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BUILDING THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

2014 ANNUAL REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Security Guard votes in the MY World survey in San Fernando, Trinidad and Tobago. (Photo: UNDP/Alexandra Warner)

In July 2011 the UN Secretary-General presented his annual report on accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the UN General Assembly. In his report, the Secretary-General called for the post-2015 development agenda to be developed through "an inclusive, open and transparent process with multi-stakeholder participation". This call recognized that the shape of the new agenda, and the manner in which it is implemented, need to reflect the hopes and aspirations of the world's people. Ownership would increase the agenda's legitimacy and the likelihood that it would lead to real change.

Seizing on this recommendation, UNDP proposed to the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)[1] in 2012 that we collectively launch a multi-pronged outreach programme to capture people's views on the world they want. In time, this involved almost 100 national dialogues, 11 global thematic consultations,[2] a vibrant web platform and the largest global survey ever held — MY World. In a subsequent phase, the UNDG also led six dialogues on implementation of the post-2015 agenda, covering topics such as capacities and institutions, localizing the agenda, and participatory monitoring and accountability.

Expanding participation in global decision-making processes addresses a democratic deficit. In many parts of the world, there is a huge disconnect between international decision-making bodies charged with formulating and implementing global policy, and individuals affected by their decisions. While opportunities for civil society to play an active role in governance at the local and national levels have increased, comparable channels for direct involvement at the international level remain scarce. One of the criticisms of the MDGs was the absence of an inclusive consultation process during their formation.

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1   Comprising 32 UN funds, programmes, agencies, departments and offices.
2   The 11 thematic consultations covered the following development issues: conflict and fragility, education, energy, environmental sustainability, food security and nutrition, governance, growth and employment, health, inequality, population dynamics, and water.

In response to this criticism, UNDP and its partners advanced an innovative approach to fostering global participation in the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda, the first intergovernmental process to be informed by such a wide array of inputs. In doing so, we believe that we contributed in a modest way to reshaping the nature and scope of participation in global governance, and showed how inclusive and participatory methods could inform global policy. We brought different voices from across the globe and across stakeholder groups to the debate, making true the words of the founding Charter of the UN, "We the peoples". The process has been heralded as ground-breaking: "The outreach effort UNDP has spearheaded is truly unprecedented."[3]

The UN Global Conversation has made a significant contribution to the international discourse around the post-2015 agenda. The consultations have helped governments craft a development agenda that builds on the successes of the MDGs and yet addresses broader challenges related to sustainability. The co-chairs of the Secretary-General's High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda stated in the transmittal letter of their report that "We have benefited greatly from the regional, national and thematic consultations organized by the UN System and Member States."[4] Building on that, after a year of intense work, the Open Working Group (OWG) of 70 governments, drawing on technical inputs from the UN system and major groups, has delivered a proposal for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 17 goals and 169 targets.

This proposal remains focused on poverty reduction but is situated in the broader context of sustainable development. The three dimensions of sustainable development — economic, social and environmental — are supplemented by a recognition of the importance of inequalities and of peaceful and inclusive societies. The agenda will be universal in nature and applicable in all countries and for all people, addressing both our common and shared challenges. This principle of universality — in time — could change the way that countries relate to each other, and increasingly making the distinction between developed and developing irrelevant. The UN General Assembly has decided that the proposal of the OWG on SDGs "shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda" (A/RES/68/309).

In 2014, covering this reporting period, UNDP continued the dynamic created by the consultations (Chapter 1) with particular emphasis on three lines of work:

- the pursuit of a global dialogue on 'means of implementation' not adequately addressed in other processes (Chapter 2);
- formulating, testing and monitoring illustrative pilot goals at the national level, particularly on themes that can be divisive in intergovernmental negotiations such as governance (Chapter 3); and
- continuing to provide and coordinate policy support to Member States through the UN Task Team and Technical Support Team (TST) (Chapter 4).

The UNDP Post-2015 team and the UN Millennium Campaign worked hard to make possible the achievements presented in this report. Most importantly, the donor contributions in the reporting period from a range of partners (see Annex A) supported this project in its many dimensions, and enabled citizens, non-governmental organizations and businesses to maintain an energetic engagement with the process.

3   Joshua Gellers, 'Crowdsourcing Sustainable Development Goals from Global Civil Society: A Content Analysis', University of North Florida, 2015.

4   Letter signed by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and David Cameron, 30 May 2013.

HIGHLIGHTS IN FIGURES[5]

4 million
total MyWorld pageviews

national consultations in **100** countries

disaster risk reduction goals piloted in **5** countries

7000 monthly visitors to the World We Want platform

6
consultations on means of implementation

7.3 million
people have ranked their priorities for the future

1 million
qualitative contributions aggregated by People's Voices Data Mining Tool

32
UN agencies contributing to the post-2015 process coordinated by UNDP

30,000 national consultation participants

11 global thematic consultations

governance goals piloted in **5** countries
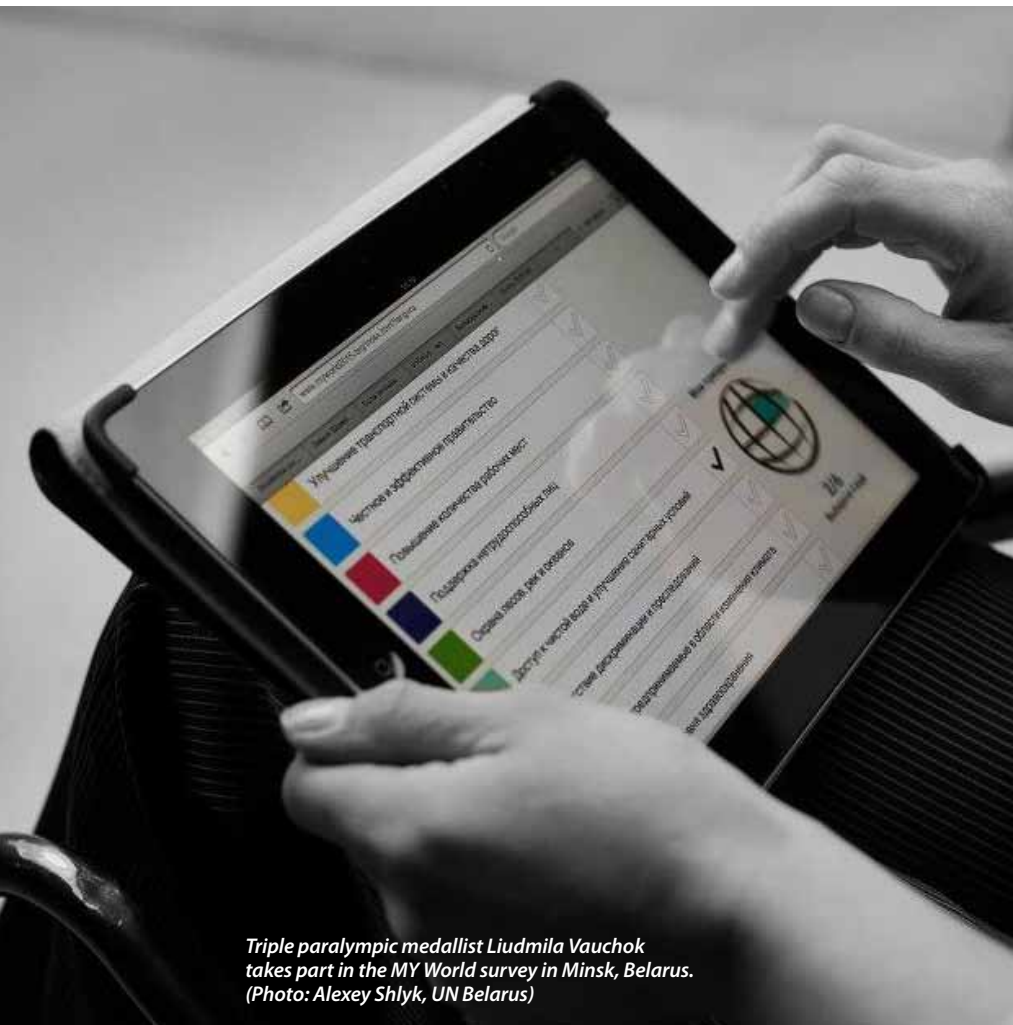
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5   See details in Annex 5.

