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Public Consultation on the Localization of the Post-2015 Global Development Agenda in Portugal

FINAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the framework of the "Consultation on Localization of the Post-2015 Agenda" process, co-led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), on behalf of UNDG, and the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments for the Post-2015 Agenda towards HABITAT III (Global Task Force), a public consultation was conducted in Portugal between 23 May 2014 and 7 July 2014. This consultation was organized by a group of Portuguese Civil Society Organisations[1] (CSO)" and Camões, the Institute for Cooperation and Language, that is responsible for the coordination of the of the Portuguese position on the post 2015 Agenda, with the support of the United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe.

The Consultation consisted of **six regional workshops** in different cities throughout the country including one of the islands, an **online survey** and a **national final event**, held

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[1] Animar – Associação Portuguesa para o Desenvolvimento Local (Portuguese Association for Local Development); CNJ – Conselho Nacional de Juventude (National Youth Council); Minha Terra – Federação Portuguesa de Associações de Desenvolvimento Local (Portuguese Federation of Local Development Associations); PpDM – Plataforma Portuguesa para os Direitos das Mulheres (Portuguese Platform for Women's Rights); Plataforma Portuguesa das ONGD (Portuguese NGDO Platform).

on July 7th, coinciding with the worldwide launch of the Millennium Development Goals report 2014. It was further complemented and amplified by a **radio programme** on national radio.

A total of **433** people – individual citizens, NGO members, representatives of municipalities and businesses – participated in the consultation process. Overall, participants voiced their satisfaction over the fact that they are being consulted and that, contrary to the MDG framework, this time the international community is attempting to adopt a bottom-up approach.

Clear communication of the Agenda, integration of the Agenda and the concept of sustainable development in school curricula, reinforcement of local government and local social networks were identified as fundamental aspects for a successful local implementation of the Agenda. Furthermore, civil society networks proposed and volunteered to be active agents in monitoring the implementation of the Agenda.

The large majority of participants also highlighted that the Post-2015 Agenda should be anchored in Human Rights and stressed the importance of ensuring accountability for the implementation, even if this implies changing national and international law. With a less restrictive time frame it would have been possible to engage more people in the consultation. The interest from individual citizens was quite big, since it is a subject close to people's hearts as became visible during the radio programme. One listener congratulated the radio for bringing this subject to the programme. Another listener said about the Agenda: "This is a good Agenda to build a less selfish and more solidary society. Sustainable development must be a goal for all."

The consultation in numbers…

- A total of 140 people have attended and participated in the focus groups and final national event

- A total of 293 people have answered the survey, 13% representing municipalities

- It is estimated that the radio show on national radio dedicated to the localization of the agenda reached about 100, 000 people

1.   DESCRIPTION – THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN PORTUGAL

Responding to a challenge launched by UNDP in February 2014, and in the framework of the "Consultation on Localization of the Post-2015 Agenda" process, co-led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), on behalf of UNDG, and the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments for the Post-2015 Agenda towards HABITAT III (Global Task Force), a group of Portuguese Civil Society Organisations (CSO) – Portuguese Association for Local Development (ANIMAR); National Youth Council (CNJ); Portuguese Federation of Local Development Associations; Portuguese Platform for Women's Rights (PpDM); Portuguese Platform of NGOs for Development – and Camões, the Portuguese Institute for Cooperation and Language, formed a Committee to organize a public consultation in Portugal on the topic "Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda".[2] The process had the support of the United Nations Regional Information Centre.

Between April and July 2014, the Organizing Committee has met **several times to** prepare the activities, concept, and strategies of action. The Portuguese National Association of Municipalities (ANMP) did not integrate the Organizing Committee, but did provide support to the public consultation, by circulating information about the consultation among its members and encouraging them to answer the survey.

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[2] This is one of the six themes of the dialogues on implementation The other themes are : Helping to strengthen capacities and build effective institutions; Participatory Monitoring for Accountability; Partnerships with civil society and other actors; Engaging with the Private Sector; Culture and development.

Calendar of consultation moments

Date	Location
27 May	Lisbon
27 May	Lisbon
3 June	Porto (North)
5 June	Évora (South)
17 June	Coimbra (Centre)
20 June	Funchal (Madeira Island)
7 July	Lisbon

The consultation in Portugal consisted of six regional workshops and one national final event. The face to face consultation was complemented with an online survey which was made available between 23 May and 07 July 2014, and had the participation of 293 people.

The workshops were carried out in May and June in five different cities: Lisbon (2 workshops), Porto, Évora, Coimbra and Funchal. These local dialogues intended to reach a geographically balanced representation of the country, in a clear effort to decentralize and to "localize" the process in order to reach out to stakeholders who are often left out. Once the consultation process was rolled out online and after two workshops, the Committee received a proposal from the Scout group in Madeira Island (Associação de Escoteiros de Portugal – Região da Madeira) to organize a workshop there. Adding to these sessions, a member of the Organizing Committee – Plataforma Portuguesa das ONGD – also organized an internal workshop about the Post-2015 Agenda for its associates.

The committee decided to limit the participation in the workshops to 25 participants, to allow for a deeper consultation. The participants were both invited directly, selected from a list of stakeholders put together by the Committee and/or registered through the Consultation Facebook page.

The list of stakeholders considered relevant for the workshop sessions included:
- Municipalities and groupings of municipalities
- Juntas de Freguesia (elected village administration)

- Businesses and business associations
- Civil society organizations
- Academia
- Unions and professional associations

The workshops aimed to collect contributions from stakeholders from different spheres of society with regards to the localization of the Post-2015 Agenda, namely: (i) identifying the local challenges facing the implementation of the agenda; (ii) defining the specific roles to be played by each type of organisation in the implementation (Civil Society, Local Authorities, Government Institutions, Private Sector, etc.); (iii) identifying possible mechanisms and processes that should be created or adopted to ensure an integrated approach of the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) and (iv) identifying monitoring and accountability mechanisms that must be created or adapted to ensure that countries will meet the Pos-2015 goals.

This consultation reached a national scope through the online survey made available through social media and the final event held in Lisbon on July 7th. The final event was attended by more than 80 people, including representatives of several CSOs, members of political parties, Ministries, trade union federations, municipalities, academy and international organisations represented in Lisbon, among others. The list of speakers at the event included two UNDP officials, a representative of the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid) of the European Commission, the Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, representing the Portuguese Government, the President of Camões – Institute for Cooperation and Language and a Councillor of the Lisbon Municipality (see full programme and list of participants in annex). One of the main objectives of the final event was the public presentation and discussion of the outcome of the 6 workshops. The presentation did not include the results of the online survey.

In addition to the above mentioned consultation methods, on July 7th the Public Radio Broadcasting Company – RDP Antena 1 – dedicated one edition of its most known

public debate (phone-in) programme to the Consultation. The programme, called "Antena Aberta" (Open Antena), is heard on average by over 100,000 people[3].

