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## **The post-2015 framework in a changing world: UN-civil society dialogue**

### ***Beyond 2015: New goals and partnerships***

**Thursday 24 May 2012**  
**Hank Shannon conference room, UNDP**

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## Introduction

UNDP organized a UN-civil society dialogue on “**Beyond 2015: New goals and partnerships**” as part of the ninth annual meeting of the UNDP Civil Society Advisory Committee. The objectives of the session were to arrive at a shared understanding of the UN process and civil society perspectives on the post-2015 agenda, and advance inclusive participation and strategic partnerships between the UN, civil society and other partners in defining the new development framework.

The discussion was moderated by Olav Kjørven, Assistant Secretary-General and Director, UNDP Bureau for Development Policy.

Speakers were from the UN system and civil society:

- Paul Ladd, Policy Advisor and Inclusive Globalization Cluster Leader, UNDP Bureau of Development Policy: *UNDG national and thematic consultations on Post-2015*:
- Navid Hanif, Acting Director, Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination, UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA): *Post-2015 preparations: Work of the UN Task Team*
- Richard Morgan, Senior Advisor, Post-2015 Development Agenda (UNICEF): *A vision for development based on human rights, equality and sustainability*
- Roberto Bissio, Coordinator, Social Watch/ Instituto del Tercer Mundo, and Advisory Committee member: *Post-2015: A rights-based framework*
- Rajiv Joshi, Director of Programmes, Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP): *Beyond 2015: Building an inclusive process*
- Bhumika Muchhala, Coordinator, Finance and Development Programme, Third World Network (TWN): *Beyond 2015: A southern perspective*

## Highlights of discussions

**UNDP:** The post-2015 framework would have to build on the successes, shortcomings and lessons learned from the MDG experience. Much was at stake in the lead up and preparations for post-2015 and civil society’s full engagement was not only welcomed but critical for success. UNDP is committed to working with civil society from the outset.

The post-2015 process comprises: the report of the Secretary-General and the UN’s response both politically and operationally (2013); working with UNDG in organizing some 50 national consultations as well as nine thematically focused meetings (see Annex 3) ensuring breadth, inclusiveness and country focus; and engaging with the UN High-Level Panel on a post-2015 development framework whose task will be to define the contours of the post-2015 framework, that would be results-focused and include goals and targets.

UNDG is focusing on three broad areas in the post-2015 preparatory process: organizing national consultations, fostering global dialogue and setting up a communications network. Its aim is to facilitate the anchoring of the post-2015 process and agenda in the national and thematic consultations. The primary purpose of the national consultations, it was noted, is to initiate national dialogue that would gain traction and in turn mushroom at the local and regional level. Afterwards the UN will work to influence the global political dialogue by promoting inter-country discussions and in this way generate a groundswell, building the post-2015 agenda from the bottom-up. The UNDG Chair has already informed resident coordinators and UN country teams to take the lead in promoting national dialogue, taking into account the country situation. The national consultations will not focus on goal setting and universality but on learning about how people see the future they want and creating a balance. UNDG is putting in place a web platform to foster outreach and communication and to streamline the global discourse on post-2015.

**UN DESA:** The post-2015 UN Task Team is working to define the contours of the post-2015 agenda and hone the UN's position as the principal multilateral stakeholder. The Task Team, as per parameters laid out by the Secretary-General, is conducting its work under the principle of inclusivity and is engaging partners at all levels, working with UNDG and UNDP in organizing the national level consultations as the bedrock of the post-2015 process. In this way, the UN system was working to combine and cross-reference Rio+20 and the post-2015 framework, and bring poverty and environment concerns together.

Before tackling the details, the Task Team is defining the macro perspective by looking at questions such as:

- (a) What the purpose of the post-2015 agenda should be: advocacy, guidepost, instrument for policy coherence, etc.;
- (b) Was a 15-year timeframe (like that of the MDGs) realistic to bring about transformative change; and
- (c) Should the post-2015 agenda be prescriptive and, if so, how far can it go without constraining policy space at country level.

Against these macro issues, there are a number of areas where the UN system must play its role in driving discussions forward:

- (a) Putting the concept of sustainable development at the heart of the post-2015 agenda from which all other elements would be maintained and driven;
- (b) Building on the MDGs and ensuring that all its myriad aspects were taken into account and, if that was not feasible, prioritizing the most critical;
- (c) Expanding the scope of the future goals beyond the MDGs while at the same time keeping them simple, time-bound and easily communicable;
- (d) Designing the future goals in such a way that they are able to address both global and local development challenges at the regional and country level;
- (e) Incorporating measurability and accountability within the post-2015 framework.