1 | THE WORLD WE WANT AND MY WORLD: INCREASING PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

CROWDSOURCING THROUGH WEB-BASED PLATFORMS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Triple paralympic medallist Liudmila Vauchok takes part in the MY World survey in Minsk, Belarus. (Photo: Alexey Shlyk, UN Belarus)

Since 2012 the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) has been spearheading a multi-stakeholder process to facilitate a global conversation on the future development agenda. The initiative provides space for people's voices, with a particular view to reaching out to poor and marginalized people and those who do not usually take part in policy debates.

MY World is a UN multi-year global survey that asks people to prioritize six issues they think would make the most difference to their lives. The choices cover areas in the existing Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), such as education and health, as well as better jobs, climate change, an honest and responsive government, and protection from crime and violence. Responses from people all over the world were collected with the help of civil society organizations (CSOs), governments, corporations, foundations and academia. MY World can be described as 'integrative', as all responses are incorporated into the aggregate survey results. More than 900 partners have signed up to promote MY World to their members.

"We actually also like the title suggested [Transforming our World — A Call for Global Action]. It resonates, we note, with the My World Survey, which is probably one of the most widely known public interactions with this process. It also stands alone in its own right and more inclusively speaking to our world."

TIMOR LESTE, INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATIONS, DECLARATION SESSION, 19–21 FEBRUARY 2015, NEW YORK

With **over 7 million contributions, from 194 countries,** it has been called "one of the largest global surveys ever carried out"[6] and "truly unprecedented in scope".[7]

"**Crowdsourcing** provides a means of expanding participation in agenda setting and policy development processes in a way that is potentially faster and more inclusive than has been possible at any other time in human history."[8] In this multifaceted effort to solicit global participation, the method by which contributions were solicited and recorded was described as an undertaking "without rival in the context of global governance".[9]

The **demographics of the survey participants,** while diverse, show that they were predominantly young and from critically underdeveloped areas of the world (see Figure 1). The survey was deployed via three different channels: paper ballots, text messages (SMS) and online. Some 81 percent (almost 6 million) of the votes came in via paper ballots (see Figure 2), and the majority (70 percent) of the total votes were collected in countries with low or medium human development.

These figures reflect a strong effort to reach out to the most excluded. Twenty priority countries, which hold approximately 80 percent of the total global population living under the poverty line, were given special attention. Representative surveys were conducted with a 95 percent confidence level in 6 of the identified 20 priority countries.

Around 78 percent of total

6 Mariana Rudge, 'Can Ordinary People Shape Development Outcomes?', in *Global Development Goals: Partnerships for Progress*, 155–157, UNA-UK, 2014, p.156.

7 Joshua Gellers, 'Crowdsourcing Sustainable Development Goals from Global Civil Society: A Content Analysis', University of North Florida, 2015, p.22.

8 Ibid., p.24.

9 Ibid., p.11.

FIGURE 1

TOTAL MY WORLD RESPONSES
23 February 2015

FIGURE 2

MY WORLD RESPONSES BY PAPER BALLOT
23 February 2015

FIGURE 3

MY WORLD RESPONSES BY SMS
23 February 2015

YEMEN

The UN in Yemen — with the non-governmental organization Yemen 21 Century Forum, phone operator Y-Telecom and the private-sector company Menavas — led efforts to promote the MY World survey through an automatic phone answering system. Y-Telecom sent more than 4 million SMS messages to its subscribers, encouraging them to call a number for free and have their say on what they consider the most pressing development challenges affecting their lives. The results, capturing to date a quarter of a million voices, are uploaded online and are available for anyone to access and analyse. The partners hope to reach 1 million votes by September 2015. In addition to the votes gathered by phone, almost 17,000 were gathered offline thanks to volunteers in every single governorate in the country.

Offline votes are collected in Al-Mahweet Governorate, Yemen. (Photo: UN Yemen/Rabia'a Shaker)

High school girls fill in the My World survey on Soccotra island, Yemen. (Photo: UN Yemen/Alvhild Stromme)

respondents were under the age of 30, which reflects the efforts of reaching out to young people, who will bear the burden of implementing the post-2015 agenda. There is a roughly even gender breakdown in the overall survey. However, there is a significant gender gap when looking at SMS votes (see Figure 3).

Top priorities selected by survey participants are remarkably similar across platforms. 'A good education' as cited across the board as the most important priority for the post-2015 agenda. 'Better

health care' was also considered of high importance, as were 'better job opportunities' and 'an honest and responsive government'.

Particular attention has been paid to **groups that are traditionally excluded from agenda-setting** and planning processes, such as children, young people, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people, and grass-roots indigenous leaders. In **EL SALVADOR** the activities have included the voices of gang members (*maras* in Spanish). In

ECUADOR they included the military, and in **COLOMBIA** internally displaced persons (IDPs — there are between 4.9 million and 5.5 million in the country). In **BRAZIL** prison inmates completed 1448 surveys.

In **BELARUS** people with disabilities had the opportunity to have their voices heard. Belarus is one of 18 UNDP Country Offices that benefited from a micro-grants scheme designed to address the priorities that people raised.

The micro-grants (see Annex for further details) led to initiatives where people co-define problems, co-design and co-implement solutions, and jointly monitor and evaluate progress. In **RWANDA** an online platform, Youth Connekt, links innovative young Rwandans with the private sector and government to help with the country's inclusive economic transformation. In **EGYPT**, **ARMENIA** and **GEORGIA** new tools including open-ended online conversations, massive ethnography (the scientific study of people and culture) and 'Spot the Future Conversation Network' analysis[10] helped to identify, connect and engage local innovators to address issues identified by the post-2015 consultations.

The **World We Want 2015** platform hosts all of the information related to the national and thematic consultations, as well as the e-discussions, data sets extracted from Twitter and Facebook and text messages. The data sets can be filtered by consultation, region, country and keyword.

In 2014 the platform underwent a major overhaul to enhance ways in which individuals and stakeholders can contribute to the platform and own and sponsor content. New tools for visualizing trends were also included on the site.

"I USED TO THINK OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS A HIGH-LEVEL ORGAN THAT IS NOT CLOSE TO PEOPLE. BUT NOW, WE ARE SITTING TOGETHER AND THE UN IS HEARING MY IDEAS ON HOW I SEE THE FUTURE."

LATIFAH MUGOREWISHYAKA, RWANDAN FARMER

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10 See https://github.com/edgeryders/documents/blob/master/STFNetworkReport.pdf.

"WE ARE INTERESTED TO HEAR FROM YOU IN ORDER TO PROVIDE VALUABLE INPUT
 TO INFORM MEMBER STATES DURING THEIR UPCOMING SDG NEGOTIATIONS."

THE WORLD WE WANT PLATFORM

Open conversations were also facilitated on the following topics:

- The Data Revolution We Want (IEAG and UNMC)
- The World We Want for Older People (AARP)
- The World Children Want (Save the Children)
- Parliamentarians Consultation (IPU and UNMC)
- MY Green World Consultation (UNMC and UNSG Climate Support team).