Furthermore there was an effort to reach out to the media to engage senior journalists and directors in the consultations. A group of 10 senior editors and directors were invited for a meeting on June 4th. Senior editors from two important daily newspapers, Diário de Notícias and Público, have attended.

In terms of **media coverage**, the public consultation was mentioned in some media outlets, including national TV, radio, newspapers and online media:

• News piece introducing the public consultation on several websites: TVI24, 23.05.14 [link]

• TV report about the public consultation: RTP Madeira, Telejornal da Madeira, 20.06.14 [link]

• Opinion Article about the public consultation, by the Camões Institute: Diário de Notícias, 09.06.14 [link]

• Radio Programme: Antena Aberta, 07.07.14 [link].

There were also news pieces and articles featured on websites and other media outlets produced by all the members of the Organizing Committee.

The presence on social media – via the **Facebook page** created in mid-May – enabled us to reach a wide audience, with an average total reach of 1580 people per week and a weekly average organic reach of 325 people. The public consultation was also publicized on the websites and social media platforms of the members of the Organizing Committee.

PARTICIPATION

A total of **60 people have participated in the 6 workshops**, a number that fell short of what was initially expected. Nonetheless, participants showed a considerably high

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[3] According to 2011 data, provided by Portuguese agency Marktest.

technical level and a great diversity of backgrounds. The group of participants included representatives from national and international NGOs, the academy, the private sector, local authorities, youth organisations, LGBT associations and other not-for-profit organisations like cooperatives and local development associations.

The location of the workshops was also diversely distributed – 3 workshops took place in the premises of social economy associations/platform (CASES in Lisbon, Cooperativa do Povo Portuense in Porto), two in the premises of institutions related to local authorities (CIMAC, a community of municipalities located around Évora and the Vice-Presidency of Madeira's Regional Government in Funchal) and one at an institution of higher education (University of Coimbra).

The lack of response from many of the organizations that were contacted directly may have been caused by two main factors: as with the MDG's, the Post-2015 Agenda is still perceived by many organisations as an issue for the Development sector and, therefore, is not seen as priority for many organisations; moreover, the lack of replies may have been exacerbated by the tight timeline that the Organizing Committee was working with. There was a clear difficulty in mobilizing people, since even among those who registered for the workshops, only half did show up for the session, despite the reminders sent on the day before each session.

The **online survey** was accessible from 23 May until the day of the final event (July 7th). The survey was disseminated via e-mail to schools and universities from all over the country, research centres, public libraries, documentation centres, parish councils, organisations and municipalities, the later with the valuable support of the Portuguese National Association of Municipalities (ANMP). It was also widely publicized on websites and social media platforms. The results of the survey were overall similar to the main inputs received in the workshops, as can be seen below.

From a total of **293** people answering the questionnaire, 59,79 percent chose to do so as "private individuals". 16 percent of the responses came from NGO members and 13 percent from municipalities. Only 1,75 percent of responses came from private sector and a similar number from central government officials/departments.

Respondents are from different regions of the country, although a significant number are from the greater Lisbon and greater Porto areas. A vast majority of the respondents (67,36%) are aged between 15 and 49 years-old, and most of the answers to the survey were submitted by women (62.37%).

Consultation event	Total of participants	Location
Workshop Lisbon (27/05)	16	Lisbon
Workshop Lisbon (27/05)	15	Lisbon
Workshop Porto (03/06)	12	Porto (North)
Workshop Évora (05/06)	11	Évora (South)
Workshop Coimbra (17/06)	8	Coimbra (Centre)
Workshop Funchal (Madeira Island) (20/06)	8	Funchal (Madeira Island)
National event Lisbon (07/07)	80	Lisbon
Online survey (May-July)	293	Online (national coverage)
Radio Programme	4 participants on live show + Unknown nr of listeners (normal audience about 100,00 listeners)	Radio

2. RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

2.1. Process/Methodology

The three-hour long **workshops** were designed by the Organizing Committee to work as an extended format of "focus groups" or incubators of ideas that could feed into the national report, while being somehow representative of the general Portuguese outlook on the subject of the localization of the Agenda: how it can be implemented at a local

level and how the different types of organisations that will be involved in the process can contribute to this implementation. For this reason, the Organizing Committee agreed on a list of 20-25 target entities (stakeholders) for each workshop, in order to have heterogeneous groups that would be representative of the Portuguese social structure, including representatives of the public, private and non-profit sector, as well as of traditionally marginalized groups (such as elders, people with disabilities, LGBT, youth, women, ethnic minorities, etc.). Representatives from each of these groups were directly invited to one of the six workshops, according to geographic location and thematic area of intervention. Adding to the direct invitation, and given the low level of responsiveness by the organisations that were first included in the list of invitations, the participation in the workshops was also open to a wider audience, publicized on social media and disseminated via e-mail to the municipalities, parish councils, and civil society organisations from the surrounding areas of the workshop locations. The Organizing Committee circulated the calls for all the workshops among their own members, which led to some of the registrations received.

All the workshops had a duration of three hours and had a similar **structure and methodology**: **1**) introductory presentation by UNRIC about the Sustainable Development Goals and the Post-2015 Agenda; **2**) presentation by Camões Institute of the Portuguese position regarding the Agenda; **3**) debate, moderated by a member of the Organizing Committee, following a set of guiding questions that had been previously sent to the participants allowing them to reflect and prepare their contributions. (see questions in annex). The facilitator made sure that everyone had an opportunity to speak and set the rules of engagement to create an atmosphere that was stimulating for brainstorming.

The **survey** was designed by the organizing committee having into consideration UNDP guidelines. It was disseminated via e-mail to schools and universities from all over the country, research centres, public libraries, documentation centres, parish councils, organisations and municipalities, the later with the valuable support of the Portuguese National Association of Municipalities (ANMP). It was also widely publicized on websites and social media platforms.

As for the radio programme, it was a call-in talk show with only one question posed to listeners, moderated by journalist Antonio Jorge and with the commentary of one member of the organizing committee and the UN Information Officer for Portugal at UNRIC. The question posed to the audience after an introduction on the Post-2015 Agenda was: "What do we need to change, put in place, to be able to implement successfully this policy locally in Portugal and globally?"

2.2. Substantive findings of the consultative process

The findings of the survey and of the face to face consultation events are recorded in this section in an integrated way and grouped by topic of discussion and/or substance of the recommendation.

In all instances of consultation, participants voiced satisfaction for being consulted about the Post-2015 global development Agenda. Moreover, they have identified lack of consultation of local communities as one of the shortcomings of the MDG framework.

Furthermore participants stated that one of the main difficulties registered in the implementation of the MDG (see answers to **question 6**), was that they did not include details on the responsibility of developed countries and that they ignored the actual capacity for implementation of programmes and projects.

a.   Obstacles/Challenges to the implementation of the Agenda

Several obstacles and challenges have been identified by the participants in all the workshops, many of which were repeatedly mentioned in the different instances of consultation, including the online survey.

The difficulties associated with the lack of communication and of understanding concerning the topics of the agenda were frequently pointed out by several participants, who also stressed the importance of this consultation process and showed their hope

that the inputs received from the citizens will actually be taken into account by the policy-makers when defining the agenda.

