफ्नो राष्ट्रिय दिगो विकास कार्यढाँचामा लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्नका लागि लक्षित कार्यहरूका साथै हाम्रा सबै प्रयासहरूमा लैङ्गिक मूलप्रवाहीकरण समेत दुवै आवश्यक छ, भन्ने कुरा मनन गर्दै लैङ्गिक समानता रणनीतिलाई पूर्णरूपमा एकीकृत गर्न आह्वान गर्दछौं ताकि यसबाट बढी भन्दा बढी नीति अनुकुलनलाई प्रवर्द्धन गरोस्;

१८. भौतिक पूर्वाधार, उद्योग र नवपरिवर्तन बलियोसँग गासिएको छ र यिनीहरूले समावेशी एवं दिगो आर्थिक विकासको साभाल लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न हिस्सा लिन्छ र गरिबी उन्मूलनमा योगदान पुऱ्याउँछ भन्ने कुरामा जोड दिन्छौं । हामी सरोकार राख्दै जोड दिन्छौं कि अझै सम्म पनि १.१ अर्ब मानिसहरूको विद्युतमा पहुँच छैन, ६६.३ करोड मानिसहरूको सफा पिउने पानीमा पहुँचको कमी छ, ६.२.४ अर्ब मानिसहरूसँग पर्याप्त सरसफाई छैन र विश्वको आधा भन्दा बढी जनसंख्या इन्टरनेट सुविधाबाट टाढा छन् । हामी जोड दिन्छौं कि विश्वका विभिन्न भागहरूमा भौतिक संरचनामा पहुँचको अभाव, उल्लेख्य रूपमा यातायात, सम्पर्क, सामान्यतया विद्युत र उर्जा, पिउने पानी र सरसफाई, सूचना र सञ्चार प्रविधि, वित्तिय सेवा र बजार, विकास, विविधिकरण र मूल्य वर्द्धनका साथै दिगो शहरीकरणका लागि मुख्य बाधकका रूपमा रहेका छन् । जलवायु संवेदनशील र श्रोत मितव्ययी प्रतिरोधी र पहुँचयोग्य भौतिक पूर्वाधारहरूको विकास हासिल गर्न प्रभावकारी उपायहरूको आवश्यकता छ जसले जोखिम न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरू विज्ञताको विकासका साथै सबै तहमा सुदृढ समन्वयात्मक साभेदारीताले विपद्का जोखिम र असरहरूलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्नेछ । हामी सबैका लागि सम्मानजनक रोजगारी सिर्जना गर्न, उत्पादकत्व वृद्धि उर्जा मितव्ययीता, नवपरिवर्तन, सामाजिक समावेशीकरणलाई प्रवर्द्धन गर्न, आयलाई बढावा दिन र दिगो विकास हासिल गर्नका लागि

समावेशी एवं दिगो औद्योगीकरण अर्थतन्त्रको संरचनात्मक रूपान्तरणका निम्ति अपरिहार्य छ, भन्ने कुरा स्वीकार गर्दछौं । हामी प्रत्येक राष्ट्रको आर्थिक सामर्थ्यलाई बढावा दिन नव परिवर्तन अत्यन्त जरूरी छ, र आर्थिक उन्नतिमा नयाँ गति दिने र महिला एवं युवाहरू लगायत सबैका लागि रोजगारी सिर्जना र अवसरहरूको विस्तारीकरणलाई जोड दिने उद्यमीलता, सिर्जनशीलता र नवपरिवर्तनलाई टेवा पुऱ्याउने कार्यको मत्वलाई मान्दछौं । हामी नवपरिवर्तन उन्मुख विकासको महत्व र लघु, साना एवं मध्यम स्तरका उद्यमहरूको महत्व बारे प्रकाश पार्दछौं ताकी सबै क्षेत्रहरूमा रोजगारी वृद्धि होस;

