HLPF-Expert Meeting

"Implementation of post-2015 development agenda"
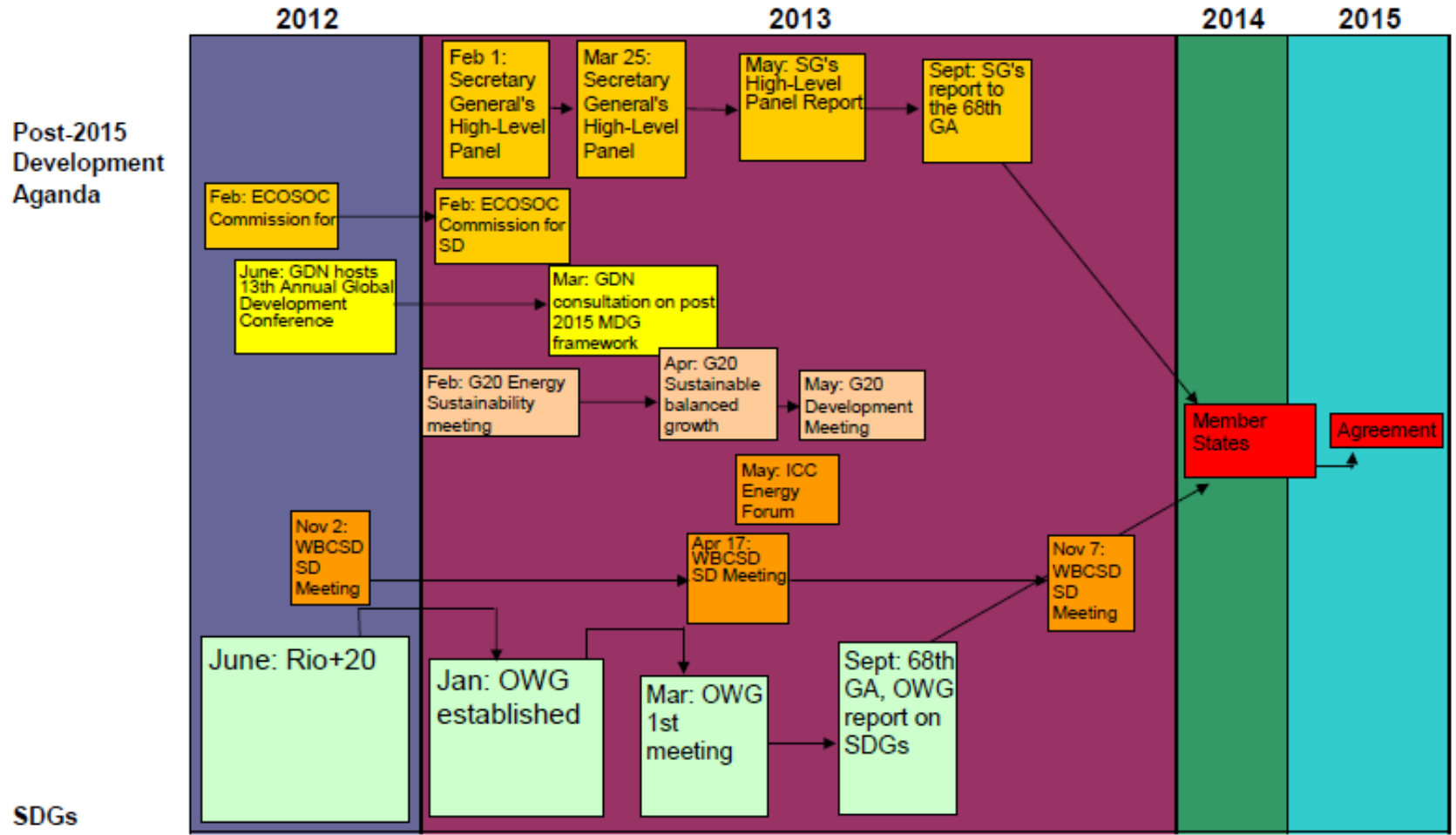
30 April 2014

