

Background references for DCF Switzerland HLS

1. *More general – Millennium Development Goals, Post-2015 and Sustainable Development Goals*

[A life of dignity for all: accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015](#) – This 2013 Report of the Secretary-General is the third annual report on progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and initial thinking on the post-2015 agenda. The report includes a vision for a new responsive sustainable development framework that meets the needs of both people and planet, based on the UN Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Millennium Declaration. It calls for a set of concise, measurable and adaptable goals and targets and points to the need for a global partnership for development to mobilize support for implementation. It also calls for a participatory monitoring framework for tracking progress and mutual accountability mechanisms for all stakeholders.

[An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) – This report by the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network sketches out what an integrated, concise, science-based and action oriented global agenda might look like. It outlines five shifts that will occur in the years 2015-2030, namely: i) the feasibility of ending extreme poverty in all its forms; ii) drastically higher impact on physical Earth; iii) rapid technological change; iv) increasing inequality; and v) growing diffusion and complexity of governance. It points to the need for an operational sustainable development framework to mobilize all key actors in every country to move towards a sustainable development path. Such a framework together with Sustainable Development Goals, should identify the main objectives and strategies needed to make this shift, based on the four normative concepts and interconnected challenges of: i) right to development for every country; ii) human rights and social inclusion; iii) convergence of living standards across countries; and iv) shared responsibilities and opportunities. The report proposes ten time-bound goals and related targets.

[The Global Partnership for Development: The Challenge we face](#)- The 2013 Report of the MDG Gap Task Force tracks the progress on ODA, market access, debt sustainability, access to essential medicines and new technologies, against MDG 8. As the weakness of the global economy persists, the Report takes a closer look at the effects of the crisis on the global partnership for development. The prospects of improving the effectiveness of development cooperation are critically analyzed, as well as the ways in which the international community can promote a more enabling environment for development. The 2013 report informs the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda by providing a comprehensive review of MDG 8, presenting: i) the strengths and weaknesses of the global partnership for development; ii) an overall assessment of the delivery on the partnership since 2000; iii) the effects of the changed global environment and new actors; and iv) an overall assessment of the coherence of policies within the different areas of MDG 8.

[Reflecting on the MDGs and Making Sense of the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#) – This report, prepared by Kate Higgins from the North-South Institute, derives lessons learnt from the MDG experience and showcases its strengths and constraints. It elaborates on the changing global context and the expectations such a context sets up for a new set of global development goals. It further explores the process, issues, architecture and emerging challenges of establishing a post-2015 development framework by comparing priority issues, according to selected official documents and surveys.

[United Nations Development at a Crossroads](#) – This study, prepared by Bruce Jenks and Bruce Jones for the Center on International Cooperation, elaborates on the steps the UN development system will have to make in order to remain a key player in today's changed

development landscape. It states that any effort to improve the impact of a very fragmented UN development system will have to start at recognizing the pressing need to change and dramatically increase interaction and open dialogues with all stakeholders. The report outlines different ways of how to approach this inclusion.

2. The post-2015 Development Agenda – Views from stakeholders

[Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda](#) – The Report by the UN Global Compact, submitted in consultation with over a thousand business organizations, contains business perspectives and recommendations in three areas. First, it explores what could be at the core of a post-2015 development agenda, evolving around the issues of: i) poverty; ii) human needs and capacities; iii) the resource triad of water and sanitation, energy and climate, and agriculture and food; and iv) an enabling environment. Second, it outlines ways to engage business and investors towards sustainable development goals, such as having accountable corporate commitments aligned with global development goals, global issue platforms or industry sector initiatives. Third it recommends possibilities for how governments can advance inclusive and sustainable markets.

[Architects of a better world – presenting a business engagement architecture for the post-2015 agenda](#) – The post-2015 Business Engagement Architecture, outlined in this short brief by the UN Global Compact, illustrates the main building blocks necessary to further advance corporate sustainability as an effective contribution to sustainable development, creating value for both business and society. There are five, closely interlinked blocks: i) advancing goals for business and society; ii) drivers and incentives; iii) responsibilities and opportunities; iv) platforms for action and partnership; and v) transparency and accountability.

