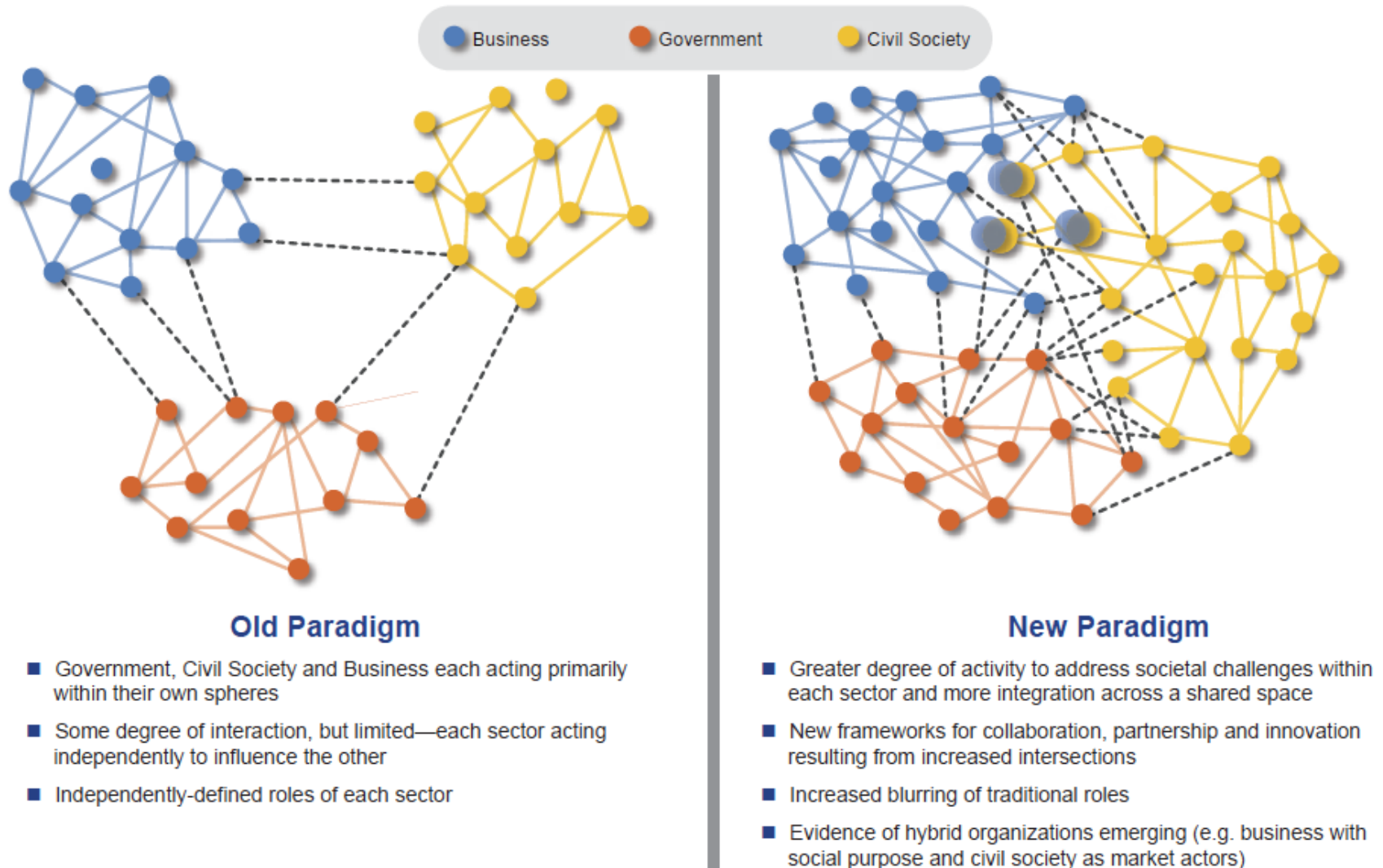


# DELIVERY OPTIONS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

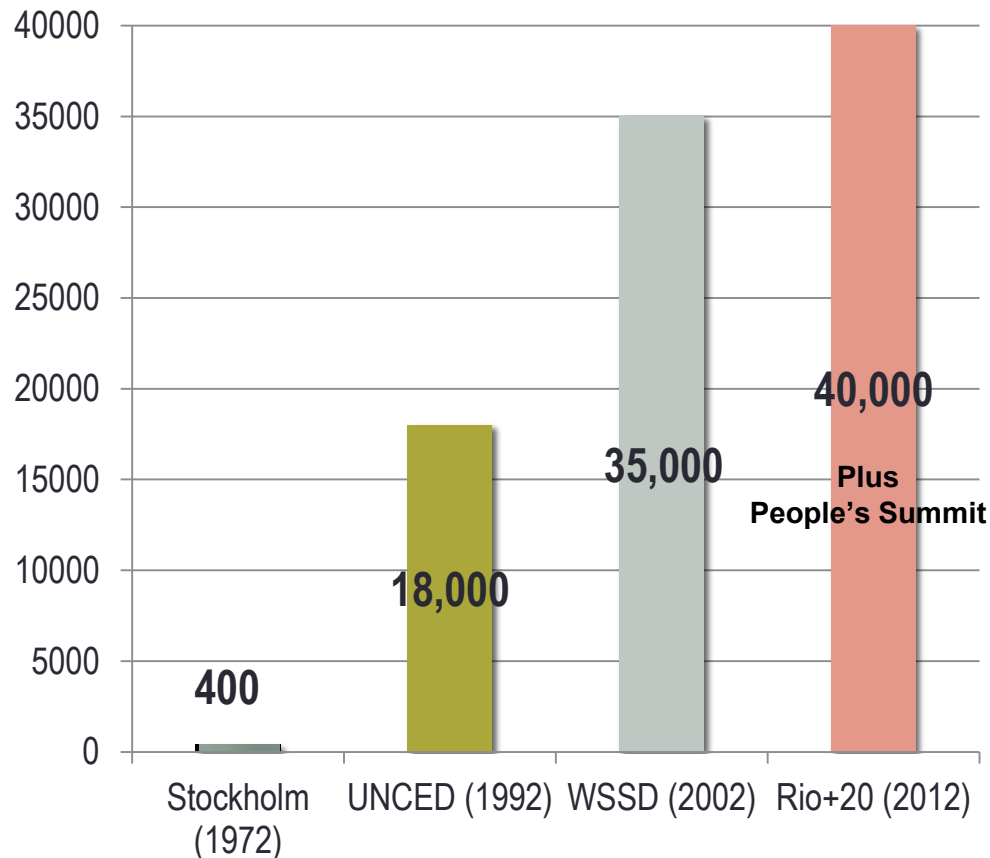
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Civil Society Roles and Challenges

# 1. The SD Paradigm has evolved



# There has been an explosion in size, number,...



- INGOs: >65,000 from 6,000 in 1990
- China: > 460,000 registered NPOs employing 6 million
- India: ~ 3.3 million NGOs in 2009

## ...a broadening in scope and diversity,...

### Agenda 21 Major Groups

1. Business and industry
2. Children and youth
3. Farmers
4. Indigenous people
5. Local authorities
6. NGOs
7. Scientific & technological communities
8. Trade unions & workers
9. Women

### New groups (“Other Stakeholders”)

1. Fisherfolks
2. LGBTIQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning)
3. Local communities
4. Migrants and families
5. Persons with disabilities
6. People living and affected by HIV
7. People displaced by conflict, disaster and climate change
8. Older persons
9. SME
10. Urban poor
11. Volunteer groups & foundations
12. Religious and faith-based orgs.

## ...and improvements in form and substance.

- New ecosystem of individuals, networks, communities engaged in various issues of SDGs, e.g.
  - “Beyond 2015” – a global civil society campaign – 1,500 members in 140 countries (56% from South)
  - Asia-Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (APRCM): 352 organizations, 11 constituency focal points; 5 sub-regional focal points
- Generally accepted and established in global, and national governance processes (no longer a nuisance; “feared”)
- Involved in partnerships with governments and businesses
- Engaged in multilateral processes (WB Group; IMF, G20, UN) as SOP at the risk of being “establishment oriented”

