

**Post-2015 Development
Agenda: The Art of the
Impossible**

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1. Critiques

Beyond problems of data reliability or customary distortions from target-setting, also critiques such as:



Ambitious enough?
Normative enough?



Planning instrument?



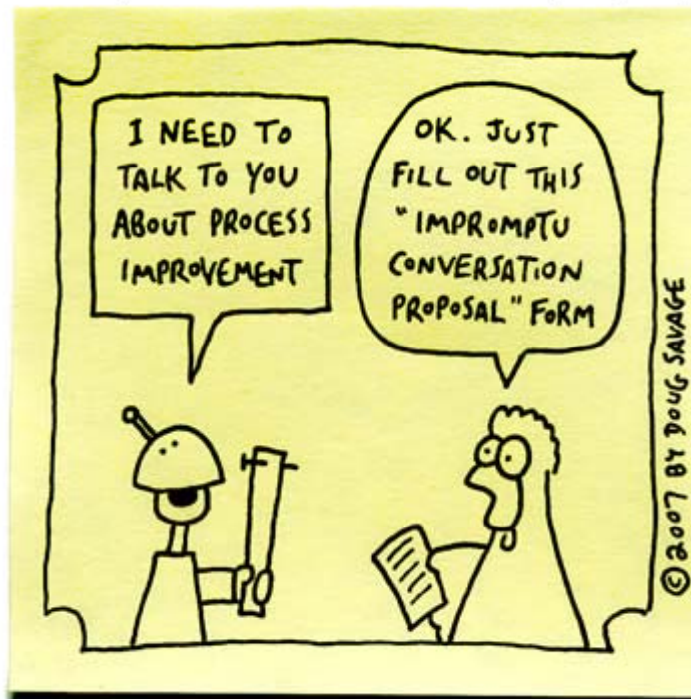
Monitoring instrument?

& Process

& Capture

Savage Chickens

by Doug Savage



www.savagechickens.com



Defences

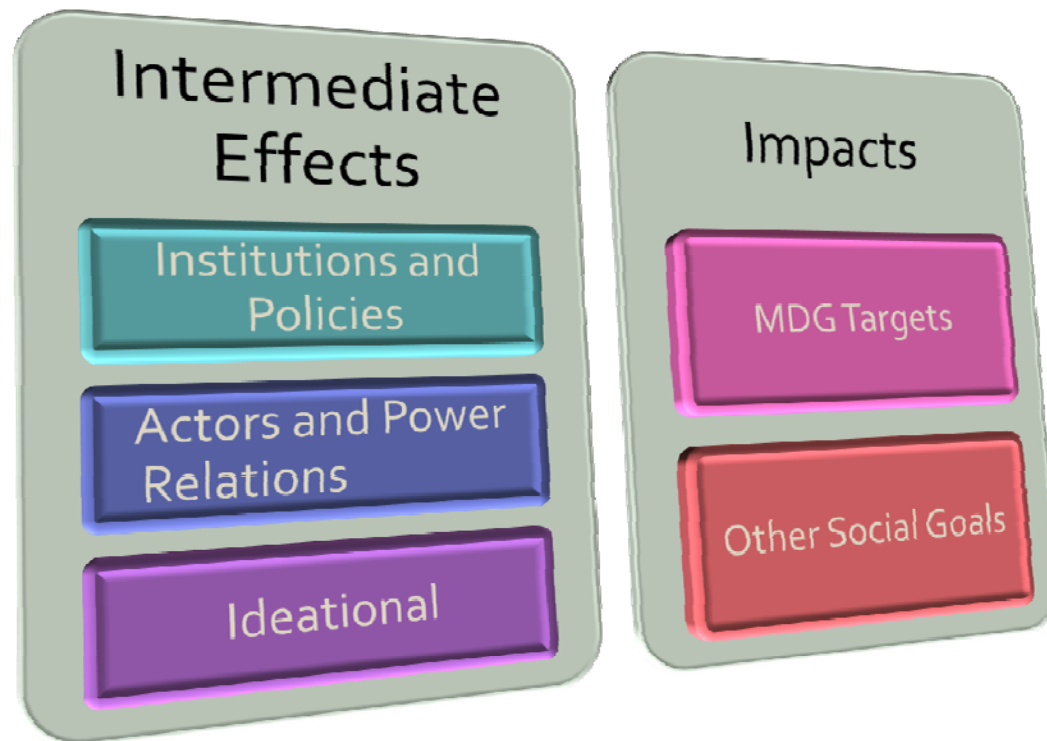


Indicator

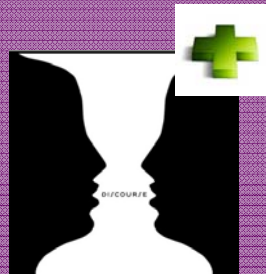


2. Impact of MDGs

- Measuring impact:



3. Impact



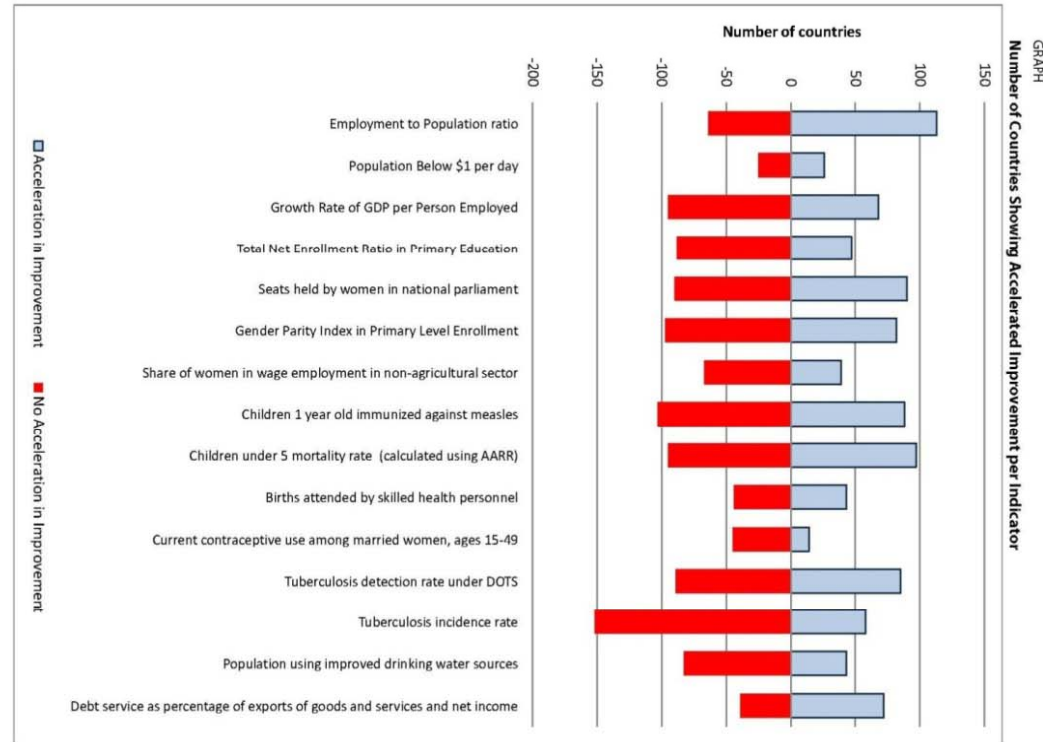
Progress on the MDGs as National Targets