[Effective development co-operation: an important enabler in a post-2015 global development framework](#) - Prepared by the OECD, this short paper stresses the importance of considering both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of development cooperation in a post-2015 development agenda, while also reflecting the multiple partners engaged in development cooperation today. So far, development goals and targets have focused mainly on the quantity and volumes of outcomes or inputs. However, the MDG experience has shown that a focus on quality is equally important. As aid is becoming one of many important financing streams for development, along with non-concessional finance, South-South and triangular co-operation, climate finance, contributions from non-governmental actors and co-operation among governments on non-financial aspects, effective co-operation among these streams will help to maximise their impact, depending on the abilities and capacities of each actor. This broad range of stakeholders should also impact the process of designing a post-2015 development agenda. While member States will play a lead role in shaping it, other non-governmental actors should also be able to contribute to the deliberations.

[The Post-2015 Development Agenda: Learning from the MDGs](#) –This occasional paper highlights the lessons learnt from the MDGs from a Southern perspective and is produced by Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals is a network of 48 think tanks from Africa, Latin America and South Asia that has identified a unique space and scope for itself to contribute to the post-MDG dialogue.

[Development Co-operation Report 2012: Lessons in linking Sustainability and Development](#) – This 2012 OECD report looks at how the development community, developing, emerging and OECD countries, multilaterals, CSOs and the private sector have combined efforts to tackle specific environmental challenges and to move towards sustainable development. It presents initiatives and ideas that offer lessons and perspectives, such as showcasing the

importance of improving energy access, combating short-lived pollutants and breaking the mineral and resource curse. Moreover it elaborates on ways to use ODA as a catalyst for sustainable development finance.

[Embedding the Environment in Sustainable Development Goals](#) – This UNEP Post-2015 Discussion Paper proposes a framework to embed the environmental dimension in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It proposes: first, a vision and rationale for the SDGs; second, an integrated approach for embedding environment in goals and targets; and third, a set of criteria for assessing progress of implementation. These criteria include: i) strong linkage with developmental goals; ii) decoupling of socio-economic development from escalating resource use and environmental degradation; iii) covering critical issues of environmental sustainability; iv) taking into account current global environmental goals and targets; v) being scientifically credible and verifiable; and vi) “trackable” progress. The last part of the framework contains advice on best practices for selecting indicators.

[A Million Voices: The World We Want](#) – This report by the UNDG is the result of 88 national consultations, 11 thematic dialogues and an online global survey, which were carried out over the past year, with a total of one million people contributing. It reflects the long-term priorities of people around the world for a sustainable future with dignity for all.

[A safe and just space for humanity – Can we live within the doughnut?](#) – This Oxfam Discussion Paper presents a visual framework, bringing social and planetary boundaries together, creating a safe and just space between the two. For humanity to move into this space, far greater equity between and within countries in using natural resources is required, with enhanced efficiency to transform these resources in order to meet human needs.

3. *Financing – sources, allocation and actors*

[Paying for progress: how will emerging post-2015 goals be financed in the new aid landscape?](#) - This ODI working paper explores options for financing potential post-2015 goals within the changing development cooperation landscape. It focuses on five sectors most likely to be included for SDGs, namely: education, health, water and sanitation, sustainable energy and the food security-nutrition-agriculture triage. The paper reviews contemporary literature and explores the role of development finance in making progress towards these goals; the role and effectiveness of different sources of finance; and its potential to be scaled up to fill identified financing gaps. One of the findings is that all sectors will have financing gaps if the likely post-2015 goals are to be met. The paper concludes by identifying a number of options for the international community when considering which goals should be included in the post-2015 development framework and how they should be financed.

[Financing for sustainable development in the global partnership 2015](#) – This UN System Task Team Thematic Think Piece, prepared jointly by eleven UN agencies, highlights two major objectives for the partnership for the financing of sustainable development. First, the partnership must ensure coherence and coordination of different policy processes, institutions and stakeholders at the systemic level. Increased cooperation and coordination between the G20, other informal fora and the UN would promote a more coherent international financial architecture supporting sustainable development. Second, the partnership must help increase mobilization and improve allocation of resources for sustainable development across all relevant areas, stakeholders and processes of the post-2015 development agenda, while also providing a framework for development cooperation. The paper suggests some concrete goals for partnerships on the mobilization of three sources for financing sustainable development, namely: (i) mobilizing domestic public and

private resources for development; (ii) mobilizing external private resources; and (iii) mobilizing external public resources; and (iv) improving development cooperation.

