UNITED NATIONS POST-2015 CONSULTATION WITH SPANISH CIVIL SOCIETY

THE WORLD WE WANT BEYOND 2015
February 2013

The post-2015 consultation with civil society in Spain was organized by the United Nations Millennium Campaign and included several meetings between July and October 2012. It was attended by 469 people from 108 civil society organizations and platforms, particularly from the areas of youth, human rights, development, sustainability and decentralized cooperation.

This report reflects the most substantive contributions from the participants in the shape of proposals and ideas for the post-2015 agenda.

Acknowledgements

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Also, we appreciate the valuable support received by the ART Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme, and the participation of the coalition Beyond 2015, the organisation United Cities and Local Governments and the Spanish General Secretariat for International Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in these consultations. And finally, we would like to thank Rafael Panadero, Journalist, and Gonzalo Fanjul, author of the blog "3500 million" of the newspaper "El País", for their availability to participate in the consultations as moderators.

About the United Nations Millennium Campaign

The United Nations Millennium Campaign was established in 2002 to promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Since then, the Campaign leads the efforts of the United Nations to create a global movement in support of the fight against extreme poverty in the world.

The Millennium Campaign was mandated by the United Nations Secretary General to facilitate civil society dialogue with the United Nations system, and it is in the context of this mandate that the consultation process was organized.
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PARTICIPATING ENTITIES

- ADRA-Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- AIDA-Aid, Exchange and Development
- Amnesty International
- ART Initiative – United Nations Development Programme
- Asociación ACIMA-Asociación para la Comunidad e Información Medioambiental
- Asociación de Familias y Mujeres del Medio Rural
- Asociación de Mujeres Gitanas Alboreá
- Asociación de Mujeres Separadas y Divorciadas de Madrid
- Asociación de Periodistas de Información Ambiental
- Asociación ICID-Iniciativas de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
- Asociación Mujeres Opañel
- Asociación Mujeres para el Diálogo y la Educación
- Asociación Mujeres para la Salud
- Asociación Mujeres Por la Paz
- Asociación Nuevos Caminos
- Association for Women's Rights in Development
- Association Zonta Madrid Km. 0
- Autonomous University of Madrid
- Beyond 2015
- BirdLife SEO
- Camilo José Cela University
- Caritas
- Center for Economic and Social Rights
- Centro de Educación e Investigación para la Paz
- CEU San Pablo University
- CIDOB-Barcelona Centre for International Affairs
- CIECODE-Centro de Investigación y Estudios sobre Comercio y Desarrollo
- Comisiones Obreras
- Confe- nte de Newas Generaciones
- Confederación de Consumidores y Usuarios
- Confederation of Youth Centers Don Bosco
- Consejo Área Joven de la Federación Estatal de Lesbianas, Gais, Transexuales y Bisexuales
- Consejo de la Federación de Asociaciones de Estudiantes
- Consejo de la Juventud de Andalucía
- Consejo de la Juventud de Asturias
- Consejo de la Juventud de Extremadura
- Consejo de las Mujeres del Municipio de Madrid
- Coordinadora de ONG para el Desarrollo-España
- DEHMUDE-Human Rights of Women and Development
- Democracia, Ciudadanía y Desarrollo
- Doctors of the World
- Ecology and Development
- Elcano Royal Institute
- Entreculturas
- Euro-Arab Network of NGOs for Development and Integration
- European Women's Lobby
- Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
- Federación de Mujeres Jóvenes
- Federación Española de Mujeres Directivas, Ejecutivas, Profesionales y Empresarias
- Federation of Medicus Mundi Associations
- Friends of the Earth Spain
- FRS-Fundación de Religiosos para la Salud
- Fundación Alternativas
- Fundación Conama-Congreso Nacional del Medio Ambiente
- Fundación Humanismo y Democracia
- Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas
- Fundación IPADE
- Fundación MAPFRE
- Fundación Salvador Soler-Mundo Justo
- FUNDICOT-Asociación Interprofesional de Ordenación del Territorio
- GCAP-Global Call to action Against Poverty
- General Union of Workers
- Green Cross
- InspirAction
- Instituto Sindical de Cooperación al Desarrollo
- Intermón Oxfam
- International Labour Organization Office for Spain
- Intervida
- ISGlobal Barcelona Institute for Global Health
- ISI Argonauta – Derechos Humanos y Desarrollo
- IUDC-UCM Institute for Development and Cooperation
- Juan Ciudad ONGD
- Justicia y Paz
- Manos Unidas
- MPDL-Movement for Peace, Disarmament and Freedom
- Municipality of Vitoria-Gasteiz
- OCHA- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- ONGAWA- Engineering for Human Development
- Peace and Cooperation
- Plan España
- Plataforma 2015 y más
- Prosalus-Salud y Desarrollo
- Red Cross
- Red Cross Youth
- Red Enderechos
- Red Pacto Mundial España
- Right to Health Foundation
- Save the Children
- Social Promotion of Culture Foundation
- Solidaridad Internacional
- Spanish Planned Parenthood Federation
- Sustain Labour
- UBUNTU-World Forum of Civil Society Networks
- UN Women
- UNESCO Etxea
- UN-HABITAT Spain
- UNICEF Spanish Committee
- Unión Sindical Obrera de Madrid
- United Cities and Local Governments
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Environment Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication
- Varda Group
- World Food Programme
- World Wildlife Fund
- Youth Council of Spain
1. INTRODUCTION