**UNICEF:** It is suggested that the implementation of a post-2015 development framework be based on human rights, equality and sustainability. From a broad perspective, it is important to reaffirm the principles of the Millennium Declaration (and human progress overall) as the foundation for the post-2015 framework, noting that the MDGs were themselves derived from the Millennium Declaration. These principles should be viewed as both a guide and means for implementation and should not as such contradict the positions of national governments.

The means by which development goals are achieved are as important as the outcomes themselves. The framework should therefore envision generating process-focused goals and incorporate principles that would guide practical means of measurement. More specifically on monitoring and evaluation, an M&E system should ideally employ mixed methods, locally-led monitoring and disaggregated targets and indicators to reveal real trends in the lives of people.

There are two critical challenges on which human rights, equality and sustainability hinged and which had to be part of the foundation of any future framework. The first was protecting the planetary balance, noting that human progress had no choice but to work within those parameters. Rio+20 must help to define those parameters for sustainable development and it was therefore crucial that the international community ensure its success. The second is freedom from fear (and closely linked, freedom from want), which meant that peace and security should also figure among the foundational elements of the post-2015 framework. In sum, the post-2015 agenda should be people-centred, normatively based (founded on values and principles), conditioned on peace and human security, and focused with greatest priority on the most marginalized and excluded.

Civil society participants spoke of the importance of building an inclusive process, especially for civil society.

**Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP):** It is difficult to build an inclusive process when there continues to be a reticence to engage amongst many partners some of whom are reluctant to lend legitimacy to a process before there is real clarity on whether civil society on the ground, particularly those living in poverty, will have real 'power' in shaping the process. It is important to work with key constituencies while noting as well the complexity of challenges constituencies face including multiple layers of discrimination which cannot easily be considered without a holistic approach. The UN can take the following actions in the run-up to post-2015 to ameliorate these challenges and foster a truly legitimate process we can all believe in:

- a) Taking leadership early on in the process and defining its strategy for civil society engagement in the process (through dialogue with civil society actors), including clarification of the roles and responsibilities of individual UN agencies in this regard;
- b) Promoting and facilitating a global dialogue that brings to bear 20 years of experience in ICT for development and participatory methods to ensure meaningful grassroots participation and involvement of socially excluded groups;
- c) Fostering the full engagement of civil society from the outset in official discussions; and supporting civil society coordination and engagement to aid mobilization efforts. This includes official recognition of citizens deliberations on a post 2015 agenda in ALL countries, beyond the 50 pre-identified UNDP focus countries.
- d) Ensuring key thematic issues were incorporated in the agenda, especially as they affect youth, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and other marginalized communities. This includes clear space for 'gender' explicitly within the global thematic consultation on inequality that ensures dedicated space, and maintaining the involvement of women at the centre of post 2015 development policy.

**Third World Network (TWN):** It is critical to build the Rio+20 and post-2015 frameworks on the three unified pillars – economic, social, environmental – as the only feasible approach that addressed the concerns of both North and South. While it was important to build on the existing international cooperation framework, the international community should revisit the means of implementation and in particular the international financial architecture, transfer of technology and knowledge, and capacity building.

The economic pillar is neglected in the UN system; the elevation of UNEP to a full-fledged agency should come in tandem with the elevation of the economic pillar. The need to fix the economic system is a key lesson of the MDG experience and MDG 8 should have been a precondition for the previous seven goals. A programme-focused approach is critical; goal-focused development has failed to address root causes and as a consequence failed to identify how the goals could be achieved.

A central part of strengthening the economic pillar should be the reform of the international financial architecture through five focus areas:

- a) revising the policies of global macroeconomic architecture, including those of the Bretton Woods Institutions and the International Monetary Fund;
- b) tackling the issue of debt through a debt-restructuring mechanism;
- c) reviewing rampant capital flows and excessive volatility that came with unbridled financial market speculation;
- d) redirecting financial flows to ensure they flow back into the economy; and
- e) reforming the IMF to address entrenched imbalances.

These five issues had a major impact in the development and social spheres. For this reason alone civil society must be fully engaged in the post-2015 process from the beginning and ensure that the voice of the people and the marginalized are brought to the table.

