## Civil society interventions on Technology, Innovation and Capacity Building

Statement delivered by Mr. Charlie Martial Ngounou, Chief Technical Adviser, AfroLeadership and Society for International Development

First, we question the inclusion of a chapter on technology, innovation and capacity-building in this draft, given there has been no equivalent chapter in previous FfD outcome documents. Given that the Rio process is mandated to consider issues of technology transfer and capacity-building, we believe that this issue should be considered within the post-2015 development process, which brings the relevant

We question the title of the section. The conspicuous absence in the title of the phrase "Technology Transfer" casts doubts on the core objective of the Technology section of the document. If this section will be included in the FfD outcome document, it has to be clear in all respects that technology is a means to promote development in developing countries and in bridging the gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots".

On the whole, the section does not acknowledge the critical importance of indigenous knowledge and practices, including indigenous agricultural knowledge, which are essential to attaining sustainable development and has been a proven foundation for promoting community resilience, adaptation to and mitigation of development challenges such as climate change.

puts forward many of the benefits that accrue from technology, innovation and capacity building. The potentials of technology to address inequality and bridge the gap between the rich and poor should be highlighted to clearly set the role of technology in attaining sustainable development. Connecting all people to the Internet would be beneficial to society. We suggest mentioning that the development of an Online Global Platform for the worldwide sharing of Low Tech Solutions, Information, Goods, Services, and Best Practices would enable all to contribute to the effort to finance sustainable development, implement the SDGs and fulfill all other international agreements on sustainable development.

We propose that Internet access be considered a human right, aiming toward universal access to the State-incentivized hardware backbone of the digital roadway, creating the possibility for further innovation, collaboration, and development in the dynamic software and information industries, stimulating higher value yield.

In relation to :