१९. दृढ अठोट गर्दछौं कि हाम्रा महासागर हाम्रा भागको भविष्य र यसका सबै विविधतामा साभ्का मानवताका लागि अति नै महत्वपूर्ण छ । यसले दिगो विकासलाई महासागर-आधारित दिगो अर्थतन्त्रका साथै गरिबी उन्मूलन, खाद्य सुरक्षा र पौष्टिक आहार, सामुन्द्रिक व्यापार र आवागमन, सम्मानित रोजगारी र जीविकोपार्जनलाई योगदान पुऱ्याउँदछ, हामी अतिकम विकसित मुलुकहरू र स-साना टापुहरूको विकासोन्मुख राज्यहरूका निम्ति महासागर, समुन्द्र र सामुन्द्रिक श्रोतहरूको विशेष महत्वलाई पहिचान गर्दछौं । करिब ३०.० करोड मानिसहरू सामुन्द्रिक मत्स्य व्यवसायमा आफ्नो जीविकोपार्जन गरिरहेका छन्, त्यसमध्ये ९० प्रतिशत सानो स्केलको कारीगरि मत्स्य व्यवसायमा छन् । हामीलाई महासागरिय तापक्रम वृद्धि, महासागरिय अम्लीकरण, सामुन्द्रिक जैविक विविधताको न्हास एवं सामुन्द्रिक सतह वृद्धिका साथै सामुन्द्रिक तथा जमिनमा आधारित क्रियाकलापहरूले थपेका चुनौतीहरू लगायत महासागरमाथि जलवायु परिवर्तनको प्रतिकूल प्रभावले सचेत गराएको छ । हामी हाम्रा महासागर को स्वास्थ्य र उत्पादकत्व एवं यसको जैविक प्रणालीमा हुने विनाशलाई रोक्न र उल्टाउन प्रतिबद्ध छौं एवं सामुन्द्रिक वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धानमा बढि भन्दा बढि श्रोत लगाउन र उपलब्ध सबैभन्दा उत्तम ज्ञानका आधारमा गरिने निर्णयहरूलाई प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने लगायतका यसको प्रतिरोधी र पर्यावरणीय खण्डतालाई संरक्षण गर्न र पुर्नबहाली गर्न प्रतिबद्ध छौं । हामी दिगो विकास लक्ष्य १४ दिगो विकासका लागि महासागर, समुन्द्र र सामुन्द्रिक श्रोतहरूको संरक्षण र दिगो प्रयोगको कार्यान्वयनलाई सहयोग गर्ने संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ महासम्मेलनका नतिजाहरूलाई स्वागत गर्दछौं र यसका ७ साभ्केदारीता संवादबारे टिपोट गर्दछौं । हामी सबै सरोकारवालाहरूलाई महासम्मेलनको समयमा तयार पारीएको कार्यको लागि आह्वानमा जोड दिइएका कार्यहरूलाई तुरुन्तै अवलम्बन गर्न आह्वान गर्दछौं यसका साथै महासम्मेलनको बेला सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूले स्वतस्फुर्त रूपबाट जाहेर गरिएका आ-आफ्ना प्रतिबद्धताई कार्यान्वयन गर्न पनि आह्वान गर्दछौं;

२०. स्वीकार गर्दछौं कि केही सकारात्मक प्रगतिहरूका बावजुद दिगो विकास लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न साभ्केदारीता र सहयोगको लागि अझ बलियो प्रतिबद्धता आवश्यक छ । त्यो प्रयासमा दिगो विकासका लागि सबै तहमा सबै सम्बाहकरूबाट सामजस्यपूर्ण नीतिहरू र सक्षम वातावरणको आवश्यकता हुनेछ । हामी २०३० कार्यसूचीलाई कार्यान्वयन गर्ने राष्ट्रिय प्रयासहरूमा आर्थिक कारकतत्वहरू जस्तै समस्यामूलक बृहत आर्थिक स्थिति, वस्तुहरूको कम मूल्य, मन्द व्यापार वृद्धि र अति तरल पुँजी प्रवाह मात्र होइन कि प्राकृतिक विपद, जलवायु परिवर्तन, वातावरणीय क्षयीकरण, मानवीय संकट आदिका प्रभावका कारण वर्तमान विश्व वातावरण चुनौतीपूर्ण बनेको महत्वपूर्ण विषय बारे सरोकार राख्दछौं । हामी २०३० कार्यसूची हासिल गर्नका लागि सबै तहमा आवश्यक सक्षम वातावरण सिर्जना गर्ने गरी ठोस र शीघ्र कार्य गर्ने छौं । हामी राष्ट्रिय प्रयासहरूलाई तीब्रता दिन र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रोतलाई सुदृढिकरण गर्न प्रोत्साहन गर्दछौं जसले दिगो विकासमा सार्वजनिक र निजी, आन्तरिक र बाह्य लगानी वृद्धि गर्नका लागि नीति तथा कार्यक्रमहरूलाई टेवा पुऱ्याउँछ । हामी जोड दिन्छौं कि २०३० कार्यसूचीको आकंक्षाको मान (Scale) र तह (Level) का लागि अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय, क्षेत्रीय, उपक्षेत्रीय निकायहरू र कार्यक्रमहरू, वैज्ञानिक समुदाय, निजी क्षेत्र सहयोगी समुदाय, गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरू, सहकारीहरू, समुदायमा आधारित समुहहरू, शैक्षिक संस्थाहरू, र अन्य सम्बन्धित संबाहकरूको संलग्नतालाई बढावा दिदै सावैजनिक-निजी साभ्केदारीता सहित प्रभावकारी र पारदर्शी बहुसरोकारवाला साभ्के दारीता सबै प्रकारका गरिबी उन्मूलन गर्नमा र सम्बन्धित दिगो विकास लक्ष्य हासिल गर्नमा योगदान पुऱ्याउन उपयोगी छन् । यस दिशा तर्फ हामी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ प्रणालीमा पारदर्शीता, सामजस्यता, यथोचित परिश्रम, जवाफदेहीता र प्रभावलाई सुधार गर्ने हेतुले आफ्नो साभ्केदारहरूसँगको सहकार्यलाई बढावा दिन र साभ्केदारिताका सिद्धान्त, ज्ञान तथा उत्तम अभ्यासहरू आदन-प्रदान गर्न प्रोत्साहन गर्दछौं;

