What should the post 2015 development framework look like

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+ The post 2015 development discourse

- Introduction

- General consensus on the need to have a post 2015 agenda

- Global goals or global to local – 'glocal' goals?

- What should these goals include:
  - The old Millennium Declaration agenda – a continuum
  - New drivers with a revised old agenda

- How can the post 2015 framework include new dimensions and what should the implementation modality be?

- Tentative conclusions

+ # Global goals or global to local – 'glocal' goals?

- The meaning of global goals: consensus on key *concerns* at the global level to arrive at specific goals:
  - Poverty is multidimensional – Social and Economic
  - Widening inequalities impede development
  - Social & environmental inequalities as critical as economic inequalities
  - Economic growth is necessary but NOT sufficient for development
  - Participation and grassroots engagement essential for development

- Glocal: e.g. Social inequality (Horizontal Inequalities, Stewart, 2002, 2008)
  - Northern/developed country context: migrant and ethnic population
  - Southern/developing country context: caste and class

- Global to glocal ⟶ consensus, context, local goal & implementation

New drivers with a revised old agenda or the old continuum?

- Old continuum (MDGs): emerged in a relatively benign fiscally stable period

- Post 2015: emerging in a multiple crises, carbon-constrained and fiscally-constrained world

- Continuum of the the old framework is problematic

- New drivers and priorities: **Environment**, **Social,** **Economic**

- Core themes: nutrition, health, education valid but need re-conceptualisation - emphasis from primary education only to secondary & skill enhancement, quality of education
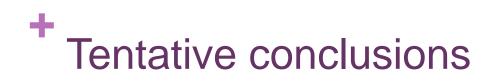
Conceptual framework: new drivers – new global footprints

Driver	Nutrition	Health	Education	Public goods
Environment	Local food production, eco-friendly agriculture, change in eating habits	Local emphasis – along the Chinese barefoot doctor model for primary health	Emphasis on green concepts & practices from start, outcome based, inclusive of social	Commons approach & CA to public goods & services. QoL concerns outcome based
Social	Access to all groups – can be local or global production	Health provision to all social groups – could be through local or big centres	Economic but outcome based – QoE & social inequality concerns	Capability & the Wellbeing approaches, QoL concerns outcome based
Economic	Global production: economies of scale & profit	Insurance based coverage & private health provision	Output based: enrollment, pupil-teacher ratio, pass rate	Neo-liberal market approach

Source: author's research

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Post 2015 framework: new dimensions, finance and implementation

- *Comfort zones – living with what we know…*

- *Change for the sake of change…*

- MDG an overarching frame for development?

- Finance mechanisms
  - The old
  - The new
  - One or the other or both

- Top –down approaches to implementation or guided by national/local participation & contexts

+ Tentative conclusions

- This is the time for a radical rethink…

- Beyond ODA to complement and own

- The how and what challenge
  - Engaging the actors
  - Simple to communicate
  - Relevant to the context
  - Measureable

Channel of Impact	Key Findings
Adoption (in policy) in global policy discourse, and in PRSPs and donors' statements	Global - high impact; PRSPs - medium impact; donor statements - medium impact
Adaption (to locally defined goals, indicators and targets)	Good evidence of impact in some countries but mixed/unclear/needs more systematic research
Allocation (of resources) towards social spending by donors and governments	High impact on ODA and subsector allocations to MDG-related areas such as primary education and infectious diseases. Unclear impact on social spending by governments
Abberations (distortions and other forms than expected)	Unclear in general but evidence of poorest quintiles with considerably higher deprivations than average indicators and comparison of net primary and teacher ratios in sub-Saharan Africa suggests net primary enrolment may have improved at the expense of education quality
Acceleration (of poverty reduction post-2002)	Globally - weak evidence of acceleration; least developed countries and SS Africa - acceleration stronger

Sources: Bourguignon et al., 2008; Fukuda-Parr, 2010; McKinley, 2010; UNDP, 2010; Vandemoortele and Delamonica, 2010

MDG Priority	Action plan outlined	Pillar or core objective	Targets Defined
Most included among PRSP priorities			
Primary schooling - MDG 2	21	20	21
Health (general) - MDG 4-6	20	19	20
Income poverty - MDG 1	18	15	21
Governance (rule of law, corruption)	18	11	3
Water & Sanitation - MDG 7	18	6	21
Gender Equality (general) - MDG 3	16	4	8
HIV/AIDS and other diseases - MDG 6	15	7	17
Employment (general) - MDG 1	14	9	7
Hunger - MDG 1	14	2	1
Social integration and vulnerable groups - MDG 6	13	6	0

	Core priority	Important, ≠ core priority
Most included among donor priorities		
Environment - general	19	0
Human Rights	17	0
Education - general	15	0
Governance	15	1
Peace and Security	15	4
Health - general	14	0
Democracy	14	0
Income Poverty	13	1
HIV/AIDS and global diseases	12	1
Water and Sanitation	10	1

Source: Fukuda-Parr, 2010, p.31.

	Adaptation of goals or targets	Adaptation of indicators	National processes of localisation
Botswana	Y		Country's Vision 2016 and National Development Plan for 2009-16 matches the MDGs
Ethiopia		Y	National development plan, PASDEP (2005-10) prioritises MDG achievements
Ghana	Y	Y	The GPRS II (2006-09) explicitly focuses on the MDGs, which also have been given a separate section in the annual budget statement; civil society prepared MDG shadow report
Malawi		Y	The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (2006-11) is an MDG-focused national plan; civil society is active in producing shadow MDG reports led by the council of NGOs in Malawi
Mozambique			MDGs incorporated into the second PARPA (national poverty reduction strategy)
Senegal	Y	Y	The President established a Special Presidential Adviser on the MDGs and appointed a national steering committee to coordinate the national response for MDG achievement
Sierra Leone	Y		The 2nd Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) focuses explicitly on the MDGs, with the Office of the President leading its implementation and oversight
Tanzania	Y	Y	MDGs mainstreamed into Development Vision 2025 and medium-term plan MKUKUTA, and for Zanzibar
Togo		Y	Adopted a National Development Strategy based on the MDGs (2007)

Source: Extracted from UNDP, 2010, based on National MDG Reports

Indicator	All developing countries	Least developing countries	Sub-Saharan Africa
Population below $1 per day (PPP), percentage	64%	67%	80%
Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, both sexes	35%	45%	52%
Gender Parity Index in primary-level enrolment	46%	57%	56%
Children under 5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births	32%	50%	63%
Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, total	76%	48%	39%
Proportion of the poulation using improved sanitation facilities, total	46%	58%	52%

Sources: Fukuda-Parr and Greenstein, 2010.

Table 8: Trends in global poverty, 1990 vs. 2007-08 (% of the world's poor by country type		
	1990	**2007-08**
LIC stable (e.g. Tanzania and Zambia)	80%	16%
LIC FCAS (e.g. DRC and Burundi)	13%	12%
LIC total	93%	28%
MIC stable (e.g. India and Indonesia)	6%	61%
MIC FCAS (e.g. Pakistan and Nigeria)	1%	11%
MIC total	7%	72%

Source: Sumner, 2010.

LIC - Low-income country; MIC - middle-income country; FCAS - fragile and conflict-affected countries.