**Social Watch:** The post-2015 framework should have universal application, with roles and responsibilities, empowerment and accountability for both developed and developing countries, which would also be a conduit for redefining development cooperation for the future. It is essential that civil society is involved in the definition of any goals and their indicators, as well as accountability mechanisms. Equally, it is important that universality does not forsake the local level. That same inclusive spirit must invest the thinking on funding, with a mechanism to ensure that all sides are held accountable for their commitments.

The [Civil Society Reflection Group on Global Development Perspectives](#) (Social Watch is a member) has proposed six principles for consideration:

- a) Dignity and human rights for all;
- b) Quality and justice (gender, income);
- c) Planetary boundaries (climate, sustainable development);
- d) Peace and disarmament (closely linked to development);
- e) A just and regularized international financial systems;
- f) Democratic and participatory government at all levels.

Through this prism the three pillars are combined and interconnected.

### Discussion

UNDP could play a central role in keeping the concerns of marginalized and indigenous groups on the table, especially during the national and regional consultative process. Adding a cultural pillar would go a long way toward addressing local and regional concerns, such as security of land and resources. Getting youth and youth organizations involved was also crucial, especially in light of recent social revolutions they led.

It is critical to include civil society in the definition of goals at the outset to arrive at a shared agreement on diagnosis and destination. Ultimately, the post-2015 discussion is “not about goals and targets but who we want to be as people.”

The new name for official development assistance (ODA) is “Tax”: it is time to see how a financial transactions tax, carbon tax and local revenues can contribute to development.

There is a need to stay focused on the local while building national and global terms of engagement, with special attention to questions of arbitration. For example, how should rules of engagements for cities become developed? In some places the needs of 10-15 per cent of the population elite overrides the needs of the whole city. Reconciling, negotiating and balancing are tough acts, and cities need leaders with such capacities. Capacity-building efforts are often treated as “knowledge transfer projects”, instead they need to build skills enabling people to negotiate and arbitrate. Incremental city growth and crowded streets have come to stay and it is important to take a reality check before plotting strategies to manage cities and make them work for all. The use of public spaces for informal habitats and livelihoods has become unacceptable under a rule of law that is based on the planning norms from the “global north”.

The UNDP Human Development Report could be used as a thought shaper to broadcast and catalyse discussions, given the ‘post-2015’ thematic focus for HDR 2013. These actions when combined could generate a groundswell that would help to make post-2015 preparations go ‘viral’. For its part, the UN High-

level Panel could recruit a group of champions to advance emerging thinking on the subject, and this group could restore a degree of hope and ambition at a time of general economic pessimism.

Civil society representatives generally agreed with the different perspectives participants shared on the political/ development situation in the run up and preparations for post-2015 and the need to focus on the foundational principles laid out in the Millennium Declaration, which some felt the MDGs did not reflect, and in particular human rights and sustainable development. The post-2015 framework should be people-centred, normatively based, conditioned on peace and security, and focused on the marginalized. In all these proposed actions, participants underlined the key convening role of UNDP in making this happen, building an inclusive process, merging conceptual themes and creating the conditions whereby everyone is moving in the same direction and fostering the right enabling environment for all partners, especially civil society, to participate. UN(DP) should serve as a hub for larger consultations; taking a “viral” rather than “command-and-control” approach.

In response, UNDP reaffirmed that the MDGs, despite their imperfections, helped to focus development on people, build consensus around key development principles and create a space to move forward toward post-2015. Thanks to the MDGs, there was more policy space today than fifteen years ago. UNDP likewise saw its key role in convening partners around common thinking in the run up to the post-2015 framework. On the issue of measuring progress and accountability, the best way to hold governments accountable was through an effective monitoring and evaluation system to follow progress against goals and targets, although the costs of building and maintaining such a system were high.

## **Conclusions**

Civil society participants emphasized the need for full civic participation in the post-2015 process and stressed the crucial role for UNDP in convening and mobilizing all partners, especially civil society, and influencing the policy dialogue to reflect civil society perspectives. They expressed concern that the global dialogue was splitting between proponents of sustainable development (Rio+20) and proponents of the post-2015 framework, characterized by two separate discussions and processes. They saw this occurring because there was a sense among developing countries that they could have greater ownership of Rio+20. Countries of the South felt that since they were being penalized for failing to meet the MDGs (when in fact they did not have the means to do so), they had little incentive to engage in the post-2015 process. Incentives might include greater policy space, fiscal scope, trade opportunities, etc. Countries of the North, for their part, were tending toward protectionist policies and lacking a coherent approach. Achieving anything meaningful in Rio+20, however, might hinge solely on the ability of UN leadership to guide the process forward and shape discussions. In this regard, they again stressed the importance of holding all partners accountable. They cautioned that failure could mean an overhaul of the international development system.