Many respondents of the survey also commented on the lack of general knowledge about this consultation process and some of them underlined the importance of the media to spread the message, as well as the relevance of education for development and global citizenship in order to make these subjects more commonly known.

Nonetheless, most respondents in the survey (**question 16**), identified financial aspects (68.14%), structural factors (64.60%) and institutional factors (53.10%) as the source of difficulties to the implementation of the agenda.

It was made clear in all workshops that it will not be possible to implement the Agenda without the engagement of the people at the local level. Therefore, the current low levels of citizen participation were seen as a problem. One participant in the Lisbon said: "In Portugal we have passive citizenship. We have a lot of ground work to be done to stimulate citizen participation." Lack of information was identified as a probable cause for the low participation and involvement of citizens, which was pointed as another obstacle to the effective implementation of the Agenda. According to the participants, the difficulty to motivate and mobilize people to act on a common and universal development agenda is worsened by what many of them feel is a distant a UN Agenda, both in time and geographically, as there is a widespread idea that the problems contemplated by this kind of framework are exclusively problems of the developing countries.

The use of technical, obscure, language was pointed out by two journalists as an obstacle to communicate and, consequently, implement the agenda at the local level.

Another aspect very often referred as a big challenge was inadequate school curricula (the absence of the issues related to a Global view of Development or Citizenship in the formal education systems). Referring concretely to the situation in Portugal, some participants mentioned the financial restrictions imposed on schools as a clear obstacle impeding some action in terms of education about the new development agenda.

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The existence of inadequate legislation, namely regarding the creation of an enabling environment for civil society organisations, was another obstacle identified, as well as heavy bureaucracy and corruption, which may prevent the successful implementation of the agenda in the country.

Inequalities, such as gender inequality and discrimination of minority groups were also referred as obstacles, together with some resistance to change by the relevant institutions and the power and influence of major economic groups, whose interests sometimes contradict those of the populations. An example was provided by the participants in the workshop in Funchal, who mentioned the case of farmers being led to believe that they must use chemicals in their production.

Another challenge was the need to combine the Post-2015 Agenda with existing national and local policies, highlighted by participants in Évora and other workshops: "Knowing about this new global agenda left me more confused that before! What will it happen to the 'Local Agenda 21' which is being implemented by more than 100 municipalities?". Another participant stressed: "It is not enough to make plans, we need political will and honesty."

Finally, on a global level, some participants also identified the resistance offered by the more powerful countries as an obstacle, giving as an example the difficulties to reach an international agreement on climate. This was the view of some of the participants in the radio show who stated that "some UN member states will be the main obstacles to the implementation of the Agenda".

b.   Tools and mechanisms that facilitate the local implementation of the agenda

When asked about what aspects could facilitate the local implementation of the agenda, participants identified a series of aspects, both with a local and a global scope, which would be crucial for a more effective implementation. These include: effective communication of the agenda, training and transfer of technology, involvement of the private sector and tapping into the existing local networks.

In line with its identification as an obstacle, **an effective communication of the agenda**, from an early stage – avoiding the mistakes that were made with the Millennium Development Goals -- was pointed as a positive measure that can facilitate its implementation, since information is considered to be the basis for a greater citizens' involvement and ownership of the agenda. This emphasized the need to reinforce awareness-raising efforts among the population in general and some specific target groups, like women, migrants and young people, considered as some of the most relevant "agents of change".

In line with the inputs from the workshops, respondents to the survey considered that participatory approaches to decision-making were the most relevant tools to enhance the local implementation of the Post-2015 Agenda (**question 15**).

Regarding other means of implementation, namely transfer of technology (**question 12**), 66,67% of the respondents to the survey, said that it should be compulsory, monitored by a scientific council. As for empowerment (**question 13**), 80% of respondents considered should be guaranteed in a compulsory way by both public and private sectors alike, in order to have their staff prepared to act for sustainable development.

The involvement of the private sector was also referred in all the workshops by the participants, who suggested that in order to raise awareness amongst companies and get them engaged with the Agenda, the message spread must be rooted in the idea that Development is an investment (and not charity or aid) with mutual benefits for the populations and the private companies.. A kind of compulsory contribution of the private sector to the implementation of the Agenda was also suggested as an aspect that could facilitate their involvement, in which case there would need to be some form of penalty for those who would not comply with such obligation. The clear potential of partnerships between public and private sectors was also mentioned as a form of greater engagement of the latter, and the Global Compact initiative was presented as a good practice that should be strengthened in this context. A participant in the Évora workshop, representing the local business association confirmed this view: "Promoting inclusive and sustainable development is a shared responsibility."

Another enabling feature identified was **the contribution of the non-profit sector**, in articulation with the local authorities in terms of awareness-raising, training and empowering citizens. This type of intervention goes in line with the idea mentioned by several participants of creating adequate conditions to encourage citizens' participation, something which would also benefit from an adjustment of legislation, since in some cases the "existing legal framework can be an obstacle to participation".

The participants also considered that **the Post-2015 Agenda should be anchored in Human Rights**, since that is the only possible way to guarantee a Human rights based approach and thus the due balance between the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. In the same light, some participants mentioned that the new Agenda, unlike the Millennium Development Goals, should be legally binding, instead of a mere political declaration of intentions, thus, for example, being included in an international treaty to be ratified by the UN Member States, with optional protocols that could then be ratified by States that want to voluntarily give a greater strength to their commitments relating to the Agenda.

Also in the survey (**question 14**), a majority of respondents (67.83%) said that existing human rights mechanisms should be enhanced in order to be able to monitor the implementation of the Agenda. Other measures that gathered significant support include reviewing the criminal and sentencing frameworks for acts committed for economic reasons that make result in human rights' violations or in the destruction of the environment.

The implementation of the Agenda could also benefit from being embedded in the political discourse, clearly linking it with concrete public policies and integrated in the actual activities carried out at national and international levels. A multi-level approach was also identified as needed and a lot of emphasis was put in the coherence of public policies.

Another important factor could be placing greater emphasis on multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks in order to allow everyone to be involved in every stage of the process – from development to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Agenda – thus fostering a general feeling of ownership. This would also contribute

for an easier and most needed conciliation of global and local targets in order to adapt to different realities and promoting an overall change of paradigm, abandoning the current idea of development as economic growth. Investing in a more informed and proactive youth was also a cross-cutting aspect referred in all the workshops.

c. Implementation, Monitoring and Accountability

Regarding the assessment of "who should do what", the participants considered that it is necessary to clearly define the roles of each actor involved in the process and the mechanisms to be used. It was also suggested that once the role of each one is clear, all the different actors should be called to report on the actions carried out and be accountable for them.

When asked about who should be responsible for **implementing the Agenda**, there seemed to be a large consensus that States (specifically national governments) should lead the process by making the initial investments that are required and by providing incentives for citizens' action. The answers to the survey followed the same trend as the inputs from the workshops, with a large majority of people stating that the government should be one of the main actors responsible for the implementation.

