

Asia Pacific CSO Forum on Sustainable Development

CONSOLIDATING PEOPLE'S AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE RESULTS OF ELECTRONIC SURVEY



Completed by 90 organisations – 1 spoilt

- NGO (42.2%/28 orgs)
- Women (18.9%/17 orgs)
- Science and technology (5.6%/5 orgs)
- Indigenous peoples (5.6%/5 orgs)
- Migrants (5.6%/5 orgs)
- Youth, children and adolescents(5.6%/5 orgs)
- LGBTIQ (4.4%/4 orgs)
- People living with HIV and AIDS (2.2%/2 orgs)
- People affected by conflict and disasters
- Farmers (1.1%/1 org)
- Local authorities (1.1%/1 org)
- Small medium enterprises (1.1%/1 org)
- Trade unions and workers (1.1%/1 org)
- Urban poor (1.1%/1 org)
- Fisherfolks (0)
- People with disabilities (0)
- Older people (0)

Countries

- Asia (2 orgs)
- Malaysia (4 orgs)
- Pakistan (7 orgs)
- Thailand 6 orgs)
- Taiwan (2 orgs)
- Indonesia (7 orgs)
- Kyrgyzstan (3 orgs)
- Phillipines (6 orgs)
- Bangladesh (12 orgs)
- Nepal (9 orgs)
- India (17 orgs)
- Bangladesh (11 orgs)
- Fiji (1 org)
- Pakistan (10 orgs)
- Timor-Leste (2 orgs)
- Papua New (1 org)
- Japan (3 orgs)
- Vietnam (1 org)
- Paankist (1 org)
- Sri Lanka (1 org)
- Spoilt (1)

Opportunities presented by SDGs for Development Justice (Answered 43/ Skipped 47)

- **Strengthened our collective voice and power**
 - Strengthened civil society engagement (7 orgs)
 - Platform for advocacy
 - Common call for Development Justice & challenge Neo-liberalism
 - Contribution of a more meaningful agenda (4 orgs)
 - An opportunity for the fuller participation of women (6)
 - Opportunity for negotiations (1)
 - Mainstreaming of SOGIE / LGBTIQ rights in development (1 org)
- **Accountability potential**
 - to track neo-liberal affect and Northern countries role
 - Regional monitoring and accountability (4)
- **Promoting Development Justice as a common call (7)**
 - Promoting Economic Justice
 - Promoting Environmental Justice
 - Could expose Corporate takeover / PPPs
- **Indicators could offer more than normative standards**
 - Use of evidence-base in indicators (2)
- **South South collaboration (2 orgs)**

What principles must underpin indicators

(Answered: 29 Skipped: 61)

- Focus on appropriate data; not available data (9 orgs)
- A human rights-based approach, including ensuring the participation of individuals and communities in monitoring and evaluation. (6 orgs)
- Move away from reductive quantitative methods to incorporate both qualitative and quantitative methods – perception, policies & impact / experience. (2 orgs)
- A shift in emphasis from measuring economic production to a multidimensional measure of people's well-being based on principles of sustainable, equitable, and just development. Well-being should include enjoyment of human rights, political voice and participation, community trust, and the quality of governance. (3 orgs)
- Disaggregation of data is fundamental. All data must be disaggregated for group particularly vulnerable to discrimination (gender; sex; geographical location; ethnicity; caste; migrant status, disability, sexuality etc). Whilst confidentiality of data should be protected. (12 orgs)
- Disaggregation by gender should not replace specific indicators addressing gender equality and women's human rights. (9 orgs)
- Indicators for public goods and services should measure the availability, accessibility, acceptability, and quality (AAAQ) of goods and services. (1 org)
- Universal – must measure global inequalities, global structures and systems
- Should measure wealth concentration and measure private sector as well as poverty and public sector

Recommended indicators (Answered 15/Skipped 75)

■ Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- Proportion of population with income of less than \$10 per day. (7 orgs)
- Percentage of workers receiving a living wage (disaggregated by sex, migration status, disability, age) (4 orgs)
- Percentage of population covered by universal social protection floor that includes basic education and health packages, by age, sex, economic status, origin, place of residence, disability, and civil status (widows, partners in union outside of marriage, divorced spouses, orphan children) and other characteristics of relevance for each country (4 orgs)
- Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving disability benefits. (2 orgs)
- Accountability for existing commitments under international human rights instruments (4 orgs)