	Leo and Barmeier % Progress	Leo and Barmeier % on Track	GMR 2011 % on Track
Poverty	75	49	47
Undernourishment	76	34	25
Primary Education	75	46	55
Gender Equality	62	55	89/82**
Child Mortality	95	38	36
Maternal Mortality	83	19	30
HIV/AIDS	6		25
Drinking Water	86	49	66

Human Rights Quantitative Perspectives on Progress

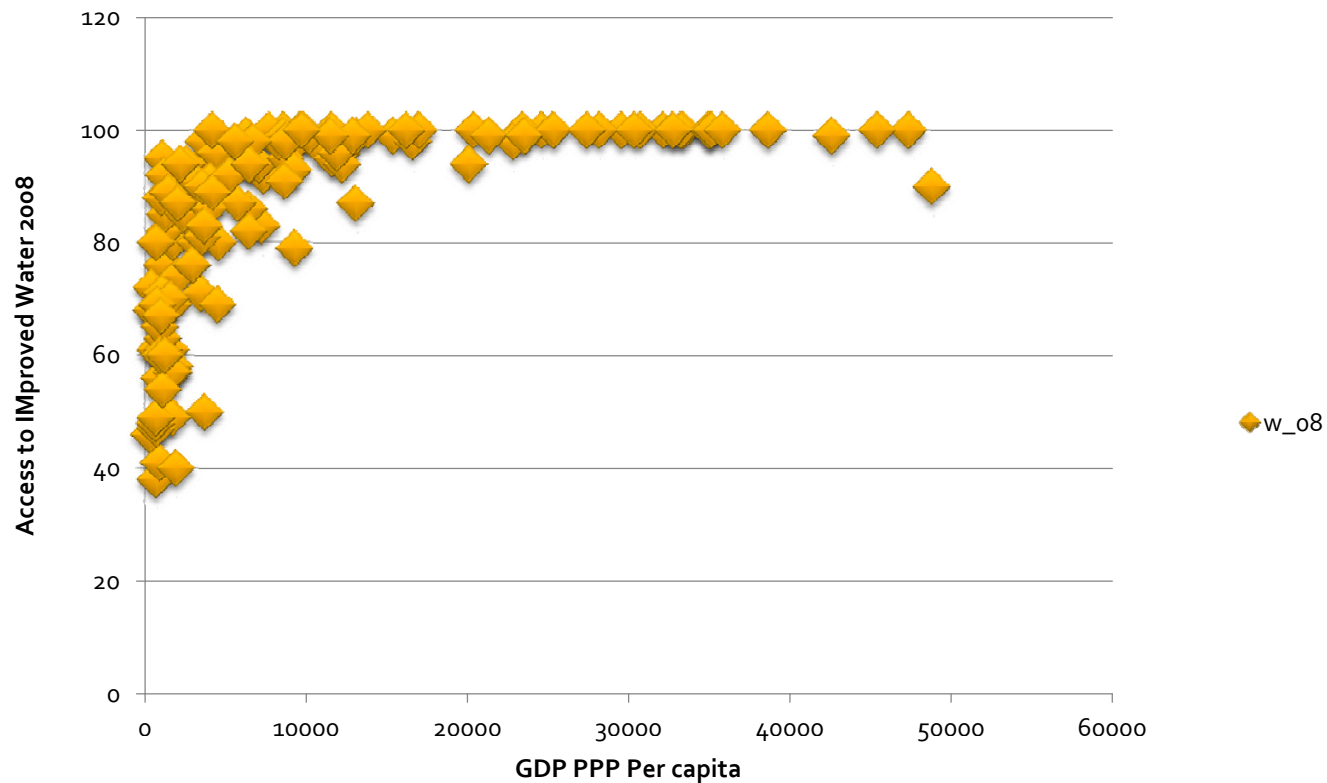
1. Greater Acceleration post-2015?
2. Use of Maximum Available Resources?
3. Improvements or Non-Regression in Equality?

Greater Acceleration post-2015?

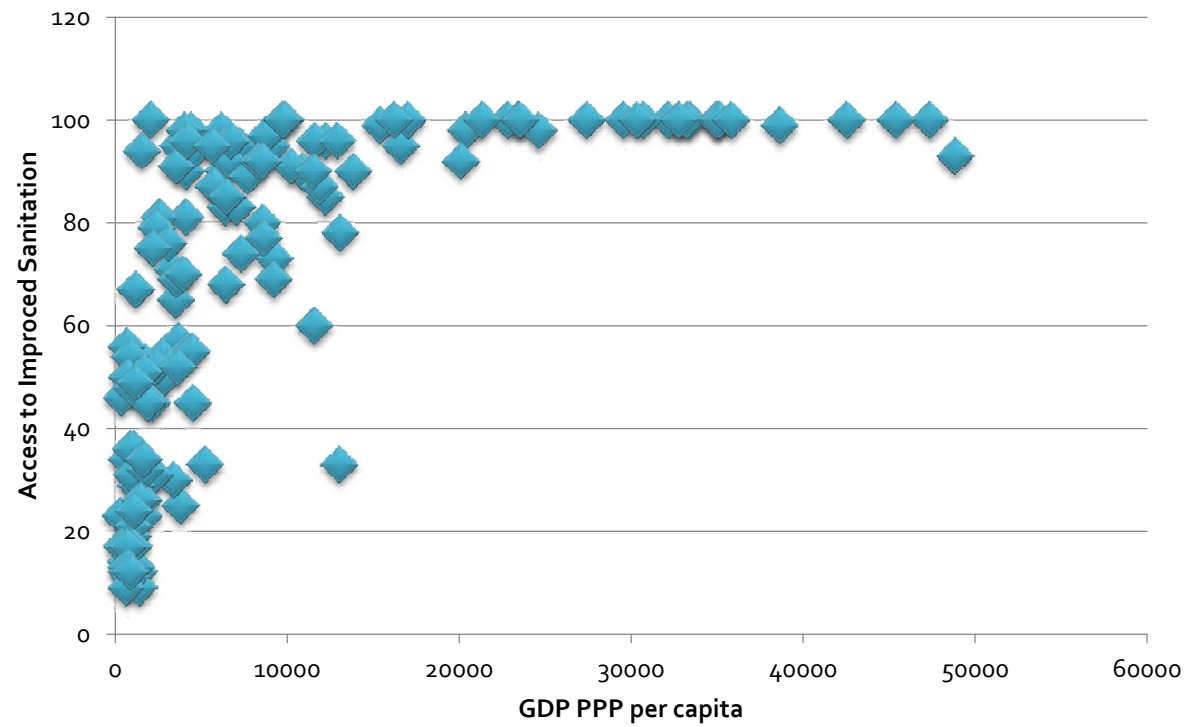


Use of Maximum Available Resources?