BELARUS

In 2014 the UN Country Team proposed to the government to use the MY World survey to identify and refine national priorities for the National Strategy for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development until 2030 (the new UN Development Assistance Framework 2016–2020 is also based on these priorities). Specific attention was paid to vulnerable groups. The results are now being used by the Belarusian government for further development of the National Strategy to 2030 and will also be used for the development of the National Plan 2016–2020.

FIGURE 4

A VIRTUOUS CYCLE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
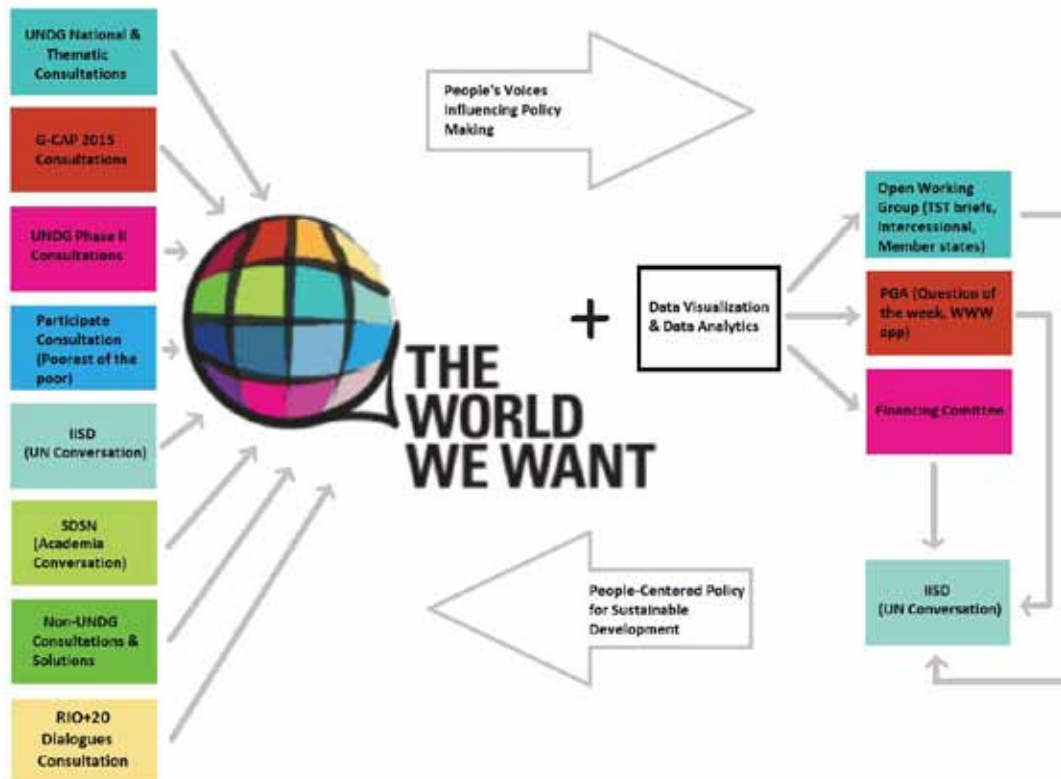
7 MILLION VOICES REPORT LAUNCH

In celebration of reaching 7 million votes around the world, a special report of the MY World survey results —
'We the Peoples – Celebrating 7 Million Voices' — was launched at UN Headquarters in New York on 12 December
2014. The ceremony was hosted by the UN Millennium Campaign and the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Youth,
Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi. "For the UN to continue to be a credible actor, we need to connect to these 7 Million Voices,"
Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson stated in his speech. The event concluded with the entire crowd singing *Imagine*
by John Lennon, contributing to the UNICEF #IMAGINE campaign. *Photos: UN Photo/Yubi Hoffmann*

FIGURE 5

PEOPLE'S VOICES ON ACCOUNTABILITY

People's Voices on Accountability

MY World Global Result

Heat Map for votes on "An honest government and responsive government"
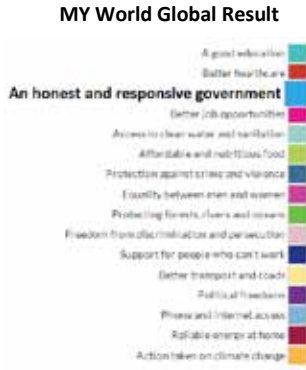
The Global Conversation shows consistency with MY World results. The connecting lines show the relationship between the most mentioned topics. There is a strong connection between Development, Governance, Transparency, and Accountability.

The Participate Initiative dataset shows conversations with the most marginalized, in other words, the poorest of the poor. There is a strong connection between issues that concern Institutions, Participation, Government, Governance, Transparency, Poverty, and Accountability.

The Global Twitter Conversation shows a real-time breakdown of online twitter activity. The database examines real-time global twitter posts and presents the results against the sixteen MY World priorities, showing "An honest and responsive government" as the most mentioned issue in the last two months.
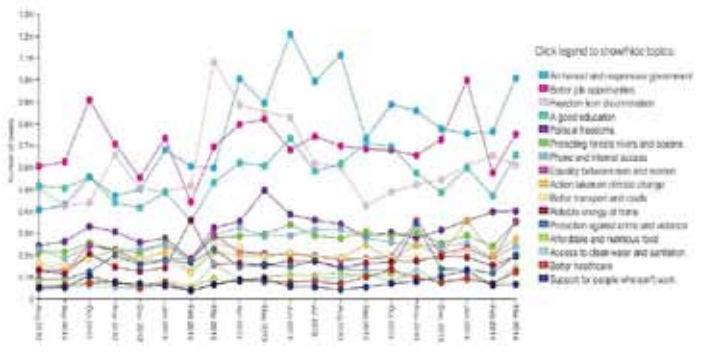
*For more information please visit worldwewant2015.org/trends

FIGURE 6

ONE-STOP-SHOP VISUALIZATIONS

2 | DIALOGUES ON POST-2015 IMPLEMENTATION

RATIONALE FOR DIALOGUES ON IMPLEMENTATION

While the first phase of the consultations focused on the potential issues and areas to be included in a post-2015 development agenda, effective implementation will be critical if the agenda is to be a success. The Dialogues on Implementation were initiated in response to the strong demand that people expressed during the UN Global Conversation about being involved not just in the design of the agenda but also in its implementation.

The six themes were chosen because they were raised on numerous occasions during these consultations, and to balance the existing ongoing intergovernmental discussions on financing, trade and technology.

The 2014 Dialogues came hot on the heels of the OWG proposal that includes 'means of implementation' targets under each goal, as well as in a stand-alone goal.

The UNDG Dialogues involved a range of stakeholders: governments, civil society representatives, academics, volunteer groups, communities and the private sector. Each participating country organized its own consultation, consisting of in-person meetings, technical papers, surveys and other activities. More countries requested to be involved, including several Small Island Developing States in the Pacific and the Caribbean.

CROSS-CUTTING MESSAGES FROM THE DIALOGUES

Participation: people want to be full partners in the implementation of an agenda that directly affects their lives.

Inclusion: a successful agenda needs to be inclusive, with a particular focus on

UN Volunteer Taonga M'shanga facilitating a discussion among village youth in Zambia (Photo: UNV Zambia)

women and girls, marginalized groups, indigenous communities and other minorities, persons with disabilities, forcibly displaced and stateless persons, migrants and LGBT.

Capacities are the fuel for implementation. Capacities will be at the core of successful SDG implementation. A transformative agenda requires upgraded, coordinated institutions, a strong local leadership and strengthened local governments, as well as capable CSOs and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Multi-stakeholder partnerships: there is a need for a clear delineation of responsibilities between the various partners

and a clear division of labour between different levels of government.

The report on the initial results of these consultations, 'Delivering the Post-2015 Development Agenda' was released on 25 September 2014. It concludes that only an agenda that focuses on effective implementation, including through participation, inclusion and strengthened capacities and partnerships, will do justice to the aspirations and hopes of the millions of people around the world who have guided governments to this new agenda. People want to be a part of delivering this new agenda and holding governments to their promises.