Prof. Raymond Saner, PhD

Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND)

www.csend.org

Great Deliberations, Hard to Coordinate, Even Harder to Measure:

Post-2015 Development Aganda

| 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |

- Feb 1: Secretary General's High-Level Panel
- Mar 25: Secretary General's High-Level Panel
- May: SG's High-Level Panel Report
- Sept: SG's report to the 68th GA
- Feb: ECOSOC Commission for
- Feb: ECOSOC Commission for SD
- June: GDN hosts 13th Annual Global Development Conference
- Mar: GDN consultation on post 2015 MDG framework
- Feb: G20 Energy Sustainability meeting
- Apr: G20 Sustainable balanced growth
- May: G20 Development Meeting
- May: ICC Energy Forum
- Nov 2: WBCSD SD Meeting
- Apr 17: WBCSD SD Meeting
- Nov 7: WBCSD SD Meeting
- Member States
- Agreement

SDGs

- June: Rio+20
- Jan: OWG established
- Mar: OWG 1st meeting
- Sept: 68th GA, OWG report on SDGs

(Source: Yiu & Saner, 2014, "SDGs and MDGs: An analysis of the shaping and negotiation process. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration.*)
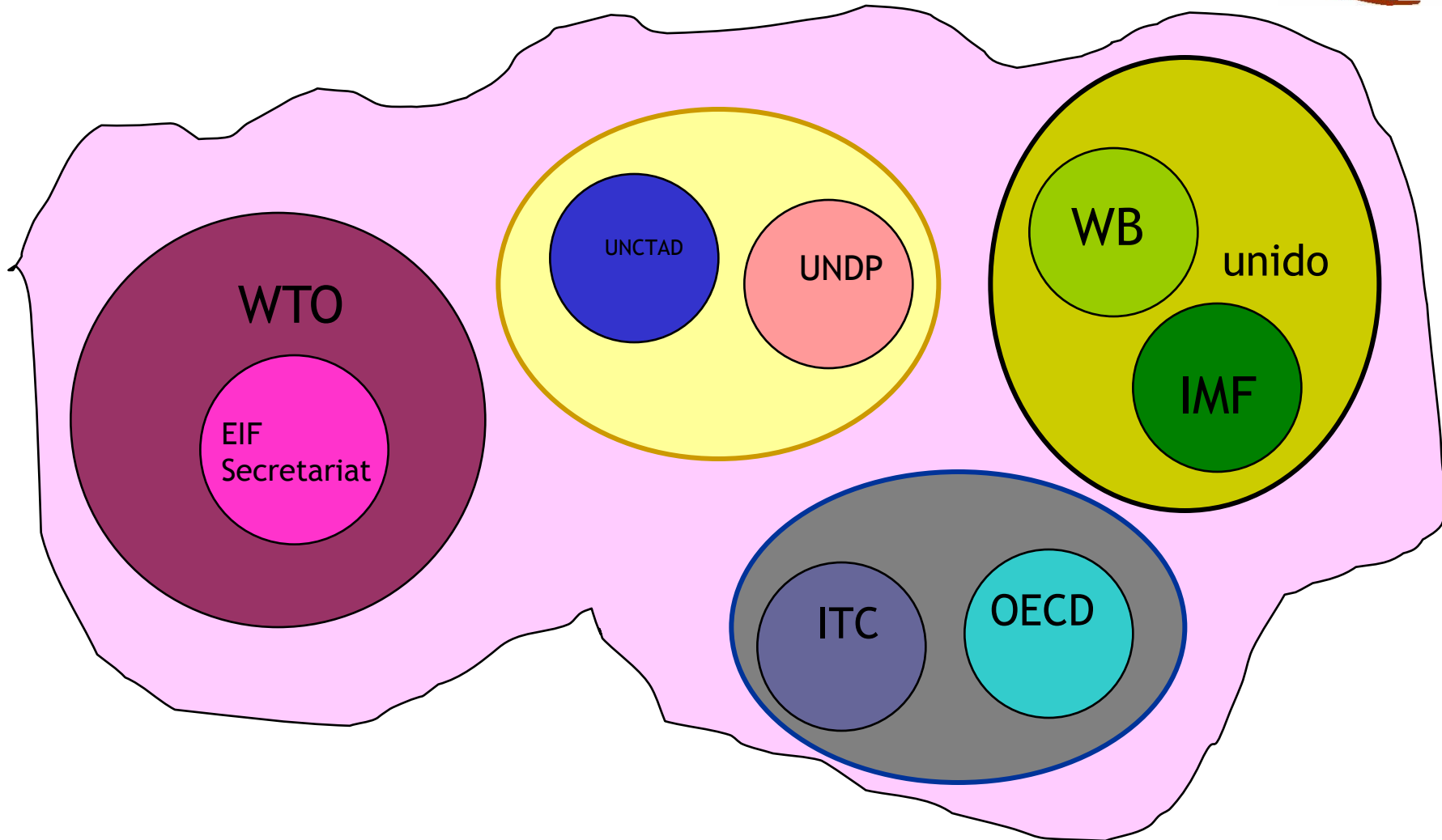
The Post MDG & SDG Process