२१. वारम्बार दोहोऱ्याउदछौं कि दिगो विकासका लागि आवश्यक पूनर्निमित अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय साभ्केदारीताले सबै दिगो विकासका लक्ष्यहरूको कार्यान्वयनलाई टेवा पुऱ्याउनमा सघन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संलग्नतालाई सहजीकरण गर्नु पर्दछ । यो उद्देश्यको प्रत्याभूतिमा, सबै सरोकारवालाहरूसँग मिलेर काम गर्नमा हामी बिल्कुलै प्रतिबद्ध छौं । अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सार्वजनिक वित्तले मुलुकहरू विशेष गरी ज्यादै न्यून आन्तरिक श्रोत भएका अत्यन्त गरिब र अत्यन्त जोखिम मुलुकहरूको सार्वजनिक श्रोतलाई आन्तरिक रूपमा परिचालन गर्ने प्रयासमा महत्वपूर्ण रूपमा परिपूरको रूपमा भूमिका निर्वाह गर्दछ । हामी हेक्का राख्दछौं कि आधिकारिक विकास सहायता लगायत अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सार्वजनिक वित्तको महत्वपूर्ण उपयोग गर्नु भनेको अन्य श्रोत, सार्वजनिक र निजीबाट प्राप्त

अतिरिक्त संसाधनको परिचालनलाई उत्प्रेरित गर्नु हो र हामी निजी क्षेत्रसँगको साभेदारीताद्वारा मिश्रित वित्त रणनीतिको बृद्धि बारे पनि टिपोट गर्दछौं जसबाट सार्वजनिक लगानीका परियोजनाहरूमा राष्ट्रिय नीति तथा प्राथमिकता अनुसार टेवा पुऱ्याउने गरी पुँजीको परिमाणलाई बढाई परिचालन गर्न सकियोस । यस सम्बन्धमा हामी नवपरिवर्तनकारी वित्तको सम्भाव्यता बारे स्वीकार गर्दछौं । हामी मान्दछौं कि हाम्रा साभ्भा उद्देश्य छन्, साभ्भा आकांक्षा छन्, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विकास सहयोगको सुदृढिकरण गर्न र यसका प्रभावकारिता, पारदर्शीता, प्रभाव र परिणामहरूलाई अधिकतम पार्न हामी यो पनि स्वीकार गर्दछौं कि दक्षिण-दक्षिण सहयोग अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विकास सयोगको महत्वपूर्ण तत्व हो र यो उत्तर-दक्षिण सहयोगको परिपूरक हो न कि विकल्प । हामी विश्व व्यापार संगठनका साथै अर्थपूर्ण व्यापार उद्घारीकरण अन्तर्गत विश्वव्यापी, नियममा आधारित, खुला, पारदर्शी, पुर्वानुमान गर्न सकिने, समावेशी, भेदभावरहित र समतामा आधारित बहुपक्षीय व्यापार प्रणालीलाई प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने कार्यमा निरन्तरता दिने छौं । हामी जोड दिन्छौं कि अदिस अबाबा कार्यसूची २०३० कार्यसूचीको अभिन्न अङ्ग हो र यसको कार्यान्वयनको लागि आह्वान गर्दछौं । यस सम्बन्धमा हामी विकासका लागि वित्त बारे अन्तरनिकाय कार्यदल (Inter Agency Task Force) को पहिलो गहकिलो प्रतिवेदनलाई सञ्चाना गर्दै टिपोट गर्दछौं । हामी आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद्को विकासका लागि वित्त सम्बन्धी दोस्रो अनुगमन बैठकको सञ्चालनलाई स्वागत गर्दछौं । यसका आन्तरिक सार्वजनिक संसाधन, आन्तरिक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय निजी व्यापार तथा वित्त, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विकास सहयोग विकासको इन्जीनको रूपमा रहेको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापार, ऋण तथा दिगोपन, प्रणालीगत सवाल र सवालको सम्बोधन, विज्ञान, प्रविधि, नवपरिवर्तन र क्षमता विकासका बारेमा यसका अन्तर सरकारी अनुमोदित निष्कर्षहरू र सिफारिसहरू सम्बन्धमा महत्व दिन्छौं;