When asked concrete questions about who should implement the future agenda at the local level (**question 8**), governments ranked first in all areas, followed by the European Union. One third of the respondents attributed to municipalities the role to implement locally the future SDGs. In areas like climate change, water, conservation of natural resources or maintenance of peaceful societies, the United Nations was the second or third most voted actor expected to be responsible for implementation. Civil society organisations and citizens as such ranked 4th and 5th as the most relevant actors for most of the areas. A specific question on what would be the role of local actors in the implementation of the Agenda was included in the survey (**question 10**). Respondents generally emphasized their importance based on the fact that these are the actors that are closer to the population, thus being more able to know their problems and to propose solutions for those. For that reason, they were mostly considered as essential partners that should be involved in all phases of the process, in articulation with the other relevant actors. It was often mentioned that despite their important role, they should be

given more power in order for their potential action to be more effective in the implementation of the future Agenda. Some respondents also referred the political environment as a limitation for the role played by local authorities in particular.

However, participants suggested that the **funding needed for the implementation** should come from different sources, to avoid an excessive dependence of State funding. International institutions could be one of the sources, as well as local sources for local projects. Channels like crowdfunding or social solidarity events were some of the proposals presented and other suggestions for potential sources of funding included the creation of a global tax to be paid by all citizens, which was nonetheless criticized by some participants as being a measure that would lead people to position themselves against the Agenda, if they perceived such a tax as creating an additional fiscal burden for citizens. In addition, it was also mentioned that European Commission funds should include the implementation of the Agenda as one of the selection criteria.

In the survey question on the sources of funding for the future agenda (**question 11**), 68% of the respondents chose the option of an added value tax on luxury goods and arms trade, as well as a compulsory percentage of each country's GDP. Voluntary contributions, namely by the public and private sectors, were another option that gathered a significant number of votes (corresponding to nearly 60%).

It was also suggested that new qualitative indicators should be found to measure development, besides the current quantitative indicators such as GDP. For that effect, some sort of "wellbeing committees" could be established, according to the suggestions of some participants.

In terms of **monitoring**, it was considered that citizens and organized civil society should be given the possibility to monitor the process, using different mechanisms such as community audits or an Ombudsman to whom they could resort if they feel that the Agenda commitments are not being fulfilled or respected in some public decisions.

If we look at the results of **question 9 of the survey we see that** governments were still considered one of the most important actors (with an average of responses over 60% for all different areas). The EU, the UN and civil society organisations were again the other

most voted actors, with the UN being the most voted actor in the areas of a world agreement on climate, conservation of maritime resources, protection of ecosystems, and capable institutions, rule of law and peaceful societies.

Other instruments suggested to monitor the implementation of the Agenda include periodical assessments like the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) every 4 years that allow the involvement of civil society organizations through shadow reports on the issues that are included on the Agenda. This could also favour the suggestion made for citizens to be considered as "regulators" and for training local leaders for this purpose, making them more involved in Civil Society organisations and activities.

In terms of **accountability**, the UPR could also be used as a strong and effective mechanism because with it each State has to explain how did it implement (or not) the recommendations are made (in each UPR) by the UN and other states or CSOs that can participate in these processes.

Other suggestions included penalties for those who do not meet their commitments, greater pressure by NGOs and CSOs on those who rule and are expected to fulfil the commitments or, on a different tone, a positive reinforcement through incentives that could encourage greater levels of compliance. For example, the fact that Portugal has ratified the optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, makes it possible for Portuguese citizens to take advantage of the complaint mechanisms that the optional protocol sets to put pressure on the State in order to meet its commitments with the Post-2015 Agenda.

Another suggestion made by participants in several locations was to actually make use of schools as a mean for promoting the issues around the Post-2015 Agenda and as a way of ensuring its localization, by including subjects concerning Sustainable Development, the Post-2015 Agenda and the role of the different institutions that are included in the United Nations in school curricula from an early stage, since a continued work is required to form more informed citizens and for them to be more eager to take action on these matters.

d. Recommendations and Good practices

Throughout all six workshops, the analysis of the participants was mainly built around four major axis that represent a multi-level challenge, which are: (i) the commitment of countries to effectively work towards the implementation of a Universal Agenda ; (ii) Policy Coherence (integrated policies that can lead to multi-scale governance); (iii) how to guarantee the involvement and participation of all actors in the different phases of the implementation process (planning, monitoring and assessment); (iv) how to ensure the adequate and independent funding to allow for an adequate implementation of the agenda that is not conditioned by the different interests of the countries and other stakeholders.

Along with the discussions on who should implement and monitor the agenda and who should be made accountable, participants gave specific examples of current realities and suggested potential mechanisms and instruments that could be created or adapted to ensure an adequate implementation of the Agenda. There was a strong emphasis on the fact that existing structures should be used and improved rather than creating new ones. An existing example of such structures put forward many times was the "Redes Sociais" (social networks) – a network of local stakeholders set at the municipal level which normally includes local government, local NGOs and public/private entities aimed at contributing towards the eradication of poverty and exclusion and promoting social development at a local level.

These *fora*, which exist since the late 1990's, allow the creation of Local Social Action Councils and other committees, which act as platforms for planning and coordinating social intervention at a local level. Such structures could be adapted to address issues on the post-2015 agenda, as pointed out by participants.

Other institutions that already exist and could be used to discuss and implement the Post-2015 Agenda at a local level were also suggested: churches, schools, civil parishes or non-formal education groups (like the scouts). Participants in Funchal also suggested reviving traditional community systems of resource management such as the "Levadas" water management system from Madeira Island.

Participants suggested that these examples must be taken as good practices and replicated if possible. In line with the reinforcement of local government structures, it was also suggested that a specific portfolio of local mechanisms and structures should be created at a municipal level in order to directly address issues of local and global development and the work of civil society associations, since those are closer to citizens and "people participate in what they know and where they feel they have an actual contribution to give".

Another suggestion repeated by participants in many workshops was the need to cross-reference the Post-2015 Agenda policies and indicators with those of European or national programmes and initiatives already ongoing that are conceived to act on similar topics (e.g. the community initiative EQUAL, aimed at combating all forms of discrimination and inequalities in the labour market).

Other platforms and structures mentioned as having potential to be improved and to be used for the localization of the agenda are the so-called "Local Agenda 21" (which is a policy introduced in Portugal in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of 2007, inspired in the outcome document of the Earth Summit in 1992) and structures like consultative councils, that can include representatives from different types of organisations rooted at the local level.

The role played by schools was frequently underscored, as education contributes to modifying behaviours, thus having a great potential in the promotion of Sustainable Development, and hence contributing to achieve a successful implementation of the Agenda

It is believed that changing attitudes and behaviours towards a specific goal as an instrument learned at school can afterwards be disseminated by children (the students) at home. An example given several times at the different workshops was that of students passing on at home the knowledge they learned about recycling, which contributed to their parents becoming aware of this issue and changing their behaviour.

