UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT GROUP

THE GLOBAL CONVERSATION BEGINS

EMERGING VIEWS FOR A NEW DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

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Consultative process in Tanzania on post-2015 with young people while filming the documentary 'Listen to Us' (Photo: UNFPA)

PREFACE

Since August 2012 the United Nations system has facilitated an unprecedented series of consultations with people the world over to seek their views on a new development agenda to build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

This global conversation responds to a growing call for active participation in shaping the 'world we want'. Taking place well before governments sit down to negotiate and finalize such a new agenda, the consultations underway provide evidence and perspectives to governments on the challenges people face in improving their lives and those of their families and communities.

So far over 200,000 people have been able to contribute to this global conversation; 83 national dialogues are under way in all continents and across a range of countries. These are broad multi-stakeholder dialogues: the UN is partnering in each country with governments, civil society, the private sector and think tanks. Processes have been designed to engage with groups and communities who would not normally have access to these discussions, those who are excluded and marginalized, and with young people who will assume responsibility for the planet and its people within the lifetime of the next development agenda.

Eleven thematic dialogues are also taking place on areas that are contained in the MDGs – such as health, hunger, education and water – as well as new challenges that will shape the prospects for sustainable development in the coming decades such as energy, water and population dynamics. People from all backgrounds and all countries are contributing to discussions on how the existing global goals can be strengthened, and exploring new issues for consideration in a results-based development agenda.

Face-to-face meetings have been magnified by an active and growing online community, with people offering their opinions and knowledge and participating in MY World – the UN global survey on priorities for the next development agenda. The global public is invited to analyse the results on the MY World analytics page.

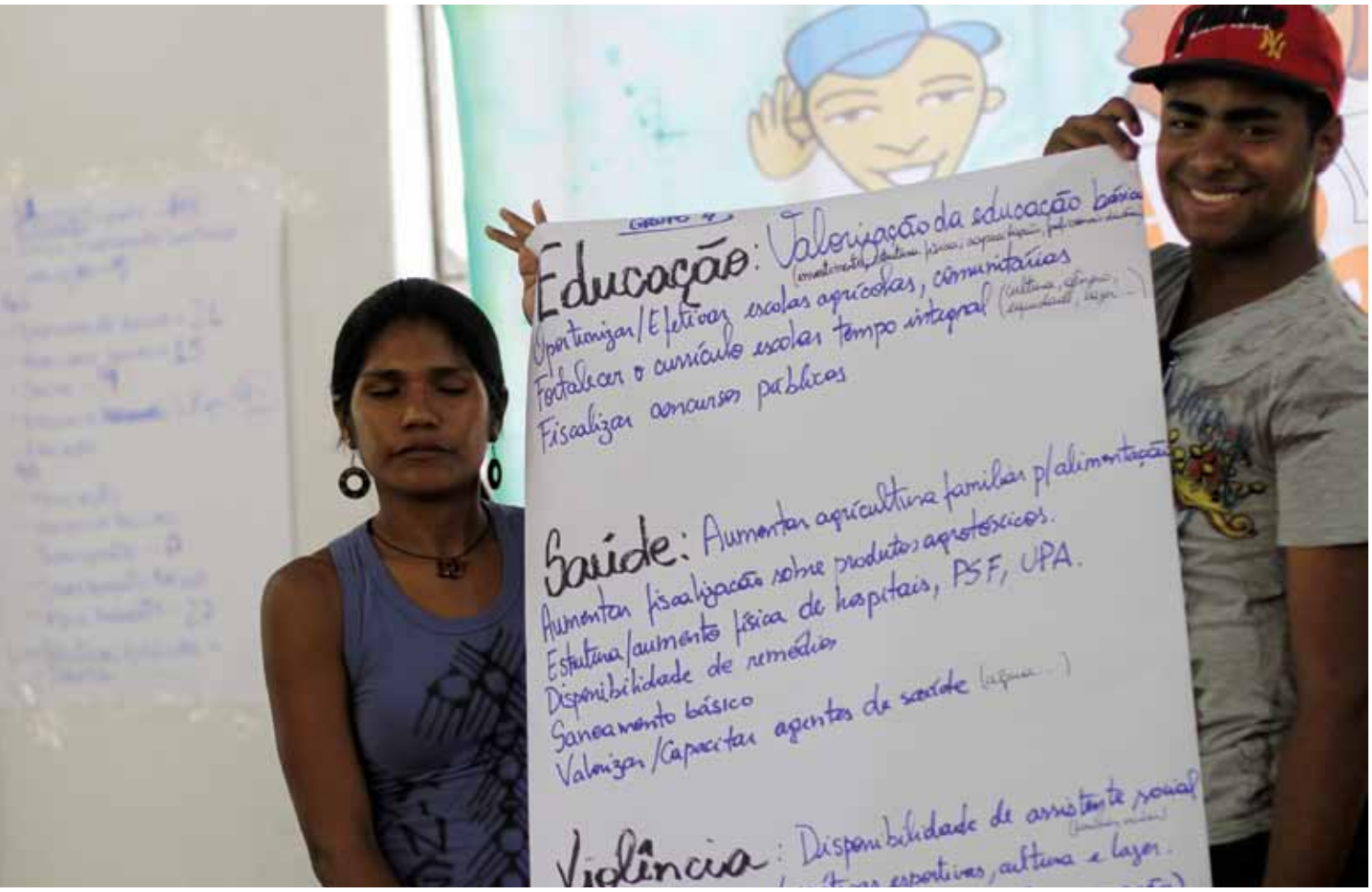
At this early stage, most of the 83 countries are still conducting consultations and validating the findings with their constituencies. The thematic consultations are also ongoing, and My World continues to gain traction. We offer our analysis here as a snapshot of where consultations stand to feed into the global debate and the work of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. A final report of the findings of the consultations will be prepared in the summer of 2013, once national and thematic consultations have yielded their final results.

As we publish these findings in this current report we are also making available the growing body of background materials that are being produced by the different levels of consultations. To be consistent with the concept of open data, these interim and raw outputs are available in the World We Want searchable database, together with analytical tools to help visualize recurring themes. While we believe that this report provides a good reflection of what is coming from the consultations so far, we also invite individuals and groups to do their own analyses of the data and delve more into the issues affecting individual countries or different groups of people.

For all of us in the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), the consultations are both rewarding and insightful. In this process, we are getting a sense of the growing call for a truly transformative development agenda. The level of ambition, quantity and quality of engagement that we have encountered has been inspiring. Hearing from experts, the general public and people in difficult circumstances has shown us how much people care – not just about their own lives, but about the lives of others, the state of the environment, and the world we are leaving our children. It has also been a learning opportunity to absorb the wisdom, skills and perspectives from women, men and boys and girls around the world whose lives our efforts aim to improve.

JOHN HENDRA
Assistant Secretary-General for Policy and Programmes, UN Women

OLAV KJØRVEN
Assistant Secretary-General and Director, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP



Young community leaders presenting 'What needs to change so everyone can have a better quality of life?', Belford Roxo, Brazil; 24 January 2013 (Photo: Josival Andrade de Souza Pinto)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The consultations on the post-2015 development agenda take their cue from the mobilizing power of the MDGs, targets that countries continue to strive towards. The Global Conversation represents an effort to dramatically widen the net of engagement in discussions leading to the formulation of a successor development framework, even as work continues towards the current set of goals. This report offers a snapshot of the current stories emerging from this global exercise in listening to people's perspectives and priorities. We publish this report even as consultations are still under way, in an effort to reflect on preliminary results for the Secretary-General's High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the post-2015 Development Agenda, as well as the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

We are hearing that the MDGs are still fundamental: they drive the efforts of governments, experts, members of the public, activists and academics, and they help to channel support to people living in vulnerable situations across the world. We are also hearing how the MDGs could be adapted to take into account growing inequalities, advances in measurement and social media, the need for qualitative results and the demand for policy coherence which recognizes our growing interconnectedness. Lastly, we hear the call for

an expanded development agenda that reflects strengthened public accountability, equity and human rights and remodels itself to respond to new realities including the ongoing jobs crisis, good governance, growing and moving populations, resource scarcity and environmental degradation, and peace and security.

The thousands of people engaged in the consultations thus far are asking for a global development framework, backed by national policy action, to improve their lives by making people across the world less vulnerable, more empowered and more resilient to change. They want leaders to take action to create the conditions for a more equitable and safer world. They see challenges that persist regardless of economic growth, and they want a forward-looking approach that does not burn through the planet's resources. Their call thus far suggests an appetite for fundamental and transformative change.

The consultations suggest three implications for a new development agenda. First, while measurability and focus will continue to be important, the new agenda should be balanced and holistic to be successful. Second, the consultations point to the need for a genuinely universal agenda, taking up persistent social challenges in relatively wealthy countries and acknowledging the interconnectedness of people, governments and business across the globe. Third, the new agreement must find a way to ensure real results, realize human rights and use technology to engage people the world over in taking the next development agenda forward.

Young man calls for public accountability during the thematic consultation on Environmental Sustainability (Photo: UNDP)

Women entrepreneurs work farmland in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Photo: UNDP)

1 | THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: CONTINUED DRIVE AND INSPIRATION

Launched in 2001 by Kofi Annan, then Secretary-General of the UN, as part of the implementation framework for the Millennium Declaration,[1] the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a powerful tool in mobilizing the international community around clear, concise and measurable development objectives to be fulfilled by 2015. Achieving the MDGs remains the foremost task for the global community, as countries across the globe are devoting resources and energy to achieving these fundamental targets. As we approach 1000 days to the deadline for completion, efforts must stay committed for the final stretch.

Without the ongoing drive and commitment of the global community towards achieving the MDGs, discussions about a new development framework would not have the energy, momentum and engagement that these dialogues are attracting. It is in this context that a discussion is under way to review their contributions as a framework.

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon (Photo: UN)

DEVELOPMENT MEANS AND ENDS

The MDGs encompass some of the most fundamental causes and manifestations of extreme poverty: preventable maternal and child deaths, the failure to get all children into school, hunger and malnutrition, gender inequality in all fields of life, low income and environmental degradation. Shifting the focus away from development approaches which in the 1980s and 1990s had prioritized efficiency, competitiveness and economic growth, the MDGs signal that while growth was still important, it is a means to achieving ends for human welfare. Measuring progress on health, education and other areas under pressure from budget cuts kept attention focused on these areas as fundamental rights, and highlighted their contribution to human capital. Further, at the time when the effectiveness of aid was being questioned, the MDGs emphasized the need for development results with time-bound targets.

THE SIMPLICITY AND POWER OF THE MDGS

Although progress has been uneven, efforts to achieve real and measurable development outcomes are coming to fruition in many countries. The concise and measurable nature of the MDGs has meant that they are easy to communicate and understood by the global public. Popular national campaigns have been set up in many countries to keep governments and other stakeholders on track.

At the global level, the MDGs have catalysed the mobilization of a vast array of resources for development – political, financial, technical and human. Politicians became campaigners for the MDGs, while donors, non-government organizations (NGOs) and many parts of the private sector aligned their activities so as to contribute to the goals. After a period of decline in the 1990s, Official Development Assistance was increasingly directed specifically at key goals, and went hand in hand with new efforts to reduce structural barriers such as crippling debt in some countries. The private sector is contributing, for example, to new public–private partnerships to tackle communicable diseases among components of the agenda. Because the MDGs emphasize measurement and results, stakeholders at the national and global level – NGOs, academics, parliamentarians – engineered and became part of a new fabric of accountability for governments worldwide.

> “THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IS LIKELY TO HAVE THE BEST DEVELOPMENT IMPACT IF IT EMERGES FROM AN INCLUSIVE, OPEN AND TRANSPARENT PROCESS WITH MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION.”
>
> **SECRETARY-GENERAL BAN KI-MOON**

WHAT THE MDGs LEFT OUT

Though effective for campaigning, the simplicity of the MDGs has also been characterized by some as their main weakness. They do not reflect the full breadth of the Millennium Declaration, as the choice of MDGs omitted issues such as governance, peace and security, equality and unprecedented demographic change, and minimized the framing of environmental sustainability. In part, this reductionist approach reflected problems with measurement, but it also reflected the more politicized nature of these issues compared with basic human services such as access to clean water, education and health. Even within the choice of goals, some parts of a broad approach are emphasized. For example, Universal Primary Education was selected from the six interlinked goals in the Education for All agenda; as a result, by dint of omission, the goals on early childhood education or skills training for young people were de-emphasized.[2] Similarly, the use of the concept of 'hunger' in the MDG framework, rather than the technically more appropriate concepts of 'food security and nutrition', is seen to have hindered tackling the problem universally and at its roots.

The clear indicators of development progress, articulated in the MDGs, fail to capture many of the issues that participatory research and survey work in the last two decades had proven equally important: effective and responsive state institutions, addressing inequalities, inclusive societies and political systems, jobs and well-functioning economies, advancement of human rights, freedom from insecurity and violence, in particular violence against women, and the intrinsic value of living within nature's boundaries and safeguarding the planet for future generations. The goals also failed to capture the real-life links between and among these issues. Moreover, resources – both political and financial – have been allocated to the issues that had prominence in the MDGs, at the expense of issues crucial for development and progress.

Young people during national consultation in Tanzania (Photo: UN)

MDG LESSONS ON DATA AND PARTNERSHIPS

A second critique of the MDGs relates to how they are being applied. The goals were conceived of as being global in nature, with global targets reflecting previous progress. These global targets were not appropriate for each and every country, as they were in very different starting places.[3]

To balance the objectives of international comparability and relevance to national context, many countries adapted the global targets to their national contexts. For example, **Lesotho** sequenced the goals in ways that made sense for the country, such that HIV and AIDS became MDG 1 instead of the poverty goal, to keep the focus on reducing the high rates of HIV prevalence in the country. **Botswana** and other middle-income countries set higher targets than the global goals. In a similar effort, **South Africa** set earlier deadlines than 2015 for specific goals and targets. Some countries, such as **Mongolia** and **Albania**, added governance as a ninth MDG. Looking at current progress, implementation and commitment is strongest in countries which have utilized the global momentum of the MDGs but adapted to national context for increased relevance.

There are also problems with data and monitoring: statistical systems in some countries have not been strong enough to track progress in a timely or comparable way. Some countries, in particular middle-income countries, have not found the goals useful in understanding social exclusion among groups consistently left out of progress. The use of averages and aggregates as the main measures for tracking progress on most of the MDG indicators served to mask a series of major, persistent and sometimes widening inequalities among different population groups and between urban and rural areas. The formulation of targets was also not always consistent in terms of absolute numbers, percentages of the population and target dates.[4] The data

problems also have investment roots: both globally and nationally, the resources allocated to measurement and capacity development have lagged behind.

MDG 8 – the Global Partnership for Development – is often seen as the weakest link in the MDG chain. The issues selected for inclusion in MDG 8 are fundamental, perhaps even more than could have been predicted in 2000, but they were not comprehensive, did not easily link to the other goals, and the choice of targets and indicators was piecemeal.

When the 2015 targets for the MDGs were set in 2000, the contribution of the private sector towards meeting these targets was not well understood.[5] Less clear targets for development partners weakened the sense of global accountability for the delivery of the MDGs. Some countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, experienced a shortfall in resource mobilization needed to achieve them.

While some of these challenges – such as national adaptation and partnership – will continue to challenge the international community in the post-2015 framework, other shortcomings related to global ownership and accountability might have been avoided if a more inclusive consultation process had taken place.[6] While the MDGs clearly have their heritage in previous UN Conferences and engagement with many stakeholders, the selection of goals was taken forward by a much smaller group of academics and policymakers.

Taking on this challenge, and responding to technological developments which widen the net of potential engagement, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has called for a bottom-up and participatory process to inform the framework that can build on the successes of the MDGs. A larger effort to consult the public and experts will help to make sure that the concerns and views of people worldwide shape the priorities, create a stronger sense of ownership and hopefully support faster and more effective implementation of the framework once it is developed. With this in mind, the UN is convening the current consultations to seek views on the next development agenda and to ensure that it reflects people's aspirations and rights worldwide.

Zambian voices on the post-2015 development agenda (Video: UN)

National Consultations in Albania (Photo: UN)

2 | THE UNDG CONSULTATIONS ON THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

The UN Development Group (UNDG) consultations on the post-2015 development agenda have been set up to respond to the call for greater participation in the shaping of any new development agenda. They represent an unprecedented effort to engage with people all around the world on their priorities, and the energy and interest they are unleashing is astounding.

WHY CONSULTATIONS NOW?

Even by 2011 the debate on what could replace the MDGs had already started in some countries, but not widely enough. The agencies of the UN development system have worked collectively to facilitate consultations on a global scale. As a contribution to the global debate, these consultations help to reveal people's most important priorities, both among current and future generations. The national consultations are taking place in 83 countries where the UN is providing support to governments to advance development and hence serve to place these countries – and the concerns of their people – at the heart of the discussion. Given their breadth, covering thematic areas and engaging people in a majority of the world's countries, the consultations convened by the UN can provide inputs to the discussion of a future development agenda. The Secretary-General's High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda is tasked with coming up with a bold vision by the end of May 2013. The considerations of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will deepen throughout 2013 and 2014. By initiating the consultations three years before the MDG deadline, it is hoped that they will contribute to UN Member States' efforts to agree to an effective development framework. Finally, it is hoped that the consultations can deepen and widen national ownership of the new agenda and prompt implementation starting on 1 January 2016.

INITIAL THINKING FROM MEMBER STATES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Sixty-three Member States, representing roughly one third of the UN membership, responded to a questionnaire overseen by the UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs provided as initial input from the Secretary-General to the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals before taking up its task to deliver a proposal for consideration by the General Assembly at its 68th session. Member States who responded to the survey generally agreed that poverty eradication must remain the highest priority, and that to realize this goal, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in developing countries is a necessary requirement. They also broadly recognized the need to ensure that all people have access to basic goods and services for a decent life, productive employment, health and education. Many stressed the need to address inequalities of different kinds in the post-2015 development agenda. Many countries highlighted the need to achieve a consensus that there will be a single development agenda with a single set of goals.

SOURCE: SECRETARY-GENERAL'S INITIAL INPUT TO THE OPEN WORKING GROUP, 7 DECEMBER 2012

Roughly a quarter of the world's population – including more than 13 percent of Viet Nam – live on $1.25 or less a day. (Photo: UN Photo/Kibae Park)

"TO THE MDGs WE WERE AN AFTERTHOUGHT. NOW WE THINK OF THE NEW GOALS, AND WE SEE POSSIBILITIES OF GOALS THAT WE SEE AND SPEAK OURSELVES."

EMPERATRIZ CAHUACHE, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON

WHAT CONSULTATIONS ARE UNDER WAY?