FIGURE 7

DIALOGUES OVERVIEW

COUNTRIES

- Countries with dialogues
- Co-host United Nations Member States
- Co-host United Nations Member States with dialogues

CANADA

GERMANY

AUSTRIA SERBIA

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

MONTENEGRO

PORTUGAL SPAIN ITALY

USA

ALBANIA

MOROCCO TUNISIA

KOSOVO

ALGERIA

MEXICO

MALI

GUATEMALA JAMAICA

EL SALVADOR ST. LUCIA

COSTA RICA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

COLOMBIA

GHANA

ECUADOR TOGO CAMEROON

RWANDA

PERU* BRAZIL

STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES AND INSTITUTIONS
Lead UN agency: ILO
Co-host Member States: Germany and Moldova

PARTNERSHIP WITH CIVIL SOCIETY
Co-lead UN agencies: UNV, UNFPA, UNMC and UN-NGLS
Co-host Member State: Republic of Korea and Cambodia

LOCALIZING THE POST-2015 AGENDA
Co-lead UN agencies: UN-Habitat, GTF
Co-host Member States: Italy, Ecuador and Ghana

ENGAGING WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR
Co-lead UN agencies: UNIDO, UN Global Compact
Co-host Supporting Member States: USA and Spain

PARTICIPATORY MONITORING FOR ACCOUNTABILITY
Co-lead UN agencies: UNICEF, UN Women
Co-host Member States: Canada, Republic of Korea, Peru

CULTURE
Co-lead UN agencies: UNESCO and UNFPA

MOLDOVA

MONGOLIA

TURKEY

AZERBAIJAN

KYRGYZSTAN

ARMENIA

TURKMENISTAN

TAJIKISTAN

REPUBLIC
OF KOREA

CHINA

JORDAN

UAE

BANGLADESH

VIETNAM

THAILAND*

CAMBODIA

PHILIPPINES

DJIBOUTI

ETHIOPIA

MALAYSIA

KENYA

BURUNDI

TANZANIA

INDONESIA

MALAWI

ZAMBIA

VANUATU

LESOTHO

DELIVERING THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA REPORT LAUNCH

On 25 September 2014 the report 'Delivering the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Opportunities at the National and Local Levels' was presented to Member States at a high-level side event at the UN Headquarters in New York and broadcasted via live stream around the world. The report summarizes the results of the discussions, online engagement and research inputs of the Dialogues on Implementation. "Implementation needs to be inclusive. People want to be part of delivering this new agenda and holding governments to their promises," said UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon.

The findings of the report derive from the six Dialogues and reveal several main principles to support the successful implementation of the new development agenda: participation, inclusion, and the need for strengthened capacities and partnerships. "I have seen the transformative power that comes from bringing passionate people together to solve problems," said actor Forest Whitaker, UNESCO Special Envoy for Peace and Reconciliation.

The event was attended by Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General; Helen Clark, UN Development Group Chair; H.E. Mike Eman, Prime Minister of Aruba; H.E. Nana Oye Lithur, Minister for Gender, Children and Social Protection of the Republic of Ghana; H.E. Mr. Shin Dong-ik, Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs of the Republic of Korea; H.E. Natalia Gherman, Deputy Prime Minister of Moldova; Forest Whitaker, UNESCO Special Envoy for Peace and Reconciliation; and Rajesh Mirchandani, BBC, Moderator. *Photos: UNMC/William H. Moore*

"We would like to highlight the essential role of UNDP as the head of the Resident Coordinator System and the United Nations Development Group and our growing relationship of over 20 years in advancing a partnership aimed at further strengthening human development in Armenia. The launch of a transformative post-2015 development agenda this year will be critical for repositioning of the entire UN Development System, including UNDP, whose leading role becomes more important and urgent than ever before. We strongly believe that Member States and UNDP together with other sister agencies should continue to increase their efforts in achieving a truly transformative agenda that will promote sustainable development."

ARMENIA, INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATIONS, DECLARATION SESSION, 19–21 FEBRUARY 2015, NEW YORK

PARTNERSHIPS

The results achieved would not have been possible without a wide coalition of partners. The Dialogues were co-hosted by 15 Member States, and multiple partnerships were developed within the UN System as well as with the private sector (BiNu, Microsoft, Telefonica etc.), diverse actors (Scouts, WAGGS, JCI, to name a few) and media agencies (the *Guardian*, *el Pais*, Mediacom etc.).
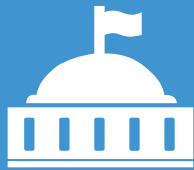
I. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES AND BUILDING EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

KEY MESSAGES

■ A transformative development agenda requires upgraded, coordinated and integrated institutions and capacities.

■ Inclusion should be the corner-stone of all capacity-strengthening and institution-building efforts.

■ Capacity development and institution-building efforts should be aligned with ongoing national development.

■ Measuring progress in capacity development and institutional improvement is feasible and important.

■ Strategies, policies and solutions must be locally derived and issue-oriented without merely transplanting best practices across countries — no 'one size fits all'.

"PEOPLE CARE NO LESS ABOUT SOUND INSTITUTIONS THAN THEY DO ABOUT PREVENTING ILLNESS OR ENSURING THAT THEIR CHILDREN CAN READ AND WRITE – IF ONLY BECAUSE THEY UNDERSTAND THAT THE FORMER PLAY AN ESSENTIAL ROLE IN ACHIEVING THE LATTER. GOOD INSTITUTIONS ARE, IN FACT, THE ESSENTIAL BUILDING BLOCKS OF A PROSPEROUS AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE."

UNITED NATIONS, 'HIGH-LEVEL PANEL REPORT', NEW YORK, 2013, P.4.

The Dialogue on Strengthening Capacities and Institutions reinforced the importance of responsive and account-able institutions and greater capacities at the national and subnational levels of government to deliver public services and effectively implement a new interde-pendent, transformative and universally applicable development agenda.

The consultation across 10 countries — Algeria, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Moldova, Pakistan, Rwanda, Togo and Turkmenistan — was jointly led by UNDP and the International Labour Organization (ILO), and supported by GERMANY and MOLDOVA. At the global level, this comprised a comprehensive literature review,[11] an online e-discussion, an international expert meeting and a final high-level meeting. At the national level, consultation meetings, focus group discussions, desk reviews and social media campaigns were held across the participating countries to elicit viewpoints and gather inputs from a broad cross-section of people on how to upgrade capacities and institutions for a new post-2015 era. Among the key messages from the Dialogue, the necessity of

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11 Adam Read-Brown and Rose Worden, 'Strengthening Capacities and Building Effective Institutions: Literature Review for Post-2015 Consultation', UNDP and ILO, New York, 2014.

achieving greater cooperation and coor-
dination between government agencies
and among stakeholders for institutions
to be more responsive to the needs and
priorities of people at the national level
was highlighted. In addition, participants
emphasized the need for issue-oriented
and locally driven strategies, policies and
solutions for strengthening capacities and
institutions, as well as the importance of
measuring institutional performance by
upgrading the capacities of local commu-
nities, subnational authorities, civil society
representatives and the private sector to
analyse and disseminate data to monitor
development progress.

The final high-level meeting of the
Dialogue on Strengthening Capacities
and Institutions culminated in the
unanimous adoption of the 'Chisinau
Outcome Statement', which endorses
the key recommendations arising from
each of the national consultations,
noting in particular that the transforma-
tive new development agenda requires
upgraded, innovative and integrated
institutions and capacities that are well
aligned with development priorities and
planning processes at the national and
subnational levels to ensure its successful
implementation.