# Opportunities/Pressures to CSO evolution

- ICT especially social and mobile media
  - Opened up spaces of participation, influence and association to new configurations of actors
  - Enabled networks to be built across geographical, social, and physical divides
  - Facilitate exchange/sharing of knowledge and ideas, usually on real time
- Growing funding in specific areas from foundations and tailored funds for CS

# Opportunities/Pressures to CSO evolution

- Internal/External issues and geopolitics
  - big numbers of people aggregate into informal networks and civil society resistance movements and collectively address societal challenges (e.g. Kony 2012, Occupy Movement in response to growing inequity; citizens protest against austerity measures in Greece and Spain; “For Fair Elections” protests in Russian Federation)
- Trade and investment in social enterprises
- SD Processes

## 2. The pursuit of SDGs is complex and requires concerted effort, more than ever

17 Inter-related SDGs  
169 Targets



## The SDG Wedding Cake

Stockholm Resilience Center



### 3. A new era of citizen engagement is needed

- How can the opportunities/pressures be optimally utilized to address societal challenges that impede the implementation of A2030 and attainment of the SDGs?
- How can ICT protect, enlarge and add value to CS's engagement space? How can CS engagement in the SDG process be strengthened?. Or are all these necessary at all?
- How can knowledge be continually created, expanded and shared especially among the marginalized?
- How can CS transition into playing new roles such as facilitators and funders?

THANK YOU.

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