The consultations are taking place at three levels:

NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS are currently under way in 83 countries (see Annex 1 for a full list), with an aspiration to reach 100 countries during 2013. These are being organized by UN Country Teams, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, and are working with a wide range of stakeholders including governments, civil society, the private sector, media, universities and think tanks.

THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS are being held on 11 topics covering the existing MDG areas and prominent challenges that will shape the prospects for sustainable development in the coming decades: Conflict, Violence and Disaster; Education; Energy; Environmental Sustainability; Food Security and Nutrition; Governance; Growth and Employment; Health; Addressing Inequalities; Population Dynamics; and Water. Some thematic discussions are accompanied by action-oriented initiatives, such as Sustainable Energy for All, while others – such as on governance – have taken advantage of recent developments in the field of measurement, and others have built in informal consultations with stakeholders of major governance mechanisms such as the World Committee on Food Security. Many have commissioned background papers from people from a broad cross-section of the globe, while most have undertaken a number of e-discussions and have held (or will hold) 'leadership' meetings to convene leading thinkers with diverse backgrounds from around the world. Annex 2 contains a full description of the process of the 11 thematic discussions.

A GLOBAL ONLINE CONVERSATION is taking place on the worldwewant2015.org website, on Facebook and other forums in various countries, as well as through the MY World survey which enables individuals to rank their own priorities.

Survey on the post-2015 development agenda during the national consultations in Albania (Photo: UNDP)

MY World is a global survey for citizens led by the UN and partners. Through online and offline methods, MY World asks individuals which 6 of 16 possible issues they think would make the most difference to their lives, and offers space for respondents to write in suggestions. The 16 choices were identified through existing research and polling exercises and cover the existing MDGs plus issues of sustainability, security, governance and transparency. The MY World initiative was developed by the UN with support from over 230 committed partners worldwide to reach out to communities and constituents.

HOW ARE CONSULTATIONS BEING CONDUCTED?

To establish a common basis for consultations and ensure inclusivity as a fundamental principle of the national-level dialogues, guidance was provided to UN Country Teams, as well to sponsoring governments and UN system partners engaged in the thematic consultations. At the same time, a considerable degree of latitude was given to tailor these approaches to national context and to build on the work of previous global processes.

Most UN Country Teams and their government and civil society partners have designed their consultations according to stakeholder groups and constituencies, making deliberate efforts to engage groups that generally do not participate in policy discussions. For example, in **Iran** the consultations are reaching out to entities such as Parent Teacher Associations, women health workers, Shora Yari volunteers in Tehran Municipalities, Social Work Training and Research Institutes and students' unions, among others, to reflect the concerns of vulnerable populations such as children living and working on the street and drug users. **India** is undertaking constituency-based consultations with partners from government, civil society, trade unions and industry. **Turkmenistan** is engaging farmers, entrepreneurs, young people and people living with disabilities in its national consultation. In **Peru**[7] and **Ecuador**[8] the UN Country Teams are placing a particular focus on groups that are traditionally excluded from agenda-setting and planning processes, such as children, young people, women, and grassroots leaders from the Amazon region.

UN Country Teams have designed the consultations both for breadth and relevance to national context. For example, in **Bangladesh** and **Turkey** initial consultations with stakeholders have identified the themes on which to focus discussions, building on previous public policy conversations. In **Armenia** the consultation used scenarios rather

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION & DEVELOPMENT

The ICPD Beyond 2014 review mandated by the General Assembly in 2010 will provide a comprehensive basis for a forward-looking implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014 by closely looking at key ICPD agenda issues such as universal access to sexual and reproductive health, women and girls' rights and empowerment, integrated approaches to young people's issues and consideration of population dynamics in global, national and subnational development efforts. The responses of 165 governments to the global survey carried out from July to November 2012 provide a participatory account of the state of population and development globally, regionally and nationally, including the identification of emerging challenges and opportunities for the implementation of the ICPD agenda which can serve as input to the post-2015 development framework.

than priority ranking to engage citizens in analysis of pros and cons of policy options.[9] Several countries including **Jordan**, **Moldova, Serbia** and **Uganda**[10] are using innovative outreach methods such as SMS (text messaging), Google hangouts, Twitter and Facebook to engage people in consultations.

National consultations are not only feeding into the global debate; they are helping governments gather decentralized input to inform national development strategies. Several national and local governments – for example, in **Albania**, **Bangladesh**, **Honduras**[11] and **St. Lucia** – are interested in using consultation results to inform their upcoming national development strategies. **Bhutan's** national consultations demonstrate how these post-2015 discussions are building on the existing national conversation on their concept of Gross National Happiness, by taking these policy concerns into popular debate via a series of media discussions across its different regions.

How the discussion is framed depends on the country in question, but all are forward-looking and focus on what people see as essential actions to improve their lives and advance development. All consultation processes were encouraged to build on recent global endeavours such as those leading up to the Rio + 20 Conference, the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security, the 20-year review of the progress towards the goals set during the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and preparatory work under way for the 2014 conference on Small Island Developing States.

REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS ON THE NEW DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

At the time of publication, the UN Regional Commissions and other partners in the UN are actively convening regional consultations with government representatives, parliamentarians, civil society, the private sector and academics. So far Asia and Africa are the furthest along in the process. The Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with partners, has convened three subregional consultations in Accra, **Ghana**; Mombasa, **Kenya**; and Dakar, **Senegal**. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, together with partners, has also convened subregional consultations on the MDGs and the way forward in Almaty, **Kazakhstan**, for Central and East Asia; in Nadi, **Fiji**, for the Pacific; Bangkok, **Thailand**, for South-East Asia; and Dhaka, **Bangladesh**, for South Asia. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, together with the Government of Colombia and with the Regional UNDG, has held two consultations in Bogota, **Colombia**, to review MDG progress and a future agenda including SDGs. Other regions have consultations planned for April to June 2013.

The consultations convened by the UN sit among an array of other activities led by other actors, including:

- consultations led by civil society, including those by Beyond 2015;
- consultations with the private sector, including those coordinated by the Global Compact;
- research taken forward by think tanks in all parts of the world, including Southern Voice, the Overseas Development Institute, Brookings Institution, North–South Institute, Korean Development Institute, Center for International Governance Innovation and the World Resources Institute;
- consultations led by the Secretary General's High-level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda with civil society, the private sector, industries and young people;
- research into solutions by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network; and
- consultations planned by United Cities and Local Governments.

UNICEF workshop with children in Ayacucho, Peru, January 2013 (Photo: UNICEF)

CONSULTATIONS ARE ALSO UNDER WAY ACROSS EUROPE

Governments, civil society groups and UN entities across Europe are also conducting consultations on the post-2015 development agenda. The European Task Force of the Beyond 2015 campaign, which brings together some 200 organizations, is supporting national deliberations in **Denmark**, **Finland**, **Ireland**, the **UK**, **Spain** and **France**. Further consultations are planned in **the Netherlands**, **Italy** and the **Baltic states**. In late 2012, the European Commission conducted an online survey which collected input from over 100 civil society organizations on the benefits of the MDGs and the feasibility and potential scope and shape of a future agenda. As part of a larger consultation on **France**'s development policy, between November 2012 and March 2013 the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also organizing a consultation on the post-2015 development agenda. UNICEF National Committees in the **United Kingdom**, **Germany** and **Belgium** are conducting consultations online and in person. For example, UNICEF UK has engaged 600 young people under the age of 25 between December 2012 and February 2013. The UN Millennium Campaign in Spain has also conducted a consultation with 400 people representing 100 civil society organizations.

All of these processes are expanding the space for an unprecedented global discourse, enabling the sharing of different perspectives to come to an understanding not just of priorities but also the areas of consensus and means of implementation and measurement. This exercise will prove useful for governments – the ultimate arbiters of a new development framework – as they start to prepare for intergovernmental negotiations closer to the MDG deadline in 2015.

WHAT IS THE SCALE OF THE CONSULTATIONS CONVENED BY THE UN SO FAR?

The consultations facilitated by the UN started in September 2012; they have already been able to qualitatively engage approximately 200,000 people in a majority of countries of the world.[12] The global online conversation at www.worldwewant2015.org is growing by the day, with 3000 people actively contributing and over 50,000 members.[13] Information about the post-2015 consultation process has reached over 1 million people. As of the time of publication of this report, roughly 75,000 people had voted in MY World, the UN survey for a better world. All consultations are offering online forms of engagement together with in-person events, to ensure that those without access to the internet also have an opportunity to take part. The scale

of the consultation is influenced by a deliberate attempt to speak to people outside capital cities and beyond those usually consulted during national development planning and global priority discussions.

HOW GLOBAL IS THE CONVERSATION AT THIS EARLY STAGE?

With 36 countries reporting interim results of their ongoing national consultations, approximately 130,000 people have contributed to national dialogues thus far. Almost 50,000 people in Eastern Europe and Central Asia and over 20,000 in the Asia Pacific region have taken part in the national consultation process. In **Uganda** alone 17,000 people have taken part in U-report, a free SMS-based service designed to give young Ugandans a chance to voice their opinions on issues that they care about. While fully disaggregated data are not yet available, most countries have engaged people in urban and rural areas with a good gender balance. In **Jordan**, for example, out of 1000 people engaged in face-to-face consultations, 43 percent of people are from outside the capital city, and 45 percent are women.[14] The Addressing Inequalities consultation commissioned 175 in-depth background papers, over one third of which from Asia, Africa and Latin America, in addition to nine issue-based discussions moderated by experts from the UN and civil society which garnered 1375 individual contributions. In addition to active websites and Twitter conversations, the Water, Education and Health consultations have convened in-person discussions among 800, 700 and 1600 people, respectively, in all regions. People from Brazil have been the most active in ranking development priorities on the MY World survey, with roughly 9000 online votes, ahead of **Egypt**, **USA**, **Ukraine**, **UK**, **Cameroon**, **Liberia**, **Mexico** and **Spain**.

MY World 'Mark a Difference' (Video: UN)

MY WORLD.
THE UNITED NATIONS
GLOBAL SURVEY
FOR A BETTER WORLD.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

While the final validated results of almost 100 national and thematic consultations will not be available until June 2013, it is already possible to make a preliminary analysis of the partial set of information gathered so far.[15] For this report we draw on preliminary data from 36 national-level dialogues in countries where the agencies of the UNDG support ongoing programmes. These are being complemented by active regional consultation processes at various stages of completion. Several of the 11 thematic consultations are approaching conclusion, while others have only preliminary outputs at the time of publication.

This report is a reflection on the ongoing global consultation process. Looking at a slice in time, it is an effort to reflect a coherent narrative across these consultations. As consultations are organized differently according to national context or thematic purpose, the results are not fully comparable. Countries and themes which appear more frequently in this report are indicative of the availability of interim conclusions at the time of publication. Finally, this report is not a summary of the consultations; each national, regional and thematic consultation will have a devoted report as an accountability measure to the thousands of individuals who have contributed their views, concerns and perspectives to these discussions.

Consultation on Health during national dialogue in Kazakhstan (Photo: UN)

3 | WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING: THE CONTINUED RELEVANCE OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CONSULTATIONS ON THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA ARE TELLING US THAT MDG ISSUES STILL RESONATE AS THE ESSENTIAL BUILDING BLOCKS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

People across a range of countries and regions, backed up by deliberations in global thematic consultations, have indicated that poverty reduction, access to quality education, health, water and sanitation and equality between women and men are still high on their agenda; as are the need to reduce hunger and malnutrition, address inequalities of different forms, ensure environmental sustainability and foster partnerships at national and international levels.

This finding is not unique to countries with a low income or low Human Development Index (HDI). In fact, we hear a strong sentiment that many basic

Civil society consultation during national dialogue in Egypt (Photo: Yasmine El Degheidi)

development goals, particularly gender equality, maternal and child mortality, water and sanitation, remain pressing agendas even in middle-income countries including **Albania**, **Colombia**,[16] **India**, **Jordan**,[17] **Peru**[18] and **Serbia**, among others. Access to and quality of drinking water emerged as the biggest concern in **Kazakhstan**, an upper-middle-income country, for example. Some areas face a shortage of drinking water, and in places where access is available, quality of the water remains a big concern, as it directly impacts the health of the Kazakh population.[19]

The need for continued focus on the MDG agenda in middle-income countries is also reinforced by early results from MY World: a good education, better health care, and water and sanitation consistently appear among the top priorities for people in nearly all countries.[20] ustained backing for investments in quality education has been reiterated by civil society in the global thematic consultation on Education[21] as well as during regional education discussions in the Arab states[22] and Latin American and Caribbean regions.[23]

Most contributions to the consultation on Health emphasized that the health issues addressed by the MDGs will remain key priorities after 2015. In fact, weak progress to reduce the number of women who die during childbirth has triggered the G20 to call attention to it as a priority. Data from the Global Burden of Disease Study show that in 2010 women's and children's health, AIDS and other infectious diseases were the dominant health priorities in sub-Saharan Africa, in many fragile states and among poor people in many low- and middle-income countries. No inputs during the Health consultations indicated an expectation for this to change in the near future.[24]

ALTHOUGH THE MDG AGENDA REMAINS RELEVANT, THE CONSULTATIONS HAVE ALSO GENERATED A DISCUSSION OF THE LIMITATIONS OF THE FRAMEWORK, POINTING TO WAYS TO IMPROVE IT.

Post-2015 consultations – including in **Colombia**,[25] **India**, **Mauritius**,[26] **Nigeria**,[27] **Pakistan** and the **Philippines** – have started a process of reflection on how well global agreements, in particular the MDGs, have helped to advance people's welfare.

In the **Philippines**, for example, people from local governments and members of civil society, including youth groups and marginalized groups, participated in a survey that endorsed the efficacy of the MDGs but also cited their limits including an overreliance on economic indicators, lack of cultural specificity and lack of adequate support from the public and private sector. Reflecting on the impact of the MDGs, one participant in the Philippines raises the need to pinpoint root causes: "There are too many problems that needed to be addressed (e.g. religion, war, civil unrest); but we are still not able to identify the root causes of the problems."[28]

Dialogues in **Nigeria** also reviewed the short- and medium-term nature of the MDGs. Development experts called for a more comprehensive post-2015 agenda for Nigeria which will address both short- and long-term goals for the country. Over and above the MDGs related to poverty, health, education and environmental sustainability, experts in Nigeria want a global framework that deals with inclusive growth, youth unemployment, lack of physical security, the challenge of endemic and pervasive corruption and poor governance, social protection and inequalities.

In **Colombia**[29] consultations with indigenous organizations have yielded a proposal for five specific goals for the indigenous people of Colombia.[30] The **India** country consultations also drew attention to the limitations as a

SO FAR, MEN AND WOMEN FROM LOW- AND HIGH-HDI COUNTRIES HAVE SIMILAR MY World PRIORITIES

The roughly 70,000 people who have filled in the My World survey display few differences in the priorities they rank as likely to make the most difference in quality of life. In fact, across the board participants ranked 'A good education' first, and 'An honest and responsive government' and 'Better health care' were consistently ranked among the top three, regardless of gender, age and the stated country of origin. Unsurprisingly, the largest disparity between male and female rankings lies in 'Equality between men and women', which women prioritize more than men.

The category 'Better job opportunities' demonstrates the most substantial range in rankings based on participants' gender, age and education level and their country's HDI. For instance, men prioritize it more than women. As people age and education level rises, 'Better job opportunities' is less of a priority. People from countries with a low HDI prioritize 'Better job opportunities' much more than those from a high-HDI country.

There are some less extreme differences in how priority areas are ranked. For instance, 'Better transport and roads' and 'Phone and internet access' were prioritized at a higher level by those with lower education levels and those in countries with a low HDI. Countries with a low HDI prioritized 'Reliable energy at home' more than other groups. Those in countries with a high HDI ranked 'Freedom from discrimination and persecution', 'Action taken on climate change' and 'Equality between men and women' considerably higher than other groups.

SOURCE: MY WORLD, MARCH 8, 2013, WWW.MYWORLD2015.ORG

framework not robust enough to deal with the 'big issues' facing the world, especially in the context of global developments since their formulation. Many respondents felt that a rethinking of the MDG framework would be welcome, but they pointed also to the risks of breaking the consensus that underlies the Millennium Declaration.

MANY PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONSULTATIONS ARE CALLING FOR A GLOBAL FRAMEWORK THAT BALANCES THE ATTENTION DEVOTED TO QUALITY AND QUANTITY IN DEVELOPMENT RESULTS.

Beyond school enrolment, are children learning? More than the number of people connected to water sources, is it safe to drink? While food production has increased, does the food available have the nutrients that women, children and men need? These are the kinds of questions that are surfacing as reflections on how to take the MDG culture of results-focused development to the next level.

Taking education as an example, while many countries are improving their enrolment rates, others are stuck or even backsliding. This is because school enrolment does not tell the full story. A focus is also needed on what children and young people learn and whether it

High-Level Panel Member Graça Machel speaks at thematic consultation on Governance (Video: UNDP)

Zambia's First Lady, Dr. Christine Kaseba and the UN Resident Coordinator observing the historical section of the Photo Exhibition during Zambia's National Consultation. (Photo: UN)

equips them functionally for life and work. Citizen panels and dialogues in several countries including[31] **Brazil**, **Viet Nam**[32] and **Zambia**[33] call for a framework that moves beyond school enrolment towards ensuring that education gives young people the skills they need for life and work. In **India** this message also came from a wide range of constituents including industry representative and trade unions. An HIV-positive woman in Chikwawa, **Malawi**,[34] described the decline she sees in education outcomes: "We want the quality of education to improve if we are able to develop as a nation. The Form 4 [upper secondary] students of these days do not know how to read and write properly…the Form 2 [lower secondary] students of old were much better than the Form 4 of these days."

In **Colombia**[35] young people engaged in the consultations asked themselves what the true purpose of education should be, and agreed that beyond enrolment, education should give individuals the freedom to pursue their own definition of well-being. In **Albania** citizen panels raised the need for more quality education for women, which they see as a way to promote their economic empowerment and strengthen their role in the family.[36] Looking forward towards implementation, teachers, civil servants and others engaged in the global thematic consultation on Education echoed discussions on the quality of education. They raised questions about the kind of society we want, as this determines education and its content. Here the consultations draw attention to the need for life-long learning and strengthening curriculum areas such as global citizenship, education for sustainable development and comprehensive sexuality education to better prepare children and young people for future productive roles in society.[37, 38, 39, 40] The consultation on Food Security and Nutrition drew the connection between low school enrolment levels in rural areas and education options that are often irrelevant or insensitive to the livelihoods, needs and aspirations of rural small producers, pastoralists, fisherfolk and indigenous peoples.