2nd Period, 2nd Run – What did we learn? How do we build on previous learning?

Enhanced Integrated Framework EIF: KEY ACTORS

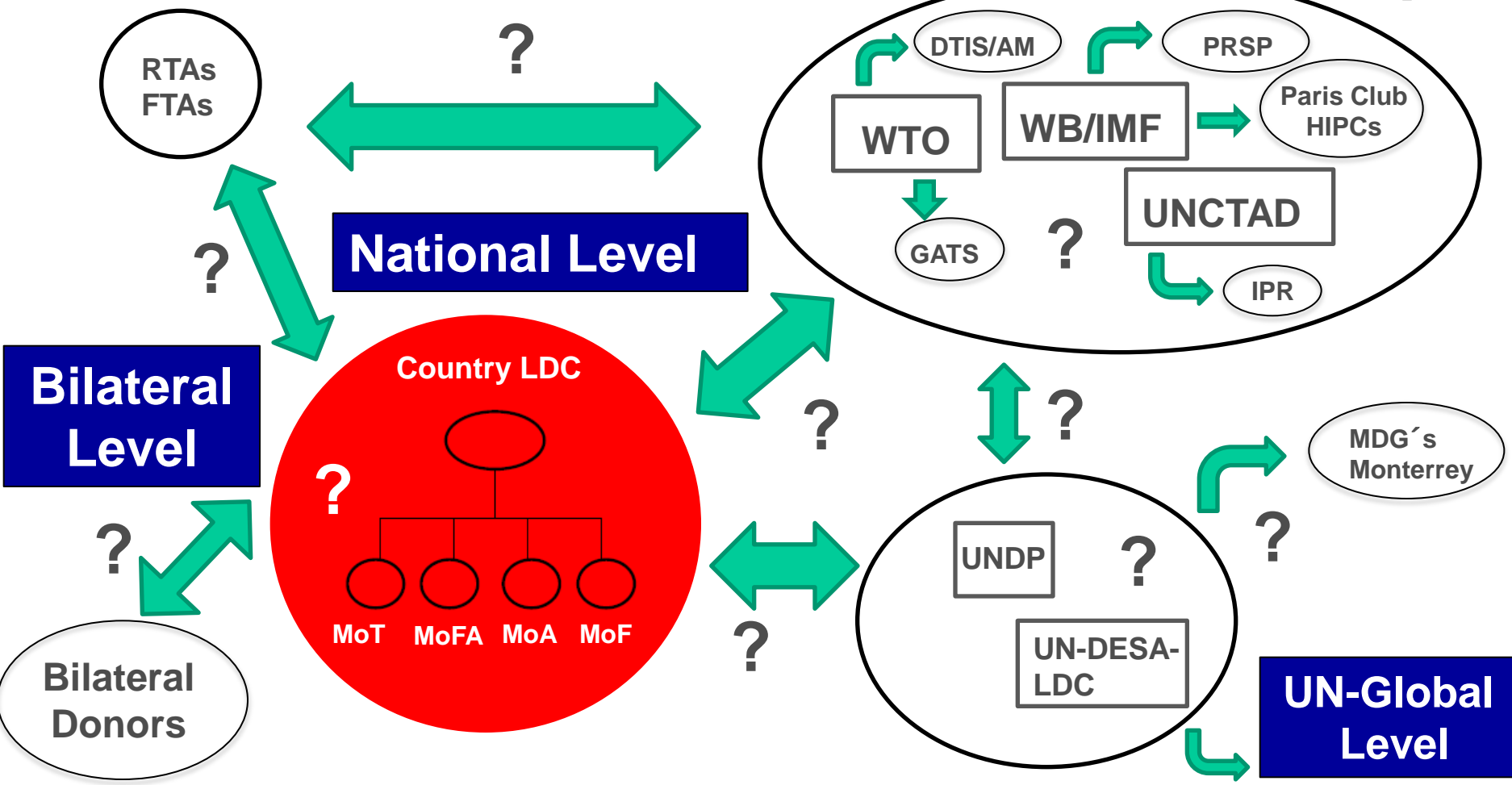# Multiplex Trade Policy Coherence(s)

