

**SPEECH BY THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA DURING THE SECOND
PREPARATORY COMMITTEE MEETING FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION**

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First, we support the declarations made by the distinguished Republic of Argentina on behalf of the G-77 and China. Regarding the Institutional Framework for sustainable development, we would like to answer the various questions raised.

It is important to create a structure that gives equal weight to the three pillars of sustainable development. This institutional arrangement should systematize and harmonize the different authorities involved in each one of the three pillars in order to avoid overlapping efforts and to achieve an effective coordination for sustainable development. It should offer a general vision of sustainable development as a whole and guarantee a balance between the three pillars.

In the social pillar, there should be a coordination of efforts among entities such as the ILO, UN Women, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and others.

The environmental pillar should be comprised of UNEP and the different Conventions on climate change, biodiversity, etc., and should create others on issues such as water.

The economic pillar should coordinate and empower authorities such as UNCTAD, UNIDO, and others, ensuring that international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF follow their rules.

On the basis of these three pillars would rest the new institutional architecture of United Nations Sustainable Development, which would gather the experiences of the CSD and create a Consultative Group so as to enable effective representation of civil society, creating an adequate mechanism to achieve effective coordination and coherence among the three pillars.

As a whole, this high-level institutional arrangement for sustainable development should improve coordination among all of the conventions with respect to the three pillars of sustainable development, including issues related to water. In our view, the institutional framework must develop all of the three pillars, not just one of them, in order to achieve effective coordination among them for Sustainable Development.

It is not about placing one pillar above the others, but rather, balance and coordination among all three to work together to ensure an effective institutional framework for sustainable development at all levels. This is essential for the fulfillment of Agenda 21 and meeting the new challenges of sustainable development.

Regarding question 8, the CSD should continue its efforts and be strengthened by a more dynamic work system – one that responds to the needs of society – and a greater mandate of functions than it has presently. Mechanisms for participation should be based on the experiences of an inclusive international and intergovernmental platform, which guarantees the participation of all sectors in a balanced way, without exaggerating the participation of the private sector.

The Consultative group of civil society should have a structure that allows for:

- a) The input of all interested parties at global, regional, and national levels
- b) A voice for all those interested in sustainable development governance
- c) Inclusiveness and the strengthening of exchange of opinions and experiences
- d) A basis in empirical evidence and scientific analysis
- e) Ensuring the efficiency of mechanisms for reducing hunger

Social participation is an essential part of the framework. This framework should allow for the balanced participation of all those interested at the global, regional, and national levels. This entity should bring together all the different actors involved in the sustainable development agenda, and should have a clear mandate in regard to application. Civil society and non-governmental organizations should be represented, in particular organizations that represent indigenous peoples, small agricultural producers and fishermen, poor urban workers, women, youth, and consumers. The private sector cannot have the same amount of influence as the social sectors, given that, by definition, its objective is to create profits, rather than wellbeing.

The Consultative Group should be comprised of representatives from five categories:

- a) UN agencies and other United Nations organisms
- b) Civil society and non-governmental organizations, particularly those that represent indigenous peoples, small agricultural producers, women, youth, and consumers
- c) International research organizations
- d) International and regional financial institutions
- e) Philanthropic foundations