Participants also noted that NGO's and public organisations, such as community centres ('casas do povo') and universities for senior citizens ('universidades sénior') can play a significant role in promoting these issues to more marginalized groups.

Other proposals made by the participants in terms of good practices to implement include the creation of structures for the co-management of natural resources (e.g. community management of resources like water), as a way of enhancing the implementation at the local level of the Agenda.

These proposals stressed the need to concentrate more power at grassroots level in order to guarantee the success of the Agenda, which can be done by creating conditions for local structures to be developed. In this context, it was given as an example the fact that cooperatives can be a good vehicle for empowering communities and guaranteeing their ownership of the Agenda.

The need to share knowledge and use new means to disseminate information was also often referred as a good practice to be implemented, as well as the need to work in network structures and in partnerships, especially at the local level.

3.   CONCLUSIONS

In the course of the public consultation, participants regarded the universal scope of the Post-2015 Agenda as a very positive asset, to make it an Agenda that will bring effective change, by adapting the goals of the universal agenda to local realities in each country. However, it was also emphasized that there are low levels of awareness as well as difficulties in understanding the language used in the debates concerning MDG's and the post-2015 Agenda. Therefore, the usage of a **clearer language**, adequate to the different audiences was suggested in order to facilitate the promotion and awareness of the post-2015 Agenda.

Regarding the conditions for success of the Post-2015 Agenda, emphasis was put on the **participation and inclusion** of everyone at the different stages of the process – planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation – with the existence of adequate structures that allow this participation. Citizens should be actively involved in the decision-making process, through the democratic process, and for this purpose, civic awareness was identified as being key.

The question of **ownership of the Agenda** by all citizens was also an important point identified as an indispensable condition for its success, which requires the use of a simple language and the intervention of channels like media and schools in order to send the desired message across, and also other channels of communication that can help create a culture of citizenship, active participation and shared responsibilities.

Policy Coherence was pointed out as one of the key conditions for an effective implementation of the Post-2015 Agenda. Each State needs to ensure systemic consistency across all its policies and political decisions to prevent that the positive effects of a specific policy are neutralized by the negative effects of another. To do so, strong political will, multi-scale structures and multi-stakeholder approaches were widely put forward as essential for an effective implementation of the future Agenda, together with mechanisms that ensure transparency throughout the process and in particular in terms of financing.

Despite the widespread consensus that the success of the Agenda depends on the commitment of each and every person, there were some specific actors whose roles were significantly mentioned:

Greater involvement of **political parties** in the process of defining the implementation agenda, the national targets and the means of implementation for the actions defined.

The role of **States and national governments** in assuming the long-term goals of the agenda as a priority for the local, national, regional and global development, and their commitment to the successful accomplishment of the goals within the timeline that will be defined.

The role of **Civil Society Organisations** in monitoring the action of States and contributing to the implementation of the Agenda at the local and global level, as independent structures with skills and expertise to contribute to the policy-making processes, and as institutions that represent citizens' interests and are close to their realities, with the capacity to mobilize them to make a difference.

The role of **national Parliaments** to ensure that a global agenda is properly adjusted to the national realities and to monitor the action of governments on the Agenda's implementation.

The role of **municipalities, village council and parishes**, "redes sociais" and other partnerships that are representative of society, as structures that are closer to the people, in helping define and implement the local agenda and creating the essential conditions for such implementation in articulation with the national and global levels.

The role of the **private sector** in creating wealth without disregarding Human Rights, natural resources and the environment, in promoting economic sustainability for development without disregarding the social and the environmental dimensions of development, in contributing to mould sustainable consumption habits.

The role of the **Academy** in the definition of quantitative and qualitative indicators of sustainable development to be used to measure the progress and impact of the Agenda.

ANNEXES

1. Programme of the Final Event

2. List of registered participants – Final Event

3. Working Document for Workshops

4. Workshops Participants' Lists

5. Survey (word version). Detailed results of the survey can be found online

PROGRAMA

9:30 – 10:00	**Recepção/Acreditação dos Participantes**
10:00 – 10:45	**SESSÃO DE ABERTURA** Carlos Manuel CASTRO, *Vereador para as Relações Internacionais da Câmara Municipal de Lisboa* Francesco BICCIATO, *UNDP ART Initiative em Bruxelas, Conselheiro do Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento* – Apresentação do Relatório dos ODM 2014 Ana Paula LABORINHO*, Presidente do Camões, IP* – Apresentação da posição portuguesa sobre a Agenda Pós-2015 **Moderadora**: Mónica FERRO, *Deputada / Coordenadora do Grupo Parlamentar Português sobre População e Desenvolvimento*
10:45 – 11:00	INTERVALO
11:00 – 12:00	**PAINEL: Apresentação dos Diálogos sobre a Implementação da Agenda Pós-2015 – Consultas sobre a Localização da Agenda** Gemma AGUADO, *UNDP ART Initiative* – Apresentação dos Diálogos sobre a Implementação Representante da Consulta no Equador (via Skype) Pedro KRUPENSKI, *Comissão Organizadora/Presidente da Direcção da Plataforma Portuguesa das ONGD* – Apresentação da Consulta Pública em Portugal **Moderadora**: Margarida MEDINA MARTINS, *Comissão Organizadora / Plataforma Portuguesa para os Direitos das Mulheres*
12:00 – 12:45	DEBATE
12:45 – 13:15	**SESSÃO DE ENCERRAMENTO** Luís CAMPOS FERREIRA, *Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e Cooperação* António Carlos TEIXEIRA, *Direção-Geral de Desenvolvimento e Cooperação, Comissão Europeia*

Lista de Participantes

Evento Final da Consulta Pública sobre a Agenda Pós-2015,

07 de Julho de 2014

NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO
Acácio F. Catarino	Núcleo de Diálogo Social
Albertina Jordão	Organização Internacional do Trabalho (OIT)
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Alice Frade	P&D Factor
Ana Andrade	ARSLVT
Ana Costa	APDES
Ana Isabel Castanheira	IMVF
Ana Larcher	ISCTE
André Machado	Associação Académica da Universidade de Lisboa (AAUL)
Andreia Silva	Associação Portuguesa de Ética Empresarial, APEE
Antónia Barradas	Amnistia Internacional Portugal
António Colaço	ES ASSOCIAÇÃO
António Ferreira	CGTP
Carla Frias	Memórias e Gentes - Associação Humanitária
Carmo Fernandes	Leigos para o Desenvolvimento
Carolina Estróia	Camões, IP - GAA
Catarina Candeias Monteiro	
Cátia Matos	
Céu Novais	Camões, IP - GDC – Gabinete de Imprensa
Christy Leida Alves Rocha	

