14th session of CEPA: Contribution to the "Call for Inputs"

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Subject: Building trust in government in the pursuit of sustainable development goals, what will it take?

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"Building trust in government in the pursuit of sustainable development goals, what will it take?"

1 (1) Redefine the relationships and responsibilities to support participatory governance and delivery of responsive public service, including e-solutions;

Good governance and human rights are complementary. The principles human rights are a set of values which aim at guide the actions of governments and other stakeholders on the political scene and social. They also pose a set of standards against which responsibility for these stakeholders can be involved. These principles inspire further the nature of the efforts towards good governance: they can be the basis for the development of legislative frameworks, policies, programs, budgetary allocations and other measures. However, in the absence good governance, human rights cannot be respected protected and sustainably. The implementation of human rights requires conducive and enabling environment, including legal frameworks and institutions appropriate, as well as political and administrative processes needed to meet the rights and needs of the population. This publication defines good governance as the exercise of authority through political processes and transparent institutions, whose liability may be challenged and encourage participation the public. When it comes to human rights, it refers to standards set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and developed in a number of international conventions that define the minimum standards needed to ensure human dignity

(2) Strengthening innovation, priorities, decision making and integration of policy-making processes to increase informed impact;

It is found throughout the world a plethora of policies governing access to productive resources for agriculture and livestock (land, water, technology, research, training, finances). The studies conducted by FAO and other agencies show that these policies have not always been successful in reducing rural poverty or increasing food availability. For millions of people dependent on subsistence agriculture, the results were often negative. Examine the causes is fundamental to really fight poverty, food security and achieve sustainable development. Two of these causes emerge: the first was to ignore women as producers and the second for not based development policies and programs on information open to gender issues.

It is very likely that one of the obstacles to the effective recognition of the actual responsibilities of women in agriculture was the lack of sex-disaggregated data. These data would have facilitated the one hand, the full participation of women in rural development strategies and food security and on the other hand, the understanding of gender-differentiated impacts in the processes of production of food and cash crops from those of the management and financial control, storage and marketing of agricultural products.

(3) Promoting responsible institutions, ethical leadership and integrity to build confidence in efforts to ensure sustainable development. Empower institutions, promote and foster integrity to build confidence in the efforts of sustainable development imbued with values and ethical standards, provides a framework for control staff shall be the necessity ensure the Organization's services Empower institutions, promote ethics in the exercise of power and foster integrity to build trust in sustainable development efforts.