## Annexes

### ***Annex 1: [Non exhaustive] List of participants***

#### **Civil society representatives** (\*UNDP Civil Society Advisory Committee member)

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## ***Annex 2: List of selected recent resources on the post-2015 agenda***

[The Future We Want: Rio+20 Outcome Document](#)

[Forget Rio+20, the right steps can bring instant and lasting development gains](#), Kevin Watkins, Poverty Matters Blog, 20 June 2012

[UN Task Team for the Advancement of the Post-2015 UN Development Framework](#) (Concept note, Expert groups, background papers), UN-DESA, June 2012

[UNICEF Debate. Post 2015: What Next? \(Youtube video\)](#), a debate with Amina Az-Zubair, Member of the UN Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Global Sustainability (GSP), Claire Melamed (Overseas Development Institute, ODI) and Naila Kabeer (SOAS), 21 June 2012.

[No future without justice: Report of the Civil Society Reflection Group on Global Development Perspectives](#), Development Dialogue no. 59, 16 June 2012.

[Sustainable Development Goals – A key deliverable?](#), Third World Network, 6 June 2012

[Defining a new social contract – Making the future together](#), CIVICUS (Alliance for Citizen Participation) World Assembly blog with a variety of resources.

[SDGs: time to focus on an integrated post-2015 process](#), Outreach, Stakeholder Forum, June 2012

[Inequality, youth unemployment and jobless growth: Common problems but can we negotiate a common solution?](#), Jessica Espey, Save the Children UK, June 2012

[Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015 Development Framework](#), Minar Pimple, UNMC, June 2012

[Rio+20: what do we want it to achieve on sustainable development?](#), Neva Frecheville, WWF UK, June 2012

[Beyond 2015: What is the world we want?](#), Karen Schroh, Plan EU Office, June 2012

[Post 2015 Discussions in Europe: "Nothing About Us Without Us"](#), Ingo Ritz, Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP), June 2012

[Beyond 2015 – what's the future for development and the environment?](#), Neva Frecheville, WWF UK, June 2012

[Young People on the post-MDG Debate](#), Restless Development, June 2012

[Proposal on Sustainable Development Goals](#), UNCSD Major Group of Children and Youth (MGCY), June 2012

[Ban appoints special adviser on post-2015 development planning](#), UN News Centre, June 2012

[UN All Africa Parliamentarians Conference, Addis Ababa](#), Amy Pollard, CAFOD, June 2012

[A Future Uncompromised](#), Second edition of its policy briefs on sustainable development, SustainUS - US Youth for Sustainable Development, 5 June 2012

[Closing remarks at the United Nations General Assembly's informal thematic debate on "The Road to Rio+20 and Beyond"](#), UNGA, New York, 22 May 2012



As of 21 June 2012

[Open Letter to the Co-Chairs of the UN High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda](#), Alex Evans and David Steven, Centre on International Cooperation (NYU), 10 May 2012

[Time to update the Millennium Development Goals](#), Barry Carin, Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), 4 May 2012

[Sustainable Development Goals: Building the foundation for an inclusive process](#), Jeannet Lingan, Jack Cornforth and Robert Pollard, Stakeholder Forum with the support of Christian Aid, WWF, IIED, Practical Action, Progressio, CAFOD and Friends of the Earth, 3 May 2012

[Road to Rio: What should replace the MDGs?](#), Rebeca Grynspan, UNDP Deputy Administrator, May 2012

[Rio+20: Sustainable Development Goals – The Environmental Pillar, Rigorous stock-taking and present proposals](#), Birgit Lode and Nils Meyer-Ohlendorf, German Institute for International and security Affairs, May 2012

[The Dakar Declaration: Strengthening Citizens Voices in the Rio+20 and Post 2015 Processes](#), GCAP/ UNMC/ UNDP/ Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD), May 2012

[Beyond 2015 – what comes after the Millennium Development Goals?](#), Neva Frecheville, WWF UK, May 2012

[The Future We Want: A Conversation with People on a Post-2015 Development Framework](#), UNDP, May 2012

[Post-2015 discussions kick off in China](#), Claire Melamed, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), May 2012

[The future we want: CSOs making the difference at Rio+20](#), Beyond 2015 Coalition, May 2012