Main Actors in PRS
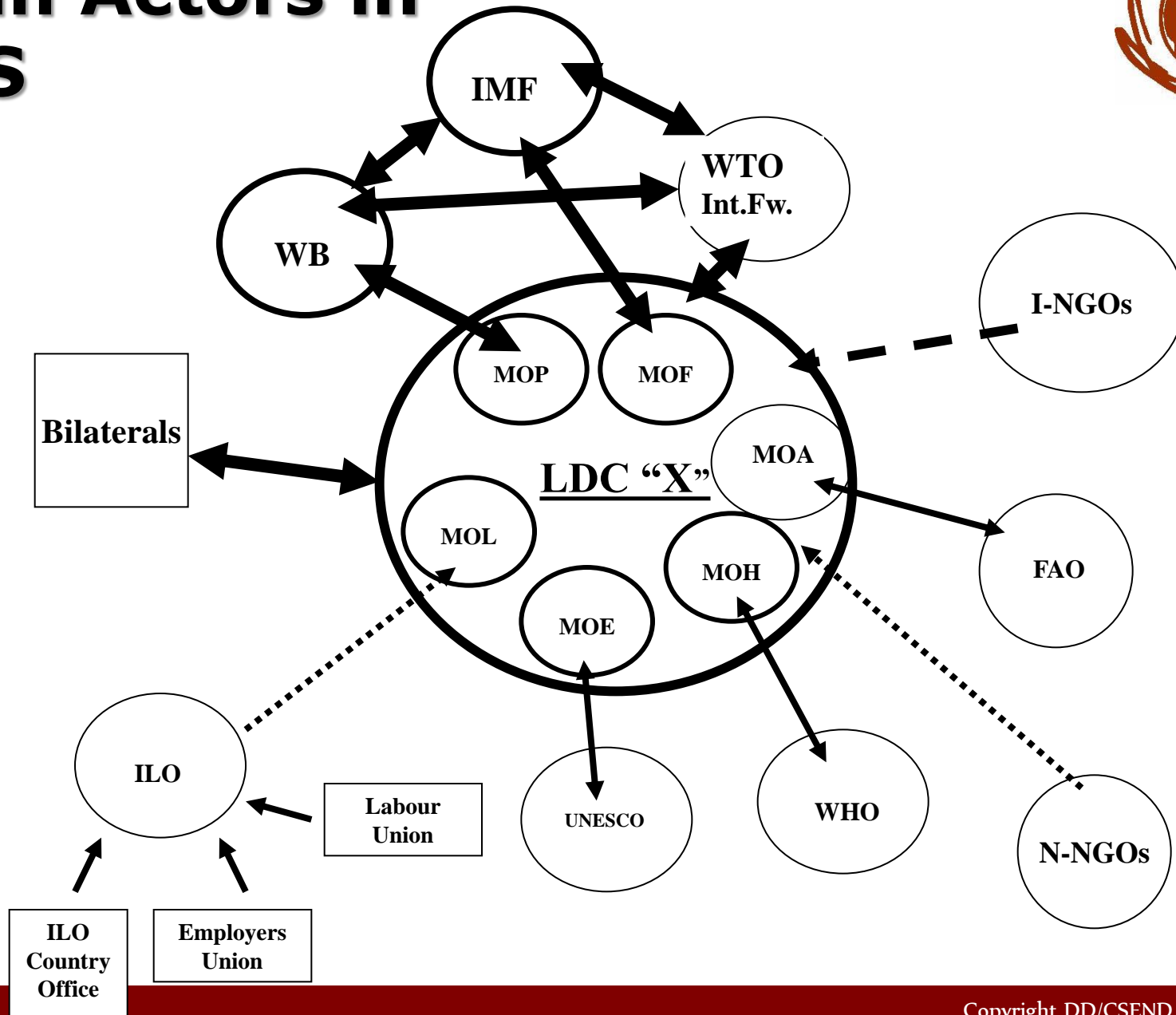
(Source: Yiu & Saner, 2003. Training Handbook for the ILO on "Advocacy for Decent Work and Poverty Reduction Strategy".