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- Target 2.2. (included in consolidated submission) - Prevalence of anaemia (%) disaggregated by age group, gender, pregnancy status (4 orgs)
- Target 2.2. - No guarantee of minimum food intake. Governments should be asked to ensure minimum affordable food intake by all. (2 orgs)
- Target 2.3. - Should have an indicator on decreasing of toxic chemicals in food nutrition or doubling agricultural productivity.(1 org)
- Mention of HIV infected women - for livelihood programs (3 orgs)

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages (answered 14/skipped 76)

- ❑ Legal abortions (4 orgs)
- ❑ Postpartum and postnatal care (3 orgs)
- ❑ Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who are enrolled in ART lifelong (4 orgs)
- ❑ Percentage of pregnant women with a positive syphilis test who receive treatment (4 orgs)
- ❑ Proportion of women using contraception who were informed of possible side effects of their method and how to deal with them and were informed about other methods (2 orgs)
- ❑ Percentage of primary health care facilities providing basic sexual and reproductive health package (4 orgs)

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

(12 answered/78 skipped)

- Indicators must be disaggregated by disability, gender, race and ethnicity, and socio-economic status) to monitor equity in education provision (3 orgs)
- Including a target on availability of trained teachers in early childhood education institutions (1)
- Inclusion of an indicator that reflects the “sustainable lifestyle” and “gender equality” components through using the following as a proxy indicator for comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) (1 org)
- Additional aspects to include to bring the indicators in closer alignment with the target: “(iv) adapted infrastructure and materials for people with disability (v) adequate pedagogical materials and learning facilities”. The current indicator reduces “facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all” to drinking water, electricity and toilets. (1 org)

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (answered 15/ skipped 75)

- Target 5.1 – (1 org)
 - ▣ Percentage of women's average full time earnings compared to men's
 - ▣ Percentage of women's average lifetime earnings compared to men's
 - ▣ Percentage of women in trade unions or covered by collective bargaining agreements
 - ▣ Unpaid women family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total women's employment; - Women's share of informal employment and of permanent jobs - Index of dissimilarity to measure gender segregation in occupations and sectors
 - ▣ Percentage of workers covered by the national labour code (by migration status, sex)
 - ▣ Share of informal employment in total employment by gender
 - ▣ Sectors that are traditionally unionised tend to have lower pay gaps, such as the public sector. Those with low unionisation rates and low wage levels tend to have relatively higher gender pay gaps

Cont.

- Target 5.2 – ((3 orgs)
 - ▣ Percentage of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months
 - ▣ Percentage of women who seek a remedy for violence perpetrated against them, disaggregated by, inter alia, economic status, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, marital status –
 - ▣ Implementation of fully- funded national and local plans of action on the elimination of violence against women
 - ▣ Percentage of budgets allocated to plans of action on the elimination of violence against women
 - ▣ Percentage of women who report feeling safe at all times in public spaces and at home
 - ▣ Percentage of people who think a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband under any circumstances, disaggregated by gender
 - ▣ Percentage of law enforcement officials and judicial personnel who are women The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action requires governments to formulate, adopt and adequately resource plans of action on the elimination of violence against women ;

Cont.

- Target 5.1 and 5.a – (3 orgs)
 - ▣ Percentage of arable land accessed and controlled by smallholders
 - ▣ Percentage of smallholders with access and control over arable land that are women
 - ▣ Existence of laws and policies that guarantee equal rights for women to own and access land and productive resources
 - ▣ Percentage of women and men with legally recognised evidence of land tenure
 - ▣ Percentage of women and men who do not fear arbitrary dispossession of land
 - ▣ Percentage of land acquired through land-grabbing - Existence of safeguards to prevent land-grabbing and forced eviction, including enforcement of requirement of free, prior and informed consent.
 - ▣ Existence of national legislation recognising customary land tenure and/or community land and resource rights

Cont.

- Target 5.2 (5 orgs)
 - ▣ (included in consolidated submission) Patterns of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations
 - ▣ (included in consolidated submission) Existence of measures to protect women's and girls' human rights that are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
 - ▣ Percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and human rights protections for women and girls
 - ▣ Existence of National Action Plans and strategies for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and CEDAW General Recommendation 30.
 - ▣ Ratification and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty
 - ▣ Proportion of military personnel relative to civilian population (geographically localised) - Availability of small arms and armaments in the community
 - ▣ Percentage of military budget as a percentage of national budgets
 - ▣ Proportion of budget spent on military purposes compared to social development sectors such as health and education.