Clara de Jesus	Consultora Externa / CITE/ RSO PT
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Cláudia Sofia Gomes	Câmara Municipal de Peniche
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Daniela Subtil Fialho	
Djarga Seidi	Associação BALODIREN
Dynka Amorim	Bué Fixe
Eng.º Mário Parra da Silva	Associação Portuguesa de Ética Empresarial, APEE / Global Compact Network Portugal (GCNP)
Fátima Colaço	ES ASSOCIAÇÃO
Fernando Cabete Diogo	ISCAD
Georges Casula	CGTP-IN
Inês Correia de Pinho	Casa dos Choupos - Cooperativa Multissectorial de Solidariedade Social, CRL
Inês Fernandes	P&D Factor
Inês Ferro Ribeiro	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
Janaina Plessmann	Oikos
Joana Branco Lopes	Conselho Nacional de Juventude
João Martins	ADRA
Jorge Revez	Câmara Municipal de Mértola
José Queiroz	APDES
Júlio Gomes dos Santos	Faculdade de Direito da Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Luís Cabaço	Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros
Luís Nascimento Lopes	SINDEP/FENEI
Luís Pedro Vilela Pimentel	
Luís Pinheiro	New Energy box
Madalena Martins	Quercus

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Mafalda Luísa Figueiredo Lourenço	Fundação Nossa Senhora do Bom Sucesso
Manuel Lapão	Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa (CPLP)
Manuel Pereira	ISCTE
Manuela Afonso	Camões, IP - GAA
Maria João Duarte Pereira	ADL - Associação de Desenvolvimento do Litoral Alentejano
Maria Loureiro	Centro Apoio ao Sem Abrigo
Mário Ribeiro	Camões, IP - GAA
Marta Bronzin	Organização Internacional das Migrações (OIM)
Marta Maria de Albuquerque Alter	MONTE, ACE
Mónica Santos Silva	IMVF
Natividade Coelho	CITE
Nélia Ribeiro	Plataforma Portuguesa das ONGD
Noémia Maria da Conceição Certo Simões	CCA, CLEPUL / ISEL
Patrícia Albuquerque Ferreira	Ministério da Justiça
Patrícia Magalhães Ferreira	Consultora
Paula Maria Mendes Nanita Lopes de Oliveira	Fundação Nossa Senhora do Bom Sucesso
Paula Nicolau	Assembleia Municipal de Lisboa
Pedro Marques	CMOA
Philip Baverstock	Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa (CPLP)
Ricardo Palmela Oliveira	
Rita de Brito Martins	Pedra Base - Consultoria e Formação
Rita Nascimento	Camões, IP - DASC
Rui Costa	Ministério da Administração Interna
Rui Pereira	Cáritas Portuguesa
Rute Machado	Fundação Cidade de Lisboa

animar

CAMÕES INSTITUTO DA COOPERAÇÃO E DA LÍNGUA PORTUGAL
MINISTÉRIO DOS NEGÓCIOS ESTRANGEIROS

Conselho Nacional Juventude

minha terra
Federação Portuguesa de Associações de Desenvolvimento Local

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Sandra Oliveira	4Change
Susana Brissos	ACTUAR
Susana Ribeiro	Operação Nariz Vermelho
Tânia Montalvão	Camões, IP - DPC
Tânia Taveira Silva	Ministério da Justiça
Teresa Paiva Couceiro	Fundação Gonçalo da Silveira
Vanessa Moreira	Plataforma Portuguesa das ONGD
António Teixeira	Camões, IP
Lígia Figueiredo	Camões, IP
Paula Lopes	Camões, IP
Paula Barros	Camões, IP
Júlia Galvão Alhinho	United Nations Regional Information Office (UNRIC)
Tânia Gaspar	Animar
Luís Pedroso	Federação Minha Terra
Luís Chaves	Federação Minha Terra
João Limão	Federação Minha Terra
Sara Amaral	Conselho Nacional de Juventude
Pedro Cruz	Plataforma Portuguesa das ONGD
Margarida Medina Martins	Plataforma Portuguesa para os Direitos das Mulheres
Alexandra Silva	Plataforma Portuguesa para os Direitos das Mulheres

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GUIÃO/ DOCUMENTO DE TRABALHO

1. Tendo em conta as dificuldades verificadas na concretização da agenda dos ODM, quais acha que serão os desafios para a implementação da nova Agenda de desenvolvimento pós-2015?

2. Quais os papéis das diferentes partes interessadas e quais as lacunas (ao nível da capacitação, legislação, etc.) e mais-valias de cada uma das suas funções?

3. Que mecanismos e processos devem ser implementados para garantir uma abordagem transversal aos sectores social, ambiental e económico, e a ligação/coordenação entre as várias entidades envolvidas nas várias fases de implementação da Agenda (planificação, implementação, monitorização e avaliação)?

4. Que instrumentos devem existir de forma a assegurar uma efectiva monitorização e responsabilização de todas as entidades envolvidas na implementação da Agenda?

5. Como podemos garantir – através de que mecanismos – que todas as pessoas e grupos sejam ouvidos e incluídos no processo de desenvolvimento, e em particular na implementação local da Agenda pós-2015?
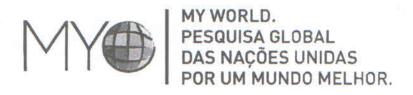
DOCUMENTOS DE INTERESSE

- Secção da Consulta sobre a implementação a nível local – Website sobre os Diálogos de Implementação da Agenda Pós-2015 (em inglês)

- Realizar o Futuro que Queremos para Todos (em inglês)

- Uma Agenda De Ação para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Rede de Soluções para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável da ONU

WORKING DOCUMENT

1. Taking into account the difficulties in achieving the MDG agenda, what do you think will be the challenges for the implementation of the new development Agenda post-2015?

2. What are the roles of the different stakeholders and what are the gaps (in terms of capacity building, legislation, etc.) and capital gains from each of its functions?

3. What mechanisms and processes must be implemented to ensure a transversal approach to social, environmental and economic sectors, and the connection/coordination between the various entities involved in the various stages of implementation of Agenda (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)?

4. Which instruments must exist in order to ensure an effective monitoring and accountability of all entities involved in implementation of the Agenda?

5. How do we ensure-through what mechanisms – thall all people and groups can be heard and included in the development process, and in particular on the local implementation of the post-2015 Agenda?