Influence of private finance on development

Total Official and Total Private Flows—Philantropy, Remittances, Investment—from OECD Donor Countries to Developing Countries, 1991–2007 (Billions of $)

Legend:
- OFFICIAL FLOWS
- TOTAL PRIVATE FLOWS
- MORE COMPLETE CGP TOTAL PRIVATE FLOWS

519

107
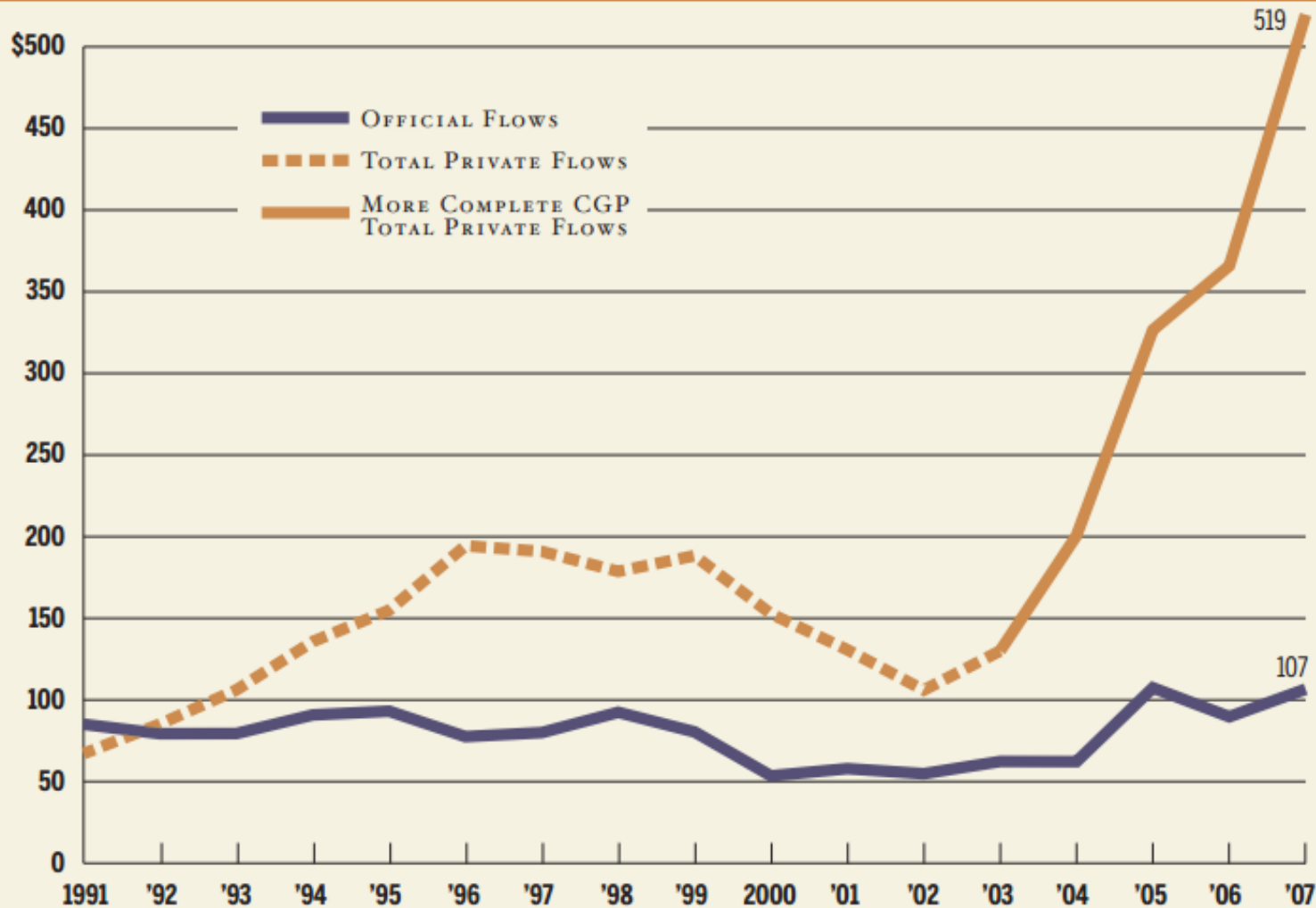
Sources: Organisation for Economic Development and Co-operation; Hudson Institute's remittance calculations from DAC donors to DAC recipients based on data from the World Bank's Migration and Remittances Team, 2008; Hudson Institute, 2005–2009.