Cont.

- Target 5.4 –
 - Ratification and implementation of ILO Convention 102 on social security
 - Implementation of universal social protection floor based on ILO Recommendation 202
 - Percentage of population covered by universal social protection floor that includes basic education and health packages, by age, sex, economic status, origin, place of residence, disability, and civil status

- Target 5.4 (included in consolidated submission) (5 org) - Existence of mechanisms to recognise, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work. This includes public services for reconciling professional and family roles for women and men, such as provision of daycare centres for children; paid parental leave; sick leave; and other social services. –
 - ▣ (included in consolidated submission) Number of average hours of unpaid care work undertaken daily disaggregated by sex
 - ▣ Percentage of children with access to publicly funded or employer funded childcare
- Target 5.5 – (3 orgs)
 - ▣ (included in consolidated submission) Percentage of women in decision-making positions at all levels of public governance
 - ▣ (included in consolidated submission) Existence of gender safeguards within policies requiring free, prior and informed consent.
 - ▣ (included in consolidated submission) Proportion of mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations who are women

Cont.

- Target 5.1, 5.6, 5.c: (5 orgs)
 - Accountability for existing commitments under international human rights instruments
 - Ratification and implementation of international human rights instruments and ILO fundamental conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
 - Existence of independent national human rights institutions (NHRIs) in compliance with the Paris Principles
 - Existence of a national public commission that will assess, report on and recommend actions to combat national inequalities and the discriminatory policies and practices underlying them. Such bodies should conform to the requirements set out in the Paris Principles Relating to the Status of National Institutions.
 - Proportion of government ministries that have gender focal points
 - Existence of human rights and gender equality auditing processes for all new legislation and policies - Proportion of fiscal, trade and investment policies and agreements that are subject to periodic participatory human rights, environmental and gender equality impact assessments.
 - Existence of domestic legal, policy and institutional framework that ensure accountability for human rights and gender equality-related targets of post-2015 development agenda, including periodic parliamentary reporting mechanisms and administrative accountability.
 - Proportion of government budgets released as public documents and accessible to all citizens –
 - Percentage of population reporting perceived existence of discrimination based on all grounds of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law (proposed indicator for target 10.3)
 - Existence of an independent body responsible for promoting and protecting the right to non-discrimination (proposed indicator for target 10.3)

Cont.

- Target 5.5. – (3 orgs)
 - Proportion of those seats held at a leadership, ministerial or cabinet level within local and national governments
 - Proportion of seats occupied by women from low-income households and marginalised groups.
 - Perceptions towards women as leaders in public and political life.
 - Female politicians' perceptions of the impact that they have on decision making, by level of government.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
(answered 9/ skipped 89)

- ❑ Target 6.1. - Accessibility of drinking water in homes. (2 orgs)
- ❑ Target 6.2. - Indicators about hand washing facilities in public places such as schools, medical points, etc. (1 org)
- ❑ Special indicator on safe sanitation facilities at schools, kindergartens. (3 orgs)
- ❑ Indicator on infectious diseases among schoolchildren. (6 orgs)
- ❑ Indicator on specific needs of women for sanitation. (4 orgs)

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (answered 25 / skipped 65)

- Target 7.2 uses the vague language ‘increase substantially’ is unclear and will be difficult to measure (1 org)
- Target 8.8 – (7 orgs)
 - Enactment in national legislation of the eight ILO fundamental Conventions and other key instruments, including provisions for equality of treatment in respect of employment (in particular wages, social security benefits and skills recognition).
 - Wage gap between employed migrants and employed nationals
 - Share of migrant workers in regular employment, by gender
 - Share of migrant workers subject to occupational injuries, by gender
 - Number of social security agreements ensuring the portability of social security benefits.
 - Recruitment costs less than one-month wage for low-skilled migrants.

Cont.