DOCUMENTS OF INTEREST

- Section of the [Consultation on the implementation at the local level](#) - Website about the dialogues of Post-2015 Agenda Implementation (in English)

- [Realize the future we want for all](#) (in English)

- [An Agenda of action for the Sustainable Development](#), Network solutions for the sustainable development of the UNITED NATIONS

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Lista de Participantes

Workshop - 27.05.14 - MANHÃ

LISBOA

ENTIDADE	PARTICIPANTE	ASSINATURA
ADPM - Associação de Defesa do Património de Mértola	Jorge Revez	
ARQUITECTAR.CityZED		
P&D Factor - Associação para a Cooperação sobre População e Desenvolvimento	Carla Martingo	Carla Mart
CNJ - Confederação Nacional de Jovens Agricultores e Desenvolvimento Rural		
Fundação Gonçalo da Silveira	Jorge Cardoso	
ILGA	Marta Ramos	
QUERCUS	Madalena Martins	Madalena Martins
Memórias e Gentes - Associação Humanitária	CARLA FRIAS	
Organização Internacional para as Migrações	HUGO AUGUSTO	
PAR - Respostas Sociais	Sara Peres Dias	Sara Peres Dias
PROSAUDESC - Associação de Promotores de Saúde, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Sócio Cultural		
Sol sem Fronteiras	Raquel Carreira	Raquel Carreira
OIKOS	PEDRO KRUPENSKI	
FIMINHA TERRA	Luís CHAVES	
MINHA TERRA	Luís PEDROSO	
Sara Amaral LD CNJ		Sara Amaral
ANIMAR	Tânia Gaspar	Gaspar

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Lista de Participantes

Workshop - 27.05.14 - TARDE

Lisboa

ENTIDADE	PARTICIPANTE	ASSINATURA
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Associação Mulher Migrante	Ana Paula Barros	
Câmara Municipal de Loures	Ana Sofia Atalaia	
Casa Qui - Associação de Solidariedade Social		
CGTP	Fernando Maurício	
CNJ Confederação Nacional de Jovens Agricultores e Desenvolvimento Rural	Carlos Franco Helena Coelho	*(assinatura)* Helena Coelho
Engenho e Obra	Noémia Certo	
Girl Effect Portugal	Rita Constantino Verónica Pereira	Verónica Pereira
GRAAL	Inês Faustino Prata ~~Teresa de Oliveira~~	Inês Faustino Prata
MAP IN - Consultoria Criativa Estratégica		
P&D Factor	Alice Frade	Alice Frade
P&D Factor - Associação para a Cooperação sobre População e Desenvolvimento	Inês Santos	Inês Santos
Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa	Ana Bandeira	Ana Bandeira
TESE	Miguel Silva	Miguel S.
GRAAL		
CENTRO PORTUGUÊS DE FUNDAÇÕES	ANA MARIA LIMA	*(assinatura)*
CNJ	Joana Lopes	Joana Lopes
MINHA TERRA CNS ANIMAR	LUÍS PROENÇO Sara Amaral Luísa Casper	Sara Amaral Bejen

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LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

Workshop — 03.05.14

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Associação ILGA Portugal	Telmo Fernandes	*(assinatura)*
Associação Nacional de Estudantes de Medicina	Alberto Abreu da Silva	*(assinatura)*
ATLAS	Manuel Solla	*(assinatura)*
Câmara Municipal de Vieira do Minho	Elsa Ribeiro	
Camões, IP	António Teixeira	*(assinatura)*
Conselho Nacional de Juventude	Sara Amaral	Sara Amaral
Cooperativa do Povo Portuense	Paulo Jorge	*(assinatura)*
Engenho e Obra	Noémia Certo	
EYNORTE	Jorge Miguel Ribeiro	
Minha Terra	Luís Pedroso	*(assinatura)*
Rosto Solidário		
Plataforma Portuguesa das ONGD	Pedro Cruz	Pedro Cruz
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UNRIC	Ju	
CPP	José Alírio Cacheira	*(assinatura)*

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

Workshop, Évora — 05.06.14

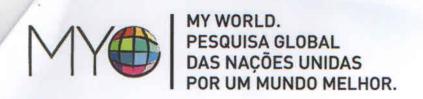|	Nome	Entidade	Contacto
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18			
19			

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23				
24				
25				

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LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

Workshop, Funchal — 20.06.14

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13				
14				

O quê? Porquê? Como?

Na [Cimeira dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio](#) (ODM) em setembro de 2010, os Estados-membros da ONU iniciaram passos para começar a desenhar a agenda de desenvolvimento para além de 2015, o prazo estabelecido para alcançar os ODMs. Desde então está a decorrer um processo de consultas abertas e inclusivas sobre a agenda pós-2015.

O grupo de trabalho aberto das Nações Unidas sobre desenvolvimento sustentável (GTA) em contributos de agências, organizações da sociedade civil, sector privado, cidadãos, resultados de consultas públicas em vários países, e continua a trabalhar numa proposta final para os ODS para ser considerada na 68ª sessão da Assembleia Geral em setembro de 2014. O grupo identificou 12 áreas prioritárias.

As agências da ONU que lideram as consultas sobre "localizar a Agenda para o Desenvolvimento Pós-2015" (i) – PNUD e UN HABITAT – lançaram o desafio um grupo de organizações portuguesas para organizar esta consulta pública em Portugal.

Se quiser dar o seu contributo para esta consulta, por favor preencha o questionário que se segue. Para obter mais informações consulte http://forumredesdasociedadecivil.wordpress.com/

(i) Localizar a Agenda Pós-2015 significa sobretudo adaptar o quadro global às necessidades locais. Os diálogos desta consulta vão essencialmente explorar a localização em relação aos meios de implementação – ou seja, a necessidade de identificar vários mecanismos, ferramentas, inovações, plataformas e processos concretos para traduzir de forma eficaz na prática a agenda a nível local.

1. **Assinale qual o tipo de organização que representa. Caso esteja a responder como pessoa particular escolha a opção correspondente.**

Autoridades / Autarquias locais ☐   Instituições de investigação / Academia ☐

Indivíduos / Cidadãos/ãs ☐   Organizações não governamentais / Economia social ☐

Governos / Administração pública central ☐   Sindicatos e Organizações Profissionais ☐

Instituições internacionais ☐   Setor privado / Empresas ☐

Grupos religiosos ☐

Outros _____ ☐

2. **Por favor indique o concelho em que vive.**

_____

3. Idade

1-14	☐		50-64	☐
15-24	☐		65-79	☐
25-49	☐		80 ou mais	☐
35-44	☐			

4. Sexo

Feminino ☐

Masculino ☐

Outro ☐

5. Como avalia a contribuição dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio para a redução da pobreza no mundo?

Contribuíram muito	☐	Contribuíram pouco	☐
Contribuíram ligeiramente	☐	Não contribuíram nada	☐

6. Com base na sua experiência (ou da sua organização) quais as maiores dificuldades que se colocam à implementação dos ODM na sua concepção actual?

☐ Oferecem poucas (ou nenhumas) orientações para apoiar a implementação de programas e projectos

☐ Colocam dificuldades ao nível da recolha e avaliação de dados

☐ Não incluem metas específicas para regiões ou países

☐ Não incluem objectivos mensuráveis suficientes

☐ Não reflectem as necessidades dos países em desenvolvimento

☐ Ignoram o nível de capacidade para implementar programas e projectos

☐ Não reflectem desigualdades a vários níveis

☐ Não incluem detalhes sobre a responsabilidade dos países desenvolvidos

☐ A sua concepção não foi suficientemente participativa

☐ Outro: _____

7. Tendo em conta a sua opinião ou a perspectiva da sua organização, seleccione, da lista de prioridades abaixo, quais as 6 prioridades mundiais que deverão vir a ser adoptadas como Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável na Agenda Pós-2015.

