Libraries, The Lyon Declaration, and the Road to 2030

Stuart Hamilton, IFLA Deputy Secretary General
UN Millennium Development Goals (2000)
Roadmap to Post-2015

- Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (2012)
  - Outcome: ‘The Future We Want’ (June)
- UN Secretary General’s High Level Panel (2013)
  - Outcome: Report inc. ‘The Data Revolution’ (May)
- Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (2014)
  - Outcome: Draft SDGs (September)
- UN General Assembly (2014)
  - Outcome: Secretary General’s Synthesis Report (December)
- Inter-Governmental Negotiations (2015)
  - Outcome: Zero Draft Post-2015 Framework Document (June)
  - Outcome: Post-2015 Development Framework: Declaration, SDGs, Means of Implementation, Monitoring and Accountability (September)
Why does IFLA want to see Access to Information included in the post-2015 development framework?

- Information is fundamental for development – and libraries support this
- Information promotes better decision-making, helps people learn new skills
- Information helps people exercise their rights
- Information promotes accountability

Advocating for access to information can create policy space for libraries to move into and become partners
Librarians as Champions of Development and the Data Revolution

- Research on the information needs of people living in poverty shows that they face problems in locating and using the right information.
- Information intermediaries are key to synthesizing and interpreting data into useful information.
- Libraries are powerful partners to help deliver services, including literacy and ICT skills training to promote local development.

• Libraries provide opportunities for everyone
• Libraries empower people for their own self-development
• Libraries offer access to the world’s knowledge
• Librarians provide expert guidance
• Libraries are part of a multistakeholder society

http://www.ifla.org/node/8144
Access to Information Central to the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Access to information is crucial for everyone, including those living in poverty. It empowers them to:

- exercise their political and socio-economic rights
- be economically active
- learn new skills
- hold their governments to account.

Access to information is a prerequisite for development programmes across all sectors and at all levels. To safeguard the success of the post-2015 development agenda, the post-2015 process must focus on ensuring that governments, civil society, communities, and individuals have the right to the essential information needed to solve problems and make better decisions and effective access to that information.

What we believe

Access to information should be central to the post-2015 development agenda.

Governments, the private sector, civil society and international institutions should make an international commitment to ensure that everyone has access to, understands, and is able to use and share the information that is necessary to promote sustainable development.

Access to information has been recognised by the High Level Panel (HLP), the UN Secretary General and many other stakeholders as an essential component of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This recognition should be fully incorporated into the post-2015 development agenda.

A clear focus on the right to information would be transformational. It would:

- promote participatory development, empowering all people to exercise their rights and address their own development challenges
- make all governments, regardless of their level of economic development, more accountable for meeting commitments made as part of the post-2015 development agenda
- provide a means to promote progress on accountability, transparency, good governance, participation and empowerment

Better quality and greater availability of information would lead to improved allocation of resources and more informed decision-making by governments, civil society and the private sector. Access to information is essential for:

- a full understanding of which public services reach the population, especially those people who are living in poverty
- individuals and communities to engage with governments to improve public services
- Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the private sector to be able to undertake targeted research & development, invest effectively, and improve public services.

Information intermediaries such as CSOs, the media, parliamentarians, and libraries can help governments and people communicate, organize, structure and understand data that is critical to development. They can do this by:

- providing information on basic rights and entitlements, public services, environment, health, education, work opportunities, and public expenditure
- identifying and focusing attention on the most relevant and pressing needs and problems of a population
- using ICT infrastructure to speed up the delivery of services and provide access to crucial information. CSOs and libraries can use ICTs to bridge the gap between national policy and regional implementation, ensuring that development reaches all communities
- providing public forums and space for wider civil society participation and engagement in decision-making.

http://www.ifla.org/libraries-development
The Lyon Declaration
On Access to Information and Development
www.lyondeclaration.org
What does the Lyon Declaration ask for?

We call on Member States of the United Nations to acknowledge that access to information, and the skills to use it effectively, are required for sustainable development, and ensure that this is recognised in the post-2015 development agenda by:

- Acknowledging the public's right to access information and data, while respecting the right to individual privacy.
- Recognising the important role of local authorities, information intermediaries and infrastructure such as ICTs and an open Internet as a means of implementation.
- Adopting policy, standards and legislation to ensure the continued funding, integrity, preservation and provision of information by governments, and access by people.
- Developing targets and indicators that enable measurement of the impact of access to information and data and reporting on progress during each year of the goals in a Development and Access to Information (DA2I) report.
IFLA takes Lyon Declaration to the UN

23 February 2015

IFLA President-Elect Donna Scheeder and Governing Board member Loida Garcia-Febo were in New York last week for the latest negotiating session on the post-2015 UN development framework. IFLA is calling for a focus on increased access to information in the new framework, and is working to highlight the role that information intermediaries, such as libraries, can play in helping achieve the new set of Sustainable Development Goals that all UN Member States will commit to reaching from September 2015.
Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

GOAL 1 END POVERTY
GOAL 2 END HUNGER
GOAL 3 WELL-BEING
GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY
GOAL 6 WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL
GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
GOAL 8 DECENT WORK FOR ALL
GOAL 9 TECHNOLOGY TO BENEFIT ALL
GOAL 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY
GOAL 11 SAFE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
GOAL 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION BY ALL
GOAL 13 STOP CLIMATE CHANGE
GOAL 14 PROTECT THE OCEAN
GOAL 15 TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH
GOAL 16 LIVE IN PEACE
GOAL 17 MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS TO REACH THE GOALS

Selected Goals and Targets

• **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture**
  – **Target 2.3** by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

• **Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.**
  – 3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

• **Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.**
  – 4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

• **Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
  – 5b. enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women’s empowerment

• **Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
  – 11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.10:
“Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements”
What Can Libraries do?

- Learn to speak the language of development
  – www.beyondaccess.net
- Familiarise yourself with the SDGs – where do you think library services can contribute?
- Look at the priorities for development in your country, and assess where to pitch libraries’ role
- Actively engage with policymakers to get libraries incorporated into national development plans
- Build cross-sector alliances with development organisations to solve problems – think outside the community
What Can Sections Do?

• Help IFLA – provide us with information about how your library type/service/collection contributes to development
• Help us with the Development and Access to Information Report – we need working group members
• Attend the sessions in Cape Town, and build a network
World We Want – Visualisation of themes arising from global consultations on development

http://millionvoices-data.worldwewant2015.org/
World We Want – Visualisation of themes arising from Turkish consultations on development

http://millionvoices-data.worldwewant2015.org/
What People Want

Latest Update: 2 June, 2015

Percentage of people who voted for selected issue: See the Methodology

1 - 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70 | 71 - 80 | 81 - 90 | 91 - 100

Turkey

Number of votes: 9,151

- 35% A good education
- 29% An honest and responsive government
- 26% Better healthcare
- 23% Protecting forests, rivers and oceans
- 22% Freedom from discrimination and persecution
- 22% Protection against crime and violence

Compare Country Votes

Turkey
- Population Size (Millions): 74.5
- Number of Votes: 5,151
- HDI: 0.722

Republic of Korea
- Population Size (Millions): 48.6
- Number of Votes: 3,454
- HDI: 0.909

More

Make your voice heard
Join Us

Embed: `<iframe src='http://map.world'></iframe>`
### Target Tracker

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<th>Countries</th>
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<th>OWG Target Number</th>
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<th>National Target Value</th>
<th>National Target Year</th>
<th>Difference between national target and global target</th>
<th>Required change to meet national target</th>
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