



THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY BEYOND 2015: PROPOSALS FROM THE CDP

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Key points

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- Lessons of the MDGs and development in the past decade
- Post-2015 goal setting to focus on MD vision of inclusive globalization: equity, sustainability, stability/security
- Alternative development policy strategies are needed – in relation to macro economy, social policy, and national and global governance





MDGs: Achievements

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Some controversies about goals:



How should we view goals?

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- As mobilising towards vision of the Declaration.
Inclusive globalisation;
Focus on the poorest.
- To abandon goals after 2015 would encourage move away from this global vision and idea of global solidarity.

New global challenges

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- Sustainability and climate change becoming critical
- Rising inequality unjust: a threat to political stability and to progress in poverty reduction
- Youth unemployment rising globally, also threatens political stability and undermines human capital
- Financial and food crises associated with rising insecurity and high levels of hunger and malnutrition.

The way forward: guiding considerations

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- How should we define progress? Start from Sen's view of development as freedom.
 - Multidimensional human centred view of progress
 - Must be sustainable
 - Must be equitable and reduce disparities
 - Must reduce human insecurity.
- Address key global issues: employment, climate change, global market instability (finance, food, fuel)
- Need to take into account macro and meso policy levels; and be applicable to North as well as South

What this means in contrast to existing goals

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- Inequality reduction central – applied to all goals, and a goal in itself.
- Environmental sustainability (goal 7) broadened to include carbon emissions.
- Goals extended to political freedoms (as in Declaration).
- Draw on human rights agreements and commitments.
- International partnership to be strengthened, and to include labour mobility.
- Reducing/avoiding insecurity fundamental and applies to all goals
- Goals to be applicable, to industrialised as well as developing countries

Participatory processes

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- Principles and global goals to be determined in a participatory way, as a result of global consultations and discussions.
- National goals to be determined nationally, through national commissions, in line with global principles and goals, through participatory processes.
- Reports on national goals and progress to be reported on globally to ensure global progress.

Enabling conditions

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The MDG approach did not focus on mechanisms for achieving the goals.

The post-2015 approach must support:

1. Alternative development strategies at macro-level. Growth must be inclusive and sustainable.
2. Universal social policies to protect poor, reduce insecurity, counter discrimination and promote growth.
3. Democratic rights and participation.³