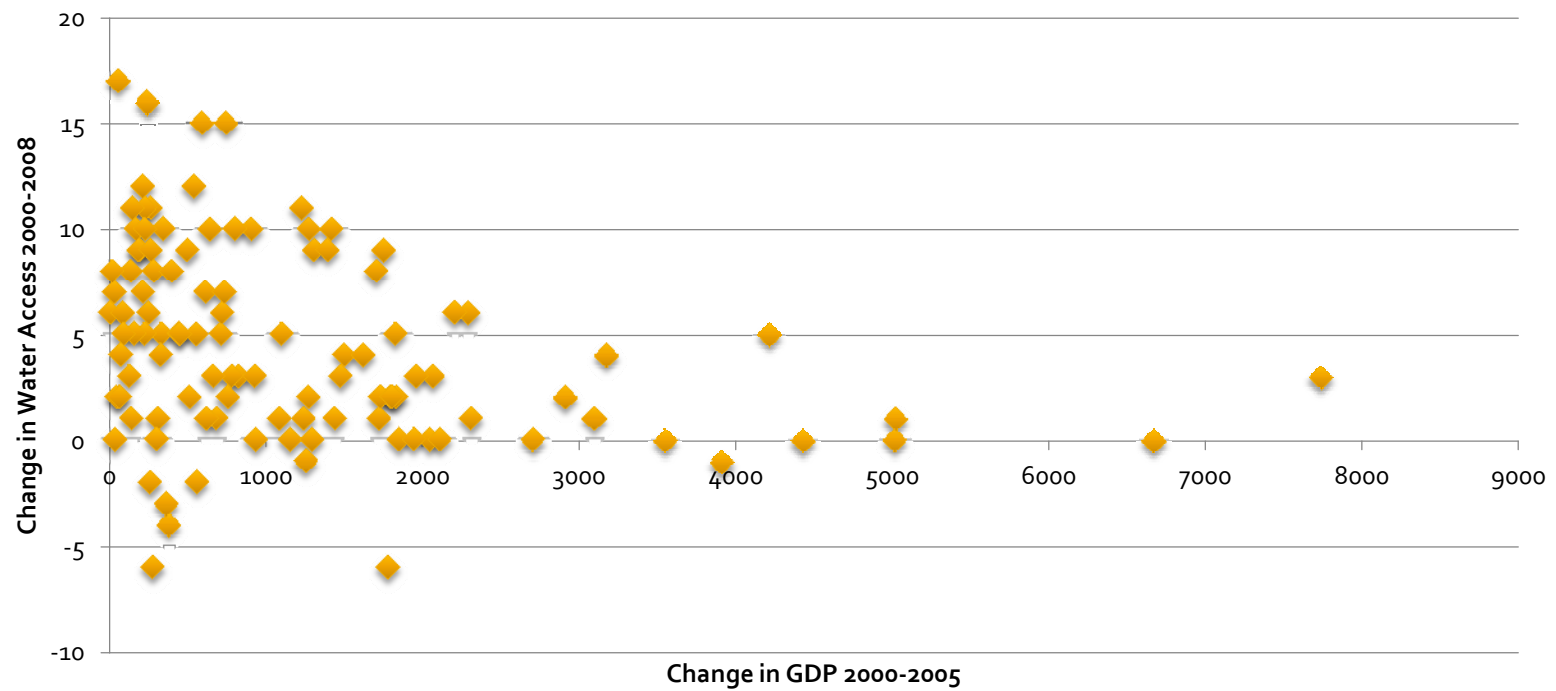
Relationship between Water Access and GDP, 2008



Relationship between Sanitation Access and GDP, 2008



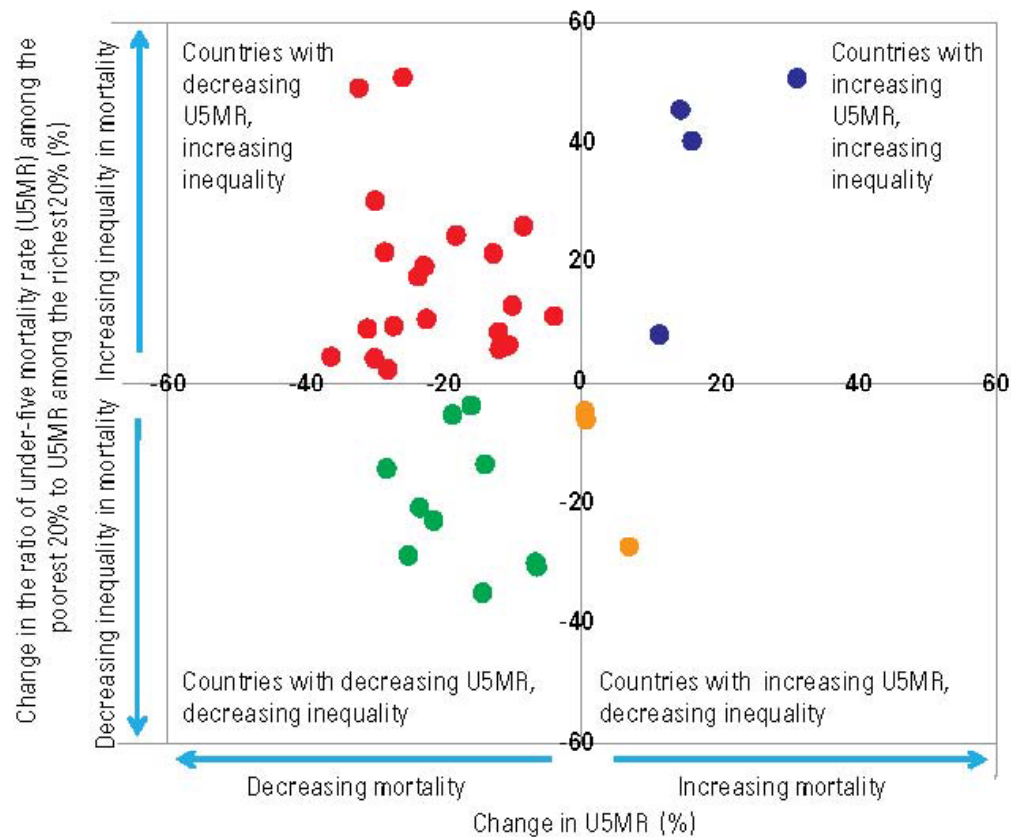
Relationship between Change in Water Access and Change in GDP, 2000-2008