Impact of Private Financing of Health

"Health for All" (WHO's global strategy)
versus
"Efficient Fight against Malaria, Polio & Tuberculosis "only" by **Global Fund, GAVI, Gates Foundation ?**

Purpose:
Monitoring & Accountability Framework

A post-2015 global monitoring and accountability framework or frameworks should therefore *promote implementation* of the agenda through several main functions:

1. monitoring and incentivizing compliance with development commitments, including notably development cooperation;

2. reviewing impact of interventions in terms of supporting the achievement of sustainable development results;

3. and promoting mutual learning and exchange of lessons learned.

Identification of the necessary means of implementation is needed to ensure success of an accountability framework.

Central Questions Concerning formulating the Accountability Framework:

1. Whose Ownership Matters?

2. What data to collect?

3. Where to collect?

4. Who has "Management Responsibility" to review, analyse and improve for coherence and results?

5. What resources be made available for this? By whom?

Central Questions #1:

Whose Ownership Matters!

**Development Results,
Mutual Accountability for People**

keeping or "forgetting"partnership basis of Paris Declaration (2005) on Aid Effectiveness?

Development Results - Whose Ownership?

- **Ownership should be taken by all aid actors and stakeholders at different steps of the development process in the context of *partnership***

- **No one should abdicate their respective responsibilities (common & differentiated) and ownership- otherwise, development results won't be attainable or sustainable**
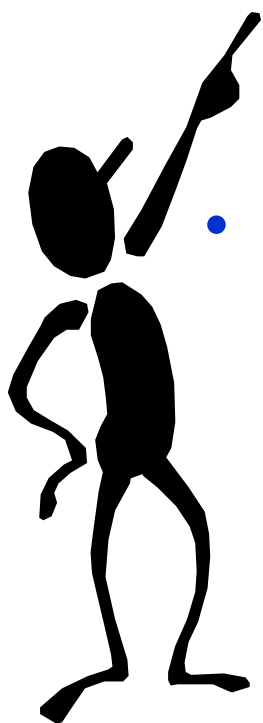
# Development Results -Whose Ownership? (2) – **The "Left-out" Actors**