THE VISION OF THE SPANISH CIVIL SOCIETY
ON THE POST-2015 AGENDA

Spanish civil society considers a priority:

- The presence of Human Rights in the post-2015 agenda, as well as the mechanisms to facilitate their realization.
- Environmental sustainability and the fight against climate change as essential factors in the configuration of the new agenda.
- A greater inclusive participation of civil society in the entire process of formulation, implementation and evaluation of the agenda as the best way to foster engagement in development as it facilitates a closer approach to the real causes of poverty, the fulfilment of commitments, and an appropriate accountability.
- Transparency as a fundamental tool to ensure engagement in and commitment to the new development agenda.

Spanish civil society values the opportunity provided by the United Nations to discuss the future development agenda, but it is wary that this participation could be limited to the identification of key issues and not include real engagement in the implementation process.

Political will is critical to deliver on commitments, as is the right implementation mechanisms and the necessary funding. Spanish civil society hopes these issues will be addressed in advance of the definition of the new development agenda. This new agenda should be a global framework that facilitates a form of global governance complementary to that of the nation states and aimed at managing the common goods responsibly.

Finally, Spanish civil society appreciates this unique opportunity to contribute to define the post-2015 development agenda and trusts that their views will be appropriately conveyed to the United Nations.
2. THE PROCESS TO DEFINE THE FUTURE WE WANT

The Millennium Development Goals represent to date the widest global consensus on development, bringing together the largest number of actors, including governments and civil society.

With only two years left to the deadline for their fulfilment, the question arises as to how to continue the path of the Goals, incorporating new challenges such as the current financial, energy and food crisis, as well as environmental and climate degradation. Also, how to best address governance issues at all levels (global, national and local), the current power relations and the growing importance of emerging countries. And, in short, how to face a coherent future development agenda with full realization of and respect to human rights.

2.1. WHAT IS THE POST-2015 PROCESS?

The so called post-2015 process refers to the dialogue on the development agenda beyond the set date for the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals, the year 2015. In Spain, this process has coincided with the elaboration of the IV Master Plan of Spanish International Development Cooperation (2013-2016).

The post-2015 process was formally launched at the United Nations with the presentation in 2011 of the UN Secretary General’s report *Accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals*. This report made an appeal for setting up a consultation process which should be inclusive, transparent and open to all interested parties, especially to the civil society.