	Erradicar a pobreza, construir prosperidade partilhada e promover igualdade
	Agricultura sustentável, segurança alimentar e nutricional
	Saúde e dinâmica populacional – acesso universal a cuidados de saúde, incluindo vacinas, planeamento familiar e saúde reprodutiva
	Educação e formação ao longo da vida para todos/as
	Igualdade de género e o empoderamento das mulheres
	Água e saneamento para um mundo sustentável
	Acesso à energia sustentável a custo razoável
	Crescimento económico, emprego e infraestruturas
	Industrialização e promoção da igualdade entre nações
	Cidades e povoamentos humanos sustentáveis
	Promoção do Consumo e Produção Sustentáveis
	Acordo mundial sobre o clima e combate à mudança climática
	Conservação e uso sustentável dos recursos marinhos, oceanos e mares
	Proteger e restaurar os ecossistemas terrestres e travar a perda de biodiversidade
	Meios de implementação transferência de tecnologia e conhecimento, comércio justo, financiamento e sustentabilidade da dívida, capacitação - parceria global para o desenvolvimento sustentável
	Sociedades pacíficas e não violentas, Estado de direito e instituições capazes
	Outro:

8. Na sua opinião, quais os actores que devem ser os principais responsáveis por IMPLEMENTAR e garantir as prioridades listadas abaixo. Pode seleccionar um ou mais actores para cada prioridade.

	Governo	Câmara Municipal	Junta de Freguesia	Sector Privado/Empresas	IPSS	Outras organizações da sociedade civil, como ONG's, cooperativas ou fundações	Cidadãos/ãs	Administração Pública Central	Administração Pública Descentralizada	ONU	UE	Outro
Erradicar a pobreza, construir prosperidade partilhada e promover igualdade												
Agricultura sustentável, segurança alimentar e nutricional												
Saúde e dinâmica populacional – acesso universal a cuidados de saúde, incluindo vacinas, planeamento familiar e saúde reprodutiva												
Educação e formação ao longo da vida para todos/as												
Igualdade de género e o empoderamento das mulheres												
Água e saneamento para um mundo sustentável												
Acesso à energia sustentável a custo razoável												
Crescimento económico, emprego e infraestruturas												
Industrialização e promoção da igualdade entre nações												
Cidades e povoamentos humanos sustentáveis												
Promoção do Consumo e Produção Sustentáveis												
Acordo mundial sobre o clima e combate à mudança climática												
Conservação e uso sustentável dos recursos marinhos, oceanos e mares												
Proteger e restaurar os ecossistemas terrestres e travar a perda de biodiversidade												
Meios de implementação transferência de tecnologia e conhecimento, comércio justo, financiamento e sustentabilidade da dívida, capacitação - parceria global para o desenvolvimento sustentável												
Sociedades pacíficas e não violentas, Estado de direito e instituições capazes												
Outro:												

9. Na sua opinião, quais os actores que devem ser os principais responsáveis por MONITORIZAR as prioridades listadas abaixo. Pode seleccionar um ou mais actores para cada prioridade.

	Governo	Câmara Municipal	Junta de Freguesia	Sector Privado/Empresas	IPSS	Outras organizações da sociedade civil, como ONG's, cooperativas ou fundações	Cidadãos/ãs	Administração Pública Central	Administração Pública Descentralizada	ONU	UE	Outro
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Agricultura sustentável, segurança alimentar e nutricional												
Saúde e dinâmica populacional – acesso universal a cuidados de saúde, incluindo vacinas, planeamento familiar e saúde reprodutiva												
Educação e formação ao longo da vida para todos/as												
Igualdade de género e o empoderamento das mulheres												
Água e saneamento para um mundo sustentável												
Acesso à energia sustentável a custo razoável												
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Meios de implementação transferência de tecnologia e conhecimento, comércio justo, financiamento e sustentabilidade da dívida, capacitação - parceria global para o desenvolvimento sustentável												
Sociedades pacíficas e não violentas, Estado de direito e instituições capazes												
Outro:												

10. Como vê o papel dos actores locais: municípios, freguesias, associações locais na implementação desta agenda?

11. Os meios de implementação da agenda global de desenvolvimento são: financiamento, partilha de conhecimento científico e tecnologia e capacitação.

Quanto ao FINANCIAMENTO seleccione a(s) forma(s) de financiamento que considera adequada(s):

☐ Imposto global

☐ Percentagem do PIB de cada país obrigatória

☐ Contribuições voluntárias dos sectores público e privado

☐ Contribuição voluntária dedutível no IRS

☐ Imposto municipal

☐ Crowd sourcing

☐ Taxa de valor acrescentado sobre o comércio de armamento e bens de luxo

☐ Outro:

12. Quanto à PARTILHA DE CONHECIMENTO CIENTÍFICO E TECNOLOGIA diga se esta deve ser:

☐ Voluntária: cada empresa e ou estado decide voluntariamente partilhar o conhecimento/tecnologia, abdicando dos direitos de autoria/patente

☐ Obrigatória: um conselho científico (a ser criado) terá o poder de levantar as patentes para conhecimento/tecnologia considerada essencial para o desenvolvimento científico

☐ Ad-hoc

☐ Outro. Sugestão: _____

13. Quanto à CAPACITAÇÃO, diga se esta deve ser assegurada por:

☐ Sector público

☐ Obrigatória. Sector público e privado obrigados a capacitar os seus funcionários para o desenvolvimento sustentável

☐ Sociedade civil sujeita à apresentação de projectos

☐ Voluntariado

☐ Outro. Sugestão: _____

14. Na implementação da agenda, é fundamental que a dignidade e os direitos de todas sejam respeitados. Diga como na sua opinião isto pode ser assegurado:

☐ Dar mais meios aos mecanismos de direitos humanos existentes – nacionais e internacionais – para monitorizarem a implementação da agenda

☐ Elaborar nova convenção de direitos humanos para responsabilizar todos os actores pela implementação da agenda

☐ Rever o quadro e molduras penais para actos em prol do desenvolvimento económico que possam ter

resultar em violações dos direitos das pessoas em qualquer país

☐ Rever o quadro e molduras penais para actos que resultem danos ou destruição do ambiente

☐ Outro. Sugestão:

_____
_____

15. Quais são os principais processos, mecanismos e ferramentas existentes que podem melhorar a implementação da Agenda Pós-2015 a nível local?

☐ Mecanismos para o diálogo inclusivo sobre o desenvolvimento

☐ Abordagens participativas à tomada de decisão

☐ Espaços para o diálogo público-privado,

☐ Outros. Especifique:

_____
_____

16. Quais são os principais factores impeditivos à implementação a nível local da Agenda Pós-2015?

☐ Factores estruturais ☐ Factores financeiros

☐ Factores de localização ☐ Factores institucionais

☐ Factores físicos ☐ Factores humanos

☐ Factores culturais ☐ Outros. Especifique:

17. Outras sugestões/comentários

18. Se desejar receber informações sobre a Consulta Pública sobre a Agenda Pós-2015 em Portugal deixe-nos o seu contacto (ou envie um email para consultapos2015portugal@gmail.com):

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