[Sustainable Development Goals for the New Generation](#), Olimar Maisonet-Guzman and Ben Vanpeperstraete, Rio+Twenties, May 2012

[Post-2015: Can the CSO engagement be meaningful?](#), Katsuji Imata, CIVICUS, May 2012

[Reflections on the MDG: Path to 2015 and the evolving Development Agenda beyond 2015](#), Biplove Choudhary, UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre, May 2012

[Culture, pillar of sustainable development](#), Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, May 2012

[Group of 77 and China Position Paper and China on the draft outcome document for the thirteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development \(UNCTAD-XIII\) Doha, Qatar](#), XIIIth UNCTAD Conference, April 2012

[Fit for the future? The rocky road to a new set of development goals](#), Lysa John and Stephen Hale, Poverty Matters Blog, April 2012

[Time to gamble on development goals](#), Claire Melamed, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), April 2012

[Why are governments failing on the Millennium Development goals?](#), Chris Bain, UK Catholic Overseas Development Agency (CAFOD), April 2012

[After the Millennium Development Goals](#), Save the Children, April 2012

[Post-2015 Goals, Targets and Indicators](#), Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), April 2012

[Why are governments failing on the Millennium Development goals?](#), Chris Bain, UK Catholic Overseas Development Agency (CAFOD), April 2012

As of 21 June 2012

[\*The Next Development Goals: Never About Us Without Us\*](#), Lawrence Haddad, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), 16 March 2012

[\*Looking to the future of the MDGs with the UN Foundation Board\*](#), Lysa John, Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP), March 2012

[\*Istanbul Declaration: Towards an equitable and sustainable future for all\*](#), UNDP HDR Office, March 2012

[\*Articulating a Post-2015 MDG Agenda\*](#), UNECA & African Union Commission, March 2012

[\*Putting Inequality in the Post-2015 Picture\*](#), Claire Melamed, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), March 2012

[\*Post-2015 Policymaking: What is Being Planned, What Might Actually Happen, and CAFOD's Current Policy Lines\*](#), UK Catholic Overseas Development Agency (CAFOD), March 2012

[\*We need to be clear on what happens with the SDGs once Rio+20 is over\*](#), Bernadette Fishler, UK Catholic Overseas Development Agency (CAFOD), March 2012

[\*Sketching the road map for post-MDG framework\*](#), Bernadette Fischler, UK Catholic Overseas Development Agency (CAFOD), March 2012

[\*African countries urged to influence the post- MDG development agenda\*](#), UNECA, March 2012

[\*Post-2015 MDGs: Already? Again?\*](#), Noshua Watson, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), March 2012

[\*The MDGs after 2015: Some Reflections on the Possibilities\*](#), Deepak Nayyar, Background Paper for the UN DESA Expert Group Meeting, February 2012

[\*Advancing the Global Development Agenda Post-2015: Some Thoughts, Ideas and Practical Suggestions\*](#), Jan Vandemoortele, Background Paper for the UN DESA Expert Group Meeting, February 2012

[\*Position paper on the post-2015 Millennium Development Goals \(MDGs\) global framework\*](#), Christian Blind Mission (CMB), February 2012

[\*Millennium Development Goals version 2.0\*](#), Anders Hylander, HelpAge, February 2012

[\*The World We Want – Beyond 2015: Toolkit for National Deliberations\*](#), GCAP/ Beyond 2015/UNMC, January 2012

[\*100 Voices Full Report – Southern perspectives on what should come after the Millennium Development Goals\*](#), UK Catholic Overseas Development Agency (CAFOD), 2011

[\*Post-2015 continued: do's and don'ts for deciding what comes next \(and some likely candidates\)\*](#), Duncan Green, November 2011

[\*Towards a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction\*](#), and [\*Consultation Process towards the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction\*](#), UN ISDR

[\*Millennium Development Goals and post-2015 Development Agenda\*](#), UN ECOSOC

**Annex 3: Post-2015 thematic and country consultations****I. Fifty national consultations**

The target is to have 50 national consultations in order to ensure a representative sample. The final number and the amount of resources allocated to each country will depend on the availability of funding for the initiative. It is intended that the countries selected to participate will be a representative sample across several dimensions (see table below). Other important considerations will include demand/ ownership, strategic importance to multilateral processes (including Rio+20), and donor preference where stated. High-income Countries will be excluded from the sample, but outreach and consultation will proceed through alternative channels.