To do so, the United Nations have established various participatory mechanisms, including the following:
- Up to 100 national consultations and 11 thematic consultations between 2012 and 2013;
- The creation of a High Level Panel on the Post-2015 agenda co-Chaired by Prime Minister David Cameron of the United Kingdom, President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of Liberia, and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of Indonesia;
- The appointment of a Special Adviser to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the Post-2015 process, and;

2.2. THE POST-2015 CONSULTATION IN SPAIN

The United Nations Millennium Campaign in Spain convened four experts meetings from different fields between July and September 2012, with the objective of defining an initial set of proposals of the Spanish civil society around the post-2015 agenda, and as part of the preparatory work for the main consultation with Spanish civil society held in Madrid on 16 October 2012.
These meetings have brought together experts from the following sectors:

- **Experts Meeting on Youth.** Leganés (Madrid), July 13th, 2012. Organized in partnership with the Spanish Youth Council.


- **Experts Meeting on Decentralized Cooperation.** Barcelona, September 20th, 2012. Organized with the support of the Barcelona Centre for International Research (CIDOB), and the ART Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme.

- **Experts Meeting on Development and Human Rights.** Madrid, September 28th, 2012. Organized with the support of the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

- **Global post-2015 Consultation with the Spanish Civil Society.** Madrid, October 16th, 2012. Organized with the support with the Cervantes Institute.

The outcomes of these experts meetings were discussed at the **final consultation event the October 16th, 2012**, which included the participation of Spanish civil society, along with representatives from the United Nations Development Programme, the Spanish Government, Local Governments and international civil society.

At the same time, an online survey with ten questions was conducted in order to broaden citizen participation in this debate and as a complement to the offline consultations.

The United Nations Millennium Campaign in Spain has also created a Post-2015 Consultations blog in its website [www.sinexcusas2015.org](http://www.sinexcusas2015.org) to monitor all the post-2015 dialogues in Spain, as well as feature the outcomes from these exercises. It has also been possible to follow the debate in the social networks of the Millennium Campaign in Twitter with the hashtag #Post2015, and in Facebook and Twitter in @CampMilenioEsp.

A total of 469 people and 108 organisations participated in the consultations.

Youth must have a role in the responsibility for implementing this agenda”
Youth Association Representative

All the consultations exercises with Spanish civil society followed the same pattern and were developed around three substantive blocks. The first one tackled the track record of the Millennium Development Goals, and served to assess the progress and limitations of this agenda. The second one focused on the criterions and priorities for the definition of the post-2015 development agenda. The third and last block focused on eliciting basic proposals for the structure of the post-2015 agenda.

3.1 BRIEF EVALUATION OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Common agenda
- Makes visible and prioritises development aid in the global agenda
- A clear roadmap focused on the poorest countries

In this block, the evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals reflected unanimity in the consideration of this agenda as a suitable and useful multidimensional framework for development, placing poverty at the centre of debate and under a uniquely agreed discourse.

DEFICITS

- Deficits identified in the areas of human rights and sustainability
- Closed process and exclusive of the most affected people in its formulation
- Does not focus on the causes of poverty but on the symptoms and consequences
- The voluntary nature of its fulfilment

“On human rights, the responsibility of industrialized countries goes far beyond Official Development Aid”

Human Rights Organization Representative
The description of the deficiencies was more exhaustive in all groups. Unanimity existed with regards to the absence of a human rights-based approach in the Millennium Development Goals agenda, the parcelling and verticality of its formulation, as well as its incapacity for tackling the present circumstances that the globalization process generates. Some of the deficiencies detected referred to the fact that the Goals are not prescriptive or binding; they are focused on developing countries, they are short-term and very quantitative; they are unspecific and the agenda structure impedes the integration of the issues. In the same way, the issues related to the invisibility of climate change, the lack of guarantees to make development fostered by the Goals sustainable, and the lack of a real commitment to its adequate financing have been repeated throughout the consultations.

3.2. THEMATIC AREAS AND KEY PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED FOR THE POST-2015 AGENDA

In this section a distinction was made between the principles that should guide identification of key areas for the new development agenda, and its thematic priorities. In this way, the guiding principles would inform the general definition of the post-2015 agenda, and the priorities would point to the specific goals for development.