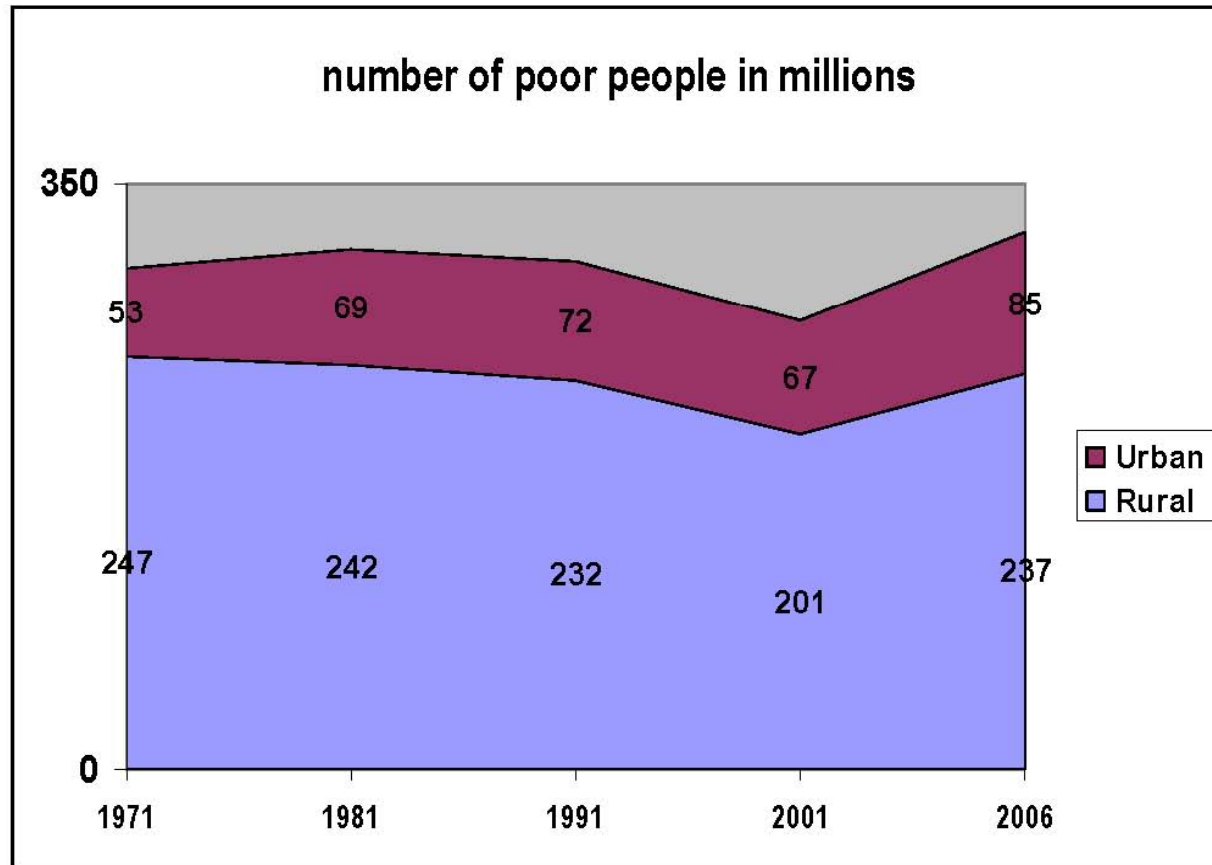
Regression Analysis of Water and Sanitation Across Countries

	Improved water	Improved Sanitation
A. Dependent variable: proportion with access, 2008		
Explanatory variables (all relate to levels in 2008):		
GDP (log)	0.771 (14.38*)	0.814 (16.48*)
R-squared*	0.59	0.66
B. Dependent variable: increase in proportion with access, 2000-08		
Explanatory variables (all relate to increases between 2001 and 2008)		
GDP growth (log) -	.026 (.269)	To be filled in
R-squared*	.001	To be filled in

Under-Five Mortality : Rates of Average and Distributional Change



Source: DHS, various years (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010). See page 85 for further details.

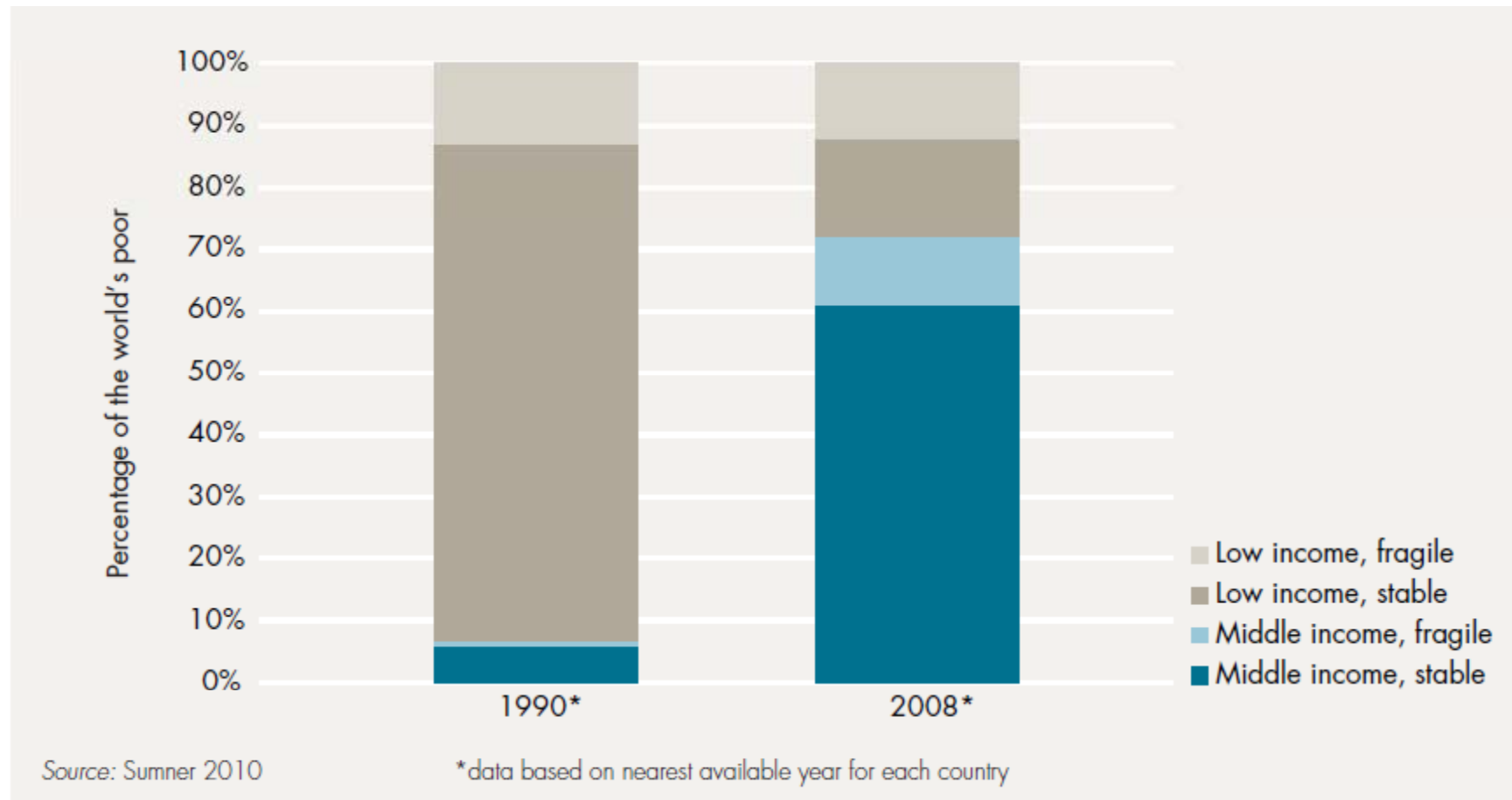




WHAT'S NEXT?