२२. महत्व दिन्छौं कि दिगो विकास एवं गरिबी उन्मूलन हासिल गर्नमा विज्ञान, प्रविधि र नवपरिवर्तनका सम्भावलाई बढावा दिन, मुलुकहरू भित्र र बीचमा प्रविधिको दूरीलाई कम गर्न एवं सबै तहमा क्षमता बढाउन आवश्यक छ । हामी यस कुरामा पनि जोड दिन्छौं कि मानव प्रगतिको गतिलाई तीव्रता दिन लैङ्गिक अङ्गिय विभाजन लगायत अङ्गिय विभाजनलाई जोड्न र विविधता युक्त क्षेत्रहरूमा वैज्ञानिक तथा प्राविधिक नवपरिवर्तनले पारे भैँ ज्ञानमा आधारित समाजको विकास गर्न सूचना तथा सञ्चार प्रविधिको व्यापकता एवं विश्वव्यापी अन्तरसम्पर्कताको ठूलो सामर्थ्य छ । यस सम्बन्धमा हामी प्रविधि सहजीकरण संयन्त्रको संचालनमा भएको प्रगतिलाई स्वागत गर्दछौं र अतिकम विकसित मुलुकहरूका लागि प्रविधि बैंक संचालनमा भएको प्रगतिलाई पनि स्वागत गर्दछौं एवं निरन्तर सहयोगलाई प्रोत्साहन दिन्छौं । हामी सरोकारवालाहरू र सरकारहरू बीच सुदृढ संवाद एवं सर्वोत्तम अभ्यासहरूको आदानप्रदान तथा नयाँ अभियान र साभेदारीतामा सहजीकरणलाई सहयोग पुग्ने अनुकुल वातावरणको प्रवर्द्धनका लागि आग्रह गर्दछौं । हामी सिर्जना, विकास र नवपरिवर्तन एवं नवप्रविधिको फैलावट र सो सँग सम्बन्धित ज्ञान र आर्थिक समुन्नती र दिगो विकासका लागि शक्तिशाली चालक हुन भन्ने कुरालाई स्वीकार गर्दछौं । हामी नयाँ प्रविधिको रूपान्तरणकारी र विनाशकारी दुवै सामर्थ्यहरू बारे जानकारी राख्दछौं, खासगरी स्वचालनमा, हाम्रो श्रम बजारमा र भविष्यका रोजगारीमा, साथै यस सम्बन्धमा हाम्रो समाज र अर्थतन्त्रमा यसका प्रभावहरू प्रति तयार हुन खोज्ने कार्यमा;
२३. २०१७ को उच्चस्तरीय राजनीतिक मञ्चमा उपस्थित भई स्वेच्छक राष्ट्रिय समिक्षा गर्ने ४४ मुलुकहरूको^१ प्रशंसा गर्दछौं । हामी २०१६ मा समिक्षा गर्ने २२ मुलुकहरूको पनि प्रशंसा गर्दछौं । तीनीहरूले बहुमुल्य सीकाईहरू र सामना गर्नु परेका चुनौतीहरू बताएका छन् । हामी उत्साहित छौं कि ती समिक्षाहरूमा स्वेच्छक तवरले आफ्नै नेतृत्वमा भाग लिएका मुलुकहरूले तयारी र प्रस्तुती दुवै क्रममा विभिन्न थरीका सरोकारवालाहरूको प्रभावकारी संलग्नताका उदाहरणहरू प्रस्तुत गरेका छन् । हामी स्वीकार गर्दछौं कि मुलुकहरूले समन्वयलाई सहजीकरण गर्नका लागि अन्तरक्षेत्रीय सरकारी कार्यसमूह, बहुसरोकारवाला समिति र उच्चस्तरीय संयोजकहरू लगायत विभिन्न थरीका संयन्त्रहरू स्थापना गरेका छन् । हामी टिपोट गर्दछौं कि स्वेच्छक राष्ट्रिय समिक्षाहरूले उच्च तहबाट सहयोग र नेतृत्वको महत्व, राष्ट्रिय विकास योजना र रणनीतिहरूमा दिगो विकास लक्षहरूको स्थानीयकरण एवं स्थानीय अधिकारवालाहरूको संलग्नताको महत्वबारे प्रकाश पारेको छ । हामी अनुगमन र समिक्षाका लागि राष्ट्रिय क्षमता निर्माण गर्ने कार्यको महत्व र स्वेच्छक राष्ट्रिय समिक्षाका लागि तयारी गर्न दिइने सहयोगको उपयोगिताबारे जोड दिन्छौं । हामी सबै सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूलाई २०३० कार्यसूचीको राष्ट्रिय कार्यान्वयनलाई बढावा दिने गरी समिक्षा प्रकृयाबाट प्राप्त भएका सिकाईहरूलाई उत्तम तरीकाले प्रयोग गर्न र स्वेच्छक राष्ट्रिय समिक्षाहरूलाई उच्च स्तरीय राजनीतिक मञ्चमा प्रस्तुत गर्नका लागि विचार पुऱ्याउन प्रोत्साहन गर्दछौं र यस सम्बन्धमा २०१८ का लागि स्वयमसेवा गर्ने मुलुकहरूको प्रशंसा गर्दछौं;