The discussion was framed around the revision of the concept of development and the need for a closer link between human rights and the economic and social model. This link is considered essential for democratic and global governance with realistic goals and common but differentiated responsibilities, to facilitate results at the local level, and focus on the most vulnerable. In that sense, the proposals highlighted included the creation of a well-structured Global Revenue to combat tax havens as well as other types of fiscal evasion. For this purpose, the need to have a unique international agenda led by the United Nations system, where the diversity of countries would be respected and, among other things, would serve to overcome the North-South divide, was particularly highlighted. This agenda must translate into real progress and must include the participation of civil society throughout its implementation.

“We have to think GLOBALLY but also act GLOBALLY”

Environmental NGO representative

The issues highlighted below were the most debated in the discussion around principles and existing deficits, and therefore considered essential for the new agenda.

PRINCIPLES

- Multidimensionality of development in a framework of human rights and sustainability
- Political will to fulfil the commitments, along with adequate mechanisms to ensure their implementation and an adequate funding
- Accountability; transparency and shared (but differentiated) responsibilities, with citizen participation
Regarding the key issues and priorities identified, these were many and varied, given the diversity of the expert staff consulted from different areas. Within each consultation, specific demands were collected which related to the corresponding sector.

"Financing is the thermometer of commitments"

Development NGO Representative

The demands included sexual and reproductive rights, healthcare, peace and safety, gender equality as an instrument but also as a cross-cutting and embedded issue; diversity, global sustainability, decent work, global health coverage; social protection and inequality, the agenda of fundamental political rights; climate issues; resilience for the reduction of vulnerability and with the underlying idea that Governments should be responsible for the protection against this vulnerability.

The issues highlighted in this block only include issues around which a consensus was reached and those voiced by a large majority of participants.

PRIORITIES

- Incorporate environment and consumption trends in development
- Development policy coherence
- Integration of most vulnerable
- Define the role of the United Nations in global democratic governance, led by States but with multiple of actors
- Monitoring and global justice
- Inequality and inequities
- Peace and safety
- Basic services with a comprehensive approach
- Gender equity

"Millennium Development Goals 3, empower women, should be the most important, as the fulfilment of the other goals depends on it"

Youth Organization Representative

Regarding the specific demands for the Spanish international development cooperation policy, a strong consensus existed on the demand that the Government of Spain should continue to maintain a leading role in the discussions around the global agenda against poverty. Spanish priorities should be reflected in the international agenda and must be accompanied by an appropriate budget. Commitments must be binding and must be enforced. The Government should also facilitate policy dialogue and work with civil society as a key actor, in addition to recognizing the obligation to deliver on the Official Development Assistance over other financial commitments. Finally, it should put forward a realistic financial framework, establish specific internal goals and focus on accountability.
3.3. PROPOSALS FOR THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- The purpose of the agenda has to be the realization of the United Nations Charter, since it embodies the realization of human rights, which in turn include the eradication of poverty and inequality as essential principles.

- It must be a global agenda, which overcomes the North-South divide; with new indicators that facilitate measuring the impact of public policies such as commercial, employment, and taxation policies, and pursue the coherency required;

- It should provide a progressive and double monitoring mechanism: governmental and non-governmental and progressive, not only for targets but also for the entire implementation process; an agenda in which different actors can get involved and analyze their role within the international system to articulate the monitoring of the agenda itself; with a system that adequately reflects the lack of fulfilment of commitments whenever this exists.

- A new agenda with mechanisms that are true redistributors of wealth but also of expenditure, and with greater involvement of the citizens as well as incentives such as tax breaks; with promotion of the employment among the most vulnerable groups, specially young people and women, and sustainable growth.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- A single global agenda, concrete, participative, with the ability to adapt to changing circumstances and provided with an adequate funding
- Capable of facilitating the management of public goods and the sovereignty of States; shared responsibility
- With targets on the fight against poverty but also against intergenerational and intragenerational inequity
- Defines global governance not only through the rights discourse but also through shared but differentiated responsibilities
- Fosters market reform; green economy and jobs and avoids the privatization of natural resources
- With ability to engage citizens
- With global vision issues, which can serve as traction in order to ensure that problems and solutions are addressed in an interrelated fashion
- Which considers current systems of economic growth, production and consumption
- With monitoring mechanisms and indicators able to measure the impact on gender and human rights
- With an adequate legislative framework and adequate funding
- Facilitating access to information, social networks and information and communication technologies
- Prescriptive agenda with regards to a global fiscal agenda and equitable redistribution
In general, there was a widespread agreement on the need to consolidate the existing positive outcomes and consensus that processes and change in development take place in the medium- to long term, and it was further underlined that the increase of new sources of international power dynamics translates into a decrease of national political power and of the importance of the States in international relations, in relation with other actors (e.g. transnational corporations). This international power must have the ability to ensure the fulfilment of commitments and exceed the immediate issues affecting each country.