3. Game-Changers

- Distribution of Poverty



Supply-Side Crises



Geo-Politics



D.D.D. Donors



Remittances higher than aid



Urbanisation



4. Post-2015 Paths



MDGs 1.1

Stay the Course til 2025



MDGs-Plus 2.0

New or adjusted goals, targets & indicators

Improve accountability

Partially Reformed Institutions



Post-MDGs

Global Goals, Global Rights

North-South or Global Contract

New Global Public Goods

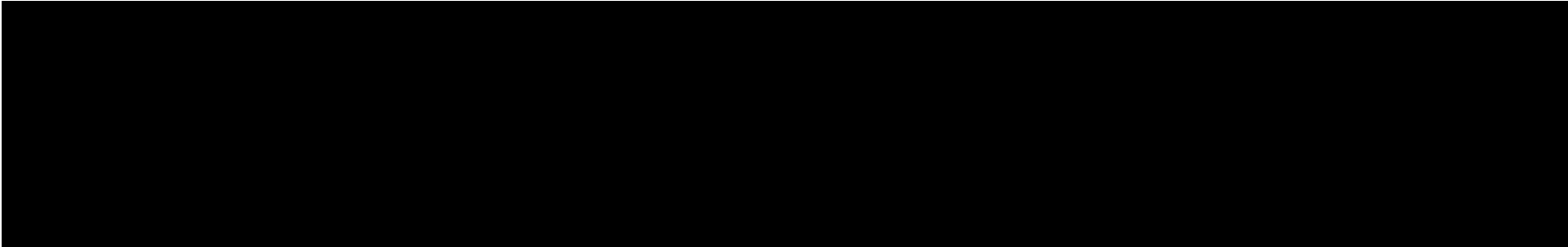
100 Voices from the South Survey:

Process?



What are the aims of a new global development agenda?

- **Narrative:** Overarching approach to development
- **Booster:** Prioritising certain areas for attention
- **Minimums:** Clear standards all countries must observe
- **Accountability:** Mechanism to incentivise and pressure

- 
- **All four** push in similar and different directions simultaneously. Thus, tensions and synergies when examining possible shape of agenda.
 - **Booster** most politically feasible and draws on strengths of MDGs but does it address all critiques sufficiently?
 - Global political economy and

What to Keep?

- Global Priorities
- Calibrated Targets
- Data Collection
- Political Accountability

Some rules of thumb?

- Keep the 'good bits' and ditch the 'bad bits'.
- Be ambitious enough to inspire action but realistic enough not to cause despair.
- Should be legitimate and mobilising but technically feasible and sufficiently measurable.
- Give global goals while prompting action where it is most needed.

5. How to Specifically Improve?

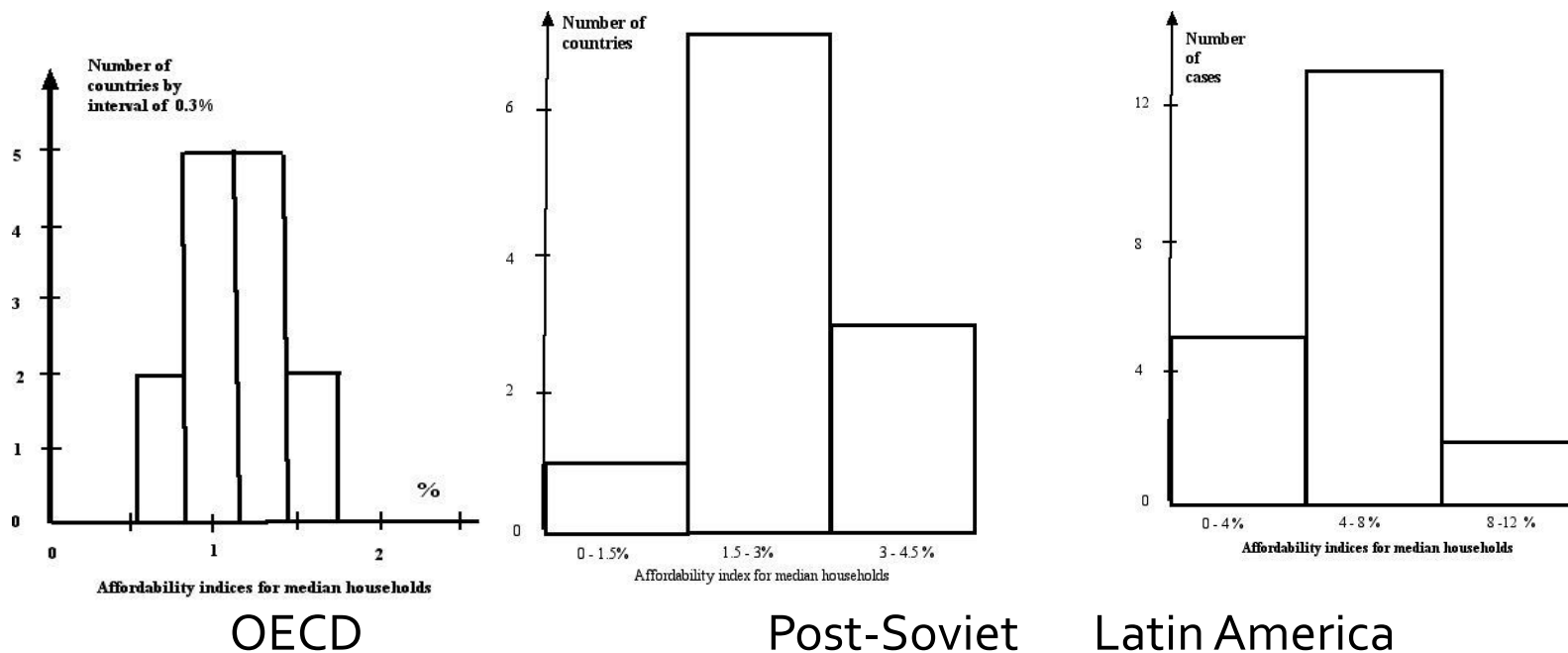
1. New Targets on the Block
2. Raising (or lowering) standards
3. Equality-Adjusted Targets
4. Globalise the Goals
5. Participation and Accountability

5.1 New Additions: Goals and Targets

- See Bellagio forum report for an extensive but coherent list: e.g., universal connectivity, disaster preparedness, civil and political rights
- Clearly need new goals/target like social security:
 - CPC Proposal: 95 percent of all \$2 a day poor people able to access basic social assistance by 2025. (20% of household consumption)
 - All low-to-middle income countries to introduce UN/ILO global social protection floor by 2030? (Note USA wouldn't meet it on health)

& Go back to Millennium Declaration

- Water affordability: In the Millennium Declaration but not the MDGs
- Smets (2009): Already affordability limits (Express and inductive) for differently placed countries:



- Measure progress against affordability based on composite index of water tariffs for basic block of water and/or add extra question in household surveys