1 Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belairs, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republica, Denmark, Elsalvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malayasia, Maldives, Monaco, Nepal, Netharlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Quatar, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

२४. प्रख्यात १५ जना वैज्ञानिकहरूको कामको अपेक्षा गरेका छौं जसले दिगो विकासका तीन वटै आयामहरूलाई ध्यानमा राखी चार बर्षिय विश्व दिगो विकास प्रतिवेदनको मस्यौदा तयार गरिरहेका छन्, जुन प्रतिवेदनले २०१९ को उच्चस्तरीय राजनीतिक मञ्चलाई सूचित गर्ने छ र सबै तहमा विज्ञान-नीति अन्तरपृष्ठ (Interface) लाई सुदृढ गर्ने छ ।
२५. आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद्का क्रियाशील, क्षेत्रीय एवं वृत्तखण्ड लगायत यसका कामको स्वागत गर्दछौं । परिषद् दिगो विकासलाई प्रवर्द्धन गर्दै, अवसरहरूलाई विस्तार गर्दै एवं आइपरेका चुनौतीहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्दै गरिबीलाई यसका सबै प्रकार र आयामहरूलाई समेत उन्मूलन गर्ने प्रयासमा सघाउने मुख्य सहयोगी हो र यस सम्बन्धमा परिषद्का मञ्चहरूले युवा, साभेदारीता एवं विकास सहयोग, विज्ञान, प्रविधि र नवपरिवर्तनमा; यसका वृत्तखण्डहरूले एकीकरण, परिचालन क्रियाकलाप, एवं मानवीय मामिलामा र विशेष बैठकहरूमा पुऱ्याएका योगदानहरूको सम्मान गर्दछौं । हामी परिषद् एवं अन्य सम्बन्धित अन्तर सरकारी मञ्च तथा समितिहरूको साथै मुख्य मुख्य समूहहरू तथा अरू सरोकारवालाहरूको योगदानको अपेक्षा राख्दछौं जसले समिक्षा अन्तर्गतका विषयवस्तु र लक्षहरूबारे महत्वपूर्ण विज्ञान जानकारी प्रदान गर्दछ । हामी ध्यान दिन्छौं कि दिगो विकासका केही लक्षहरू अबै खुलस्त भएका छैनन्;
२६. दिगो विकासका लागि क्षेत्रीय मञ्च २०१७ बाट प्राप्त सुभावहरूको पनि स्वागत गर्दछौं जुन सुभावहरूले मित्रसमूह सिकाई (Peer learning), समिक्षा, उत्तम अभ्यासहरूको आदानप्रदान एवं विभिन्न किसिमका सरोकारवालाहरूसँग छलफलका लागि उपयुक्तता अनुसार उपयोगी अवसरहरू प्रदान गर्दछ । संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघका क्षेत्रीय आयोगहरू लगायत क्षेत्रीय तथा उपक्षेत्रीय मञ्चहरूको २०३० कार्यसूचीको कार्यान्वयनमा सघाउने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्न सक्ने कुरालाई स्वीकार गर्दछौं । हामी तिनीहरूलाई उपयुक्तता अनुसार सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाहरूसँगको संलग्नताका साथसाथै उच्चस्तरीय राजनीतिक मञ्चको काममा सघाउने कार्यमा निरन्तरता दिन पनि आमन्त्रण गर्दछौं;