A KEY CONTRIBUTION

The message and agreed demands from the post-2015 consultation with Spanish civil society are a key contribution to the global debate of the post-2015 agenda, and a valuable advocacy tool.

The United Nations Millennium Campaign in Spain is committed to conveying the vision of Spanish civil society on the post-2015 agenda, as reflected in the present report, to:

- The United Nations, in particular to the Secretariat responsible for the coordination of national and thematic consultations of the post-2015 process, and to the Secretary General’s High Level Panel of Eminent Persons for the Post-2015 Development
- The international civil society platforms such as the international coalition Beyond 2015 and the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP)
ANNEX 1. RESULTS OF THE ONLINE SURVEY

The online survey was designed in July 2012 and it was live until November 2012, a total of five months. The level of participation in the survey was not particularly high, but has been largely sufficient as a complement to the offline consultations. Over 150 people participated in the survey. The survey included 10 questions which covered all aspects of the consultations in order to provide similar information both online and offline responses.

These were the questions in the online survey:

1. How do you rate the contribution of the Millennium Development Goals in reducing poverty in the world?
   Have contributed a lot
   Have contributed quite
   Have contributed slightly
   Have contributed little or nothing

2. What has the Millennium Development Goals agenda meant for your organisation?
   Rate the following options 1 through 5 with 1 being not at all relevant and 5 totally relevant.
   In the focus and vision
   In the strategy
   In the planning
   In your goals and activities
   In the day to day of your organization

3. Based on your own experience and / or that of your organization, what are the main difficulties in implementing the Millennium Development Goals as currently designed?
   They provide little or no guidance to support the implementation of programs and projects
   Pose difficulties in data collection and evaluation
   Do not include specific targets for regions or countries
   Do not include sufficient measurable goals
   Do not reflect the needs of developing countries
   They ignore the level of capacity to implement programs and projects
   Do not reflect inequalities at various levels
   Do not provide detail on the responsibility of developed countries
   Their design has not been sufficiently participatory
   Other (specify)
4. In your view, what degree of importance should the following items have on the agenda post-2015? Rate the following options 1 through 5 with 1 being unimportant and 5 very important.

- Food security and agriculture
- Health and nutrition
- Employment and decent work
- Aid and trade
- Development infrastructure
- Education and skills training
- Peace and security
- Governance
- Foreign and domestic investment
- Sustainability, environment and climate change
- Urbanization and migration
- Population and gender
- Poverty and inequality

5. Are there other areas that you consider relevant and are missing in the previous list?

6. Which of the following options do you consider most suitable for the development agenda after the completion of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015?

- An extension of the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals
- A revised and expanded version of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs + / MDGs 2.0)
- A completely different framework
- No framework at all (in the absence of sufficient political will)
- Other (specify)

7. What level of responsibility should the following stakeholders have in the design of the post-2015 agenda? Rate the following options 1 through 5 with 1 being little responsibility and 5 a lot of responsibility.

- Emerging economies (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa)
- Private Philanthropy
- G20
- National Governments
- Local Governments
- International Financial Institutions (World Bank and International Monetary Fund)
- United Nations
- Regional organizations (European Union, African Union, etc.)
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Civil society organizations (NGOs, platforms, etc.).
- Private sector (business)
- Other (specify)
8. What level of responsibility should the following stakeholders have in the supervision and monitoring of the post-2015 agenda? Rate the following options 1 through 5 with 1 being little responsibility and 5 a lot of responsibility.