5.2 Raising (Lowering Standards)

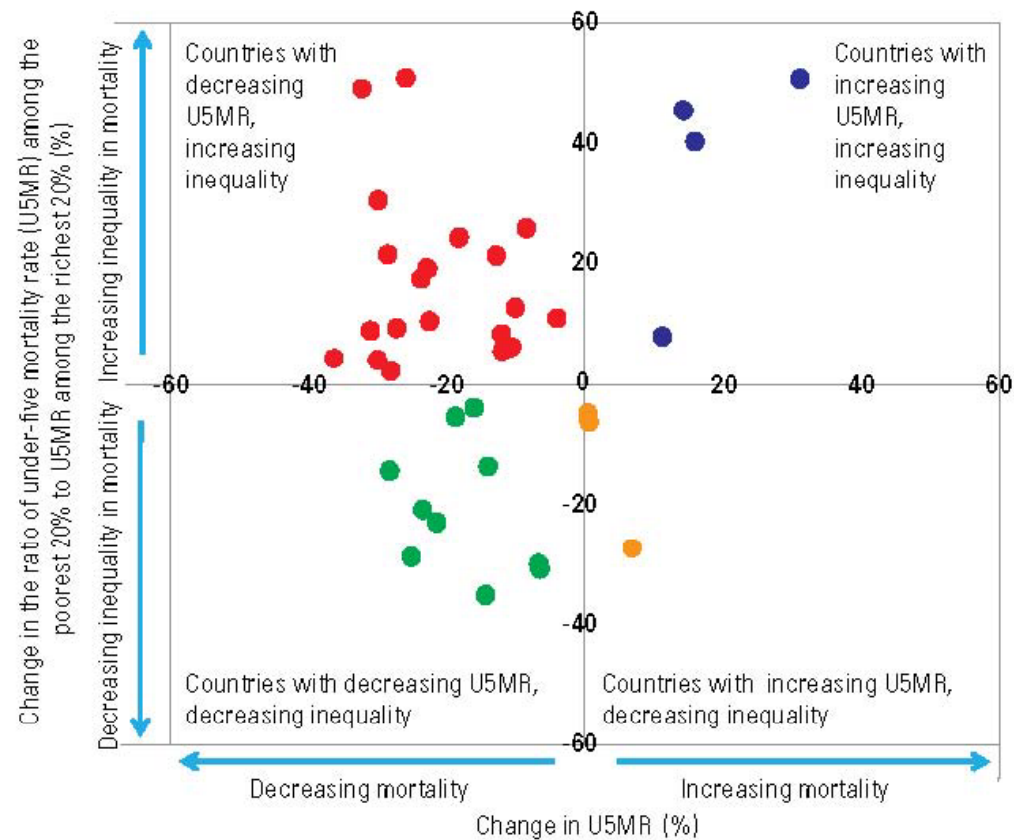
- Sometimes goals need better targets: e.g. gender targets (go beyond education) and education (need free primary education, literacy)
- Sometimes need new indicators: e.g. on water and sanitation, move beyond binary indicator to ladder that moves from below basic access through to adequate access.
- For instance, ensure that 50 per cent of households move up one ladder rung (except the top) within 5 to 10 years.

5.3 Equality-Sensitive

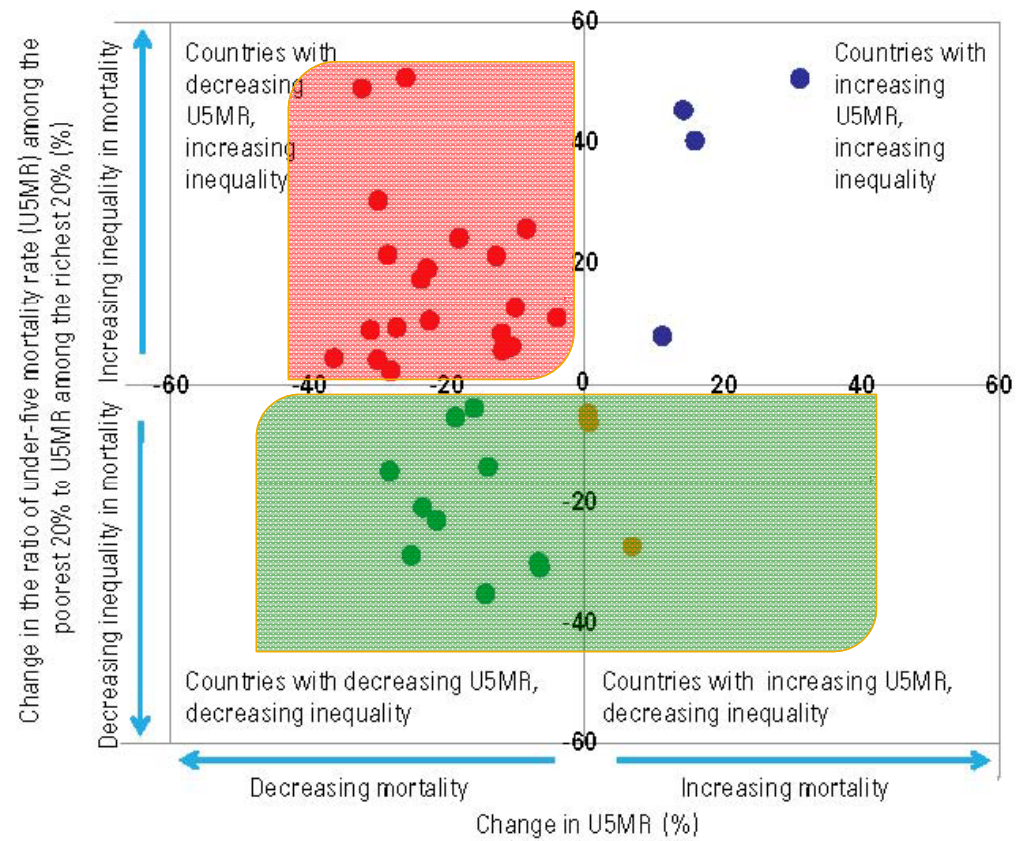
Option 1. All groups move at the same rate.

- *Regional?* Each region of a country to increase by a minimum amount. E.g., in Kenya in 2007, six water targets were set which required a yearly increase by 10 per cent in coverage in *each* region of Kenya.
- *Ground of discrimination?* The same could be applied to grounds of discrimination. E.g., equal increase in health and education coverage for persons with disabilities.
- *Income/Poverty Ground?* Make a parallel equality-adjusted target for each target along income deciles/quartiles. E.g.: reduce infant mortality for the bottom income quintile at the same rate as the top.