२७. तथ्याङ्कहरूको सुधारिएको एवं समन्वयात्मक संकलन, विश्लेषण, सम्प्रेषण तथा प्रयोगका साथै आय, लिङ्ग, उमेर, जात, जाति, आप्रवासन स्थिति, अपाङ्गता, भौगोलिक अवस्थिति र राष्ट्रिय सन्दर्भमा सम्बन्धित अन्य विशेषताहरूद्वारा खण्डीकृत गरिएको उच्च गुणस्तरीय, सुलभ, समयोचित एवं भरपर्दो डाटाको आवश्यकता माथि जोड दिन्छौं । हामी स्वीकार गर्दछौं कि स्वेच्छिक राष्ट्रिय समिक्षाहरूले यो एउटा निरन्तर चुनौतिको रूपमा प्रत्याभूत गरेको छ । यस सम्बन्धमा हामी मुलुकहरूलाई द्विपक्षीय, क्षेत्रीय र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरबाट समेत क्षमता अभिवृद्धिमा सहयोगका लागि थप सुदृढीकरण गर्न एवं उत्तम अभ्यासहरू आदानप्रदान गर्न हामी दिगो आग्रह गर्दछौं । यसका अतिरिक्त हामी दिगो विकास लक्षहरू हासिल गर्न प्रमाणमा आधारित एवं आंकडाद्वारा प्रेरित निर्णय गर्ने र नवपरिवर्तनको महत्व तथा विभिन्न किसिमका, दुवै संख्यात्मक र गुणात्मक तथ्याङ्कहरूको उत्पादन, विश्लेषण र प्रयोगको आवश्यकता माथि जोड दिन्छौं । हामी विश्व सूचाङ्क कार्यढाँचाको ग्रहणलाई पनि स्वीकार गर्दछौं जुन कार्यढाँचालाई तथ्याङ्क आयोगले स्वेच्छिक एवं मुलुकद्वारा नेतृत्व गरिएको औजारको रूपमा स्वीकार गरेको छ र यसमा आयोगद्वारा विस्तृत र वार्षिक रूपमा परिशोधन तथा पुनरावलोकन गरिने सूचाङ्कका प्रारम्भिक वर्ग ९कभत० समावेश छन् । समावेशी तरिकाले यसको कार्यान्वयन र निरन्तर सुधारको अपेक्षा राख्दछौं;
२८. दिगो विकासका लक्षहरूलाई राष्ट्रियस्तर देखी समुदाय र जनस्तरसम्म सबै तहमा स्थानीयकरण गर्ने र जानकारी गराउने दिशा तर्फ उपयुक्त कदम चालु पर्ने आवश्यकता माथि जोड दिन्छौं । यो शिरामा सचेतना नभएको खण्डमा कार्यान्वयन प्रभावकारी हुन सक्दैन वा नागरिक प्रति उत्तरदायी बन्न सक्दैन । उप-राष्ट्रिय र स्थानीय अधिकारवालाहरू, आदिवासी मानिसहरू, अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरू, नागरिक समाज, व्यापार, निजी क्षेत्र, सञ्चार, सांसदहरू एवं वैज्ञानिक र प्राज्ञिक समुदाय लगायत सबै सरोकारवालाहरू सम्म पुग्ने प्रयास गर्नु पर्दछ;
२९. मुलुकहरूको २०३० कार्यसूचीलाई कार्यान्वयन गर्ने र हासिल गर्ने प्रयासहरूमा उनीहरूको अनुरोधमा सहयोग गर्ने संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघको भूमिकालाई स्वीकार गर्दछौं । यस सम्बन्धमा संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ विकास प्रणालीलाई सो उद्देश्यका लागि राम्रो ढङ्गबाट स्थितिमा राख्ने महत्वबारे हामी स्वीकार गर्दछौं । हामी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ विकास प्रणालीका अङ्गहरू र तिन माथी सदस्य राष्ट्रद्वारा निगरानी राख्ने सन्दर्भमा जवाफदेहिता, पारदर्शीता र समग्र समन्वयलाई सुधार गर्नका लागि कमी कमजोरी तथा आपसमा दोहोरीएका साथै विकल्पहरू बारे निहितार्थ, फाइदा र बेफाइदाहरूको लेखाजोखा सहित सुभावहरू प्रस्तुत गर्न सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूले गरेका अनुरोधहरू प्रति सम्बोधन गर्ने महासचिवको प्रयासलाई हेक्का राख्दछौं । हामी यस वर्षको अन्त्य सम्ममा महासचिवको थप विकल्प र प्रस्तावहरूलाई प्रतिक्रिया गर्दछौं;