PAKISTAN

In Pakistan an online survey, targeting 1500 respondents, was
conducted to gather citizens' feedback on the quality of public
service delivery. The survey presented an opportunity for individuals,
particularly those from historically marginalized communities, as well
as women, to assess the efficiency, inclusivity and accountability of
public-sector institutions. The ultimate objective was to identify inter-
ventions to strengthen capacities and build effective institutions for
the provision of services for the post-2015 development agenda.

Efforts were made to ensure that vulnerable communities across
the provinces were included in the survey, and women comprised
55 percent of the overall survey respondents (see inset figure).
The top three challenges listed by respondents in accessing public
services are: favouritism resulting in discriminatory supply of such
services (42 percent); gender-based discrimination (26 percent); and
deprivation due to disability or to being a member of a marginalized
community (11 percent).

PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING PUBLIC SERVICES, ONLINE SURVEY, PAKISTAN
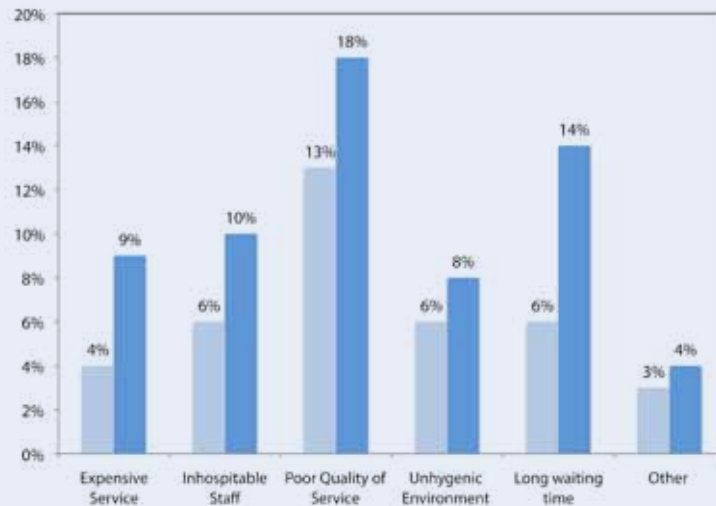
In addition to the online survey, a desk review, a national consulta-
tion meeting and focus group discussions were undertaken with IDPs
at Jalozai IDP camp near Pubi, Nowshera, at the Provincial Disaster
Management Authority (PDMA) camp office. Participants were repre-
sentatives (elders) of different tribes and clans of IDP families living
in Jalozai camp. Separate discussions were also held with women's
groups and youth representatives. Key concerns raised during these
discussions included the ineffectiveness of public-service institu-
tions, weak complaint and redress mechanisms, a lack of a regulatory
framework for private-sector institutions that deliver services, and a
lack of staff capacity.

II. LOCALIZING THE POST-2015 AGENDA

"MOST CRITICAL OBJECTIVES AND CHALLENGES OF THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA WILL CERTAINLY DEPEND ON LOCAL ACTION, COMMUNITY BUY-IN AND LOCAL LEADERSHIP, WELL COORDINATED AT AND WITH ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNANCE."

HELEN CLARK, CHAIR OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP

KEY MESSAGES

■ Local and Regional Governments (LRGs) are critical for promoting inclusive sustainable development within their territories, and as such for the implementation of the post-2015 agenda.

■ Effective local governance can ensure the inclusion of a diversity of local stakeholders, thereby creating broad-based ownership, commitment and accountability.

■ An integrated multi-level and multi-stakeholder approach is needed to promote transformative agendas at the local level.

■ Strong national commitment to provide adequate legal frameworks and institutional and financial capacity to local governments is required.

Localizing the post-2015 agenda in this context is defined as identifying the means through which this global development agenda can be translated at the local level. One of the noted challenges of the implementation of the MDGs was the initial lack of "grass-roots support and community buy in".[12] Any new development agenda will only impact people's lives if successfully implemented at the local level.

Dialogues in 13 countries, led by UN-Habitat, UNDP and the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments and co-hosted by the governments of ITALY, ECUADOR and GHANA, addressed the following questions: How will the post-2015 development agenda be implemented at the local level?; What

local governance processes, tools, institutions, mechanisms and other means of implementation are needed to achieve the future SDGs?; How can the voices of local stakeholders be amplified and their inclusion in intergovernmental processes be supported?

The consultations attempted to consider the issue of local implementation alongside the definition and negotiation of the SDGs. The main goal was to make global discussions relevant to local populations (**ownership**), and to emphasize the critical role of investment in **capacities at the local level** for implementation, monitoring and accountability.

In MALAWI participants underlined the need to approach international development strategies according to the bottom-up planning system established by their Local Government Act. The recent reform of

12   'Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls — the road ahead' — remarks by John Hendra, UN Women, Headquarters.

the Constitution of ECUADOR assigns 'autonomous decentralized governments' (GADs) exclusive responsibility for international cooperation within the limits of their territorial boundaries. Ecuador stressed that there is a strong link between development and the existence of an appropriate institutional framework at different levels of government. The role of traditional institutions and leaders was highlighted in VANUATU and GHANA. They remain a valuable resource from which development policies can draw knowledge and legitimacy to enhance development effectiveness. The Government of EL SALVADOR stressed the importance of achieving "from the local level up (...) public policies that are rooted in the respective regions of our country".[13] In the PHILIPPINES participants suggested that if the people 'own' the SDGs, politicians would heed the will of the people.[14] In ARMENIA local government authorities pointed out that their investment in previous development policy has been underestimated.[15] In PAKISTAN the seven pillars of the government's Vision 2025 show complementarities and similarities with the SDGs. After the 18th constitutional amendment, most of these goals are to be implemented by the provinces, and the federal government will play a coordinating role.

The process illustrated the need — and potential — for national and local governments to work together in localizing the post-2015 agenda. It confirms the need for effective coordination mechanisms to strengthen vertical (multi-level) and horizontal (multi-stakeholder) relationships.

13 'El Salvador: Report on the Post-2015 Localization Dialogues'.
14 'Philippines: Report on the Post-2015 Localization Dialogues'.
15 'Armenia: Report on the Post-2015 Localization Dialogues'.

FIGURE 8

PARTICIPATION IN THE LOCALIZATION DIALOGUES

| | Dialogue | Participants | Women | Minorities | Youth | Public | Private | | Academia |
							CSO	Company	
Armenia	-	321	58%	-	12%	48%	17%	2%	-
Burundi	4T/O	550	42%	-	25%	-	12%	-	
Cameroon	1N/4T/E/P	400	39%	9%	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1N/6T	443	47%		36%	41%	52%	5%	2%
El Salvador	2N/6T	300	-		-	50%	24%	13%	13%
Ghana	2N/3T	548	21%			56%	28%	13%	3%
Jamaica	1N/11T	141	49%	-	14%	53%	24%	15%	8%
Malawi	3T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3N/4T	274	64%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	1N/6T/E/M	433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1N/E	1050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	2N/2T/E	471	28%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	1N/1T/O	96	32%	-	-	84%	16%	-	-

Types of Dialogue: T: Territorial | N: National | E: E-Dialogue | M: Media (mass and social) | O: Other

"Stemming from a long-term partnership in support of local development, Italy has gladly accepted UNDP's invitation to co-sponsor, together with Ghana and Ecuador, the Dialogue on localizing the post-2015 development agenda. The final document of this Dialogue, approved at the concluding Session last October in Turin, called for the localization of the agenda in intergovernmental negotiations and in multi-lateral multi-stakeholder approaches. It also acknowledged the role of decentralized development cooperation. Furthermore, it stressed the need to set up sustainable financing mechanisms and design capacity, building programs to support the localization of the agenda."