Calls for keeping the focus on quality, a major feature of the rights-based approach, were prominent in several of the consultations. During the national consultations, some women in **Egypt** reflected on how the quantitative indicators that have been used to measure and report on progress on gender equality do not tell the whole story. They ask that in a new development agenda more consideration is given as to what constitutes impact: reporting on gender equality should be based on both quantitative and qualitative indicators.[41] Consultations in **Mauritius**[42] called for the need to shift focus to reducing hunger. Many of the participants in the consultation on Food Security and Nutrition put this issue in a global context by asking for greater emphasis on addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition, as well as food safety and food quality, and moving beyond measures of calorie sufficiency towards a focus on ensuring good nutrition.[43]

Global discussions on Water and several national consultations show that prioritizing the number of people connected may have overshadowed whether water is reliably available and safe to drink. People engaged in the Health consultation also demonstrated concern over the quality of health care, across the

> "REPORTS INDICATE THAT THERE IS UP TO 95 PERCENT ENROLMENT IN THE SCHOOLS. HAS ANYBODY IDENTIFIED WHETHER THOSE MISSING ARE THE CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES?"
>
> NATIONAL CONSULTATION, KENYA

full spectrum of health services.[44] The quality versus quantity issue also came out strongly in the consultation on Growth and Employment, where experts asked for a focus not only on the number of jobs created and the increase in economic output but also on the quality of growth and decent jobs. Consultations called attention to the subsistence situation of the 'working poor' who are increasingly vulnerable to increases in the prices of food and energy, and often with minimal to no job security and social protection. A call to prioritize and assess the quality of development is a consistent thread throughout the 11 thematic dialogues.

IN THE FACE OF GROWING INEQUALITIES, SOME PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONSULTATIONS HAVE CRITICIZED THE TENDENCY TO USE MDG TARGETS AS MEASURES OF AGGREGATE AND NATIONAL-LEVEL PROGRESS.

Some have also suggested that this focus on national and global averages has provided a – perhaps unintended – incentive to overlook inequalities and to focus on 'quick wins' that ignore the most excluded populations. Many, including those consulted in **Colombia**,[45] criticize the urban bias of looking at national averages. The consultations thus far indicate that this consequence of the MDG format must be addressed for three fundamental reasons. First, every person counts, so even 99.9 percent MDG completion denies at least one person his or her rights. Second, inequalities persist due to structural causes which are corrosive for society in general.[46] And third, inequalities are much more entrenched than the numbers reveal. In all countries, but particularly in middle- and high-income countries, while disadvantage might be minor in statistical terms, inequalities compound each other so that it is often the same women and men whose lives have not seen improvement in health, education, employment outcomes or environmental conditions. This results in a deep kind of exclusion which becomes increasingly entrenched among specific population groups: often people living with disabilities, young people – especially those without decent work – poor and nearly poor people living in underdeveloped rural and urban areas, ethnic and religious minorities, elderly people, female-headed households, migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees, stateless groups, those deprived of their liberty, and women and men affected by violence, conflict and instability. Health, water and sanitation and education systems which either ignore or directly stigmatize people with disabilities were raised in several national consultations.

Consultation on gender equality during the national dialogue in Egypt (Photo: Fatma Yassin)

AS A RESULT, THE FINDINGS OF THE CONSULTATIONS SO FAR REVEAL A DEMAND FOR STRONGER TRADITIONAL PUBLIC STATISTICS, COMPLEMENTED BY SOCIAL NETWORKING AND NEW FORMS OF DATA.

At a rudimentary yet profound level, the MDGs revealed gaps in data availability, disaggregation and timeliness in several countries, from ministry to municipality and across the UN system. From the consultations on Population Dynamics, it has become clear that without knowledge of the number, age and location of women, children and men, it is difficult, if not impossible, for the international community, national governments, local authorities and the private sector to adequately anticipate and allocate resources to improve people's quality of life.

Efforts to combat job crises need to consider the millions of young people who enter the labour force every day looking for decent work; targets on social protection must bear in mind ageing populations; and business plans need scenario projections to adequately plan for how to operate under conditions of natural resource scarcity and unpredictable weather patterns. Statistics are simply no longer static; they must account for moving populations and evolving social and economic risks. The consultations call for a new development agenda that invests in generating reliable, timely and comparable data and statistics at national and subnational levels. Many national consultations and several global ones, including those devoted to Addressing Inequalities and Conflict, Violence and Disaster have highlighted

Young Community leader from Sao Paolo writes down the priorities of his group during a consultation in Belford, Roxo, Brazil, January 2013 (Photo: Josival Andrade de Souza Pinto)

the need to disaggregate global goals by gender, ethnicity, religion, caste, age and geography.[47] In **India** many constituencies see disaggregated data as an essential part of identifying inequalities and ensuring equity in resource allocation.

In addition to calling for a data upgrade, the post-2015 consultations are revealing an appetite for the use of social networking, mobile phone and web-based policy solutions. In **Kosovo**,[48] for example, innovative consultations among young people include pleas for more frequent, real-time data and statistics reflective of the use of mobile phones and social media to monitor access to services, improve government transparency and gather data on human rights abuses. Consultations in **Egypt**[49] have asked that the new framework consider how to capture goals related to Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for development. A student in **Jordan** sums it up well: "Government Institutions should use social media so that we can feel they are closer to the people." [50]

People engaged in the global consultation on Governance[51] have also analysed the potential of SMS, social networks, blogs and podcasts to foster inclusive and agile partnerships in sustainable development. ICT can also have a powerful transformative effect on public perceptions of transparency and accountability, as governments can engage with people more closely. Inventive ways still need to be employed beyond the establishment of ICT networks, including using crowd-sourcing and other such real-time programs which may increase

> "I WANT TO SEE A WORLD BEYOND 2015 WHERE TECHNOLOGY IS USED MORE AND MORE AS A MEANS OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT GOALS."
> **BONGOHIVE, ZAMBIA**

participation and provide immediate results for users. Regardless of what technologies are employed, there is ultimately a need to shape governance mechanisms that formally or institutionally require that people's voices and contributions are part and parcel of key decision-making processes, especially those that will have direct impact on people's lives. Further, gaps between rural and urban areas in ICT access and network coverage limit the outreach of mobile phone and web-based forms of public participation.

> "CORRUPTION IS PRESENT EVERYWHERE AND IS ENCOUNTERED WHEN ONE GOES TO A DOCTOR, WITH OR WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE, WHEN ONE WANTS TO START A BUSINESS OR WHEN ONE NEEDS A CERTIFICATE OR A PUBLIC SERVICE."
>
> EDUCATION-SECTOR EMPLOYEE, MOLDOVA NATIONAL POST-2015 CONSULTATION

THE CONSULTATIONS HAVE REVEALED THE HIGH DEGREE OF INTERCONNECTEDNESS BETWEEN DIFFERENT SECTORS AND HENCE BETWEEN DIFFERENT MDGS.

The discussions reflect on the advances made through global commitment to have measurable targets, but many, including those consulted in **Pakistan**, ask for a future framework that is not fragmented into sectors. Some consultations, such as on Health, even suggest that the MDG model may have contributed to fragmented approaches to health in some countries. People are asking for future goals that address the social, economic, environmental and political determinants of health and that clearly demonstrate the benefits health investments offer for sustainable development. Consultations in **Bangladesh** emphasize investing in nutrition to improve children and maternal health and thus increase human capital. Discussions on Food Security and Nutrition echoed this with a global call to invest in the nutrition of women and their young children, especially in the first 1000 days of life, under the rationale that undernutrition leads to sub-optimal physical and cognitive development, poor educational outcomes, lower resistance to illness, and increased risk of chronic diseases in adulthood – all factors that lower the economic potential of individuals and perpetuate poverty. Building on the work done preparing for the Rio + 20 conference, this demand for sectoral integration is also appearing in the thematic consultations on Environmental Sustainability and Energy, where connections between equality, energy and empowerment are particularly apparent.[52, 53]

Although the UN thematic consultations were also organized by sector, it is striking how often people in one 'field'

Young woman presents causes of inequality and social inclusion during the national consultation in Uganda (Photo: UN)

have contributed inputs that connect their work to another area. Reducing child mortality, improving health and expanding opportunities for education are clearly not possible without securing water, food and other basic natural resources for current and future generations. Gender equality is seen as a precondition for several agendas, including reducing food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition, decreasing violence and making inroads into energy poverty.[54, 55] Many see education, with its return of $10–15 for every $1 invested, as the single best investment countries can make towards building prosperous, healthy and equitable societies.[56, 57] All thematic consultations reiterated the call for multidimensional and intersectoral solutions.

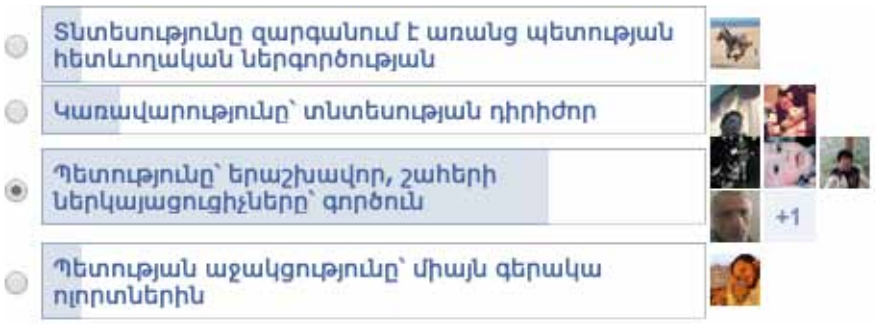
The need for policy coherence and the impact many efforts have on one life is best told through people's life experiences. While sectors and ministerial divisions are clearly necessary for organizational purposes, grassroots consultations illustrate development experience as one intertwined continuum. One such compelling story was shared by an HIV-positive woman from **Papua New Guinea** during a post-2015 group discussion facilitated by UNAIDS during the Papua New Guinea National Consultation.[58] To continue fighting the disease, this young mother has to walk several kilometres to a nearby urban medical centre to receive her antiretroviral treatment. Due to increased criminal activities and an insecure environment, she sometimes forgoes her long walk out of fear of being raped or attacked. She needs to make a daily security calculation, which sometimes means she misses her regular treatment, threatening her health as an individual and as a mother. Her story demands a collective response and demonstrates the inadequacy of isolated approaches to health, protection from violence and the rule of law. Health services and policing efforts need flexible solutions to increase coverage in remote areas, and laws need improved enforcement and gender sensitivity.

Young woman calling for environmental education during the thematic consultation on Environmental Sustainability (Photo: UNDP)

4 | NEW REALITIES AND PERSISTENT CHALLENGES POINT TO A BROADER AGENDA

THE CONSULTATIONS ARE POINTING TO AN EMERGING CONSENSUS ON THE NEED FOR AN EXPANDED MDG AGENDA TO RESPOND TO PERSISTENT CHALLENGES AND NEW REALITIES FACED BY ALL COUNTRIES.

While the MDGs should remain a fundamental part of any new agenda, many participants in the consultations said that they do not capture the full range of challenges they face. This perception is driven both by the persistence of longstanding underlying issues, such as public accountability and inequalities, and also due to the vastly different world global leaders must plan for now and in the future.



Big sharks in Armenia: the results of a small poll

"What kind of economic system would you like to see in Armenia?" Answer options: 1. Economic activity without state influence; 2. State-controlled economy; 3. Enterprise-driven economy, state guarantees public interests; 4. State support for sectors of national interest only.

Particularly since 2007 the international economy has been characterized by price volatility and economic shocks, while people in all countries have protested against economic and political systems that they see as excluding them and which have given rise to widening inequalities. At the same time, such as climate change, natural disasters, an eroding natural resource base and environmental degradation have made it harder for people to access the resources they need for livelihoods and to protect the gains they have already made.[59] This is especially true for people whose livelihoods depend on natural resource management, such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries.[60] The growth of the world population in 2011 to 7 billion people, mounting pressures on the natural environment, widening inequalities, more diffuse security concerns and increasing frequency and depth of financial and economic crises both create new challenges for governments to address and also limit their policy space within which to operate.

Many people are asking for a set of global priorities to take on the changing nature and complexity of human development in relationship to the natural environment.[61, 62] Their call is for a new development agenda to take into account an increasingly tenuous situation not only for many poor people in developing countries but also in wealthy countries.

The issues contained in the emergent call for an expanded agenda are not entirely new. In our efforts to widen the development conversation, the consultations pick up on the stories of sustainable development, public accountability and equality that have long been the focus of development work the world over. What has changed, however, is the awareness and evidence behind many of these issues. Compared to 13 years ago, the consultations indicate a deeper awareness and better documentation of human rights abuses.[63]

Also new is the more open way in which the dominant growth-led model of development is being questioned. The consultations on Growth and Employment, Inequalities, and Environmental Sustainability are reflecting a fundamental rethink.[64] In the consultations and in the broader debate, growth that is jobless, depletes natural resources and results in growing inequalities is being questioned as the primary driver of development among the general public and in policy and business circles.

In **Armenia**, for example, a Facebook discussion is under way on the kind of economic model that Armenians would most like to see put in place. The current economic model is described as 'chaotic' by many of the Facebook discussion participants, which they say encourages monopolies. Several experts engaged in the Growth and Employment consultation have strongly articulated a frustration with current economic models which they see as exacerbating economic and social inequalities and perpetuating exclusion and vulnerability. They ask for a development framework which ensures an operating environment for businesses to grow but also acknowledges the fundamental question of economic fairness and decent employment and engages governments in regulating the market place.[65] This shift suggests a call for a transformative new agenda, as opposed to one that mends marginal aspects of the current structure of economies, societies and global accountability.

Consultation with children parliamentarians on post 2015 development priorities during national consultation in Rabat, Morocco, 9 February 2013 (Photo: Reine Van Holsbeek/UNICEF)

5 | WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING: PRIORITIES THAT NEED MORE ATTENTION IN THE NEW DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

The thousands of people engaged in the consultation are asking for a global development framework, backed by national policy action, to improve their lives by making people across the world less vulnerable, more empowered and more resilient to change. They want leaders to take action to create the conditions for a more equitable and safer world. They see challenges which persist regardless of economic growth, and they want a forward-looking approach that does not burn through the planet's resources. Their calls suggest an appetite for transformative change, asking global leaders to surpass the confines of current global consensus.

FROM VULNERABILITY TO EMPOWERMENT

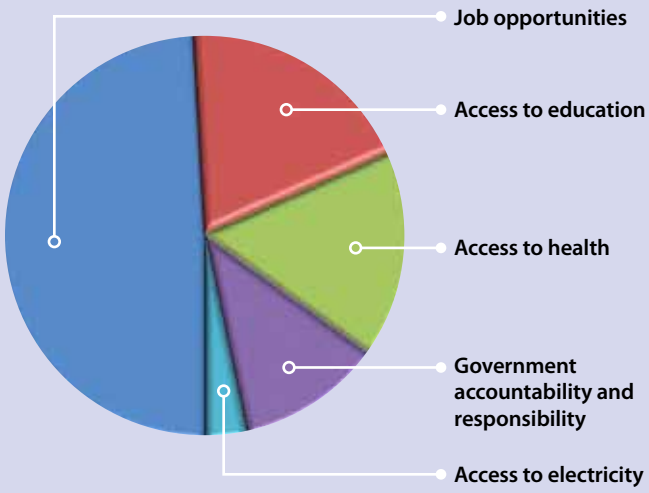
CONSULTATIONS INDICATE THAT JOB CREATION – FOR BOTH DIGNITY AND INCOME – WILL REMAIN A MAJOR SOCIAL CHALLENGE, ENCOMPASSING ALMOST ALL ECONOMIES, INCLUDING WEALTHY ONES, WELL BEYOND 2015.

The jobs question consistently dominates national consultations and reflects the analysis of experts engaged in the Growth and Employment consultation. Job opportunities are the one issue that remains consistent across the 17,000 Ugandans who have voted for priority issues on U-report, regardless of gender, age, education level and geographical location. In **Guatemala**[66] too the absence of job opportunities is the number one problem selected by young people through their online survey so far. In **Honduras**[67] groups ranging from indigenous, Afro-Hondurans, the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community to migrants identify 'having a job' as a cornerstone to achieve human and economic development.

The consultations reveal marginalization in labour markets due either to lack of education opportunities, inadequate recognition or outright discrimination.[69] These issues were raised by a range of participants including indigenous people in **Mexico**, young people of African descent in **Bolivia**, rural people in **Pakistan**, ethnic minorities in **Malawi**[70] and immigrants in the **UK**.

In the context of global recession, consultations so far in **Viet Nam**[71] reveal how the current economic situation has overshadowed improvements in living and working conditions, meaning that many workers, especially migrants inside Viet Nam and abroad, spend their days in substandard workplaces. Even before the crisis, jobs for young people presented a particular challenge, as has informal and seasonal employment which leaves working men and,

TOP FIVE PROBLEMS
UGANDAN CITIZENS WOULD LIKE THE GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE



U-REPORT, COMPLETED BY 17,000 PEOPLE, FEBRUARY 2013

Consultation with children and young people from UNRWA schools during the national dialogue in Jordan (Photo: UN)

Ethnic minorities during Viet Nam national consultation (Video: UN)

> THE MAJOR PROBLEM OF YOUTH IS UNEMPLOYMENT. THEY CANNOT GET JOBS BECAUSE THEY DID NOT COMPLETE SCHOOL AND MOVE TO THE NEXT LEVEL OF EDUCATION TO HELP THEM GET SKILLS FOR EMPLOYMENT.
>
> YOUNG WOMAN, ETHIOPIA, EDUCATION FOR ALL GLOBAL MONITORING REPORT, UNESCO, 2012[68]

particularly, women vulnerable. The scale of informal sector work is staggering: in Africa and South Asia over three quarters of people who have jobs work in informal urban sectors or subsistence agriculture. The Food Security and Nutrition consultation highlighted social stigma which pushes young people out of agricultural work and into other occupations, which is particularly concerning given projections for increased demand for food.[72]

Several national discussions also raised the issue that there is a mismatch between available jobs and acquired skills. Young people in **Kosovo**[73] and **Papua New Guinea**[74] asked how fair is it that they study hard at university but can either find no work or only get jobs that do not match their new skills. Participants in the national consultation in **Jordan**[75] have requested that new curricula and teaching methodologies improve the balance between theory and reality and connect young people to job markets. Young people in **Albania** expect educational institutions and policymakers to be more proactive, provide more information and nurture entrepreneurship to make markets more accessible to them.[76] Young women in **Serbia** reported facing the double challenge of recession and persistent gender bias. Perhaps not surprisingly given the strong representation of young people in many of the country dialogues, the national consultations demand that the global community commit to vocational training and other forms of learning that match the needs of the labour market. The call is for an expanded focus beyond primary education, to include secondary and tertiary education and non-formal learning opportunities. The mismatch between what the economy needs and what the labour market is able to provide was also raised by bankers and representatives from small and medium-sized enterprises in **Egypt**[77] who, despite double-digit unemployment, have expressed

National consultation on youth employment in Albania (Video: UN)

> "SEEKING A JOB IS AN ARDUOUS JOURNEY INTO THE IMPOSSIBLE."
>
> YOUTH AND EMPLOYMENT WORKSHOP, AMMAN, 18 DECEMBER 2012

frustration with an inability to find qualified applicants in Egypt.[78] Businesses also feel that young people have 'unrealistic expectations about work', and, according to their experience, existing public programmes designed to fill this gap have been unable to provide the training businesses require, or the trainees themselves failed to attend.[79]

By way of solutions, consultations also drew attention to agricultural policies both as a way to ensure food security and address employment problems for large numbers of people working in agriculture. **India**'s current five-year plan, for example, recognizes the role of industrial policy in development and places high priority on agricultural development, since over 50 percent of its labour force is employed in agriculture.[80] National consultations in **Albania**, **Jordan**[81] and **Viet Nam** together with global discussions on Environmental Sustainability and Growth and Employment have reiterated calls to see green jobs as a way to generate employment, provided transitions to a green economy are supported by social protection measures.[82, 83] The Water consultation has revealed that extending wastewater treatment and basic sanitation facilities offers huge potential for job creation.[84]

MANY IN THE CONSULTATIONS HAVE CALLED FOR GREATER SOCIAL PROTECTION, ESPECIALLY WHERE JOBS ARE FRAGILE OR UNORGANIZED, AS WELL AS WHERE FOOD INSECURITY IS MOST PROMINENT.[85]

As part of consultations in **Pakistan**, [86] young people (and indeed children) working on construction sites and in the service industry in Murree, a hill station north of Islamabad, reflected on how their lives have changed in the last 10 years. While daily wages have more than doubled, many still fear what will happen to them when they are not able to earn.[87] Their call for a government scheme to give them financial assistance beyond their working years reflects a broader call in the consultations for increased social protection. In several countries such as **Bangladesh**, **Morocco**[88, 89, 90] and **Philippines** social protection emerged as a priority. Those consulted in these countries refer to the low pensions and social benefits that do not cover the cost of living for the people unable to earn additional income, especially pensioners and persons with disabilities.

