



# THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY BEYOND 2015: PROPOSALS FROM THE CDP

FRANCES STEWART AND  
SAKIKO FUKUDA-PARR  
UN Committee for Development Policy

ECOSOC , 4 APRIL 2012

# Key points

2

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



# Some controversies about goals:



# How should we view goals?

7

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

8

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

9

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

10

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

11

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

12

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.<sup>3</sup>