- Target 8.5 and 8.8: - (4 orgs)
 - ▣ Percentage of women's average full time earnings compared to men's
 - ▣ Percentage of women's average lifetime earnings compared to men's
 - ▣ Percentage of women in trade unions or covered by collective bargaining agreements
 - ▣ Unpaid women family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total women's employment;
 - ▣ Women's share of informal employment and of permanent jobs
 - ▣ Index of dissimilarity to measure gender segregation in occupations and sectors
 - ▣ Percentage of workers covered by the national labour code (by migration status, sex)
- Share of informal employment in total employment by gender

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (answered 6/ skipped 84)

- While the targets under this goal contain elements from each of the dimensions, the goal is weighted towards the economic dimension and is weaker in the social and environmental areas. Some stakeholder proposals for targets that could be used to address the social and environmental dimensions under this goal are: • Including a target on increased investment in energy- and resource-efficiency infrastructure — A target in this area would strengthen the environmental dimension and provide links to Goal 7 on Energy and Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production. Including a target on promoting natural and climate smart infrastructure — A target in this area would contribute to the environmental dimension and provide a link to Goal 13 on Climate Change. It could be combined with the proposed amendment above

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries (answered 10/ skipped 80)

- Target 10.1, 10.3, 10.4: (2 orgs)
 - Percentage of workers receiving a living wage (disaggregated by sex, migration status, disability, age)
 - Difference between minimum wage and living wage
 - Minimum wage as a percentage of median wage
 - Ratification and implementation of ILO Convention concerning decent work for domestic workers (Convention 189) and related Recommendation No. 201

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Target 10.3. and Target 10.4 (2 orgs)

- Percentage of women's average full time earnings compared to men's
 - Percentage of women's average lifetime earnings compared to men's
 - Percentage of women in trade unions or covered by collective bargaining agreements
 - Unpaid women family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total women's employment;
 - Women's share of informal employment and of permanent jobs
 - Index of dissimilarity to measure gender segregation in occupations and sectors
 - Percentage of workers covered by the national labour code (by migration status, sex)
- Share of informal employment in total employment by gender

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (answered 10/skipped 90)

- Target 11.1. - Indicator reflecting the accessibility on sanitation and drinking water (1 org)
- Target 11.5.1 - Number of people killed, injured, mentally affected, displaced, evacuated, relocated (1 org)
- Target 11.b.1 - Percent of cities and communities with more than 10,000 inhabitants (4 orgs)
- Absence of a measure on access to housing and basic services (1 org)
- This goal addresses all three dimensions but is weighted towards the social dimension and is lacking in environmental and, in particular, economic elements (1 org)
 - Redirect subsidies to fossil fuel and resource-based industries by 10% per annum towards sustainable economic sectors relevant to each country

**Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (answered
12/ skipped 78)**

- Target 12.2. - Indicator for transnational companies, including, i.e. mining companies on tailing uranium restudies (2 orgs)
- Target 12.4 - indicator on responsibility of private companies (1 org)
- Target 12.6 - This goal contains elements from each of the dimensions and is relatively balanced but with an inevitable skew towards the environmental dimension (1 org)

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (answered 9/skipped 81)

- Does not uphold the principle of CBDR and should have indicators on developed countries commitment to x% of carbon emissions cut to limit global warming to 1.5c -should have indicators on developed countries contributing x% of new funds for climate adaptation and risk mitigation in developing countries (1 org)
- The population proportion affected by climate change should be reduced (2 orgs)

- This goal is inevitably skewed towards the environmental dimension and lacking in economic and, in particular, social elements. The following stakeholder proposals could help to strengthen these dimensions within this goal: • WWF notes that the linkages with and contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to food security should be recognized within this goal within targets 14.2 on managing and protecting marine ecosystems and 14.4 on regulating overfishing. (1 org)

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (answered 7/ skipped 83)

- Target 15.6. - This goal is also addresses all three dimensions but is weighted towards the environmental dimension and lacking in economic and social elements. The following stakeholder proposals could improve the dimensional balance in this goal: CAN International have proposed that text on the equitable sharing of benefits from ecosystems be added to target 15.1 on the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems. (1 org)

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (answered 13/ skipped 77)

- Target 16.1 and 16.3: (included in consolidated submission) (4 orgs)
 - Patterns of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations
 - Existence of measures to protect women's and girls' human rights that are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions.
 - Percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and human rights protections for women and girls
 - Existence of National Action Plans and strategies for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and CEDAW General Recommendation 30

Cont.

