

KATHMANDU DECLARATION on Technology Justice, 2015

"Technology Justice for all"

The **National Summit on Technology Justice**, the first of its kind in Nepal was organised to initiate dialogue and action plan to achieve justice in the sector of technological access in context of Nepal. A group of organisations working to promote Technology Justice in Nepal; Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST), Ministry of Science Technology and Environment, Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC), Department of Agriculture (DoA), Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT), Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC), Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET) Nepal, Nepal Engineers' Association (NEA) and Practical Action are the joint organisers of the National summit on Technology Justice held on 30 March 2015.

Determined to bring forth a new dialogue and a series of activities to achieve technology justice, the National Summit on Technology Justice aims to initiate actions to create an environment where even the most poor and marginalised groups of people have access to technology which helps in making their livelihoods better. The summit has come to conclude that there should be adequate investment of resources to ensure development and application of innovative and appropriate technologies.

The National Summit on Technology Justice declares as follows:

- 1) Incentivise entrepreneurs to invest in value added agro-enterprises.
- 2) Ensure multi-sectoral approach to prioritise food security.
- 3) Assure relevant policy changes for market-driven energy production and consumption ensuring enhanced energy access to poor and marginalised groups.
- 4) Promote policy provision for alternative energy in urban areas.
- 5) Develop well planned transport infrastructures for rural/hilly areas and mass transport system for urban and tarai areas ensuring equitable access for all.
- 6) Mainstream WASH initiatives and disaster risk management including climate risk management in the development process through technological interventions.
- 7) Improve access to vocational training to those that are out of the formal education system leading to job creation.
- 8) Empower end users to utilise ICTs for enhancing the quality of life.