३०. २०३० कार्यसूचीको समावेशीकरण र प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनलाई निरन्तरता दिन्छौं तथा सबैभन्दा पछाडि रहेका व्यक्तिहरूमा पहिले पुग्ने एवं कोही पनि पछाडि नछुटाउने कुराको सुनिश्चितता गर्दै सबैतिर गरिवीलाई यसका विभिन्न प्रकारहरू र आयामहरूलाई समेत उन्मूलन गर्ने निर्भिक र परिवर्तनकारी कदमहरू उठाउछौं भन्ने प्रतिज्ञा गर्दछौं ।

3. List of Participants from Nepal for HLPF 2017

Name	Organization
Dr. Min Bahadur Shrestha, Vice Chairperson	National Planning Commission
Dr. Swarnim Wagle, Member	National Planning Commission
Mr. Bishnu Prasad Lamsal, Secretary	National Planning Commission
Mr. Lal Shankar Ghimire, Joint Secretary	National Planning Commission
Mr. Laxman Aryal, Joint Secretary	Ministry of Finance
Mr. Bharat Raj Aryal, Joint Secretary	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Gopal Lamsal, President	NGO Federation of Nepal
Ms. Bhawana Bhatta, Member	NGO Federation of Nepal
Mr. Daya Sagar Shrestha, Director	NGO Federation of Nepal
Mr. Jitram Lama	NGO Federation of Nepal
Mr. Netra Prasad Timsina, Coordinator	SAAPE
Ms. Shanta Laxmi Shrestha, Chairperson	Beyond Beijing Committee
Ms. Rakshya Paudyal, Program Manager	Beyond Beijing Committee
Ms. Sanila Gurung , Program Officer	Beyond Beijing Committee
Ms. Durga Sob	ADRF/FEDO
Ms. Kala Swarnakar	FEDO
Ms. Renu Sijapati	FEDO
Ms. Durga Neupane	ADRF
Mr. Bhakta Bishowkarma	ADRF
Ms. Sumana Rana	FPAN
Ms. Medha Sharma	Visible Impact
Ms. Pratima Gurung	Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association (NIDA)
Mr. Kumar Bhattarai	CWIN
Mr. Rabindra Gautam	World Vision
Mr. Rajan Bishworkarma	Dalit Mahila Balbalika Utthan Kendra
Mr. Tahal Thami	LAHURNIP

SOME GLIMPSES OF HLPF 2017



Mr. Bishnu Prasad Lamsal during Asian Dalit Rights Forum



WMG strategy meeting 9th July 2017



Group photo with Delegates from Nepal



Group photo with Susan O'Malley - NGO CSW chair



BBC's Participation as WMG



बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग कमिटी (बिबिसी)- परिचय

बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग कमिटी (बिबिसी) महिला मानव अधिकारको क्षेत्रमा क्रियाशिल राष्ट्रिय गैरसरकारी सञ्जाल संस्था हो। यस संस्था सन् १९९५ मा चिनको राजधानी बेइजिङमा संयुक्त राष्ट्र सङ्घीय चौथो विश्व महिला-सम्मेलनले जारी गरेको “बेइजिङ घोषणा-पत्र तथा कार्यनीति” र यसका १२ सरोकारका विषयको जानकारी गराउने, प्रचार-प्रसार गर्ने तथा प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनका लागि अधिवाचन, अभियान र विभिन्न कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्दै आइरहेको छ। यस संस्थाले विभिन्नस्तरमा सचेतना फैलाउने, राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा सञ्जाल विस्तार गर्ने, वकालत तथा दबाव सिर्जना गर्ने कार्यहरू निरन्तर रूपमा गर्दै आइरहेको छ।

यस संस्थामा हाल १८२ भन्दा बढी महिला तथा मानव अधिकारका क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरू (गैसस) सञ्जाल सदस्यको रूपमा आवद्ध छन्। यसले आफ्नो सञ्जाल सदस्य संस्था र ऐक्यवद्धता राख्ने सबै सङ्घ-संस्था र निकायहरू मार्फत “बेइजिङ घोषणापत्र तथा कार्यनीति” लाई ग्रामीण तह सम्म पुर्याउने र उक्त तह देखिको सवालहरू क्षेत्रीय, राष्ट्रिय, दक्षिण एसिया, एसिया प्यासिफिक र संयुक्त राष्ट्र सङ्घसम्म लैजाने कार्य गर्दै आइरहेको छ।