- Target 16.1, 16.2, 16.4,: (2 orgs)
 - Ratification and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty
 - Proportion of military personnel relative to civilian population (geographically localised) - Availability of small arms and armaments in the community
 - Percentage of military budget as a percentage of national budgets
 - Proportion of budget spent on military purposes compared to social development sectors such as health and education.
 - Existence of a tax on the arms trade In Asia and the Pacific, there has been a 62% increase in military spending in the last decade.

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- Target 16.2. - disaggregated data on children under 18 who experience violence (not just adults 18-24) There should be indicators on women in children in armed conflicts and displaced families (2 orgs)
- Target 16.3, 16.6, 16.10: (3 orgs)
 - ▣ Percentage of people who live within reasonable reach of affordable and effective basic legal service providers and of a justice institution whose resolutions are fair, timely and enforced
 - ▣ Percentage of people who express confidence in justice systems and dispute resolution (formal and informal), disaggregated
 - ▣ Existence of legal aid services that are affordable, fair and timely, including for family law and complaints of gender-based violence
- Target 16.3 and 16.6
 - ▣ (included in consolidated submission) Accountability for existing commitments under international human rights instruments

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
(answered 13/ skipped 77)

□ Target 17.17 – (2 orgs)

- Existence and implementation of binding human rights and environmental protection frameworks for the regulation of public-private partnerships, including period impact assessments
- Share of companies, trusts and similar legal structures for which beneficial ownership is known and publicly registered
- Volume of inward and outward illicit financial flows, including those related to trade mis-invoicing, transfer mispricing and tax abuses.

Cont.

- Target 17.1 and 17.2 – (2 orgs)
 - Existence of global corporate tax floor
 - Share of multinational companies that do not publicly report tax information on a country-by-country basis
 - Share of companies, trusts and similar legal structures for which beneficial ownership is known and publicly registered
 - Volume of inward and outward illicit financial flows, including those related to trade mis-invoicing, transfer mispricing and tax abuses.
 - Share of international trade and recorded financial flows that takes place between jurisdictions with automatic exchange of tax information, as well as the number of countries covered by automatic information exchange (intermediate indicator) (with the option of non-reciprocal information exchange for countries with low capacity)
 - Implementation of mandatory disclosure of revenues from extractive industry, including the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
 - Amount of wealth held in offshore bank accounts (by country of origin and destination)
 - Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as a percentage of DA donors' GNI

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- Target 17.15 and 17.14: Indicators to monitor how trade contributes to sustainable, equitable and just development and to reducing inequalities, including those based on gender could include:
 - Number of disputes brought against countries through dispute settlement processes (by companies, other countries, other) in areas such as trade, investment, technology etc.
 - Number of constraints embodied in ODA or loan agreements
 - Gender wage gap, work conditions and social benefits in the sectors affected by trade (export-oriented and import-competing sectors)
 - Women's unemployment and underemployment rates in import-competing sectors;
 - Incidence of workplace accidents in sectors affected by trade

Structure and mechanisms to be put in place for monitoring (answered 20/ skipped 70)

- The High Level Political Forum must be cultivated as a strong, independent, transparent and inclusive institution that provides monitoring, review and enables implementation and enforcement of commitments reiterated through the Sustainable Development Goals. At the same time, we need a development of an effective and meaningful engagement mechanism with the UN system at the regional level – an area that is considered the weakest sphere for UN presence and relevance - there remains a challenge on how to ensure interface between the global and regional levels, as well as interface between the global/regional and national levels. Concretely, this challenge translates to how the HLPF interfaces with the APFSD, and how the HLPF/APFSD interfaces with national institutions and mechanisms for sustainable development implementation and monitoring – which in the end, will determine the relevance of these mechanisms to the attainment of sustainable development as a whole. (1 org)
- Citizens or peoples parliaments at different levels (1 org)
- Monitoring and accountability of development cooperation should be multi-layered, decentralized and flexible (1 org)

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- Include members of Parliament, philanthropic organizations, the private sector, local and regional governments, and Southern partners (1 org)
- The monitoring and accountability framework will need to take into account the different contexts faced by countries, as the proposed SDGs call for national and global targets. (1 org)
- Effective design, implementation and use of a monitoring, review and accountability framework for development cooperation at national level will require sound institutional capacity on the part of development cooperation actors at the national level (1 org)
- All governments will need to generate better quality and more disaggregated data on development cooperation to cater for the broad range of substantive objectives, finance and means of implementation in a post-2015 development agenda (1 org)
- Strong CSO engagement mechanism (1 org)