People engaged in the global Growth and Employment consultation have pointed out how some countries such as Brazil and Mexico approach social protection not only as a protective mechanism for people during economic downturns but also as a conscious policy investment in social cohesion. People from **Bolivia**, **India** and **Brazil** called for organization of informal-sector workers into legitimized associations to ensure that benefits including social protection reach this large segment of the workforce.[91] Social protection is seen as a fundamental way to reinvigorate the 'compact' between states and citizens.[92]

Ecuador's national consultations with civil society, people living with HIV, and sex workers are calling for universal health coverage.[93] While there is still discussion among those involved with the Health consultation on whether and how to integrate universal health coverage as a potential priority for the new development agenda, there is agreement on the premise of ill health as both a consequence and a cause of poverty. Every year 100 million people are either pushed into poverty by health-related costs, including out-of-pocket expenses for health care, or unable to afford essential health services so that pre-existing sickness is aggravated. The human capital cost of illness is part of the call for governments to invest in social protection systems to make progress towards universal health coverage.

The participants of the Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition[94] consultation have also highlighted the need to better connect social protection with food assistance safety nets as a way to ensure access to food and better nutrition among the poorest people.[95] Assuring food price stability to boost rural incomes is also an

area of consensus, although experts differ on how best to take this forward.[96]

Some feel that there is growing recognition of the importance of social protection within the post-2015 agenda, including calls for 'social protection floors' that combine cash transfers and access to essential services. Yet "one limit of global discussions on social protection up to now is that they have been generally limited to specific design and implementation issues, mainly focused on government-level technocrats. One missing area has been supporting civil society organizations to proactively engage in social protection debates at national level."[97] From some national consultations it is also possible to observe the political challenges in gaining public acceptance for investments in social protection. Among the benefits of the growing global conversation about the new development agenda is an expansion of the social policies constituency beyond public

Elders during Viet Nam National Consultation (Photo: UN)

"IN UGANDA MOST FARMING OR REARING FOR FAMILY CONSUMPTION IS DONE BY THE FEMALES IN THE FAMILY WHILE THE MALES ARE MORE INTO CASH CROPS… MOST WOMEN DO NOT OWN LAND AND MOSTLY USE A MALE RELATION'S LAND. THERE IS ALWAYS THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING THROWN OFF THE LAND ESPECIALLY WITH THE DEATH OF A HUSBAND, EVEN IN CASES WHERE WOMEN HAVE AS MANY AS 10 CHILDREN." **PRICILLA NAKYAZZE, FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION CONSULTATION**

Consultation with elders during national dialogue in Viet Nam (Video: UN)

policy experts with hopes of increasing understanding of the options available to policymakers among the general public.

WHILE POOR ACCOUNTABILITY HAS LONG STIFLED DEVELOPMENT, IN THE WAKE OF THE ARAB SPRING, QUESTIONS OF POLITICAL INCLUSION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY VITAL.

Participants in several national consultations call for more efforts by the public sector to improve and sustain transparency in order to enhance people's trust in public institutions and public services. Calls for 'honest and responsive government" are echoed through the MY World survey; this priority consistently ranks second out of 16, even in countries with a high HDI. This is not surprising, because a lack of accountability from officials at local levels results in daily, direct experience with poor or unavailable public services. The lack of responsive governance refers not only to corruption but also to whether or not national development efforts have served their final purpose and responded to the realities of ordinary citizens.[98]

It is striking how often the integrity of government processes and small-scale corruption have been raised, especially in national consultations where the themes of debate were not predetermined. Accountability by government institutions and the need to reduce nepotism emerged as a recurrent concern for several countries including **Egypt**, **Guatemala**[99] and **Montenegro**.[100] As one young woman in **Jordan** put it: "Social justice is a fundamental principle of peaceful coexistence within and among nations."[101] In middle-income countries including **Peru**[102] and **Colombia**,[103] a longstanding concern has been the capacities and capabilities of local governments, often the main providers of social services. Vulnerable groups consulted in **Morocco**,[104] including young people out of school and men who have sex with men, highlighted the need to combat corruption at district level among police and in hospitals. In **Kosovo**[105] administrative corruption emerged consistently through consultations which engaged over 5000 young people. Young people in Kosovo are asking for a world where public officials spend money justly and wisely, where bureaucratic processes do not depend on kickbacks and friendships, where enforcement is reliable and even-handed, where budgets are allocated for the real needs as they see them, and – critically – where consultations actually result in change.[106]

Corruption is seen as a phenomenon whose reach is not confined to certain segments of society. There was a general agreement among those consulted thus far in **Moldova** that, rich or poor, people are equally affected by corruption, as it 'glides over the whole society' and demotivates all people. A recent survey in **Iraq** reflects a perception of corruption at the local level, more so than in the judiciary and the media. Over 50 percent of those surveyed think that corruption has increased in the past few years.[107] Questions are also being raised about how the cost of corruption can better be channelled into development efforts. In **Brazil**,[108] for example, representatives

> WE DO NOT WANT FERTILIZER TO BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO ARE CONNECTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DAY; INSTEAD GOVERNMENT SHOULD DEVELOP AN IRRIGATION SCHEME IN THE SHIRE VALLEY WHERE WE HAVE SO MUCH WATER AND MANY OF US WILL BENEFIT. WE CAN ACTUALLY FEED THE COUNTRY FROM THE IRRIGATION SCHEME AND SO, INSTEAD OF HANDING OUT FERTILIZER, LET GOVERNMENT WORK ON THE IRRIGATION SCHEME, AND HUNGER WILL BE A THING OF THE PAST. THIS IS THE FUTURE WE WANT FOR MALAWI.
>
> **BUSINESSWOMAN FROM NGABU VILLAGE, MALAWI**

from business, civil society, public authorities and educational institutions suggested that the costs[109] of corruption and diversion of funds be used for the recovery of civic culture in the country.

Good governance[110] and accountability[111] is emerging as a strong and all-encompassing post-2015 priority in nascent consultations in Africa. While the issue emerges strongly in a range of countries (**Tanzania**,[112] **Malawi**,[113] **Zambia**,[114] **Nigeria**,[115] **Uganda**[116] and **Mauritius**[117]), interestingly, countries that are richly endowed with natural resources and mineral wealth such as Nigeria and Tanzania rank good governance, accountability and rooting out corruption as the top priority, suggesting a level of awareness of the positive spillover effects that the countries would derive from increased accountability. Participants in the pre-meetings to the global thematic consultation on Governance emphasized that these require, in the first instance, the right t o information and freedom of expression.[118]

In **Serbia**, the fight against corruption is seen as one of the three top priorities by very diverse groups of stakeholders. Corruption increases the costs of business transactions and prevents employers from

Local leaders during national consultations in rural Loreto, Peru, December 2012 (Photo: UN)

Consultations with indigenous people during national dialogue in Colombia. Video in Spanish only. (Video: UN)

providing more jobs and better labour conditions. The International Chamber of Commerce and others have pointed to the absence of corruption, clear property rights and enforceable contracts as fundamental for private enterprise. Consultations with the private sector as part of the Conflict, Violence and Disaster consultation complement this with the position that failing or weak governance in a country is the single biggest obstacle to moving poor nations up the development curve and drastically limits the potential of business.[119] Some private-sector actors have asked for governments and the UN to be tougher on them, with stricter codes of conduct regarding their roles and responsibilities as development actors.[120]

PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY, IN PARTICULAR ACCESS TO ENERGY, IS SURFACING AS A PRIORITY IN CONSULTATIONS

including those in **Peru**, **Uganda,**[121] **Malawi** and **Zambia**.[122] In some African countries many people have no access to energy, and even those who do have some access experience up to eight hours of electricity cuts daily. This unreliability is compounded by a lack of alternative energy sources. Citing the impact this has on their ability to study and work, youth groups in **Malawi**[123] and **Uganda**[124] have highlighted 'access to electricity and alternative energy sources' as a priority in the post-2015 agenda. In a vastly different context, energy and its efficient use was also raised as a critical priority in **Kazakhstan**'s national consultation. Some parts of the country expect electricity shortages in the next few years, and gas supply is also inconsistent in rural areas. There are limited or no heating facilities in rural households during Kazakhstan's harsh winters. The national consultation has called for the development of energy infrastructure including through sustainable sources of energy such as solar panels and windmills.[125]

Although the global consultation on Energy is only beginning, it builds on the momentum of the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative, which calls for universal access to modern energy sources by 2030 and doubling renewable energy and rates of energy efficiency improvement. As such, the consultation has positioned energy as a top-drawer issue for public- and private-sector leaders alike. Rising global energy demand, coupled with limited resources and the increasing threat of climate change, means that energy is a central concern that cuts across all sectors of society. Consultations in **St. Lucia**, for example, are raising the importance of shifting to renewable sources of energy as a more cost-effective way to ensure reliable access for homes and businesses on this Small Island Developing State.

The story of one family in **Montenegro**[126] shows how rising energy prices, unemployment and poor health compound each other even in middle-income countries. Half the members of this family suffer from cardiovascular and respiratory illness due to their poor living conditions in a house with a concrete floor and no insulation. This burden makes it hard to maintain a job and to pay for electricity and heating, which further puts their health at risk.[127] The cycle of energy exclusion persists and triggers other forms of exclusion.

Looking more broadly at public service provision, the Growth and Employment consultation identified the fundamental role of government in this respect: "No matter how much pay check

> "THE MORE A COUNTRY ALLOCATES TO SOCIAL SPENDING, THE MORE VIBRANT IS ITS ECONOMIC GROWTH."
>
> **BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE DURING A CONSULTATION ON THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE EGYPTIAN ECONOMY, ORGANIZED BY EGYPT'S MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, 12 FEBRUARY 2013**

you get, it becomes meaningless if you have to spend the same in providing your own electricity in the form of generators, provide your own water in the form of boreholes, provide your own security, own and maintained a car because of faulty public transportation system etc. After you subtract the above cost from your salary what we will be left to guarantee a decent life in terms of good feeding, qualitative health will be meagre, so no matter how qualitative the job is, if basic infrastructures are not put in place then the salary is swallowed up no matter how fat the pay check."[128]

On the other hand, during discussions in the Water consultation, centralized governments are largely seen by some as the 'old way' of framing accountability and participation, as opposed to citizen-level governance and civil society self-organization, including the private sector. In the Water consultation, conversations on the appropriate roles of government dominated discussions. For example, some participants argued that schools should be held responsible for ensuring water, sanitation and hygiene; others put that task at the Education Ministry, and others at multinational lending organizations. A similar debate ensued over trans-boundary waters: whether tensions were best addressed along a 'soft path' by communities on the demand side or by state agencies on the 'hard path' of infrastructure management.

THE CONSULTATIONS HAVE NOT ONLY FOCUSED ON THE PERFORMANCE AND CAPACITY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS BUT ALSO THE NECESSITY OF EMPOWERING PEOPLE TO CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS.

In **Pakistan**, for example, people raised access to justice as "not only central to the realization of constitutionally guaranteed rights, but also to the broader goals of development and poverty reduction."[129] In **Papua New Guinea** the consultations emphasized women's concerns primarily around law and order, as well as on affordable health services and clean and safe drinking water as the basic services they need in the country's rural areas. There was a broader recognition across the various focus groups consulted that increased public safety for women and

Participants in the global meeting of thematic consultation on Governance (Photo: UNDP)

girls was a critical issue, and important entry points were identified towards that objective, including establishing laws and institutional mechanisms to achieve gender equality, the need for enhancing the provision of law and order, and building the capacity of the justice system to protect and enable public (and women's) safety.[130]

In the Food Security and Nutrition consultation, participatory policy processes respecting the autonomy and self-organization of civil society groups and rural populations are seen as critical for good governance and for enabling poor and marginalized people to hold public institutions accountable. Explicit calls emerged from the consultation on Conflict and Fragility for relations of trust and accountability between institutions and the people they serve to be upheld in the post-2015 development framework. This would aim to increase access to and trust in security and justice provision among all social groups but also to focus on greater fairness and inclusivity and provide opportunities for economic and political participation, especially to populations such as young people, whose vulnerability to exclusion can quickly translate into participation in violence and crime.[131]

INCLUSION AND FAIRNESS

DISCUSSIONS REVEAL A SENSE THAT INEQUALITIES IN SEVERAL FORMS ARE GROWING AND THAT A SMALL GROUP OF ELITES ARE BENEFITING AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MAJORITY.

Although still at an early stage, in **India** no other issue has dominated the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda as much as the failure to make the country's rapid and impressive growth more inclusive and equal.[132] In **Turkey**, a country which has seen rapid progress on many development goals over the past 15 years, residents of Istanbul reported among their top concerns the inequality between classes and security issues, arising in their view from migration from rural areas. In most African countries and largely in rural areas, children sit on the floor to attain their primary education. Those consulted in **Zambia**[133] were keenly aware of this inequality, noting that "school enrolment is not equal to achieving proper education." In **Guatemala**[134] inequality was the primary issue from consultations with civil society stakeholders. "Latin America is the world's most unequal continent. Guatemala has serious and entrenched inequality indicators throughout its history…the reduction of inequality is a central subject for national and regional interests."[135] Across the board, the consultations tell us that growing inequalities have negative economic, social and political consequences for **all people**, not just poor people or those affected by inequalities. For example, highly unequal societies tend to grow more slowly than those with low income inequalities, are less successful in sustaining growth over long periods of time and recover more slowly from economic downturns.[136] Likewise, gender inequalities in access to land, fertilizer, livestock and technologies

Consultation on Addressing Inequality during the national dialogue in Kazakhstan (Photo: UN)

Consultation on Addressing Inequalities during the national dialogue in Albania (Video: UN)

are seen as part of the delay in progress towards reducing food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition.[137] The pernicious nature of rising inequalities is not going unnoticed in economic and business circles. Interestingly, private-sector consultations in **Egypt**[138] and **Morocco**[139] both raised reducing inequalities among their top priorities to promote competitiveness of their economies.

Despite sustained efforts to mitigate gender inequalities, most countries' consultations confirm that women still feel less safe, less listened to and less important than men. Girls especially from the northern part of **Albania** raised the issue of selective abortion, pointing out that discrimination can start even in the womb.[140] In a recent survey in **Iraq**, female heads of households and various other groups of Iraqi women reported a lack of access to financial resources and social benefits such as social security, pensions and food distributed through the Iraqi government's Public Distribution System.[141] Although full analysis is not yet possible, as consultations are ongoing, anecdotal evidence indicates that gender inequality was raised consistently in national dialogues and in all 11 thematic consultations. In multiple forums, participants mention dimensions of gender inequality, including in education, employment, energy, food security and nutrition, as well as the persistent phenomenon of violence against women, which is a result of and reinforces gender inequality.

Inequalities can be not only pervasive but often deeply rooted in discrimination, difficult to overcome, politically entrenched and passed from one generation to the next. During the national consultation process in **Peru**,[142] people living with HIV reported experiencing discrimination at many levels, including finding jobs and accessing economic and financial services. They feel they are denied loans for houses and insurance as they are identified by the system as 'people dying'.[143] People engaged in the thematic consultation on Health put the depth of social exclusion in a global context as they analyze how poor health and disease-related stigma and discrimination can marginalize entire groups of people, at the same time as marginalization and social inequality is a key driver of poor health and health inequities. Many in the Health consultation called for greater attention to a rights-based approach to

> "IF A RICH PERSON EATS FOUR TO SIX MEALS A DAY, IT IS IMPORTANT A POOR PERSON GETS TO EAT AT LEAST TWO MEALS A DAY; BUT CURRENTLY IN ZAMBIA, A POOR PERSON MAY NOT GET TO EAT EVEN ONE PROPER MEAL. THIS SHOULD END IN POST-2015 PERIOD."
>
> ZAMBIA NATIONAL CONSULTATION[145]

Child in Islamabad (Photo: UNDP)

health, including the rights of people living with disability, of women and adolescents to sexual and reproductive health, of people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS and other diseases, and of people whose access to health is obstructed by unjust laws and policies.[144]

The life experiences from the Pakhtun ethnic group in **Pakistan** and people with disabilities in **Kenya** illustrate the depth of inequalities.[146] As slum dwellers outside Islamabad, this group of people, like many others, do not have property rights. During Pakistan's national consultation they reported that many of their children do not have birth certificates, and the closest school does not admit children from the slum, citing overcrowding. One can imagine how difficult it is without identity, property rights or prospects for education to ensure social inclusion from one generation to the next. In **Kenya**[147] consultations with people living with disabilities revealed how they have been refused national identity cards on the basis that they do not have any use for them. During voter registration recently, some were denied registration on the argument that they would not understand the voting process.[148] Exclusion this deeply rooted is what drives the call for a more explicit treatment of inequalities in the post-2015 framework.

