

Thursday, 3 July 2014

“The future of the HLPF – agenda setting”

- What modalities of participation build on the CSD modalities as well as other paras of Resolution 67/290?*
- What structure could the HLPF have to ensure these modalities meet the UN intergovernmental process rules and procedures?*
- What HLPF structure and body would ensure a role for Major Groups and other stakeholders in agenda setting?*

Statement 3: Rim Bakay (Conseil de la jeunesse/MGCY)

Dear chair , your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. My name is RIM Bakay, I am the Belgian Un Youth delegate for sustainable development and I am here to speak on behalf of the major groupe .

In order for the HLPF to be a transformative body that will deliver and house a transformative agenda It is very important for institutional arrangements to be more universal .There needs to be an effective mechanism that can receive feedback from the target population. One example of the structure that this session is seeking to address could be shadow reporting. Major Groups with the help of organizations would work on these reports and feed it into the accountability aspect of the mechanism.

The process of this feedback loop can be most effective if it is multilateral in nature and includes the people it is meant to serve.

In addition I would like to share 3 major concerns that explain why as it future main actors believe, we should be an active part of the HLPF structure and implementation of the new development agenda.

First of all, in the context of sustainable development, conflict situations unstable peace, safety and quality of life and have been seen as a direct impact on the young generations, not only in their daily life but also for their future and the role of the HLPF in addressing these issues mustn't be fettered.

Secondly, The struggle against inequalities has to be central in the sustainable development agenda and in the elaboration of a sustainable society. Therefore, it is crucial to insist on fundamental points such as inclusion of minorities in preceding. We have already seen what has recently happened if those that are most marginalised are not part of the review and implementation of an agenda. Equal opportunity to access these forms is not enough if economic opportunity is not secured and this is of particular focus for young people from developing countries.

Finally, we have seen the removal of any target for young people not in employment education or training from the OWG draft because young people were excluded from discussions. Without asking the people who are in precarious work we are unable to ensure that work is not only increased but is of high quality, is not discriminatory and equal pay is given to work of equal value. Only through inputs from civil society are we able to bring a human face and a granularity to the raw statistics and therefore things such as shadow reporting hold an important possibility for a more inclusive HLPF.