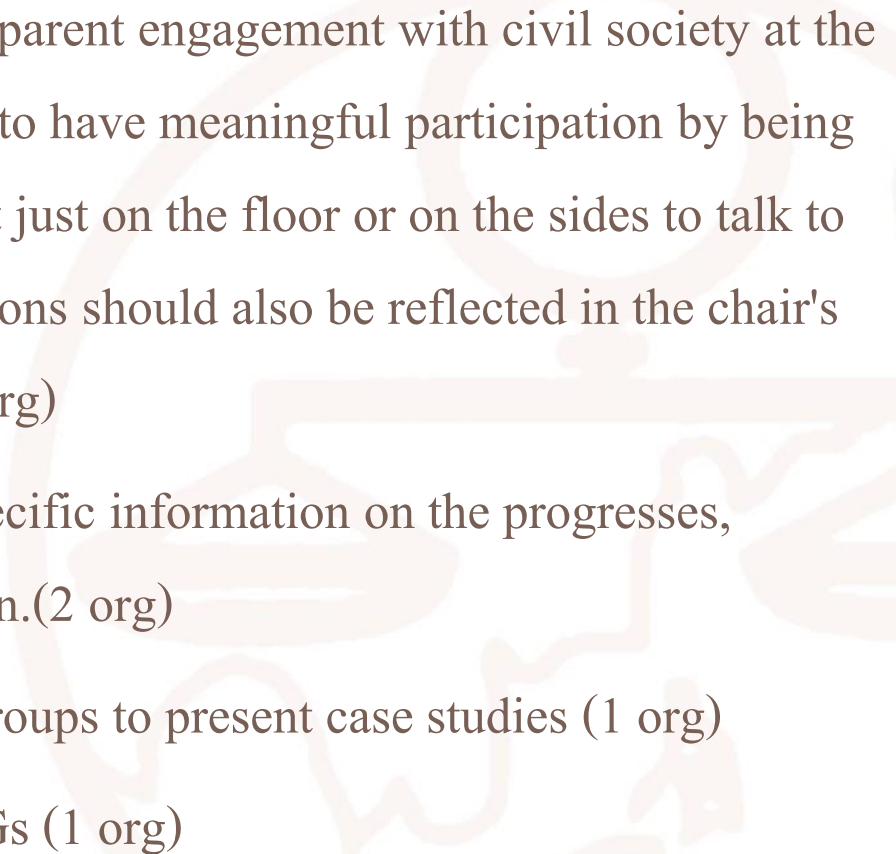
- We need an effective civil society engagement mechanism at the global and regional level processes can be guided by following parameters:
 - ▣ The diversity of civil society and social movements and the diverse means for outreach to their respective constituencies should be respected, as they represent significant capacity necessary to connect agenda setting with implementation.
 - ▣ CSO's autonomy and capacity to organize through collectively agreed mechanisms at the regional level should be recognized by the UN system at the regional and global levels.
 - ▣ Meaningful policy dialogue and engagement at the national level between government and civil society should be encouraged, to ensure coherence and effective national implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted by UN bodies.
 - ▣ Major groups and organized stakeholder structures are able to organize official side events and round tables in collaboration with UN agencies during all national, regional and international intergovernmental meetings.

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- Need for funding of civil society monitoring mechanism – office need to be established for RCEM (1 org)
- Regular reports on accomplishments, and these reports should be vetted by the public and CSOs. Also, government-CSO bodies that review the status of the goals/ indicators and plans to improve performance (1 org)
- Press / media should be strengthened monitoring (1 org)
- Young people must play a bigger role in decision making structures and should be capacitated (1 org)
- Country level ‘watch dog’ bodies must be formed (1 org)

Form and function of APFSD beyond 2015

- **Structures and mechanisms:**
- The first APFSD set a really good precedent on how to engage and include civil society at the APFSD. The following points outline other steps to strengthen CSO engagement:
 - ▣ Full access to all official documents and information within a reasonable time period prior to official meetings should be provided, ideally with translation to different languages widely used in the region in order to reach out to broader constituencies. - Transparent, inclusive and meaningful opportunities for civil society interactions with Member States in defining the agenda and optimizing civil society inputs in intergovernmental discussions such as through the establishment of joint working groups that include civil society representatives (such as the one adopted for the Disabilities discussion in the annex of ESCAP Resolution 69/13), and the right of civil society to intervene and make recommendations at official intergovernmental meetings should be ensured. - Civil society speaking spots in all panels should be assured and organized through civil society selection processes; - Meaningful policy dialogue and engagement at the national level between government and civil society should be encouraged, to ensure coherence and effective national implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted by UN bodies.