There is growing evidence in favour of policies designed to reduce inequalities. **Turkey**'s consultations, for example, cited the inequality cycle breaking benefits of investment in early childhood. Those engaged with the Food Security and Nutrition consultation are calling for a stronger emphasis on rights-based approaches, including the right to food and the right to secure and sustainable tenure of land, forestry, fisheries and natural resources. While policy options are increasingly available, implementation gaps persist. Although the legal human rights frameworks in many countries have become more robust since the adoption of the MDGs, implementation loopholes and a lack of incentives forestall progress to reduce inequalities. **Egypt**'s[149] private sector reflected on the implementation gap as part of its national post-2015 consultation. "We have laws that require companies to hire the disabled, but no one adheres. The encouragement to do so is not there, and the government's compensation for companies is negligible in comparison to the cost. At the moment, the private sector does not provide women with opportunities equal to those afforded men. Little is being done to change that. Labour laws are neither gender sensitive nor gender oriented. As a result, most women prefer to search for employment in the public sector."[150] In a more pronounced expression of frustration at the implementation gap, indigenous communities in **Colombia**[151] claim that state institutions must be redesigned to give equality a chance.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: FROM THREAT TO OPPORTUNITY

THE CONSULTATIONS REVEAL ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE AND NATURAL RESOURCE SCARCITY THAT THREATENS PEOPLE'S HEALTH AND LIVELIHOODS.

At the national level, people are calling for action on the environmental impacts that they can see and feel. Landless farmers in Khyber Pakhtunhwa province, **Pakistan**, for example, have voiced their concerns about environmental degradation and the impact of hybrid seeds on fertility of the land. In addition to competing with larger landlords for government subsidies and cheaper seeds, their use of fertilizers in the open air is starting to take a toll on their health. Likewise, a participant in the **Tanzania**[152] consultations reflects on the increased rate of natural resource loss: There "is scarcity of water in areas which

Young man calls for changes in consumer behaviour during the thematic consultation on Environmental Sustainability (Photo: UNDP)

"THE GOVERNMENT IMPOSES A 600 TURKISH LIRA SANCTION FOR FISH THAT HAVE BEEN CAUGHT IN THE WRONG SEASON, BUT DOES NOT APPLY ANY SANCTIONS FOR THOUSANDS OF FISH THAT DIE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS."

TURKISH NATIONAL CONSULTATION

had never experienced water scarcity like in some rural areas of Kilimanjaro and Meru due to destruction of forest cover". **Albania**'s consultations point out the necessity of conservation and sustainable forest management, not only for environmental preservation but also for industrial development and rural employment. The delicate balance between the need for ecosystem services versus the wealth promised by extractive industries are a common concern in countries with growing mining and oil industries such as **Peru**[153] and **Colombia**.

At the global level, consultations devoted to disaster risk reduction highlight the increasing frequency and severity of disasters. As these are projected to increase even further in light of urbanization, climate change, ecosystem degradation, migration, food insecurity and other unexpected shocks, consultations ask that disaster risk reduction be given more attention in the new development agenda.[154] Alongside a preventative approach, consultations also reveal a causal pattern to extreme weather patterns.[155, 156] In the Environmental Sustainability consultation, participants called for attention to what they see as the root causes of extreme weather and climate change: unsustainable consumption and production patterns.

The global consultation on Water showed that, despite being situated within the MDG on environmental sustainability, the targets for water and sanitation did not address the linkages to the larger water agenda, including water resources and wastewater management, which are crucial for sustainable development. The consultation emphasized that access to water and sanitation, food and energy production, industrial development and healthy ecosystems rely on the availability of clean water managed sustainably.[157]

While less discussed than other issues in national consultations, the environment is referenced most often in **Costa Rica**, **Ecuador,**[158] **Montenegro**[159] and **Peru**[160] in terms of its impact on people's health and well-being. Unauthorized garbage disposals, poor waste management and low diversification of energy resources are specific environmental issues which are gaining attention. A gap in the availability of public information on environmental issues and the broader need for education on the concept of sustainable development also emerged through **Morocco's** national consultations with civil society.[161] The global conversation is also revealing how not all people see preserving the environment and promoting human welfare as trade-offs. A national consultation with children and young people from indigenous organizations in **Ecuador,** for example, calls for attention to the 'right to a good life' and 'a life in balance with nature', both of which are enshrined in the country's constitution and present an alternative model that brings together sustainability and equality.[162]

> "WE USED TO LIVE WELL ALONGSIDE THE RIVERS. WHEN THE OIL COMPANIES CAME UPSTREAM, THEY CAUSED A LOT OF POLLUTION. WE STOPPED BATHING IN THE RIVER BECAUSE CHILDREN GOT SICK."
>
> OME ENQUEMO, ECUADOR NATIONAL CONSULTATION[163]

The global consultation on Health points to the effect on both communicable and non-communicable diseases of extreme weather events, climate change and resulting food and water insecurity. Outdoor and indoor air pollution are now major causes of global ill health.

THE RIO DIALOGUES 2012

60,000 PEOPLE CALL TO END GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FOR OIL, COAL AND GAS

Recognizing that all people had a stake in the outcome of the conference and that ordinary people are often left out of UN processes, in 2012 the Brazilian government joined forces with UNDP to pioneer the Rio Dialogues, a direct channel for people to offer their views to world leaders during the Rio + 20 Sustainable Development Conference. Launched through a digital platform, over 10,000 people took part in online debates on 10 themes of sustainable development that were facilitated by researchers from renowned academic institutions around the world. From this, 10 concrete recommendations were put up to a global vote in which more than 60,000 people participated. The top three actions people wish to see governments take to advance sustainable development are: 1) Take concrete steps to eliminate fossil fuel subsidies; 2) Restore 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded lands by 2020; and 3) Secure water supply by protecting biodiversity, ecosystems and water sources.

SOURCE: RIO DIALOGUES DIGITAL PLATFORM AT HTTP://VOTE.RIODIALOGUES.ORG

Children writing down their aspirations for better education during Zambia's national consultation (Photo:UN)

The greatest burdens fall on the poorest populations, women and children.[164] The global consultation on Environmental Sustainability is eliciting similar evidence that a healthy environment is the basis of being able to secure good health, water and food security and also enables sustainable prosperity and social inclusion. Many in the consultation process see environmental sustainability in a multidimensional context, with an inextricable link with poverty, and ask that the new development agenda also take an integrated approach.[165, 166] The importance of education for sustainable development has been stressed in the Environmental Sustainability consultation.

A GROWING CHORUS OF SUPPORT

Environmental experts are joined by young people and representatives of the private sector in asking for the new development agenda to tackle planetary boundaries and the increasingly limited room to manoeuvre on climate change.[167] In **Kenya** young people see themselves as part of the solution to combat climate change and ensure environmental sustainability. They ask that government institute a national awards scheme to reward hardworking young people for new ideas and businesses which advance environmental sustainability.[168]

Echoing the 3D effect of an increasingly active private sector witnessed at the Rio + 20 Sustainable Development Conference in June 2012, the current post-2015 consultations also signal growing support from the business sector for addressing inevitable natural resource scarcity in a predictable, profit-friendly manner. During consultations with the private sector in **Morocco**[169] and **Egypt**, businesses raised the issue of climate change; they see the green economy as an opportunity to advance sustainable development and, in the case of Egypt, economic competitiveness.[170] In **Colombia**, the private sector requested guidance from national and local government to channel private investment to address implementation gaps in sustainable development policies.[171] Consultations with the private sector through the global Population Dynamics consultation went even further to delineate what they see as the required roles between the public and private sectors in advancing sustainable development. In this session, private-sector companies indicated an awareness of the inevitability of sustainable development as the predominant approach of the future but asked that governments take the necessary first steps to pass legislation with strong social and environmental standards. Some businesses are asking for tougher standards and signals from governments to level the playing field for all companies and set market dynamics in motion to fuel sustainable development.[172]

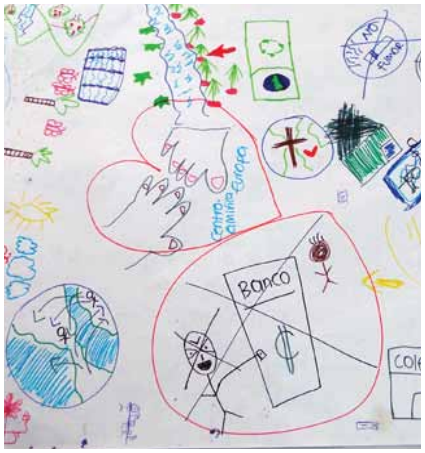
> "PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY IN THE ENERGY SECTOR IS REQUIRED AT ALL LEVELS OF ENERGY POLICY FORMULATION AND DECISION-MAKING… WITH 70 PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES LIVING ON LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR A DAY BEING WOMEN, ENERGY POVERTY HAS A DISPROPORTIONATE EFFECT ON WOMEN."
>
> **SABINA, DURING THEMATIC CONSULTATION ON ENERGY, 18 JANUARY 2013**

“DISASTERS ARE UNIVERSAL AND KNOW NO BOUNDARIES, SO THAT THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF DISASTER IN ONE COUNTRY MAY AFFECT ITS IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY. WE CANNOT WORK ALONE IN DEALING WITH DISASTER THAT REQUIRES THE INVOLVEMENT OF PEOPLE FROM ALL BRANCHES OF SCIENCE AND EXPERTISE, AND HAVE TRANS-BOUNDARY IMPACTS.”

DR. SYAMSUL MAARIF, CHIEF OF INDONESIA’S NATIONAL AGENCY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Consultation on Environmental Sustainability during the national dialogue in Albania (Video: UN)

Recording interviews during national consultations in Bhutan (Photo: UN)



Children drawing during national consultations in Costa Rica (Photo: UN)

SECURITY AS A GLOBAL CONCERN

CONSULTATIONS INDICATE THAT ERADICATING VIOLENCE IS A FUNDAMENTAL PART OF HUMAN PROGRESS. THE POST-2015 AGENDA IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO BETTER INTEGRATE PEACE AND SECURITY WITH DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS.

The consultations on Conflict and Fragility highlighted the devastating effects that violence and insecurity have on development, including progress on MDG targets. While conflict, violence and disasters clearly hinder development, it can also be the case that uneven development efforts can indirectly lead to conflict, violence and disasters. In light of this cyclical relationship, the consultations recommend that reducing violence and promoting freedom from fear be addressed in the post-2015 development agenda, including the elimination of all forms of violence against women, girls and boys. Women's organizations, think tanks and representatives of trade unions from Africa and beyond see achieving peace as a multidimensional endeavour which can no longer be separated from the world's development framework. Theirs is part of a wider call for the new development agenda to build on the progressive formation the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States and the development of Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals by the G7+ group of fragile countries.[173] Reflecting on a need for more policy coherence, the consultations on Food Security and Nutrition pointed to the importance of linking development and humanitarian interventions to ensure effective responses to emergencies and transition back to a development track.

Reducing violence has been raised as a development priority in a range of national contexts, although it is also seen as something that transcends borders and can affect any typology of country. In a consultation with children aged 9–15 in Barrio Cuba, **Costa Rica**, children identified 'no drugs' as their top priority in their community, and 'less robbery and increased security' as the highest priority for their country.[174] Young people in **Brazil** selected public security and reducing violence in their top three priorities. They recommend increased investment in institutions for young offenders, more precincts with female police officers and reducing the sense of impunity for crimes in the big cities, suburbs and smaller communities.[175] So far, peace and security has been cited as a priority across a range of countries in Africa including **Tanzania**,[176] **Uganda**,[177] **Malawi**,[178] **Kenya** and **Ethiopia**[179] and among experts consulted during the

> "THE MAJOR ISSUES PAKISTAN IS CONFRONTED WITH INCLUDE ITS VULNERABILITY TO DISASTERS, CONFLICTS AND TERRORISM ISSUES WHICH WERE NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE CURRENT FRAMEWORK. THESE NEED TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE FUTURE."
> PAKISTAN NATIONAL CONSULTATION

initial phase of consultations in **Nigeria**. Peace and security is also a priority in Central and South America, including in **Guatemala, Ecuador**[180] and **Colombia,**[181] where indigenous people consider conflict to be one of the main hurdles for what they see as 'the good life', second only to their call for land rights.

The impact of the Syrian conflict and high numbers of people displaced has been raised during national consultations in **Turkey** and **Jordan**. Participants in Gaziantep, **Turkey**'s province bordering Syria, identified the influx of refugees as a major security concern and a challenge to the local labour market.[182] Similar concerns arose in **Jordan** during consultations with civil society organizations: "Hosting the Syrian refugees constitutes a new economic burden and puts considerable pressure on the limited resources of the state. In spite of these difficulties and growing financial pressure on the education, health, infrastructure and labour markets in the Kingdom, we will continue to provide help and assistance to them."[183]

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND FREEDOM FROM FEAR

During the national consultations and in the Addressing Inequalities consultation some women leaders in **Egypt**[184] expressed their anger at incidents of sexual violence since the revolution. They feel that despite the development of a legal framework, society still blames women rather than her attacker. "A girl who has been raped can be killed by her family who feels shamed, and society just stands by letting this happen."[185] In **Ecuador** women from the southern border zone underlined the importance of eliminating all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual harassment in the workplace, and advocated for the recognition of gender-based violence a basic health issue.[186] Issues of personal security including violence against women and girls also emerged during consultations in **Mauritius, Uganda** and **Zambia**.

Young people during national consultation in Viet Nam (Video: UN)

> "HUMAN SECURITY IS A VERY HIGH PRIORITY FOR THE COUNTRIES OF THE ARAB SPRING, INCLUDING EGYPT. HENCE RELATED INDICATORS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK."
>
> **DR. MAGUED OSMAN, INTERVIEW FOR THE EGYPTIAN NATIONAL CONSULTATION**

Ugandan women engaging in national consultation (Photo: UN)

GROWING AND MOVING POPULATIONS AND THE DOUBLE BURDEN

BASED ON A GROWING BODY OF EVIDENCE, CONSULTATIONS CALL FOR THE NEW DEVELOPMENT AGENDA TO ADDRESS THE CONSEQUENCES OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND EPIDEMIOLOGIC CHANGES, URBANIZATION AND MIGRATION.

As a key development challenge of the 21st century, experts engaged in the consultations are calling for population dynamics to be addressed in the post-2015 development agenda. Scientists, the private sector, civil society and governments engaged in the Population Dynamics consultation state that efforts to reduce poverty, raise living standards and promote the well-being of a large, growing and ageing world population will place pressure on all natural resources, including land, forests, water, oceans and the atmosphere. More people will need more jobs but also more water, food and energy, clothing, housing and infrastructure, health and education.[187]

As highlighted by the Food Security and Nutrition consultation, a rapidly growing and more affluent world population is increasing the demand for food commodities. Sustainable growth and diversification of food production, with specific attention to productivity of small-scale producers, is needed within a context of rapid urbanization, climate change, dwindling natural resources and increasing competition for those resources.

Participants in the consultations have also drawn attention to dependency ratios in the context of population dynamics and unemployment among young people. In **Pakistan**, for example, people engaged in consultations have recommended practical skills development, leadership training and improvements in quality of education in public, private and religious training institutions to more positively engage young people in development. Likewise in **Nigeria**,[188] where young people constitute 45 percent of the population, policies for employment generation are seen as fundamental.[189] In **Colombia** civil society organizations requested a specific consultation on the subject of age and ageing, as the changing demands on society from an ageing population present new and unforeseen challenges.[190] Population issues feature prominently in **Bangladesh**'s national consultation process, given its implications for the country's future growth and sustainable development prospects.

Experts and Ministers engaged in the Population Dynamics consultation have also asked that the post-2015 agenda "make major efforts to seize the demographic bonus that is provided by a fall in fertility through investment in, and productive employment of, young people."[191] This issue was also raised during the Governance consultation; not only are young people the leaders of the future, but they will also inherit the ongoing intergenerational challenges of environmental and ecological sustainability. The consultation on Conflict, Violence and Disaster points to how persistent unemployment – especially among young people – can become a driver of violence, which can in turn obstruct investments, undermine public institutions, facilitate corruption and encourage impunity.[192]

FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

There is a clear consensus that continued global population growth – to a projected 9 billion people in 2050 – will place tremendous pressure on natural resources and our current patterns of production and consumption. At the same time, participants in many of the consultations tell us the importance of policies to moderate these impacts. Governments will need to adopt comprehensive policy frameworks that continue to eradicate poverty and, at the same time, improve the quality of life for everyone and preserve the planet for future generations.[193] Rights-based and gender-responsive policies in health, education, energy and water and sanitation must be part of efforts to address population dynamics.[194, 195] Among national consultations, there is an emergent call for reproductive health services and rights. Citizen panels in **Albania**, for example, spoke out about the lack of information on health services, especially regarding family planning and reproductive health.

Citizen panel during national consultation in Albania (Photo: UN)

Young man calls for an improvement of air quality in urban areas during the thematic consultation on Environmental Sustainability (Photo: UNDP)

In **Pakistan** consultations reveal a call for the "the new framework to provide for a greater focus on women rights and role of families especially regarding contraceptives and family planning." Young people in **Viet Nam**,[196] **Indonesia** and other countries raised the importance of sexual and reproductive health, while women of the village of Padre Cocha in the Amazon region of **Peru** also reflected on family planning as a necessity: "if there are many children, you cannot serve everyone well."[197] Submitted as part of the Health consultation, the United Kingdom All Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health also urges that family planning, sexual and reproductive health and rights and population should be integral components of the 2015 Development Goals.

THE CONSULTATIONS PRESENT DIFFERING VIEWS ON THE GROWTH OF CITIES

So far the impact of urbanization is emerging primarily in national consultations in middle-income countries. Across **Turkey**, for example, regional sessions have consistently raised urban sprawl as a common challenge.[198] During consultations in rural areas and with young people in some countries, including **Serbia**, it is clear that, due to underdevelopment of rural areas, the hopes for finding employment and cultural fulfilment clearly lie in cities and towns.

The impact of urbanization on the environment is still an open question in the global consultations. Some within the consultation on Population Dynamics argue that, as populations increase, it makes economic and environmental sense for people to move closer together in urban areas. Populations in urban areas tend to consume less energy and produce fewer emissions than in rural areas because of shared infrastructure and the shorter travelling distances in compact settlements. As a result, governments can also more easily deliver essential infrastructure and basic services in urban areas at a lower cost per capita than in rural areas. By anticipating and planning for urbanization, countries can address the challenges and harness opportunities linked to urban population growth. This opportunistic view of urbanization as a solution for sustainable development was not shared, however, by those in the Environmental Sustainability and Food Security and Nutrition consultations.[199] Representing even more diversity in the debate, participants in 10 subnational consultations in **Colombia** reported that they prefer to stay in rural areas, where their cultural and family ties are a significant part of their identity and what they consider to be their happiness. However, as a young farmer in Bogota said: "we are given no choice.[200] Prices of genetically modified seeds and little access to education beyond the primary level make us leave our homes and our families. I would be happier if I could still be a

> "YOUNG PEOPLE WILL NOT STAY HERE… LEAVING THIS PLACE IS THE NORMAL THING. WE DON'T EVEN HAVE A HEALTH CENTRE HERE."
> RURAL WOMAN, MIONICA, SERBIA, DURING NATIONAL CONSULTATION

farmer, but I will have a future if I move to the city". With already over half the world's population living in cities, clearly this is an area that will need dedicated efforts to address positive and negative implications of increased urbanization.