ITALY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATIONS, DECLARATION SESSION, 19–21 FEBRUARY 2015, NEW YORK

On 14–15 October 2014 the Municipality of Turin and the Government of Italy hosted national, regional and local governments, UN agencies, international institutions, CSOs (including women, youth and slum-dwellers), the private sector, academia, foundations and development partners from more than 30 countries at the High Level Global Dialogue on the Localization of the Post-2015 Agenda in Turin.

"IT IS NOT THE CASE THAT EVERYTHING MUST BE CAREFULLY PLANNED OUT AND REALIZED IN A CENTRALIZED WAY BY IGNORING LOCAL PRIORITIES AND DIFFERENCES." ARMENIA

III. PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

KEY MESSAGES

■ Participatory monitoring supports development processes and results that are owned by the proposed beneficiaries, with all involved parties being held accountable for reaching goals and targets.

■ Local development solutions and good participatory practices should be scaled up and featured more prominently in the post-2015 development agenda. This will require transparent and inclusive accountability systems that ensure full participation of all people, including women and girls.

■ More space should be created for CSOs, grass-roots and local organizations and individuals to participate meaningfully in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the post-2015 agenda. It is particularly critical to strengthen women's voice and influence in country monitoring and accountability mechanisms, as well as the voices of those who are often excluded from these processes, including children and youth, minorities, persons with disabilities, people living in poverty, forcibly displaced and stateless persons, and other groups that are marginalized or face discrimination.

■ Participatory accountability practices will better ensure that the agenda will be rooted in a human rights framework.

■ Concrete examples of participatory monitoring do exist and should be used as a resource for future endeavours.

"ACCOUNTABILITY CAN BE UNDERSTOOD AS THE OBLIGATION OF AN ACTOR (E.G. PERSON, GROUP, INSTITUTION) TO JUSTIFY DECISIONS OR ACTIONS TAKEN. IN THE CONTEXT OF A POST-2015 FRAMEWORK, THESE OBLIGATIONS REFER TO EFFORTS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE SDGS, INCLUDING FULFILLING COMMITMENTS MADE UNDER THE SDGS. ALL STAKEHOLDERS OF THE POST-2015 AGENDA SHOULD TAKE PART IN A REGULAR PROCESS OF REPORTING AS WELL AS IN REVIEW AND FOLLOW-UP CYCLES CONDUCTED UNDER THE ROOF OF A POST-2015 ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK."

HEINER JANUS AND NIELS KEIJZER, 'FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW: THE ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2015 AGENDA', DIE, BONN, P.9.

The goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda will be high-level political commitments but not legally binding. It will be critical that all relevant actors take responsibility for achieving actual change, answering to their constituencies and disclosing actions and results in a transparent way. In other words, **accountability** will be crucial for implementing the post-2015 development framework.

The Participatory Monitoring for Accountability (PM&A) Consultation[16] was co-facilitated by UNICEF, UN Women and UNDP and co-sponsored by the governments of CANADA and the REPUBLIC OF KOREA. It was launched in April 2014 and comprised four distinct activities:

16 Please see the PM&A Concept note for further details on the consultation process:

- an e-discussion on participatory practices in the post-2015 agenda hosted on the WorldWeWant2015. org website;
- a global call for papers related to participatory methodologies and good practices;
- a synthesis of the PM&A Consultation;
- a literature review summarizing 'participatory' scholarship in the field; and
- national-level consultations focusing on in-country participatory practices and initiatives.[17]

The results from these activities were presented and discussed at two events at the UN Secretariat in New York

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17 Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Guatemala, Kosovo, Montenegro, Peru, Thailand, Vietnam, Zambia.

(8 July 2014 and 2 December 2014), which included participation from UN Member States, UN organizations, civil society, activists, people living in poverty and other stakeholders. The final global event took place in March 2015, in Lima, co-hosted by the governments of Peru, the Republic of Korea and Canada.

Overall, the findings from each component of the consultation have been supportive of a participatory approach, with one message standing above all: marginalized persons and/or people living in poverty should be at the centre and the owners of their own development processes, with all other relevant actors **accountable** to them for progress.

What is measured should not be based only on current data availability, but on what is actually valuable and useful, even if currently difficult to quantify (e.g. violence against women and

girls). There is also a need to go beyond national averages, which often mask slow or stagnant progress among the worst-off sections of societies and growing disparities at subnational levels.

There was a general view among participants that the monitoring and accountability framework should be an integral part of the agenda and not an 'afterthought'.

PEOPLE SHOULD BE AT THE CENTRE

The importance of participatory monitoring and accountability in implementing the new agenda is widely recognized. The global consultations showed that people want to be engaged, not just in debating what the global agenda should be but also in driving it. They want to hold their leaders accountable, and they want access to information and data which will enable them to track progress.

"THE PRESENT MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL (MDG) ACCOUNT-ABILITY FRAMEWORK IS CHARACTERIZED BY SHORTCOMINGS IN BOTH THE MONITORING AND REVIEW PROCESSES. MONITORING IS CARRIED OUT BY NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICES IN COOPERA-TION WITH INDIVIDUAL UN AGENCIES AND THEN AGGREGATED AT CENTRAL LEVELS AT THE UN SECRETARIAT. BUT THE CURRENT SETUP IS PRONE TO DUPLICATION, INCOHERENCE AND POOR DELINEATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES. IN ADDITION TO BEING FRAGMENTED, THE SYSTEM IS LACKING IN QUALITY AND OWNERSHIP. RECENT STUDIES SHOW THAT NUMEROUS DEVELOPING-COUNTRY STATISTICAL OFFICES ARE UNABLE TO COLLECT, ANALYZE AND DISSEMINATE DATA FOR MDG REPORTING. MDG STATISTICS ARE OFTEN BASED ON DONOR-FUNDED SURVEYS OR MODELING EXERCISES."

HEINER JANUS AND NIELS KEIJZER, 'FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW: THE ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2015 AGENDA', DIE, BONN.

Participatory accountability practices will ensure that the agenda is rooted in a human rights framework. Ensuring that all people are included in all aspects of development fulfils their human right to participation, can give a sense of hope and purpose, and can also help to shift harmful attitudes and biases.

It is particularly critical to strengthen women's voices and influence in country monitoring and accountability mechanisms, as well as the voices of those who are often excluded from the processes, including children and youth, minorities, persons with disabili-ties, people living in poverty, forcibly displaced and stateless persons or other marginalized or excluded groups. An enabling environment needs to be created, including through legislation, so that all stakeholders can contribute systematically.

A number of **good practices** aimed at broadening participation and strengthening participatory monitoring of development processes have been highlighted in the consultations. They include the Citizen's Evaluation for Good Governance in ALBANIA, which uses a scorecard for social auditing and gender budgeting; ZAMBIA's use of M-WASH, a mobile and web-based monitoring, evalu-ation and reporting system which reaches 1.7 million people from 9372 villages focusing on water and sanitation services; and THAILAND's iMonitor application, which tracks and evaluates the delivery of HIV services, allowing people to log 'alerts' if antiretroviral medicines and condoms are not available in health centres, and to report discrimination against HIV-positive people in the workplace. PERU exempli-fied how community surveillance systems were essential to the growth and develop-ment of children and pregnant mothers. In the PHILIPPINES Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits (ECOWEB) provides lessons and recommendations on how to make grass-roots participatory budgeting processes work.

Women's assembly and training in Swat, Pakistan, in 2010. Picture from the call for papers on 'Dialogue on Culture and Development'
(Photo: Heritage Foundation Pakistan)

IV. PARTNERSHIPS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

"THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY SHOULD NOT ONLY BE RECOGNIZED AND UNDERSTOOD, BUT ALSO EXPANDED TO ENSURE ITS FULL PARTICIPATION IN DESIGNING, IMPLEMENTING, AND MONITORING OF THE POST-2015 AGENDA."

