



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



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STATEMENT

BY

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AMBASSADOR AND PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
ZAMBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

ON

**'MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION (SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, KNOWLEDGE-
SHARING AND CAPACITY BUILDING)' AND 'GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR
ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT'**

DELIVERED AT THE

SIXTH SESSION OF THE OPEN WORKING GROUP ON SDGS

NEW YORK
9TH -13TH NOVEMBER, 2013

Mr. Co Chair,

I thank you for giving me the floor, I wish to deliver this statement on behalf of southern Africa group of countries namely; Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa Zimbabwe and my own Country Zambia on the important theme of Means of Implementation and global partnership for achieving sustainable development.

I wish to align this statement to the statements made by the distinguished Representative of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China as well as that of the Africa group made by the Permanent Representative and Ambassador of the Gambia.

I wish to thank the technical support team for the issue briefs that they continue to provide. I also thank the panelist for their presentations.

Mr. Co chair,

Sustainable development is anchored on improving the wellbeing of the people and should therefore be directed at addressing the greater challenge of poverty eradication. This calls for leveling of the playing field by elimination of the existing inadequacies in the provision of Means of Implementation at national, regional and global levels. It is equally important for Southern Africa as well as Africa and the world at large to emphasize effective implementation and achievement of sustainable development, which can only be realized with adequate means of implementation.

Our region recognizes the need for the inclusion of adequate means of implementation particularly financing, technology development and transfer, capacity building, support for strengthening of regional integration trade and market access, South-South cooperation, as well as economic transformation and diversification to augment the sustainable development goals and the overall post 2015 development agenda. I wish to emphasize that these factors are not mutually exclusive but should be employed in a complementary manner in order to have an integrated and coherent approach in advancing the social and economic development agenda.

Mr. Co chair,

Our region holds the view that each sustainable development goal should have an embodiment of clearly defined means of implementation. We further wish to underscore the profound need for a goal, which scales up global partnerships for development and speaks to the entire spectrum of sustainable development in a holistic manner.

Mr. Co Chair

Our region underscores the importance of an enabling international environment and effective Global Partnerships in the mobilization of resources. The parameters such as to fulfill Aid targets, increase market access, provision of debt-relief, improve access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) and essential medicines as spelt out in the Monterey Consensus remain critical for partnership for development. Our region therefore wishes to emphasise the need for developed countries to honour their commitment to reach the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of Gross National Product for Official Development Assistance, 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of their Gross National Income to Least Developed Countries. Further, the critical role of the private sector, including transnational corporations, private foundations and civil society institutions, in providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries now and beyond 2015 is vital.

Clear linkage of the goal and specific targets and indicators to the work underway by the Expert Group on financing for Sustainable Development should guide the way forward on financing as a Means of Implementation. Southern Africa, therefore emphasizes the need for early convergence of these important streams of work with SDGs as well as the post 2015 Development Agenda processes.

Mr. Co-Chair,

I wish to call for the exploration of avenues for accessing inclusive and innovative sources of development financing such as private sector financing and Public Private Partnerships among others to support implementation of sustainable development and the post 2015 Development Agenda.

Mr. Co Chair,

Our region acknowledges the importance of and prioritises science and technology as drivers of economic and social development. We believe that the scientific and technological solutions are paramount in addressing the many challenges in areas such as agriculture development, food security, energy, water, health, transport, communications infrastructure and human resources development. In addition, technology transfer of environmentally sound technologies to avert the effect and threat from the impact of climate change especially in the adaptation and mitigation measures for developing countries in pursuing sustainable development are important. Our region reiterates the calls to bridge the technological divide to promote sustainable industrialization, inclusive growth and transformational change for sustainable development. The discussions on the technology facilitation mechanism and related issues called for by the Rio+20 Conference to ensure that technology development, adaptation, and transfer priorities are adequately provided and are fully supported. Furthermore, indicators for monitoring progress should be embedded in the Means of Implementation goal whilst upholding and respecting the context of national visions, circumstances and priorities in implementation.

The proposed mechanism should aim to address gaps in the full technology cycle including all steps involved in technology transfer namely:

- (a) identification of the need and the technology of interest;
- (b) potential sources, costs and negotiations for access;
- (c) actual transfer of technology;
- (d) adaptation and learning to operate and maintain the technology; and
- (e) use and upgrade of the acquired technologies.

In this regard, I call upon the international community and the United Nations to promote and support this call to ensure a system-wide approach to development, transfer and use of clean technology as well as the establishment of network of Centres of Excellence and hubs. Further,

leveraging existing networks and institutional arrangements to assess the needs and identify, develop, adapt and transfer clean technologies in developing countries especially in Africa.

On another important matter, I wish to echo calls for the elimination of all trade distorting measures applied by developed countries, for increased market access, especially for agricultural products from developing countries and particularly from African countries. Upholding a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment is vital. We therefore call for the inclusion of a goal for tracking progress towards increased market access and export revenues.

Mr. Co-Chair,

Recent reports on the survey of some African countries by Africa Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) in 2011 indicates that capacity building has continued to be mainstreamed in most of the national development plans, visions or strategies of the surveyed countries and 54 percent had national programmes for capacity development. These countries have improved policy environment for capacity development through the establishment of national development strategies, effective dialogue mechanisms, and growing partnerships contributing to the positive trend. As a matter of fact, primary education remains a high priority with increasing emphasis placed on secondary and vocational training.

The slow rate of progress, however is inadequate to meet education and capacity building needs. Technical assistance for education and other areas of capacity development should therefore be integrated and be well aligned with national strategies and priorities. In addition, human resource and institutional capacity development should not only receive priority attention as a cross-cutting issue in development cooperation, but should also have targeted interventions aligned with nationally identified sustainable development needs and priorities. The promotion of coordinated synergies among the various capacity development initiatives in international agreements in the economic, social and environmental dimensions and

established linkages between educational curricula to provide for the development of knowledge and skills for sustainable development at all levels are paramount.

Mr. Co Chair,

I also wish to underscore the importance of including within the Means of Implementation, a renewed and strengthened global partnership that will be effective and work towards the achievement of Sustainable Development.

I thank you.