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- There should be an open and transparent engagement with civil society at the APFSD. CSOs should be allowed to have meaningful participation by being allowed to speak in the panels, not just on the floor or on the sides to talk to their governments. their contributions should also be reflected in the chair's summary/outcome document. (2 org)
 - Continuous sharing of country-specific information on the progresses, problems faced and their resolution.(2 org)
 - Invite members of marginalised groups to present case studies (1 org)
 - Organize an annual forum on SDGs (1 org)

Role of APFSD in supporting regional accountability (answered 21 / skipped69)

- The 2014 APFSD was appreciated as a good initiative and expectation for the region's voice to be strongly presented at the global level was expressed, but it was cautioned that it is a bit too early to determine the effectiveness and impact of APFSD. The partnership with civil society and their active participation in many opportunities at the APFSD were lauded, and closer interaction with RCEM was suggested for future initiatives. The coordination among civil society participants and close coordination with ESCAP done by RCEM was hailed as a good precedent for civil society engagement in the APFSD. There were a number of suggestions expressed to enhance the APFSD especially in ensuring more effective and meaningful participation of civil society by supporting their engagement in plenaries and side events, providing resources for engagement at the sub-regional and national levels from the preparatory stage, and supporting regular meetings of stakeholders. It was also suggested to enhance the substantive engagement and participation of participants from governments and civil society, and to address the obstacles presented by the accreditation process to ensure broader participation. There are expectations raised in the e-consultation for the APFSD to become an effective vehicle for the grassroots to connect to the regional and global levels and to address issues and challenges faced by the people in Asia-Pacific, such as land, water and sanitation, nutrition and community resilience towards the attainment of sustainable development. It is hoped that APFSD will contribute in deepening participatory governance at the bottom, bringing confidence to communities and stakeholders, sustaining advocacy and institution building, demonstrating evidence with solid analysis, and remolding mindset to achieve societal change. (1 org)

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- APFSD can play a role in supporting a regional accountability framework through establishing periodic peer reviews that assess the failures and ways forward, with meaningful participation of Civil society. (3 org)
- Transparency is an important factor, but also ensuring that regional, international institutions (IFIs) are held to account and that trade agreement and other multi-lateral process will be accountable to reformed to support this agenda (3 org)
- In order to ensure financial, fiscal and economic justice, it is imperative to put in place a global regulatory system in line with human rights obligations and commitments that the countries have signed on to. (1 org)

How should the agenda of successive APFSDs be structured in order to reflect these functions? (Answered 18/ Skipped 72)

- Based on feedback on the last APFSD (2014) a few respondents preferred to have a High-Level Roundtable on the rule of law in the post-2015 development Agenda again in future APFSD in recognition of the importance of peace and stability to the region and to specific countries (e.g., Bangladesh). There were also suggestions to keep the interactive meetings with major groups and stakeholders, roundtables, side events and workshops. There were further suggestions for improvement of specific sessions for future APFSD such as organizing the side events better by allocating more time and resources, securing better venue and for governments to co-organize these events with civil society. Inviting thematic experts and civil society representatives as speakers in the panels, ensuring sufficient time for interaction from the floor and increasing the participation of young people are also recommended for future APFSD. There should be more official space and time for civil society to initiate dialogues and share their views. Others appreciated the breadth of the thematic issues despite the limited time available, the structure of the program that helped enhance opportunities for dialogue, and the strong panelists especially from civil society. It was also suggested to have smaller roundtables with mixed representation from governments and civil society and interactive dialogues where government representatives respond to views of civil society similar to those organized by UN DESA in sustainable forums in New York were suggested as formats to enhance opportunities for open and meaningful dialogue at the APFSD. (2 org)

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- A series of multi-stakeholder dialogues should be held at national level, synthesis of national level dialogues to be held at sub-regional level and finally at the regional level. It should be made mandatory for governments to be present and active engagement at national level dialogues, intergovernmental meetings such as th SAARC and the ASEAN should have civil society forums as part of the official dialogue, such processes have already been initiated by ASEAN. (1 org)