Focus group with community social workers, organized in Soroca, northern Moldova, 20 December 2012 (Photo: UN)

THE IMPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

In addition to moving to cities and towns, young people consulted at national level also see migrating abroad as a development solution, although the toll in terms of working conditions and the impact on the family is a reality for an increasing number of people who migrate for work from, for example, **Viet Nam,**[201] **Philippines** and **Moldova**. The impact of external migration on children's upbringing and education is evident to those consulted in **Moldova**: "Many parents are abroad, others do not know how to educate their children, there are not kindergartens in each and every village, and schools are closing: therefore, we have an uneducated society."[202] In **Guatemala** vulnerable migration as a transnational phenomenon has been identified as one of the issues the new development global agenda should include. Consultations in **Ecuador** called for attention to the need for harmonization of national migration laws with international norms, as well as between countries of origin and receiving countries to guarantee the fundamental human rights of migrants and their families.[203]

THE CONSULTATIONS ARE CALLING ATTENTION TO THE DOUBLE BURDEN FOR POOR PEOPLE OF INFECTIOUS AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDS).

Among those engaged with the consultation on Health, there is a range of views on the limited number of clear health goals in the MDGs. Considered as a critical success factor by many, the omission of other major health challenges from the MDGs is commonly cited as a major weakness. Some participants in the consultation argue that the exclusion of many health priorities from the MDGs, including NCDs, comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights, mental health, violence and injuries, has hindered progress on the original MDGS and equitable progress in overall health outcomes.

While the drivers for infectious diseases persist (including poor sanitation, undernutrition and poor coverage of key health interventions such as vaccination), they are now accompanied in many countries by a rise in tobacco and alcohol use, poor diet, obesity and lack of exercise, increasingly common among the poorest populations. NCDs are rooted in complex global patterns of urbanization, globalization and economic development, which increase exposure to the leading risk factors: tobacco and alcohol consumption, unhealthy diets and physical inactivity. Some national consultations have also raised similar issues. In **Kenya**'s[204] consultations thus far, over 700 young people have made a call for affordable and quality health care, especially for young women and tackling both communicable and non-communicable diseases. In **St. Lucia** consultations with health professionals have identified the importance of NCDs, not just in terms of high and rising rates but also due to their connections with disabilities. People affected by diabetes may suffer amputations, and those living with disabilities and HIV are at risk of poor nutrition and food insecurity, thus increasing their risk of contracting NCDs.[205] **Peru**'s[206] consultations have indicated concern over alcohol abuse and health lifestyles, and **Kazakhstan**'s consultations on the post-2015 agenda have called for the new agenda to include NCDs, in particular oncological and cardiovascular diseases as well as diabetes.[207]

The Health consultation has discussed the implications of a new phenomenon: people are living longer, but more people are living with disability. Unsustainable patterns of production, consumption and growth underpin the rapid rise in NCDs, which now account for over 60 percent of global deaths, 80 percent of which are in low- and middle-income countries; and approximately 25 percent of the global disease burden is due to modifiable environmental factors. In the UN Political Declaration on NCDs in 2011, Member States unanimously affirmed that the scale and threat of NCDs is one of the foremost challenges to social, economic and sustainable development in the 21st century. It is not surprising that the prevention and control of NCDs was noted as a priority in the Health consultation.

THE CONSULTATIONS HAVE BROUGHT TO LIGHT AREAS WHERE PROGRESS REQUIRES CROSS-BORDER SOLUTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

The consultations call for the new framework to expand international cooperation beyond MDG8 to reorient the global trade system toward development, coordinate macroeconomic policy to reduce volatility in the global economy, address unsustainable debt and promote transfer of knowledge and technology.[208]

In **Viet Nam**[209] and **St. Lucia** consultations reveal frustration with a kind of economic growth dependent on external demand which can create jobs that are more vulnerable to shocks. In the **Philippines** the consultations have included a specific emphasis on the importance of fair trade versus free trade, and the issue of compliance with the international agreements of UN state parties. In addition, public dialogues there have highlighted the role of remittances from migrants and increased informal-sector employment for the economy, noting that both had vulnerable conditions of work, particularly for women. Reflecting a need for the post-2015 agenda to have global scope, those engaged in the Growth and Employment consultation posit that the jobs crisis will remain resistant to solutions at the national level in the absence of global policy coherence, not least related to longstanding trade agreement gaps and a global approach to financial crises.

Consultations emphasized that in the absence of fairer trade and a more stable international financial system,

National consultations in Malawi (Photo: UN)

EU Commissioner and High Level Panel member, Andris Piebalgs at the thematic consultation on Addressing Inequalities (Photo: UNICEF)

national policy space in developing countries will not have the flexibility needed to address today's challenges. In particular, some felt that small-scale entrepreneurs and farmers experience the negative impacts of globalization the most. "Despite making up to 90 percent of jobs and 50 percent of GDP in a majority of developing countries, poor small-scale entrepreneurs suffer most when trade rules are unfair, when gaps in global governance mean instability or unfair terms, but supporting and investing in them can pay the greatest dividends in terms of reducing inequality and tackling poverty."[210] Participants in the global consultation on Food Security and Nutrition see small-scale producers as an essential part of meeting increased demand for food created by a rapidly growing population: "Globally, those who are doing the worst off in terms of trade are rural farmers in low- and middle-income countries…the way that trade works means that they generally get the least share from everyone."[211] In the consultation devoted to Addressing Inequalities, people also concluded that addressing inequalities both within and between countries will require fair and just rules and practices in international relations in areas including trade, finance, investment, taxation and corporate accountability.[212, 213]

More than a precondition for solving entrenched development challenges, cross-border investment and knowledge-sharing are increasingly seen as part of the answer to development challenges. Government and civil society representatives who engaged in Asian and African regional consultations identified South–South solutions as a way to take forward the post-2015 development agenda. Consultations demonstrate enthusiasm for increased cooperation in the areas of food security, technology transfer, ICT, inclusive finance, transport and communications networks and reliable energy sources. In **Egypt** and **Morocco**[214] the national consultations have also reiterated an interest to strengthen South–South solutions within the region to improve prospects for job creation and investments.

Citizen panel during national consultation in Albania (Photo: UN)

6 | REFLECTIONS ON THE CONSULTATIONS THUS FAR

THE FORESIGHT OF THE MILLENNIUM DECLARATION

THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE CONSULTATIONS CAN BE INTERPRETED AS A CALL FOR THE MILLENNIUM DECLARATION TO BECOME FULLY IMPLEMENTED, RATHER THAN THE LIMITED FOCUS ON THE MDGs.

As a reflection on the initial calls for an expanded development agenda, one may ask: are issues and priorities emerging through the post-2015 consultations really 'new'? While it is undeniably a vastly different world than in 2000, the underlying issues behind many contemporary trends are not actually novel, either in prevalence or international commitment and consensus. In fact, the issues which have resurfaced in current consultations

are reminiscent of the foresight displayed by UN Member States when they signed the Millennium Declaration 13 years ago. In it they committed to a broader agenda which recognized a deeper and more ambitious form of human development, including its indivisibility with human rights, equality, peace and security and sustainable development. Despite governments' obligations to deliver on the Millennium Declaration, the wisdom in that broader Member State agenda was often sidelined, as resources, reporting and public mobilization have been directed more towards the measurable agenda contained in goals, targets and indicators. Looking back at the post-millennium dynamics, and as we now watch the global conversation on a new development agenda unfold, it is worth recalling that the Millennium Declaration contained a vision for many of the priorities which are re-emerging through this current consultation process. Equality, human rights, peace and security and sustainable development are not new priorities; they are fundamental values of the Millennium Declaration adopted by all UN Member States in 2000.

THE GOOD NEWS IS THAT MANY OF THE VALUES AFFIRMED BY THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY IN THE MILLENNIUM DECLARATION ARE INCREASINGLY MEASURABLE.

As part of the measurement legacy embodied in the MDGs and the results-based development movement, it is now possible to assess progress across a range of priorities wider than the areas contained in the original MDGs. For example, a large number of initiatives have illustrated the feasibility of governance measures, including the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, and some are already

Young women from an ethnic minority in Yen Bai, Viet Nam (Photo: UN)

tracking progress (the Open Budget Index, World Governance Indicators, for example). Advancements have also been made via the measurability of human rights, especially civil and political rights (manifested through political participation, administration of justice and personal security). Qualitative measurements which have worked well and complemented MDG efforts in Africa include the African Peer Review Mechanism, which measures progress on democratic and political governance, corporate governance, economic governance and socio-economic development. Advancements in the measurement of inequalities include Multidimensional Poverty Indices,[215] which show deprivations that a household (or a child) experiences simultaneously, highlighting the depth of exclusion among the poorest populations. Progress has also been made in the measurement of sustainable development, though capacity gaps still remain. Several countries have developed sustainability indices such as those in **Sri Lanka**[216] and **Turkey**, where companies registered on the Istanbul Stock Exchange are assessed according to a sustainability measure. In the area of disaster risk reduction, there is more robust measurement chronicling disaster mortality, economic losses and school safety. Protection from violence is also increasingly measured through violent deaths, focus on specific groups such as women, young people and children and, more broadly, confidence and trust in security and justice systems.[217] The reluctance to use qualitative and previously considered non-standard methods to assess public policy areas is rapidly changing, including with the advent of new technologies used to obtain public perceptions and opinions.

THE OPEN FORMAT IN NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS HAS ALSO BROUGHT OUT ISSUES NOT OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH GLOBAL PUBLIC POLICY.

TOLERANCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

In **Serbia** 1500 respondents cited the need for a culture of inclusiveness, tolerance and responsibility as their fourth most important development objective.[218] People engaged in the Serbian consultation often reflect upon how the legacy of conflict, international isolation and economic stagnation has fragmented society. Its national consultation thus far is revealing how people, particularly those in urban areas, see tolerance and solidarity as essential to development. **Tanzania**[219] also ranked social values and moral ethics as the first priority for the country (out of 12 development priorities). This came out strongly through the zonal consultations, conducted in 7 out of 30 zonal regions thus far. The need for an improved developmental mindset was frequently mentioned in the workshops and has also been mentioned in various national policy frameworks such as the *Tanzanian Development Vision 2025* document. Discussions reveal an overall perception that Tanzanians can have mindsets that do not foster development. Some people in the consultations observed a dependency syndrome whereby citizens expect things to be provided by the government, political leaders or by donors, instead of through self-reliance.

TOWARDS ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE

Beyond discussions on priority areas, consultations are also questioning the fundamental approach and philosophy of a future development framework. There is a desire to see a development framework that is not limited to poverty eradication and international aid but, rather, based on economic transformation and inclusive growth. While the MDG framework was largely premised on Official Development Assistance for most poor countries, the discussion is now placing greater emphasis on domestic enablers for development to complement global efforts.

Participants in the Growth and Employment consultation have called for transformative economic policies aimed at generating employment, including supportive macroeconomic policies and public investment in infrastructure and social services. "The MDG discourse – in international agencies and in national settings – appears to have crowded out the basic idea that development is about economic transformation."[220] The demand is for a global development framework that places transformation at the heart of its rationale and national policies to increase productive capacities and foster structural change of the economies. The consultations in Tokyo underscored that for most poor countries the promotion of labour-intensive manufacturing and agricultural sectors is critical for generating decent jobs and transforming their economies.[221]

Structural transformation is critical for sustained growth in most developing countries. During the African regional consultations,[222] government and civil society representatives agreed that Africa needs transformative growth which will lead to structural and inclusive growth. In addition, the consultations also called for a shift in African development efforts from externally driven initiatives to nationally owned and funded initiatives. Equity and social inclusion was also given particular emphasis in the exploration of what is needed in coming years to effect economic transformation in Africa. It is increasingly clear that

governments will need to strategically invest in infrastructure and administrative reform to reduce the cost of doing business in many landlocked countries and, therefore, boost domestic production and investment and attract high levels of Foreign Direct Investment.

A similar call for transformation is emerging related to the application of a resilience approach in the future development agenda. In an environment of more frequent economic shocks and natural disasters, many want to see a new agenda that helps to equip countries with the ability to prepare for and react to crises as part of a 'new normal' of recurrent change. In **St. Lucia**, for example, the consultations call for a resilience approach, not confined to mitigation and recovery from the shocks of disaster, climate change and ecosystem degradation but also economic shocks. St. Lucia and other Small Island Developing States are beginning to see resilience as a planning approach to promote long-term systemic capacity to address vulnerabilities as part of inclusive growth, employment generation and social development. The global thematic consultation on Food Security and Nutrition highlights the need to increase the resilience of agricultural and food systems and of livelihoods, especially against the effects of climate change and possible future political and economic shocks. In the global consultation on Conflict, Violence and Disasters, experts see building resilience as a way to strengthen informal institutions and networks and empower marginalized and vulnerable groups. The consultations point to evidence that shows that investments in disaster risk reduction lead to the achievement of development goals, including a reduction in mortality and the continued provision of education and health services.[223] At a more individual level, discussions at the national level and in the global consultations on Addressing Inequalities as well as Growth and Employment ask for a systemic approach to social protection which encourages personal resilience to help women and men rebound from shocks and crises without depleting their ability to build a future.

Recording interviews during national consultations in Bhutan (Photo: UN)

7 | WHAT MESSAGES DO THE CONSULTATIONS OFFER TO THE GLOBAL DEBATE GOING FORWARD?

The consultations so far illustrate the growing numbers of people talking about and planning for the next development agenda. Ultimately, of course, its form and scope will be determined by decisions made by Member States. The consultations thus far offer an emerging view of the priorities which could inform these decisions. They also offer insight into the form and scope of the future development agenda to the global community.

National consultation in the Dominican Republic (Video: UN)

THE CONSULTATIONS ARE POINTING TOWARDS A MEASURABLE, BALANCED AND HOLISTIC AGENDA.

Options for the discussion going forward will need to address the question of whether to develop MDG successors as a **representative agenda** (as in a set of achievable proxies) or a **balanced, holistic agenda** (as in the Millennium Declaration). While our consultations reinforce calls to maintain positive attributes of the MDGs such as their 'simple beauty' and measurability in the next development agenda, it is also clear that preliminary results of the consultations call for a balanced and holistic agenda. A balanced agenda here refers not only to equilibrium between social, environmental, economic and political priorities but also an agenda which acknowledges that global resources are finite and that sharing these resources will be necessary in the future development agenda.

The consultations call for a holistic approach, both as the global community strives to complete the current MDG agenda and while considering an expanded agenda. Yet it is also clear that if the objective is to arrive at an agenda as communicable and concise as the MDGs, it is unavoidable that choices will be made. Participants in the Governance consultation and in the Addressing Inequalities consultation have emphasized the importance of clarity on which criteria will be applied to make these choices. External reflection points to how the post-2015 conversation is taking place in a world where citizens demand more from their authorities. If democracies do not make the effective exercise of citizenship rights a priority, they will fall below the minimal thresholds of sustainability and lose legitimacy. On the other hand, if democracies set goals that are beyond what is attainable, they will be unable to either fulfil or sustain those promises.[224] At this early point in the global debate, it is not yet clear how to strike a balance between expectations and delivery.

GOVERNANCE AND COMPLEXITY JUSTIFY A HOLISTIC AGENDA

The consultations have reiterated the wisdom that no problem – from energy access to food security to advancing women's health – is solved without governance measures. The frequent surfacing of corruption during health care delivery best illustrates this claim.

> "COUNTRIES NEED THE SPACE TO ADOPT AND ADAPT UNIVERSAL GOALS."
> LINDA GHANIMÉ, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY CONSULTATION

> THERE ARE STILL PLENTY OF PEOPLE IN 'DEVELOPED' COUNTRIES LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LINE, AND ALL COUNTRIES MUST ADDRESS THESE ISSUES.
>
> YOUNG PERSON DURING CONSULTATION CONVENED BY UNICEF UK

Although the issue arose in several countries, **Moldova**'s consultations put it most succinctly: "People do not go to doctor, because they do not have money and there is corruption. Therefore, the health of the population is deteriorating."[225] This and other experiences speak to the need to integrate good governance into any future agenda, not just as an end but as a way of achieving any of the priorities before the world community.

Further support for a holistic agenda is garnered from the complexity of current global trends. Our consultations indicate that many, if not all, of these 'megatrends' do not easily yield to sectoral, unilaterally delivered responses. The implications for increased cross-sectoral work are increasingly evident. In our consultations we hear an emerging convergence that countries cannot meet MDG priorities as singular, disparate attempts. Within the MDG model, as with any future agenda, progress on one priority area both requires investment in other sectors and delivers dividends in other aspects of human welfare. The consultations are calling for innovation to build on results-driven, sector-based initiatives and operationalize the connections between distinct aspects of human development. Increasingly, modes of delivery on MDG targets also require cooperation outside the traditional public sector with businesses and across national borders. This is where the post-2015 development agenda presents an opportunity to advance the foresight of the Millennium Declaration by more directly and operationally calling for an integrated sustainable development approach.

MANY PEOPLE ENGAGED IN THE CONSULTATIONS FELT STRONGLY THAT A UNIVERSAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA IS REQUIRED.

Clearly, the global community faces a decision regarding where to focus its promises in the next development agenda. While commitment to a global framework which advances the quality of life of the poorest people is not under question, the discussion is opening on how this can best be advanced. Despite their conceptually universal scope, many see the MDGs as implicitly focused on developing countries. In the new development framework, decisions must be made to determine whether this agenda will focus on part of the world or will be adapted as a truly **global** development agenda. In the consultations which the UN has supported, the call for a universal agenda is increasingly evident. The demand for a global agenda came through clearly both for all people and for all **societies**, for example, in the consultation on Addressing Inequalities.[226] Universal access to basic services and resources, and 'getting to zero' – such as eradicating extreme poverty, hunger and preventable maternal and child deaths – are seen as necessary to ensure that no one is left behind.[227] The evolution rather than disappearance of social challenges as a country's economy advances gives further support for a universal agenda related to human progress. The universality of development challenges came through, for example, in the Population Dynamics consultation, where people emphasized the importance of reproductive health and rights not only in the context of high fertility but also where there is low fertility and population decline.[228] The Food Security and Nutrition consultation also calls for a new agenda that is relevant to all countries, citing two ends of a single malnutrition spectrum: stunting rates in developing countries faced with severe food insecurity, on the one hand, and obesity in wealthy countries on the other. Likewise, all countries grapple with issues of equity and quality in their education systems, which might serve as part of the explanation why the MY World survey ranks 'a good education' first regardless of the respondent's stated country of origin. Finally, several countries can attest to the way that development gains, and even relative prosperity, can be eliminated with the onset of violence and upheaval.