H.E. MR. KIM SUNG-HWAN, FORMER MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE AND MEMBER OF THE SG'S HIGH-LEVEL PANEL ON THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
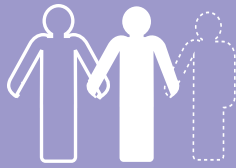
KEY MESSAGES

■ Recognize and understand the role of civil society in policy development.

■ Create an enabling environment by building a policy and regulatory framework that maximizes civil society's contribution towards development objectives.

■ Proactively align multi-stakeholder priorities, including those of government, civil society, volunteers and private-sector actors.

■ Set up and maintain accountability mechanisms that monitor partnerships and progress in implementation efforts.

The Dialogue on Partnerships with Civil Society was jointly led by UNV, UNFPA, UNMC and UN-NGLS and sponsored by the governments of the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and CAMBODIA. It built on the diverse civil society engagement in the first phase of UN-led consultations and fostered in-depth national dialogues in eight countries: Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Colombia, Indonesia, Jordan, Lesotho, St. Lucia and Tunisia.

In the e-discussion, civil society representatives were invited to respond to the following question: What can trigger new partnerships and voluntary commitments, and what can make them successful in advancing economic, social and environmental progress?

The key messages resulting from this online discussion were:

• ensure that partnerships are fully inclusive and participatory, moving beyond consultations to comprehensive engagement;

• mandate economic, social and environmental safeguards in partnerships; and

• expand the concept of public–private partnerships to embrace cooperatives and social and solidarity economy actors.

These messages were conveyed to Member States during the 2014 High-level Political Forum (HLPF) session on Means of Implementation for Sustainable Development.

HIGH-LEVEL GLOBAL MEETING ON 'PARTNERSHIPS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY', 20–21 OCTOBER 2014, SIEM REAP, CAMBODIA

To conclude the Dialogue on Partnerships with Civil Society, the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of the Republic of Korea co-hosted a High-level Global Meeting on 20–21 October 2014 in Siem Reap, Cambodia. Participants were drawn from the eight countries that held national dialogues, as well as civil society and the UN. The meeting was supported by UN co-leading agencies, the UNDP Team on Post-2015 and the UN Country Team in Cambodia.

The discussions at the High-level Global Meeting led to the refinement of recommendations on how civil society can continue to inform the elaboration of the global post-2015 development agenda, be engaged in its implementation and enhance national policy formulation. The following key needs were identified:

- Strengthened capacity for the engagement of various stakeholders, including governments, civil society and volunteer organizations in the post-2015 process

- Greater awareness and understanding of the role of civil society in policy development, recognizing different national contexts

- Greater awareness of existing examples, practices and opportunities to support an enabling environment for civil society to contribute substantially to shaping key sustainable development policies

- Enhanced partnerships among key stakeholders at national and international levels.

The meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Chhieng Yanara, Royal Government of Cambodia, and H.E. Mr. Kim Sung-hwan, Chair of the Institute for Global Social Responsibility and former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

UN co-leading agencies were represented by Mr. Richard Dictus, Executive Coordinator of UNV; Ms. Kate Gilmore, Deputy Executive Director of UNFPA; Ms. Susan Alzner, Officer-in-Charge of the New York office of UNNGLS; Ms. Kallayaphorn Jaruphand, Programme Coordinator of UNMC; and Mr. Paul Ladd, Head of the UNDP Post-2015 Team.

Photo: UN Country Team Cambodia

"I AM PLEASED TO SEE THAT CIVIL SOCIETY IS RECOGNIZED AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL THROUGH THIS EXERCISE, AND I HOPE THAT IT WILL ALSO BE RECOGNIZED LOCALLY AS AN IMPORTANT ACTOR IN DEVELOPMENT, AS A KEY IN SHAPING POLICIES AND BROADENING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA."

CSO REPRESENTATIVE, CSO PARTNERSHIP NATIONAL DIALOGUE IN JORDAN, JULY 2014

V. ENGAGING WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

KEY MESSAGES

■ The role of business and industry in international development is not limited to mobilizing financial resources. It lies more fundamentally in the impact of their core operations on the issues covered by the proposed SDGs.

■ The social and environmental impacts of these core business operations need to be monitored and reported, regardless of the country of operation.

■ The most direct route to innovation, technological advance and productive capacity is through healthy, engaged businesses, industries and finance houses.

■ Effective private–public dialogue builds on local capacities and defines roles and responsibilities for all partners. An inclusive format of involving business and industry in national development planning is taking place in many country settings.

"A SUSTAINABLE MECHANISM IS NEEDED; PPP HAS BEEN DISCUSSED OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS BUT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES ARE STILL LACKING."

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MONGOLIAN NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The implementation of the post-2015 agenda will require an unprecedented level of partnership with the private sector. The private sector is the primary driver of economic growth and an important generator of income, jobs, and goods and services that enhance people's lives. As such, the activities of the private sector have a significant influence on resource use and well-being. An engaged business sector is critical for innovation and technological advancement.

Trillions of dollars in investment will also be required for innovation, infrastructure and service delivery. With a global trajectory of slower growth, and Official Development Assistance (ODA) gradually becoming more constrained, a growing consensus is emerging on the role of the private sector as a key provider of innovative sustainable development financing.

The Dialogue on Engaging with the Private Sector was launched in February 2014, co-sponsored by the United States and Spain, and supported by UNIDO and the United Nations Global Compact.

It focused on five themes: developing government policies that drive corporate sustainability; enhancing

partnerships; mobilizing private sustainability finance; localizing the architecture for SME engagement; and building trust through enhanced transparency and accountability.

To date, 18 national, regional and global events have been held across Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Latin America and the Caribbean with the purpose of soliciting input from private-sector stakeholders, as well as from related government institutions, international organizations, civil society and academia. Over 1000 people have participated in this Dialogue so far. The initiative also draws on consultations carried out in 2013 in 43 countries and involving thousands of participants throughout the Global Compact network.

Due to the national and regional focus of the consultations, there has been a significant level of heterogeneity in terms of views expressed. In many instances, cross-cutting issues received considerable attention in the discussion. Themes such as gender equality, good governance and environmental protection, as well as sustainable industrialization as a policy priority, were the subject of substantive debates. Overall, it was felt that to build trust and to be considered credible partners in the post-2015 era, companies should be transparent with regard to their social and environmental impact, be accountable for how their activities create or deplete societal well-being, and report on what they are doing to improve performance.

The co-leads issued an interim report in September 2014 at the UN General Assembly.

ALIGNING BUSINESS AND EDUCATION PRIORITIES IN PUBLIC–PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The global consultation in Addis Ababa (June 2014) devoted itself to innovative approaches to public–private partnerships that align business and education. Concrete examples were presented on improving access, quality and relevance of education, and tackling unemployment by better aligning academic curricula with market needs. These examples included business associations addressing skills shortages by participating in curriculum development; United Nations Global Compact Local Networks working with companies to offer training courses that increase the employability of vulnerable youth; boosting corporate social responsibility investments in the educational sector and increasing government incentives for such investments; and leveraging the roadmap 'Framework for Business Investment in Education' developed by UNESCO, UNICEF and the United Nations Global Compact.