हरेक पाँच वर्षमा गरिने बेइजिङ्ग कार्य योजना र कार्य नीतिको कार्यान्वयको अवस्था र उपलब्धीको स्थिति तथा वार्षिक समीक्षा गर्दै संयुक्त राष्ट्र सङ्घमा गैससको तर्फबाट सुभाव सहितको प्रतिवेदन पेशगर्ने, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सङ्घको बैठकहरूमा सरकारी टोलीमा समेत सामेलभई सरकारी योजना र प्रतिवेदनलाई समावेशी, लैङ्गिकीकरण र महिला अधिकारमूखि बनाउन अग्रणी भूमिका निर्वाह गरिरहेको छ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सङ्घको ५९ औं साधारण सभा सेप्टेम्बर २०१५ मा पारित दिगो विकासको २०३० एजेण्डा “विश्वलाई रूपान्तरण गरौं” (Transforming Our World) लाई मूर्त रूप दिन तय भएको लक्ष्यहरू, र उपलक्ष्यहरूलाई राष्ट्रिय र स्थानीय स्तरमा लागू गर्न “Glocalization Process” र त्यस प्रकृत्यालाई ६० औं CSW Session को निर्णय अनुरूप “Leaving no woman or girl behind: from promise to reality” लाई मूर्त रूप दिन र ६९ औं CSW Session को मूल विषय “Women’s economic empowerment in the changing world of work” सम्बन्धमा भएको निर्णयहरूलाई मूर्त रूप दिन बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग कमिटी (बिबिसी) नेपालले अग्रणी भूमिका निर्वाह गरिरहेको छ। यसका साथै ६९ औं सत्रमै फोकस विषयको रूपमा छलफल भएको “आदिवासी महिलाको सशक्तिकरण” सम्बन्धी मुद्दालाई दिगो विकासको अभियानमा, मानव अधिकारको आन्दोलनमा, र ५०:५० नेतृत्व सन् २०३० सम्ममा” को अभियानमा मूलप्रवाहिकरण गर्दै आएको छ।

यसैगरि दिगो विकासको २०३० एजेण्डा र लक्ष्यहरूको कार्यान्वयन तथा प्रगति समिक्षा गर्न High level Political Forum को बैठक २०१६ र २०१७ मा बिबिसीले सहभागी हुँदै महिला मानव अधिकारको मुद्दालाई Women Major Group (WGM) मार्फत उठाउँदै आएको छ। दिगो विकासको लक्ष्यहरू प्राप्तमा सघाउन NGOs Federation of Nepal को संयोजनमा स्थापित Nepal SDGs Forum को Women & Girls Constituency / Women and Gender Justice Theme को अगुवाई, संयोजन, सञ्चार, र क्षमता विकास आदि गर्ने जिम्मेवारी बिबिसीले निर्वाह गरिरहेको छ।

यस वर्ष नेपाल सरकारले HLPF मा Voluntary National Report (VNR) पेश गरेको छ। त्यसैगरि नागरिक समाज Nepal SDG Forum/NFN को तर्फबाट पनि प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत गरिएको थियो। ती दुवै प्रतिवेदनहरूलाई complement गर्न Women Civil Society-महिला नागरिक समाजको तर्फबाट जिल्ला, प्रदेश तथा राष्ट्रियस्तरका विभिन्न समूह जस्तै Women Professional Group, Constituencies of Nepal SDG Forum, आदी संग परामर्श लिई VNR को प्रतिवेदन तयार गरि “Position Paper and call for Action” HLPF – 2017 मा प्रस्तुत गरेको थियो। उक्त प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्न र नेपालमा लैङ्गिक समानता को अभियानलाई अझ बलुन्द गर्नका लागि बिबिसीले Women Major Group For Sustainable Development in Nepal (WGM-SDN) नामक समूहको Convenor को भूमिका वहन गरिरहेको छ।

दिगो विकासको मर्म “कसैलाई नछुटाऔं” Leaving No One Behind लाई मूर्त रूप दिन निर्णयमा समावेशी समानुपातिक सहभागिताको वकालत गर्दै पहुँच विहिन उपेक्षितकोमा पहिले पुगौं Reaching the furthest first भन्ने आह्वान गर्दै बिबिसीले लैङ्गिक उत्तरदायी दिगो विकास लक्ष्यहरू कार्यान्वयन “Gender Responsive SDGs Implementation” विषयमा विवेचना र विमर्श गरिरहेको छ।