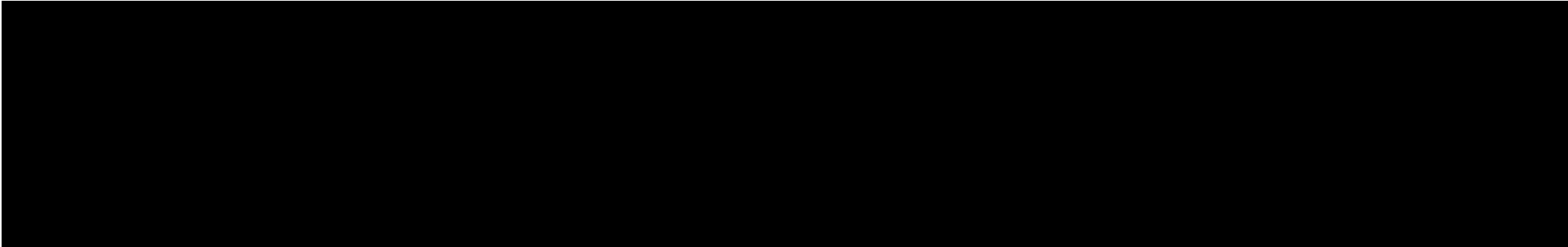
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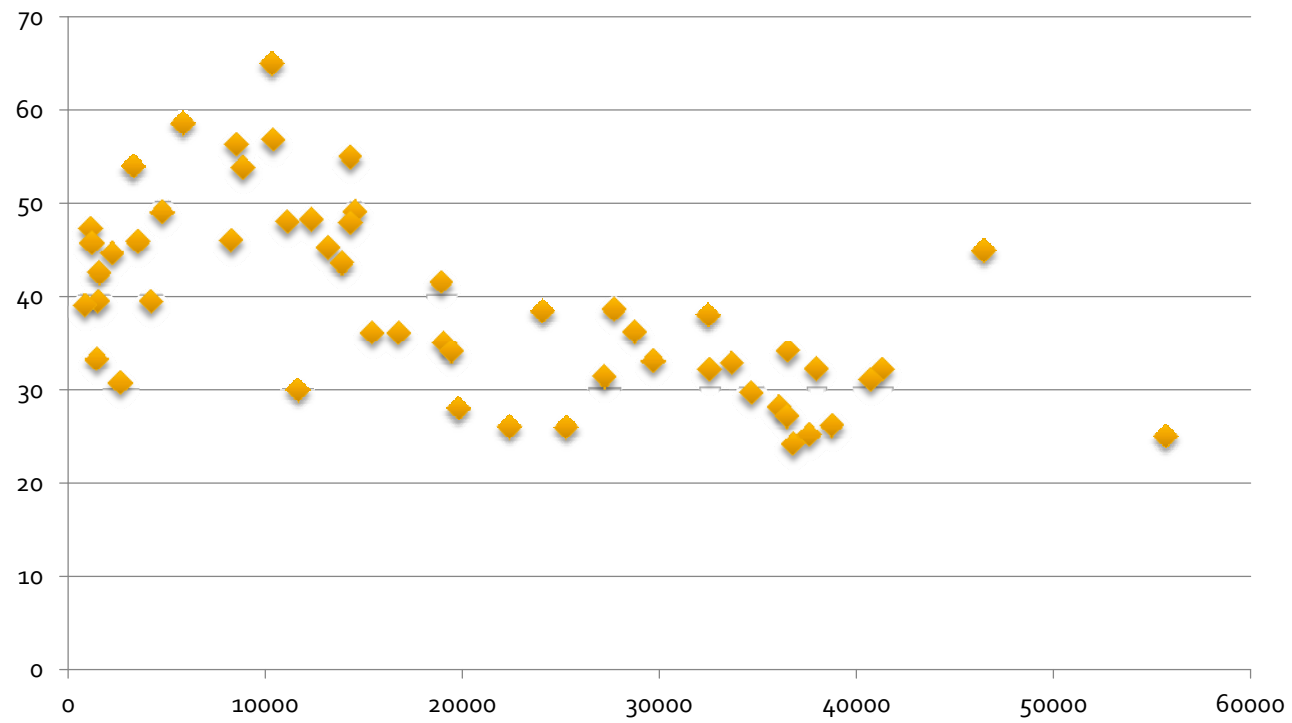


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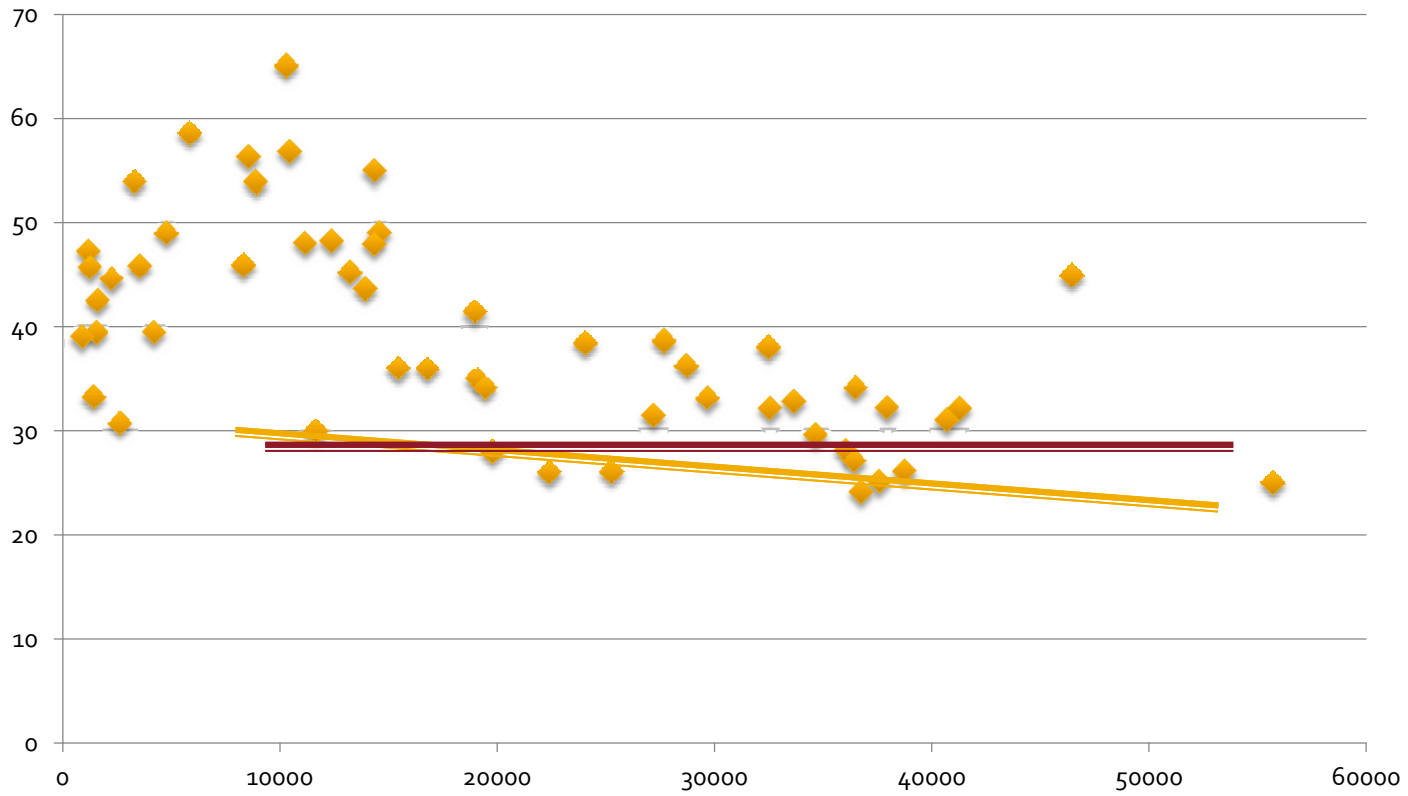
- 
- Option 2. Specific targets for groups suffering discrimination.
 - Current MDGs focus on gender equality and slumdweller but many others are excluded.
 - In Thailand's MDG-plus more specific targets were set for women and marginalised regions. Could include others.