The persistence of social problems including inequalities, disease, jobs crises and violence even in relatively wealthy countries is not the only reason that people are calling for a universal post-2015 agenda. The interconnectedness of development and security issues makes an equally convincing case for a universal agenda. For several years now, environmental experts have issued strong calls for universality, and this demand is gaining momentum in the post-2015 debate. This plea is based on the interconnected and cross-border nature of sustainable development challenges, including climate change, the limits of natural resources available on the planet and the need for global solutions to transform economic competiveness into a driver of sustainable development. The

consultations indicate that, compared to 2000, interdependence has become more entrenched, and this drives the claim for policy coherence not only within but across countries.[229] This is true not only for disease epidemics, cross-border violence and the illicit trade of natural resources, arms and drugs. Interdependence is equally visible through trade regimes which define domestic policy space for countries, food waste in both producing and consuming countries, and industries that rely on fossil fuels leading to climate change across the world.

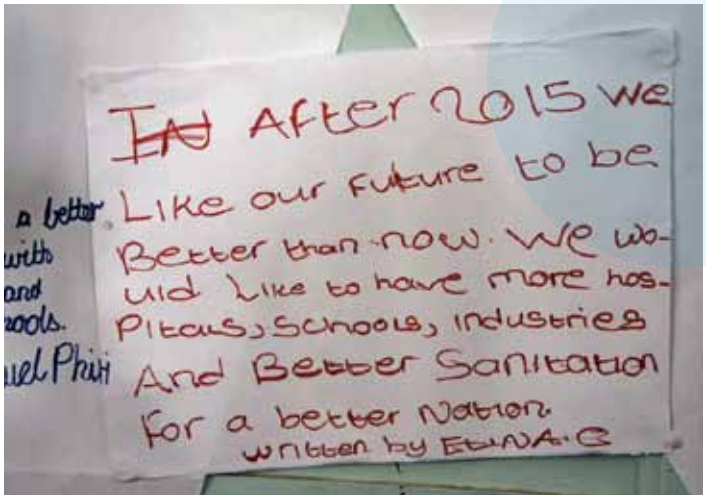
The global consultation on Water highlights that the price and water footprint of a meal consumed in one place is the result of good or bad water governance issues halfway around the world. Because water ignores political jurisdictions – flowing below, across and through borders local and international – it brings the questions of governance to a pragmatic, fundamental and timeless level. Indeed, because water is embedded in the production of all commodities, no country or individual can escape some level of responsibility on the demand side for his or her actions.[230]

CONSULTATIONS ARE CALLING FOR PEOPLE-CENTRED ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE POST-2015 AGENDA

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM

It is clear that those engaged with the consultations thus far demand a framework that holds governments and others to account for the implementation of their commitments in the post-2015 agenda. The consultations consistently present human rights as a non-negotiable element to deliver this accountability. For example, parliamentarians and civil society organizations in Dhaka and Manila, as well as national consultations with civil society in **Morocco**, call for the new development agenda to be aligned with human rights standards and accountability mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review.[233] Across all 11 thematic consultations, people have explicitly called for human rights principles to

Poster from Zambia national consultation (Photo: UN)



SUPPORT FOR A UNIVERSAL AGENDA

Among the nascent consultations with young people and civil society organizations in Western Europe, a call for a universal agenda is also beginning to surface. In Spain, over 80 percent of the 400 people surveyed ranked poverty and inequality as the most important priority in the coming agenda, followed by education (70 percent) and peace and security (64 percent).[231] During the consultation conducted by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs universality was also featured as a key principle for the forthcoming development agenda. In the online consultation organized by the European Commission, for example, a wide majority of the respondents agreed that the framework should be universal. Many civil society organizations responding to the European Commission are suggesting that the new development framework should target the poorest people, rather than the poorest countries, and apply the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility. A large majority (82.2 percent) of young people who took part in the UK UNICEF National Committee consultation believe that there should be a set of shared global goals which all countries are working together to achieve.[232]

be a central part of the future development agenda.

The consultation on Water helps unpack human rights within a new development agenda in an accessible way. No one anywhere, rich or poor, public or private sector will oppose the concept of 'a human right to water and sanitation'. But many will question what it really means in practice: as a right, must water be free for all? If so, how much? Who pays for the right to pipes, pre-treatment, pumping and sewage disposal? If water is priceless, how do we prevent waste? The call within the consultations is for human rights which can be realized and which enable rather than inhibit progress towards sustainable development.

It is clear from this example among others that have surfaced in the consultations that people expect a tangible articulation of human rights in the new framework. Regardless of the level of satisfaction with how human rights are currently embodied in the MDGs, the consultations demand consideration be given to human rights in a way that goes well beyond the level of principles and metrics. The consultations point to an increased range of avenues to ensure that human rights come to fruition. Human rights conventions and reporting bodies at the global level are accompanied by regional and national mechanisms such as court arbitration, parliamentary oversight, national human rights institutions and community-based monitoring. Clearly, these fundamental modes of human rights accountability take on new meaning in contexts where people have mobile phones but still lack indoor toilets, and human rights can be monitored and documented with an SMS.

As we listen to a range of actors, it is also clear that development is no longer the exclusive domain of national governments due to decentralization and the increasing role of local authorities. Advancement of quality of life is taken forward by a wider variety of actors – governmental and non-governmental organizations – accompanied by less hierarchical decision-making processes and more pluralistic authority and based on mutual accountability and transparency between states and society.[234] And it clearly extends beyond the State. In consultations with the private sector, some participants have asked that the UN and governments demand more of the private sector in terms of accountability. Consultations have also yielded suggestions to establish business councils which could advise and monitor progress towards goals set in the next development agenda. The increased number of actors engaged in development will have to be considered when establishing forms of accountability for the forthcoming development agenda.

Young woman calling for clean water and sanitation as a human right during the thematic consultation on Environmental Sustainability (Photo: UNDP)

NOT YET A CONCLUSION: CONSULTATIONS TO INFORM THE AGENDA ARE JUST THE BEGINNING

Our experience from convening consultations thus far reveals an appetite among people to be involved not just in setting targets but throughout implementation of the new development agenda. In several countries young people look forward to more engagement in the future framework, as they feel a lack of ownership made it difficult for them to hold leaders and other stakeholders accountable for the MDGs. The consultations are yielding options for future deeper engagement. In **Brazil**, for example, consultations with young

people reveal their desire to take part in budget surveillance at the local level to ensure that funds are spent efficiently on education and health.[235] In **Albania** citizens suggested that the local institutions should undertake more monitoring initiatives to see how services are provided for children and vulnerable communities, to reduce discrimination and increase access to services.[236] It is clear so far that people think that the post-2015 framework should foster active participation from the grass roots as well as protecting and promoting access to information and freedom of expression, movement and protest.

The knowledge, commitment and engagement with human development that the consultations have thus far revealed should be catalogued as an asset to advance people's quality of life in the coming years. If the global community can channel these resources, the possibilities for finding new, cheaper and more equitable solutions are infinite. The 200,000 and growing numbers of people engaged with the effort to define development priorities will be a valuable resource in delivering and monitoring the new agenda in the years to come.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS

Inputs from the following 36 countries has informed the content of this report: Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo,[48] Malawi, Mauritius, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia. National consultations are underway in 83 countries, although the target is to support up to 100 national-level dialogues on the post-2015 development agenda during 2013. Consultations are led by the UN Resident Coordinator and UN Country Teams, with technical and financial support offered from the regional and headquarters capacities of UNDG agencies. The countries selected to participate are a representative sample across several dimensions: regional, country typology and different types of development challenges. The following list presents the countries currently engaged in this effort but does not preclude support to other countries:

AFRICA	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	ARAB STATES	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
Angola	Bangladesh	Bolivia	Algeria	Albania
Benin	Bhutan	Brazil	Djibouti	Armenia
Burkina Faso	Cambodia	Colombia	Egypt	Azerbaijan
Burundi	China	Costa Rica	Iraq	Belarus
Cameroon	India	Cuba	Jordan	Kazakhstan
Cape Verde	Indonesia	Dominican Republic	Morocco	Kosovo[48]
Central African Republic	Iran	Ecuador	Sudan	Kyrgyzstan
Côte d'Ivoire	Mongolia	El Salvador	Yemen	Moldova
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Pakistan	Guatemala		Montenegro
Ethiopia	Philippines	Honduras		Tajikistan
Gabon	Papua New Guinea	Jamaica		Turkey
Gambia	Samoa	Peru		Serbia
Ghana	Solomon Islands	St. Lucia		Turkmenistan
Kenya	Sri Lanka	Suriname		Ukraine
Liberia	Thailand	Uruguay		
Mali	Timor-Leste			
Malawi	Viet Nam			
Mauritania				
Mauritius				
Mozambique				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Rwanda				
Senegal				
South Africa				
Tanzania				
Togo				
Uganda				
Zambia				

ANNEX 2: PROCESS DESCRIPTION OF THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS CONVENED BY THE UNITED NATIONS

The 11 themes for global consultations on the post-2015 development agenda were selected by the UN Development Group (UNDG), with the objective of covering the different areas of development challenges on the ground. These are Conflict and Fragility; Education; Energy; Environmental Sustainability; Food Security; Governance; Growth and Employment; Health; Inequalities; Population Dynamics; and Water. This does not mean that the UN system is necessarily expecting the definition of specific goals on each of these issues, but all of them contribute to the context in which human progress will be possible. The thematic consultations are jointly led by specialized UN agencies according to their respective mandates, with the support of other contributing agencies. They are co-hosted by one or several countries, with relative balance among different continents. Face-to-face leadership and engagement meetings for the thematic consultations are happening in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

The thematic consultations include a web consultation phase, with a call for contributions and papers, in some cases preparatory meetings with relevant stakeholders or sub-themes, depending on the themes, and a global high-level meeting which summarizes and endorses the consensus achieved. Below is a description of how each thematic consultation is designed.

ADDRESSING INEQUALITIES

The global thematic consultation on Addressing Inequalities in the post-2015 development agenda was held under the auspices of the UNDG from September 2012 to January 2013.

The consultation process was jointly led and facilitated by UNICEF and UN Women and was supported by the governments of Denmark and Ghana. The members of the Advisory Group for the consultation, drawn from civil society organizations, UN agencies and academic institutions, provided ongoing guidance and extensive contributions.

The consultation aimed at providing an open and inclusive process that would include a diverse range of voices and perspectives. It was informed by a total of 175 written submissions (as of the end of January 2013). These papers cover a wide range of issues related to inequalities and provide much valuable evidence and analysis. The consultation also benefited greatly from a series of 10 moderated e-discussions on key themes that emerged from the written submissions. These e-discussions, each held over three to four weeks, attracted large numbers of written inputs and comments from members of the public and organizations worldwide, as follows:

- gender equality (372 inputs and comments);
- gender-based violence (138);
- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people (101);
- persons with disabilities (111);
- economic inequalities (84);
- indigenous peoples (109);
- young people (241);
- urban inequalities (101); and
- minorities (118).

The summaries and conclusions of the individual e-discussions are included as annexes to this report.

There was also an expert discussion held on the measurement and assessment of inequalities. Some 1375 responses were received in total.

CONFLICT, VIOLENCE AND DISASTER

The consultation on Conflict, Violence and Disaster is conceptualized around five global conversations designed to address the interrelationship between armed conflict, violence, disaster, fragility and sustainable development. The first consultation on Disaster was held in Indonesia on 22–25 October 2012, in the margins of the fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. The second consultation on Conflict and Fragility took place on 28–30 November 2012 in Liberia. The third consultation on Violence and Citizen Security took place in Panama, from 31 January to 1 February 2013. The fourth consultation on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 18–19 February 2013. Activities have also included online dialogues – one on 'Including disaster risk reduction and resilience in post-2015 development goals – what are the options?', moderated jointly by UNDP and UNISDR, and the other on 'Gender-based violence in the post-2015 development framework', moderated jointly by UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women – as well as 45 evidence-based research papers, think pieces and civil society position papers.

In support of an open, participatory process, participants have been drawn from multi-stakeholder groups, across regions and continents, including governments, civil society (NGOs, foundations, trade unions, youth organizations, academics, research centres, women's organizations and faith-based organizations), the private sector, international and intergovernmental organizations and the media.

The four sub-thematic global conversations culminated in a High-level Consultation on Conflict, Violence and

Disaster and the post-2015 Development Agenda on 13 March 2013 in Helsinki. It resulted in the adoption of a synthesis report for the global thematic consultation on Conflict, Violence and Disaster. The synthesis report contains a set of strategic options for accounting for conflict prevention and peacebuilding, violence reduction, and disaster risk reduction, including compelling narratives, options for goals, targets and indicators and agreement on key next steps to promote Conflict, Violence and Disaster concerns in the post-2015 development agenda. The Helsinki meeting will be followed by an expert meeting on a global monitoring and accountability framework to discuss and identify options for targets and possible indicators for the Conflict, Violence and Disaster theme.

EDUCATION

Regional meetings of Member States governments and other stakeholders on Education for All (EFA) and education in the future development agenda were held for the Arab region (Sharm el-Sheikh) and the Africa region (Johannesburg) in October 2012, for the Latin American and Caribbean region (Mexico) in January 2013, and for the Asia and Pacific region (Bangkok) in February 2013. Also in 2012, a meeting of education NGOs was held in Paris, and a side event on the post-2015 agenda was held at the Global EFA Meeting with representatives of governments and other stakeholders from all regions. Two Asia and Pacific regional high-level expert meetings on education beyond 2015 were held in Bangkok in May and November 2012. The online Education platform, including four e-discussions, was launched in December 2012 and ran until March 2013. It registered 3273 participants, with 13,397 unique visitors and 24,000 page views. The first two e-discussions received over 300 contributions, with over 90 percent from individuals from all regions. Other organizations have also hosted a number of Education consultations. The outputs from all these events will inform a global meeting in Dakar (18–19 March 2013) involving Member States, youth groups, the private sector, civil society and UN agencies.

ENERGY

A framing paper on energy was posted online at www.worldwewant2015.org/energy2015. It suggests several areas for further discussion including universal energy access; increased use of renewable energy; increased energy efficiency; integrated energy solutions that can produce multiple development dividends; and key questions for discussion. Global online and in-person consultations are designed to stimulate discussions and facilitate global conversations on a broad post-2015 energy agenda. Already more than 1600 people have registered online to begin what promises to be a rich and vital exchange. The online portion of the Energy consultation commenced in mid-January and consists of two broad phases: a general dialogue that explores why energy matters and its priority issues (16 January to 8 February) and a discussion that specifically examines the goals, targets, indicators and processes needed to successfully integrate energy into the post-2015 development agenda (11–22 March). A special sessions is scheduled in between these main building blocks of the dialogue to further uncover the links to social, economic and environmental sustainability issues (11–22 February) and to explore scaling up financing and driving innovation (25 February to 8 March).

Face-to-face consultations are occurring in regional consultations organized in Delhi, India (1 February), Latin America and Africa. The results of these consultations will be summarized in a report with key recommendations, which will be discussed at a high-level event in Oslo, Norway, in April and then fed into post-2015 processes. The Energy consultation is being coordinated by UN-Energy and the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative. The process is organized in partnership with the governments of Norway, Mexico and Tanzania and is led jointly by UNIDO, UNDESA and the World Bank, with support from UNDP. Together these entities form a Steering Committee that guides the entire Energy thematic consultation process.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The Environmental Sustainability thematic consultation is designed to ensure that the process is truly owned by people from around the world. It applies an innovative process that allows for the various stakeholders engaged in the discussion to not only participate in a dialogue but also to help frame the dialogue and the issues that need to be discussed. In other words, the design of the consultation has not come with a set of pre-defined issues. The Environmental Sustainability consultation has, therefore, proposed a slightly different approach from the other consultations by convening a leadership meeting earlier in the process to help frame the dialogue, rather than a concluding meeting at the end.

The first phase of the consultation (from November 2012 to January 2013) included an open call for 'discussion notes', specifically requesting submitters to share their ideas and work on topics that they think should be a priority for the dialogue on Environmental Sustainability in the post-2015 agenda. Specifically, participants were encouraged to propose topics that build on MDG7 experiences and lessons and/or bring forward new and emerging thinking and experiences related to integrated approaches that effectively link economic, social and environmental sustainability and touch on cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, human rights, young people, inequalities and the partnerships necessary to make progress. Ninety discussion notes were received.

Following the call for discussion notes and to encourage more active participation and interactive dialogue on the space, an e-discussion will be held during February 2013. The first phase will then culminate in a leadership

meeting in Costa Rica which will aim to bring together innovative leading and emerging thinkers to distil from the collected discussion notes and online conversations a series of critical questions that will guide the second phase of the consultation. The participants will also be expected to engage actively in the subsequent online dialogues, and some may be asked to moderate an e-discussion.

GOVERNANCE

UNDP and OHCHR are jointly facilitating the global thematic consultation on Governance and the post-2015 development agenda. The consultation was designed to ensure meaningful participation from a wide range of stakeholders across regions and constituencies, including from government, grassroots to international civil society, national human rights institutions, youth groups, parliamentarians and representatives of the media and the private sector. The consultation involved a series of regional dialogues and a technical expert meeting:

- African Regional Dialogue (hosted by the Pan-African Parliament), Johannesburg, 11–12 October 2012
- Asia Pacific Subregional Parliamentarian and Civil Society Fora: Manila, 20–21 November, and Dhaka, 10–11 December 2012 – resulted in the Manila Declaration and the Dhaka Declaration
- Post-2015 Workshop at the Arab Governance Week, Cairo, 26–29 November 2012
- Post-2015 Workshop at 15th Annual Anti-Corruption Conference, Brasilia, 7–10 November 2012
- Technical expert meeting on 'Measuring Governance and Human Rights Commitments in a post-2015 Agenda' (New York, 13–14 November 2012). The participants at this meeting included representatives form national statistics offices.

In an effort to further reach out to a wide range of stakeholders, the consultation launched an e-discussion which elicited active participation and over 200 contributions from over 20 governments, 100 civil society organizations and 10 private-sector organizations in two phases between December 2012 and January 2013:

- Phase 1: What should be the governance building blocks for a post-2015 agenda?
- Phase 2: How can we ensure an accountability framework that takes into account human rights principles and obligations to assure effective delivery on the post-2015 development agenda?

The consultation process will culminate in a global multi-stakeholder consultation meeting (Johannesburg, 28 February to 1 March 2013, to be hosted by the Pan-African Parliament) which will bring together a diverse group of stakeholders from grassroots activists to global leaders. The meeting intends to build a shared vision and ownership on key issues and to develop suggestions on how global, regional, national and subnational governance and accountability can be integrated in the post-2015 development agenda.

GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

The thematic consultation on Growth and Employment is convened jointly by UNDP, ILO and the Government of Japan and is supported by an Advisory Group comprised of representatives of FAO, ILO, MDG Fund, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNIDO, UNDP and UNWOMEN, as well as (since January 2013) ActionAid, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and the International Trade Unions Confederation (ITUC). The following discussions were organized on this theme:

- Global thematic meeting on 'Growth, Structural Transformation and Employment in the post-2015 Development Agenda' in Tokyo on 15–16 May 2012 with about 80 participants from research and academia, civil society, governments, trade unions, the private sector and international organizations
- Briefing on Growth and Employment in the post-2015 development agenda in New York on 14 December 2012 for Permanent Missions to the United Nations, UN agencies and civil society organizations. The briefing was webcast and Tweeted to enable wider participation of stakeholders outside New York.
- Four e-discussions on key themes during January–February 2013:
  1. Jobs and livelihoods;
  2. Growth, diversification and structural change;
  3. Development-led globalization; and
  4. Sustainability and growth.

HEALTH

A number of mechanisms and processes were set up to facilitate an effective, participatory consultation. The Task Team was committed to making the process as open and transparent as possible and to encouraging inputs from a range of different stakeholders.

Five guiding questions were used throughout the consultation:

- What lessons have been learned from the health-related MDGs?
- What is the priority health agenda for the 15 years after 2015?
- How does health fit into the post-2015 development agenda?
- What are the best indicators and targets for health?
- How can it be ensured that the process and outcome are relevant to the key stakeholders?
- Global thematic consultation on Health.

In October 2012 all constituencies and stakeholders were invited to submit existing or new material as background papers to inform the discussions and contribute to the content of this summary document. These papers, subject to review by the Task Team, were published on the website.

The second source of inputs was a web-based consultation that ran from 1 October to 31 December 2012, which resulted in 107 papers being submitted by individuals, UN organizations, governments, research centres, civil society and the private sector. Of these, 100 were considered directly relevant to the subject (that is, they responded to one or more of the five guiding questions) and thus uploaded to the consultation website.

A series of consultations focusing on different key stakeholder groups all led to reports that were also published on the website. Member State briefings were held in 2012, in Geneva in September and in New York in November, and an informal Member State consultation was held in December at WHO headquarters in Geneva, with the participation of UNICEF and other contributing UN agencies.

During the 132nd session of the WHO Executive Board, a presentation about the consultation was given, including preliminary results. The discussions converged on the issues that this report raises.

Six civil society consultations took place in December 2012 and January 2013, selected by the Task Team from 106 responses to a call for proposals. Action for Global Health held a side event at the GAVI Alliance Partners' Forum in Dar es Salaam, and the Alliance of Southern Civil Societies in Global Health hosted an online survey with civil society organizations in Africa and other regions. The STOP AIDS Alliance, International Civil Society Support and the International Council of AIDS Service Organizations hosted an online survey, a series of webinars and a meeting in Amsterdam for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria advocates. The People's Health Movement hosted a side meeting during the Prince Mahidol Award conference in Bangkok, and the ASTRA Central and Eastern European Women's Network for Sexual and Reproductive Rights and Health held a consultation in Moscow.

Finally, an e-consultation on HIV and health with three moderated debates was held over 10 days in late January 2013.

Other face-to-face consultations included: a day session on Health in the post-2015 agenda at the International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014 Global Youth Forum in Bali, with more than 600 participants; a private-sector consultation in Amsterdam, hosted by GBCHealth; a cross-sectoral consultation on health, food security and population in the post-2015 development agenda in Washington hosted by the Aspen Institute, involving representatives from the private sector; and a series of events at the Second Global Symposium on Health Systems Research in Beijing, including a plenary session and two lunchtime sessions.

To ensure that the many inputs from the consultation process were well represented in this report, the Task Team built up the content through a three-step process of:

- meeting with representatives from the key stakeholder groups in Geneva on 17 January 2013 to consider the inputs and discuss the report's structure and content;
- posting the first draft on the website for comments and feedback. This review ran from 1–19 February 2013; and
- discussing the revised draft (uploaded to the consultation website on 1 March 2013) at a high-level meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, on 5–6 March 2013. The meeting was hosted by the Government of Botswana; the 50 participants included ministers of health, members of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons, leaders of international health organizations, representatives from civil society, youth and the private sector, academics and public health experts.

The report is currently being finalized. Once completed, it will be submitted to the High-level Panel and the UN Secretary-General and published on the website, marking the end point of this stage of the global thematic consultation on Health.

HUNGER, FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

FAO and WFP are jointly leading the global thematic consultation on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition, together with IFAD and Bioversity International, with the support of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition and a wide range of partners including civil society, the private sector, UNDP, UNIDO, UNDESA, UNICEF, WHO, SCN and the World Bank and with the sponsorship of the Governments of Spain and Colombia.

As part of this process a one-day informal consultation with Committee on World Food Security (CFS) stakeholders was held on 11 February 2013, with the aim to facilitate exchange and dialogue and to identify priorities and key recommendations on elements for a post-2015 development framework on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition. It was preceded by an online consultation, which ran from November 2012 to January 2013. The findings from the online consultation were included in an Issues Paper, which served as a discussion document for the day's proceedings.

The 11 February meeting brought together some 180 participants, including governments, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, research institutions and UN agencies. Following this informal consultation with CFS stakeholders, a high-level meeting will be held in Madrid on 4 April 2013, hosted jointly by Spain and Colombia.

POPULATION DYNAMICS

The global thematic consultation on Population Dynamics seeks to provide an authoritative position on how population dynamics affect development challenges, and a broad-based consensus on how population dynamics are best addressed in the post-2015 development agenda. The consultation, which benefits from generous financial support from the Government of Switzerland and the Hewlett Foundation, is led jointly by the governments of Switzerland and

Bangladesh. On behalf of the international agencies, the consultation is led by UNFPA, UN DESA, UN Habitat and IOM in close collaboration with UNDP, UNAIDS, UN-Women, OHCHR, ILO, FAO and WFP.

The consultation involves an ongoing e-consultation – including focused discussions on high fertility and population growth, low fertility and population ageing, internal and international migration, and urbanization – as well as a series of face-to-face consultations with leading academics (19–20 November 2012, New York), the private sector (23 January 2013, New York) and civil society (18–19 February 2013, Geneva). Discussions with Member States were held in New York (22 January 2013) and Geneva (22 February 2013). A global leadership meeting with Member States (11–12 March 2013, Dhaka) will conclude this series of consultations.

WATER

The post-2015 Water consultation, launched in November 2012, consists of two complementary approaches and audiences. The general global consultation reaches out to people broadly interested in water and encourages them to share their views. More narrowly, three sub-consultations encourage weekly in-depth discussions around the topical streams of: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Water Resources Management; and Wastewater Management and Water Quality. A fourth sub-consultation empowers the voices of younger voices, to further enrich and diversify views. Five weeks of serial sub-consultations ending on 15 February 2013 will be followed by two weeks to sum up discussions, targeting priority issues with a special emphasis on inequalities in the field of water.

An online engagement professional is working full-time to maximize the scope of our outreach. To complement these efforts, the Water consultation is also conducting dozens of online surveys, downloading data on weekly topics, holding live Q&A sessions, trading streamed videos, synthesizing reports and reaching out through social media. Recent analytics suggests that the Water consultation is tapping deep into new constituencies. Its website has attracted more than 25,000 views; the Facebook profile reaches 45,000 unique user reach; and the Twitter account reaches 40,000 hits. Diversity is evident in the expanding reach of our discussions, as 850 unique viewers the first week expanded to 3000 unique viewers one week later, who added 200 comments.

Beyond the current and forthcoming streams of online platforms for discussion, the global thematic discussion on Water has also enabled face-to-face dialogues. For example, a water resources management/wastewater management and water quality meeting on 27–28 February 2013 in Geneva and a meeting with the private sector on 5 March in Mumbai[237] have complemented the sub-consultations. The thematic consultation on Water will culminate in a high-level meeting to round up discussions and sharpen key messages to be taken forward in the different processes shaping the emerging development framework. The meeting will take place in The Hague in conjunction with the celebrations of World Water Day on 21–22 March 2013.

THEMATIC CONSULTATION	CO-LEADERS	SPONSORING OR ASSOCIATED GOVERNMENTS
Addressing Inequalities	UNICEF and UN Women	Denmark and Ghana
Conflict, Violence and Disaster	UNDP, PBSO and ISDR	Finland, Indonesia, Liberia and Panama
Education	UNESCO and UNICEF	Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Mexico, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand
Energy	UNIDO, DESA and World Bank	India, Mexico, Norway and Tanzania
Environmental Sustainability	UNEP and UNDP	Costa Rica and France
Governance	UNDP and OHCHR	Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Philippines and South Africa
Growth and Employment	ILO and UNDP	Japan
Health	UNICEF, WHO	Botswana and Sweden
Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition	WFP and FAO	Colombia and Spain
Population Dynamics	UNDESA, IOM, UNFPA and UNHABITAT	Bangladesh and Switzerland
Water	UNICEF, DESA and UN Water	Hungary, Jordan, Liberia, Mozambique, The Netherlands and Switzerland

Additional financial support has been provided by: the Hewlett-Packard Foundation, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom and the United States.

ANNEX 3: THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP

DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHRLLS	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing Countries
OSAA	Office of USG – Special Advisor on Africa
Regional Commissions	(ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA - rotating annually)
SRSG/CAC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPI	United Nations Department of Public Information
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

OBSERVERS

Director, Office of the Deputy Secretary-General
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Spokesman for the Secretary-General
United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)
World Bank

NOTES

1 Adopted by the UN General Assembly on 8 September 2000.

2 Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Education - two pager.

3 Vandemoortele, J., The MDG Story: Intention Denied, Development and Change, Volume 42, Issue 1: 2011.

4 For example, target 7D related to significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

5 International Chamber of Commerce Perspectives on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

6 Realizing the Future We Want for All, UN Task Team report on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

7 On 27 February 2013 a specific workshop for indigenous women from the Amazon was organized in Lima. The main findings are available in the UNCT document Resumen de relatoría: Taller con poblaciones en especial situación de vulnerabilidad Mujeres Líderes Amazónicas – Lima, 27 de febrero de 2013.

8 The Ecuador UN Country Team has identified eight different marginalized and/or vulnerable groups to be specifically targeted for engagement in the national consultation process, namely: children, young people, women, Afro-Ecuadorians, indigenous populations, migrants, people with disabilities and the LGBT community. The consultation covers the Amazon Region, the Sierra, the Coastal Zone and the Northern and Southern border zones of the country.

9 International Centre for Human Development Concept, Yerevan, Armenia.

10 Uganda U-Report Survey, January 2013.

11 Regional Development Councils have been engaged by the Secretaría Técnica de Planificación y Cooperación Externa (SEPLAN) in the seven post-2015 consultation regional workshops held between 30 February and 13 March as co-conveners, with the aim to review and discuss the current Plan de Nación y Visión de Pais (national development planning law).

12 This is a current total as of February 2013 of all people who have participated in meetings, focus group discussions, citizen panels or other in-person events, plus those who have engaged qualitatively online, either by completing a survey or offering written input to online discussions.

13 Number of comments during e-discussions on www.worldwewant2015.org as of 08 March 2013.

14 Post-2015 Agenda – National Consultations Jordan.

15 These are presented in this report and will be revisited once again in a final synthesis report once all consultations have concluded.

16 In Colombia consultations have aimed to get feedback from both urban and rural populations, and specific consultations have been held among indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations. Ten consultations have been held so far, including experts from the government and academic sector, indigenous populations, and regional meetings in Bucaramanga, Medellín, Bogotá, Barranquilla and Pereira. Thematic meetings have included HIV and AIDS, ageing and old age, and youth. Ten meetings will be held throughout March.

17 Key messages and recommendations: 5 February 2013 to 21 February 2013.

18 Throughout the 51 workshops organized for the post-2015 process, health issues ranked among the top three priority issues to be addressed. Among women and urban focus groups, health (including sexual and reproductive health) emerged as the first priority.

19 Report on post-2015 national consultations in Kazakhstan February 2013.

20 As of 21 March, education, health care, and water and sanitation rank in the top four choices across roughly 70,000 respondents on MY World, and there is a remarkable degree of consistency across different types of countries.

21 Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Education: Summary Report of the e-Discussion on the Quality of Learning: 8–25 January 2013.

22 Executive Summary Report of the Regional Education for All Forum: A road map toward 2015 and beyond, Sharm El Sheikh, 15–16 October 2012.

23 Recommendations: Post-2015 educational agenda in Latin American and the Caribbean, Mexico, 29–30 January 2013.

24 Draft for comment: Health in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

25 26 February 2013, Bogotá.

26 MY World Global Survey Report Republic of Mauritius.

27 A Report on the Expert Group Meeting and National Stakeholders' Consultative Forum on Nigeria's Post-2015 Development Framework, June 2012.

28 Interim update on post-2015 consultations: Philippines.

29 In Bogotá on 26 February with representatives from all main indigenous Colombian peoples.

30 The five MDGs which indigenous people have identified are 1) Protection and advocacy of the indigenous territory; 2) Self-determination and autonomy; 3) Good living, balance and harmony; 4) Prior consultation and free and informed consent; and 5) Institutional redesign of the State.

31 Consultations in Albania, Bangladesh, Jordan, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea also raised this point.

32 Preliminary findings from post-2015 consultation in Viet Nam, February 2013.

33 A short update on Zambia's Consultations.

34 Malawi's Post-2015 District Consultations Monitoring Report, January 2013.

35 Bogotá, 15 February.

36 Albanian citizens on inequalities in health, education and social services, Danjela Shkalla.

37 Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Education: Summary Report of the e-Discussion on Equitable Access to Education: 10–28 December 2012.

38 Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Education: Summary Report of the e-Discussion on the Quality of Learning: 8–25 January 2013.

39 Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Education - two pager.

40 Outcomes and Recommendations of UNESCO/UNICEF Regional Thematic Consultation in the Asia-Pacific on Education in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, 28 February and 1 March 2013, Bangkok, Thailand.

41 Report from consultation with 10 women leaders in Egypt, convened by UN Women, 20 February 2013

42 MY World Global Survey Report: Republic of Mauritius, 27 January 13.

43 Towards a Post-2015 Development Agenda and Framework, FAO-WFP co-led Global Thematic Consultation on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition, Two page progress report, 23 January 13.

44 Thematic Consultation on Water, Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation Update 2012, UNICEF/WHO

45 Regional consultations in Bucaramanga (8 February) Medellín (12 February) and Pereira (28 February) have all reflected the urban bias in statistics, not limited but including the MDGs.

46 http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/299198.

47 Synthesis Report: Consultation on Addressing Inequalities.

48 Kosovo under Security Council Resolution 1244.

49 Interview with Dr. Heba Handoussa.

50 The inception meeting with government, Amman, 16 December 2012.

51 OHCHR/UNDP Expert Consultation on Governance and human rights: Criteria and measurement proposalsfor a post-2015 development agenda, - E-discussion phase 2; The framework must include monitoring mechanisms with measures to disaggregate data so that the impact on marginalized groups can be properly addressed, Caitlin Blaser, Beyond2015; E-discussion phase 2; The new agenda should have an explicit focus on equality and equity across all development goals, geared towards ensuring that those who are most marginalized participate in the benefits of development and growth. Measurement of progress on all goals should be disaggregated at the national and subnational levels. In particular, across all goals, targets should be set and progress measured for the most excluded populations, including women and girls and other traditionally marginalized groups such as disabled people, racial, religious and ethnic minorities, and LGBT individuals. Caitlin Blaser, Beyond2015; Manila Declaration; Dhaka Declaration.

52 Thematic Consultation on Energy; Summary Note on Energy Online Consultation - Discussion 1 (from 16 January to 8 February 2013).

53 http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/300449.

54 Co-Chair's Summary, Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition in the post-2015 Development Agenda, Informal Consultation with CFS Stakeholders, Rome, 11 February 2013.

55 Thematic Consultation on Energy; Summary Note on Energy Online Consultation - Discussion 1 (from 16 Jan to 8 Feb 2013).

56 United Nations. 2012. Education First: An Initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General.

57 Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Education - two pager.

58 Post-2015 Development Agenda: Papua New Guinea National Consultations Progress Update, February 2013

59 http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/300717.

60 Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda Issues Paper for the informal consultation with stakeholders of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

61 http://www.worldewant2015.org/node/310489.

62 http://www.worldewant2015.org/node/312705.

63 In Pakistan the issue of child marriage was raised during consultations, likewise domestic violence surfaced in Egypt, Albania, Moldova and Kosovo under Security Council Resolution 1244.

64 Maria Victoria Raquiza, Clare Melamed, Overseas Development Institute, UK.

65 http://www.worldewant2015.org/node/299835.

66 This online survey was organized among the most important youth networks in the country. The results can be found at the Worldewant2015 platform.

67 Focus group workshops were held on the following dates: Indigenous and Afro-Honduran population (27 February); LGBT and people living with HIV (22 January); sex worker women (15 March); migrant population (28 February).

68 GlobeScan, International Qualitative Research for the 2012 Education for All Global Monitoring Report – Youth and skills: Putting education to work, April 2012.

69 Kenta Goto, Kansei Unversity, Japan; Omar J. V., Mexico; Martin Miguel Ballivian,; H. M. Iqbal,; Daniela J. V; M. Mwanda, Malawi Oloye Ade Olaiya.

70 Malawi's Post-2015 National Consultations Update, February 2013.

71 Preliminary findings from post-2015 consultation in Viet Nam, February 2013.

72 The e-Consultation on Hunger, Food and Nutrition Security Collection of the contributions received from 19 November 2012 to 10 January 2013.

73 Under Security Council Resolution 1244.

74 Post-2015 Development Agenda: Papua New Guinea National Consultations Progress Update, February 2013

75 Key messages and recommendations from consultations - Jordan.

76 Albania: Young People talk jobs, and what they want #Post2015.

77 Consultation on Job Creation

78 Session convened by the Egypt Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation as input into the 2013–14 National Plan for Economic and Social Development.

79 Consultation Meeting with the Private Sector.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was produced by the UNDG Millennium Development Goals Task Force. It would not have been possible without the contributions and commitment of agency colleagues across the UN system, including the UN Country Teams of the 36 countries whose consultations contributed to this report. The lead author for the report was Gina Lucarelli, working under the supervision of Paul Ladd, Head of UNDP's Post-2015 team. Sarah Huegler, Nicole Igloi and Gillian Chalmers provided invaluable additional content, management and support. The report was copy-edited by Jon Stacey (The Write Effect) and designed by Julia Dudnik Stern (Suazion).

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