Emerging economies (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa)
Private Philanthropy
G20
National Governments
Local Governments
International Financial Institutions (World Bank and International Monetary Fund)
United Nations
Regional organizations (European Union, African Union, etc.)
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Civil society organizations (NGOs, platforms, etc.).
Private sector (business)
Other (specify)

9. What level of responsibility should the following stakeholders have in relation to the accountability for the post-2015 agenda? Rate the following options 1 through 5 with 1 being little responsibility and 5 a lot of responsibility.

Emerging economies (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa)
Private Philanthropy
G20
National Governments
Local Governments
International Financial Institutions (World Bank and International Monetary Fund)
United Nations
Regional organizations (European Union, African Union, etc.)
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Civil society organizations (NGOs, platforms, etc.).
Private sector (business)
Other (specify)

10. What aspects of the Spanish development cooperation policy should be prioritized to effectively contribute to the post-2015 agenda? Rate the following options 1 through 5 with 1 being unimportant and 5 very important.

Improve policy coherence
Increase the budget for development cooperation
Support for civil society organisations
Support for multilateralism
Improving aid effectiveness
Prioritize a human rights approach
Adapting the institutional architecture to the needs of the Spanish cooperation
Adapt skills and human resources
Concentrate aid on fewer actors, sectors, countries and instruments
Improve the accountability system
Increase and improve the investment in communication
United Nations
Regional organizations (European Union, African Union, etc.)
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Civil society organizations (NGOs, platforms, etc.).
Private sector (business)
Other (specify)
What follows is a brief analysis of the most significant results.

In the first question about the contribution of the Millennium Development Goals to the fight against poverty in the world, the option with most respondents was *slightly* (60.9%), followed by *quite* (26%), and the option with the least respondents which was *a lot*, with only 4.7%.

Regarding the question about the meaning of the Millennium Development Goals for your organization, the option most voted was *they are relevant for the objectives and activities of the organisation* with 41% of the votes, followed by the option *the MDGs are relevant for the strategic vision of the organisation* with 27% of the votes.

Question 3 referred to the main difficulties when implementing the MDGs. The majority of participants answered that the *MDGs do not detail enough the responsibility of developed countries*, with 58.7%. The second most voted option was that *MDGs do not reflect inequalities at various levels*, with 47.6%, followed by the option *MDGs pose difficulties in the collection and evaluation of data*, with 17.5%.

Question 4 addressed the level of importance of the issues in the post-2015 agenda. The most voted priority was *Poverty and inequality*, with 81%, followed by *Education and skills training*,...
with 71.2% and Peace and safety with 63.9%. The least popular priorities were those linked to trade and aid, and also those relating to foreign and domestic investments, both around 30%.

Question 5 was open so that respondents could pronounce on those areas or issues that were not present in question 4 and yet were considered relevant. The majority answer focused on Human Rights and their protection.

Question 6 asked to choose between an extension of the MDG period (which had 0%), an expanded and revised version of the MDG (MDG+/MDG 2.0), which was the most voted option with 66.7%, or to propose a completely different framework, with 27% of the answers.

Regarding the question of the degree of prominence that different actors should have in the design of the post-2015 agenda, civil society organizations (NGOs, platforms, etc.) received the majority of votes with a total of 72.6%, followed by United Nations with 65.6% and governments with 57.6%. The actor who was considered less relevant was the private sector, with 23% of the answers. The following question was about the role in the monitoring of the agenda. In this case, the gap between civil society organizations and United Nations is lower, 75.9% and 72.4% respectively. In this question the least voted was the International Financial Institutions (World Bank and International Monetary Fund).

As for accountability, respondents largely indicated that it should be the responsibility of the United Nations (73.3%) and Governments (70.5%). Civil society organizations accounted for 62.3% of the answers.

The last question was about which aspects of the Spanish international development cooperation policy should be prioritised to contribute more effectively to the post-2015 agenda. The option with most votes was human rights-based approach, with 68.3%, followed by supporting the civil society organizations, with 65%, improving the coherence of politics with 64.5%, and followed closely by improving the accountability system with 58%.
The UN Millennium Campaign was established by the UN Secretary General in 2002. It supports and inspires people from around the world to take action for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.