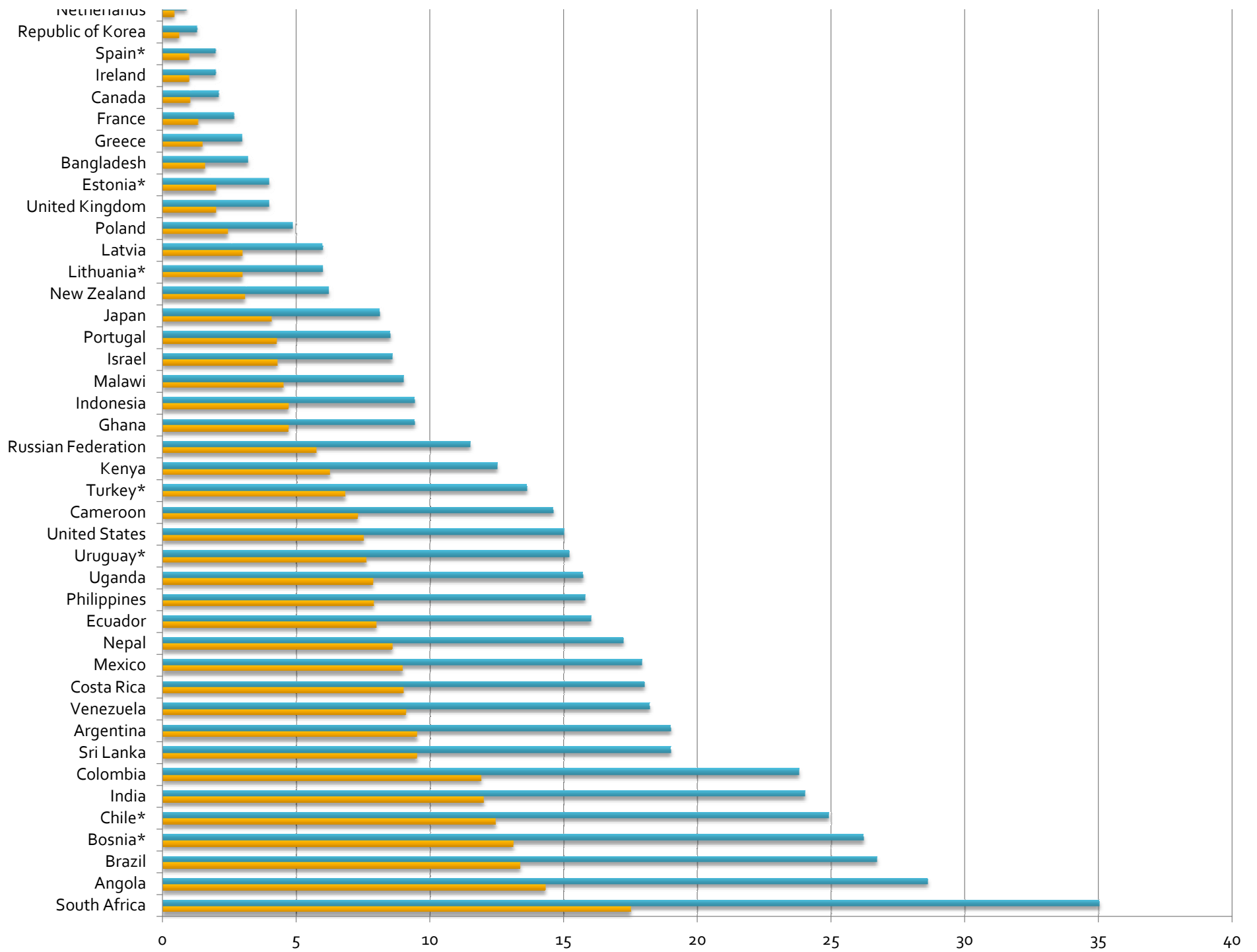
 - Option 3. Require reductions in indexes of of inequality
 - E.g. Reduce the 'Income Gini Gap' by half by 2030?
 - Halve gap for countries with Gini above 30? (See figures below)

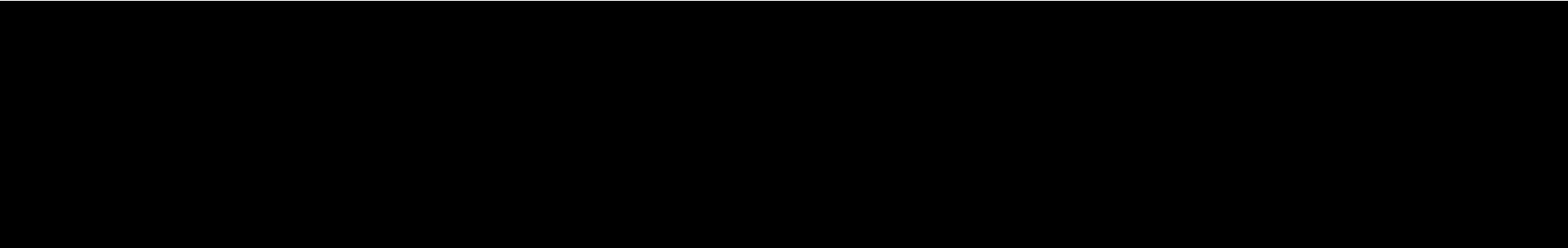
Income Gini & GDP per Capita



Income Gini & GDP per Capita





- 
- Or more modest? A reduction by a third?
 - South Africa has a new national target to reduce Gini from 60 to 50 by 2030

5.4 Global Targets

A. Adjust Targets according to Capacity

- Global Minimums with National MDG-Plus Commitments
- Regional Bloc Targets: e.g. higher for LA than SSA
- GDP-Based Targets. E.g.:
 - Use a production possibility function to set a target on the basis of a best performer for each bracket of GDP
 - Develop a formula for proportionate reduction that takes into account low starting point: i.e., acknowledges absolute improvements

B. Real Targets for Wealthier Countries

- Quantitative Targets on MDG 8: particularly trade but aid easier....
- New targets for the wealthy countries? e.g.:
 - a. Decrease by 2030 meat consumption by 50 per cent
 - b. Decrease carbon emissions by(see COP....)
 - c. *Global Greencard*: wealthier countries to provide quota of visas for low-skilled citizens of low-income and climate-change affected countries.

Plus Conduct Indicators?

- Rate of Acceleration
 - Fukuda-Parr/Greenstein Approach
- Key inputs:
 - Like skilled MDG5 birth attendants (or EmOC!)
- Restraint Indicators:
 - E.g. protections on forced evictions? Evictions per capita?

5.6A Participation

- Targets?
 - Highly unfeasible if too close to political rights but worth a try
- Proxy targets that reflect degrees of participation in policy-making?
 - Perhaps: Informed consent on land interference

5.6A Accountability

- Targets for degree of accountability?
 - Structural indicators like domestic mechanisms and treaty ratification....but can be manipulated
 - Outcome indicators on other key accountability rights: e.g. freedom of expression....
 - New international carrots and sticks?