- **International organisations are important actors in the equation**

- **IOs need to take more ownership and be accountable for the quality of their policy advise and development programmes. Their work frames and shapes the potential in achieving development results and outcomes**

Development Results -Whose Ownership? (4) – "The Left-out Actors"

- **Donors are crucial actors in the equation**

- **Donors are not "buyers" and need to share more ownership and be accountable for the quality of their aid policy and decisions. Their policy frames and shapes the potential in achieving development results and outcomes**
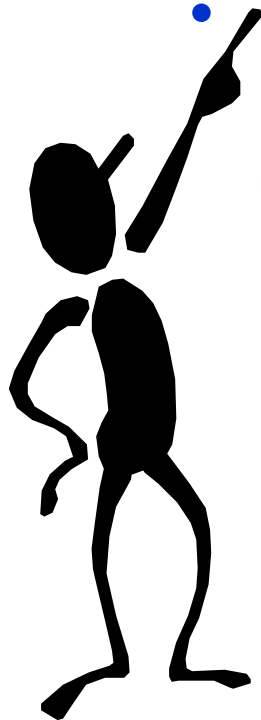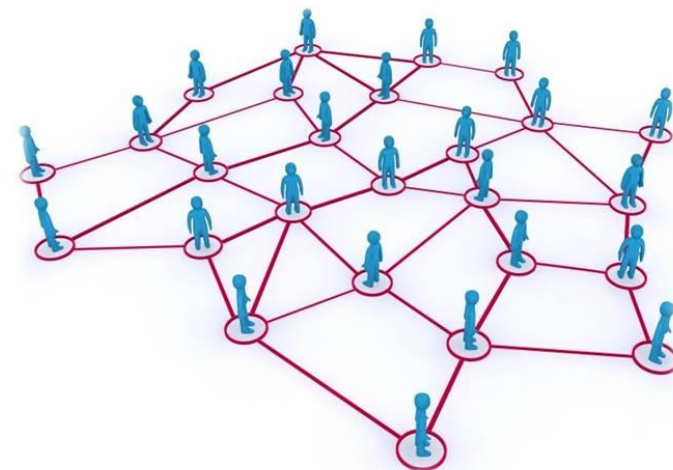
Central Question 2 & 3:

- **What data to collect?**
- **Where to collect?**

  - **In the country**
  - **For the country**
  - **Going into the sub-national level**
  - **Supported by the national statistic capability and capacity**

Central Question 4:

- **Management Responsibility?**
  - **All levels**
  - **Clear role, functions, tasks**
  - **"Black box" encourages loafing**

- **Coherence?**
  - **horizontal, vertical, cross-sector....**

Coordination & alignment

Current Challenge: Low Coherence manifested at all institutional levels

❖ **Scope:** a) global (UN),
b) inter-agency (IOs),
c) national (SA + non-SAs)

❖ **Vertical:** weak chain of command

❖ **Horizontal:** fuzzy, who leads? Veto + sanction power- by whom-for whom?

❖ **Performance:** standards needed for continuous monitoring (data collection, level of aggregate-disaggregate level, repository, access and analytics?)

Central Question 5:

- **Resources**
  - **Mandatory part of the project management budget**
  - **For data collection, analysis, review and reporting**

Conclusion:

- **Accountability for Post 2015 SDGs is needed- BUT- we need to provide the necessary support to make it implementable AND sustainable**

References:

- **This presentation has been jointly developed by Prof Saner and Prof Yiu of CSEND, Geneva**

- **For MDG-SDGs see:**
http://www.csend.org/images/articles/files/2013_07_06_CSEND_Policy_Brief_12_MDGs_SDGs.pdf

- **For governance option on low-carbon FDI see**
http://www.csend.org/images/articles/files/CSEND_Policy_Brief_Nr_3__International_Governance_Options_Low_Carbon_Sept_2011.pdf