[The Future of Development Finance](#) – This working paper by Nemat Shafik, Center for Global Development, identifies major global trends and important issues to be tackled in a post-2015 development agenda, namely conflict, sustainable development and climate change. It notes that the largest amount of the poorest people live in Sub-Saharan Africa and are most affected by multiple stress factors with governments unable to meet the basic needs of their populations. A growing share of development finance will be directed to tackling global public goods. In order to effectively address these global challenges, coalitions will have to be made across sectors, levels and state lines, including all stakeholders. These partnerships should become a feature of the international architecture. The rules of the game and the tools of development assistance will also need to evolve to focus on transparency, results, accountability and flexible partnerships for the development finance system to become an effective tool of global problem solving.

[Global Public Goods: A concept for framing the Post-2015 Agenda?](#) – This GDI Discussion Paper sees a close link between global public goods and development, and suggests a decentralized, country-driven but globally embedded policy approach responding to today's realities. It proposes a three-pronged approach to framing the post-2015 development agenda. First, it should be organized as a recurrent global policy loop, which starts with identifying the needs at country-level by the countries themselves, addressing them globally and bringing the solutions back to country-level for implementation. Secondly, fair and just international negotiations are required among all stakeholders. Thirdly, additional resource-mobilization opportunities should be utilized more fully. In addition, the achievement of expected impacts should be monitored closely.

[Beyond 2015: towards a comprehensive and integrated approach to financing poverty eradication and sustainable development](#) – This communication by the European Commission focuses on the financing part of the “how” of the post-2015 development agenda. It elaborates on a common EU approach to financing issues in the international discussions: ways of structuring a global approach, available resources and ways to mobilize them, processes to support this approach and the underlying principles guiding the work. It emphasizes financing for developing countries; however, it suggests that the proposed approach can be regarded universally applicable, as the range of financing sources is the same for all policy goals and needs to be used in a way that brings best results.

4. Global monitoring, accountability and effectiveness

[Statistics and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda](#) – The final report of the UN System Task Team Working Group on Monitoring and Indicators provides an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the MDG indicators and assesses options for statistics and indicators in a post-2015 setting. It recommends that the number of indicators should be kept strictly limited and fit within countries' own statistical development strategies. It moreover outlines data innovations in new critical areas to capture inequalities, governance, sustainability, population, limits to growth models, subjective indicators of well-being, composite indices, rule of law, technology-based innovations and more. It emphasizes that these should be reflected in both data-collection and indicators. The report also considers national capacities for statistics and makes some key recommendations on how to further foster these when developing a monitoring framework for the post-2015 agenda.

[Gearing up for the post-2015 development financing strategy: Modernising the Development Assistance Committee's statistical system](#) - In times of diminishing overall official development assistance (ODA) and a rise of other sources of financing for

development, the importance of ODA is decreasing. At the same time, new financing priorities have emerged which will require additional resources. Thus, a financing strategy for the post-2015 development must match financial needs with identified sources of financing. In this vein, the OECD prepared this paper to provide an overview of how the Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) statistical system will have to evolve to adapt to the new dynamics in financing for the post-2015 development agenda. It has to increase transparency by making data more readily available to the public as well as continue to ensure accountability to pledges made by countries. Such statistical evolutions could include broader coverage of development finance statistics to capture a larger range of development financing; creating new statistical categories and reporting to reflect especially when looking at the need to catalyse more private sector financing; including provider and recipient perspectives; providing new measures to capture official efforts beyond ODA; and a possible modernisation of the ODA concept to increase its relevance to today's international finance context.

[The Post-2015 UN Development Agenda](#) – This briefing paper, prepared by José Antonio Ocampo for the Future United Nations Development system series, stresses that, independent from what shape the post-2015 agenda will take, its success will depend on a strong intergovernmental partnership for development and a system of accountability and effective monitoring.

[Equity, inequality and human development in a post-2015 framework](#) – This UNDP Research Paper by Claire Melamed and Emma Samman shows possible ways to promote equitable human development by being more sensitive to inequalities related to age, gender, race/ethnicity and disability, by using disaggregated data for a future global monitoring framework.

[Putting the Gini back in the bottle? 'The Palma' as a policy-relevant measure of inequality](#) – This paper, prepared by Alex Cobham and Andy Summer, explores the “Palma”, a new, policy-relevant measure of inequality, and compares it to the Gini coefficient. It divides the top 10% of a population's share of gross national income by the poorest 40% and thus has the ability to better highlight the extent of inequality in each country, as it is sensitive to the distribution of income between these two groups.