Criteria	Description	Notes
Regional Representation	Countries represent all regions of the world. This should be approximately proportional to regional size, excluding high-income countries.	This would suggest an approximate breakdown as follows: Africa (S, E, W and Central): 19 Asia and Pacific: 10 (of which, 2 or 3 Pacific Islands) Arab States: 6 Europe and CIS: 6 Latin America and Caribbean: 9 (of which, 1 or 2 Caribbean islands)
Development Status	Countries represent cross section of LDC/LIC, MIC, NCC, incl. SDS (as per UNDP country typology)	This would suggest the following representation (bearing in mind that some countries will fit several of these categories): LDCs: 24 MICs: 24 NCCs: 2 SDs: 5 LLDCs: 11

A list of countries is shown below:

Africa (S, E & W)	Asia & Pacific <sup>1</sup>	Latin America & Caribbean <sup>2</sup>	Arab States <sup>3</sup>	Eastern Europe & CIS
Angola	Bangladesh	Brazil	Djibouti	Armenia
Burkina Faso	China	Costa Rica	Egypt	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CAR	India	Colombia	Jordan	Kazakhstan
DRC	Indonesia	Peru	Morocco	Moldova
Ethiopia	Lao PDR	Haiti	Sudan	Tajikistan
Ghana	Pakistan	Bolivia	Algeria	Turkey
Kenya	PNG	El Salvador		
Mali	Solomon Islands	Honduras		
Malawi	Timor-Leste	Santa Lucia		
Mauritius	Vietnam			
Mozambique				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Senegal				

<sup>1</sup> Cambodia, Philippines, Vanuatu proposed as stand-by countries.

<sup>2</sup> Nicaragua, Guatemala, Ecuador and Chile are alternates proposed in case selected UNCTs are not able to carry out their national consultations.

<sup>3</sup> Lebanon and Yemen are alternates proposed in case selected UNCTs are not able to carry out their national consultations.

Africa (S, E & W)	Asia & Pacific <sup>1</sup>	Latin America & Caribbean <sup>2</sup>	Arab States <sup>3</sup>	Eastern Europe & CIS
South Africa Tanzania Togo Uganda Zambia				

It is proposed that technical guidelines for successful consultation processes be developed and provided to UNCTs. This could be drawn up by a self-selecting sub-group of the UNDG MDG TF. Experiences will be drawn from UNDG agencies and also from civil society. The use of technology (with specific reference to ICT tools to facilitate e-participation) will be included in the guidelines for national consultations. Moreover, it will be stressed that UNCTs should take advantage of previous or on-going consultation processes carried out by national authorities or other stakeholders.

It is proposed that the funding will be allocated to the UN Resident Coordinator Offices' budget. The respective UN Country teams will in turn design an approach for supporting a national dialogue on post-2015 based on the country situation. The direction of the process will be the responsibility of the UN Resident Coordinator, who should provide the strategic direction and guidance in order to ensure and articulate the participation of all different stakeholders. These national consultations will be supported, if requested and needed, by the regional and HQ capacities of UNDG agencies.

## II. Nine global thematic meetings

Themes	Notes	Co-leaders
<b>Inequalities</b>	Across all dimensions, including gender	UNICEF
		UN Women
<b>Health</b>	Including issues covered by current MDGs 4, 5 and 6, plus also NCDs	UNICEF
		UNAIDS
<b>Education</b>	Primary, secondary, tertiary and vocational;	UNESCO
		UNICEF
<b>Growth and employment</b>	Including investment in productive capacities, decent work, and social protection	ILO
		UNDP
		UNCTAD <sup>4</sup>
<b>Environmental sustainability</b>	Including access to energy, biodiversity, climate change	UNEP
<b>Governance</b>	Governance and accountability at all levels: global, national and sub-national	UNDP
		OHCHR
<b>Conflict and fragility</b>	Conflict and post-conflict countries, and those prone to natural disasters	UNDP
<b>Population dynamics</b>	Including ageing, international and internal migration, and urbanization	UNFPA <sup>5</sup>
		UNHABITAT <sup>6</sup>
<b>Hunger, Food (and nutrition) security</b>		WFP
		FAO <sup>7</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Pending confirmation from UNCTAD.

<sup>5</sup> Pending confirmation from UNFPA.

<sup>6</sup> Pending confirmation from UNHABITAT.

<sup>7</sup> FAO's decision to co-lead this global thematic consultation, in collaboration with WFP, is conditional to the confirmation of concrete details on the human and financial resources available and working modalities for the thematic consultation.