Photos: UN Ethiopia/ Bethelihem Tamene (top), UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

VI. CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

KEY MESSAGES

■ **Culture can make an important contribution to poverty reduction, as a resilient economic sector that provides livelihood opportunities.**

■ **Education strategies should aim to develop cultural literacy and equip young people with the skills to live in a multicultural and diverse society, in both economic and social terms.**

■ **Participation in the culture sector and the engagement of cultural values provide important opportunities for the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment.**

■ **Culture-led redevelopment of urban areas and public spaces helps preserve the social fabric, attract investment and improve economic returns.**

■ **Development programmes which take into account the link between cultural diversity and biodiversity, including traditional knowledge, secure greater environmental sustainability.**

■ **Culture has the potential to build bridges and shape more effective reconciliation processes with full ownership of the communities.**
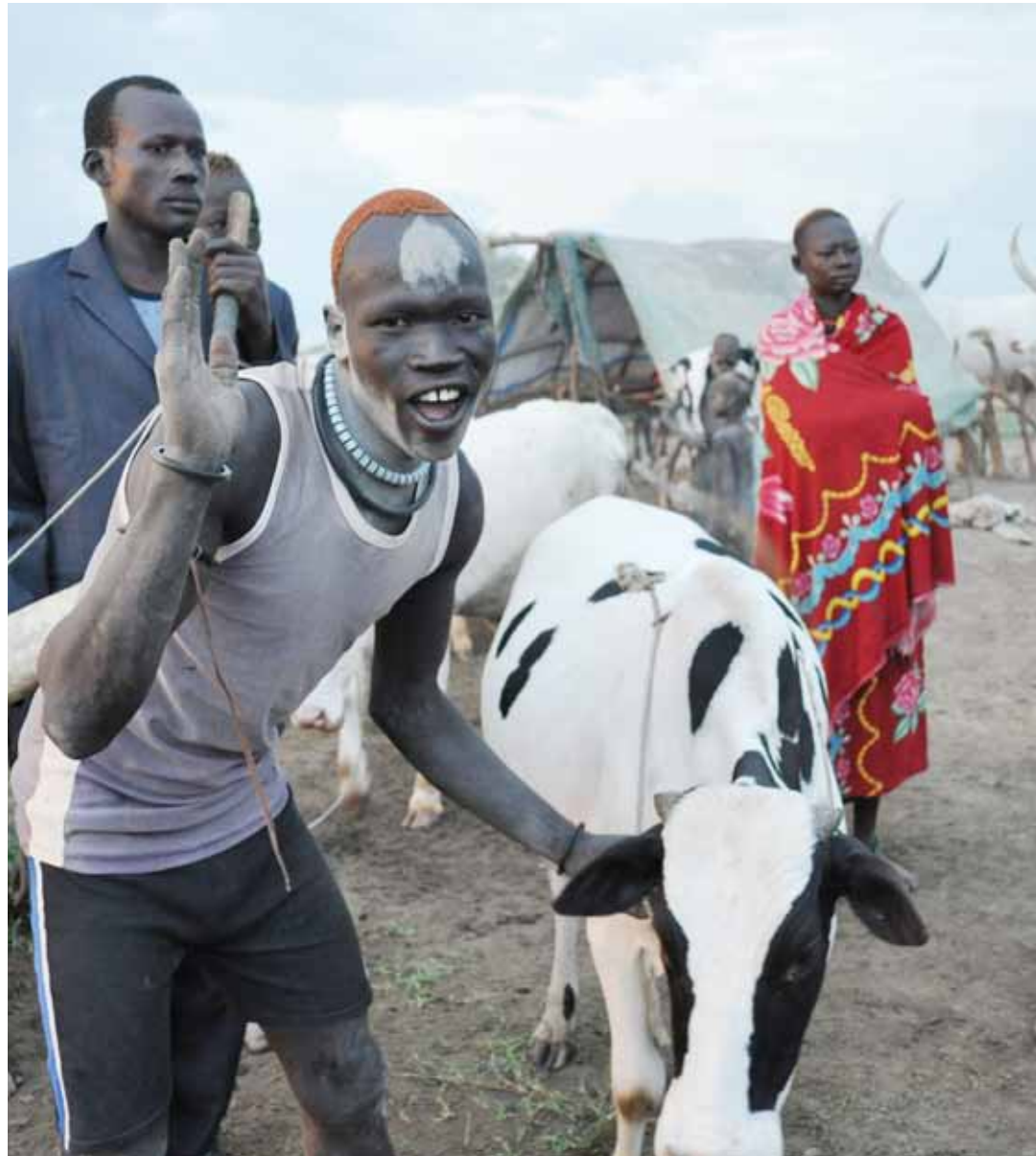
The Dialogue on Culture and Development was supported by UNESCO, UNFPA and UNDP and focused on the linkages between culture and **six thematic areas**: poverty reduction, education, gender equality, environment, sustainable cities and reconciliation.

National-level consultations in **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Mali, Morocco and Serbia** reached out to a wide range of national actors. These were complemented by a call for papers,

literature reviews and e-discussions. The call for papers received 139 contributions from governments, universities, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and professionals from the culture sector, covering all sub-themes and coming from all regions.

As mandated by Resolution A/RES/68/223, a **Special Thematic Debate on 'Culture and Sustainable Development in the Post-2015 Development Agenda'** was convened by

"THE AFRICAN MUSIC NETWORK, REACHING ACROSS NATIONAL BORDERS: BEMA IS A NETWORK OF MUSIC PROFESSIONALS FOUNDED BY ORGANIZATIONS IN SENEGAL, BENIN, BURKINA FASO AND GUINEA-CONAKRY. TOGETHER THEY SEEK TO SUPPORT THE CIRCULATION OF AGENTS, ARTISTS AND THEIR WORKS, PROVIDE CAPACITY SUPPORT FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOSTER THE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN MUSIC. THE INITIATIVE PROVIDES TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL ADVICE AND ORGANIZES PARTICIPATION OF AFRICAN PRODUCERS AT INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS. IT ALSO PRODUCES ANNUAL COMPILATIONS, SAMPLERS, WHICH ARE FREELY DISTRIBUTED TO MEDIA AND MUSIC PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE. THESE ALLOW AFRICAN ARTISTS TO REACH AN AUDIENCE BEYOND THEIR NATIONAL BORDERS. THE PROJECT ALSO ORGANIZES MUSIC TRADE FAIRS IN AFRICAN CITIES TO COUNTERBALANCE THE FACT THAT AFRICAN PRODUCERS STILL HAVE TO FIND THEIR WAY TO MUSIC MARKETS OVERSEAS (USUALLY IN EUROPE) IF THEY WANT TO EXPAND THEIR MARKETS. BEMA IS AN INITIATIVE THAT DEMONSTRATES THE CAPACITIES OF A REGIONAL NETWORK, POSITIONED AS AN EFFECTIVE INTERMEDIARY FOR 'NORTH–SOUTH–SOUTH' EXCHANGES, IN STRUCTURING AND ENLARGING THE MARKET FOR MUSIC PRODUCERS."

UNESCO, 'CREATIVE ECONOMY REPORT' (2013)

the President of the UN General Assembly. The debate took place on 5 May 2014 at the UN Headquarters, New York. Eighteen government ministers and high-level representatives of Member States, the G-77 plus China and the European Union, as well as the Deputy Secretary-General of the UN, the Director-General of UNESCO, the Executive Director of UNWTO, the President of the General Conference and the Chairperson of the Executive Board of UNESCO highlighted the paramount importance of integrating culture in the post-2015 development agenda.

In response to UN Resolution A/RES/68/223, the **UNSG 'Report on Culture and Sustainable Development**' was prepared and presented to the UN General Assembly in October 2014. To this end, a call for contributions was sent to all Member States and the 15 UN organizations that have been working in the field of culture and development. The report also refers to the position expressed by 600 non-governmental organizations gathering 1700 signatories from some 120 countries.

FINAL CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT EVENT IN FLORENCE, ITALY

To mark the conclusion of the Dialogue on Culture and Development, a final event was organized in Florence, Italy on 2–4 October 2014. The event took place within the context of the 'Third Edition of the UNESCO World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries' and was co-funded by the Government of Italy, the Tuscany Region and the City of Florence. Over 400 participants in the three-day forum had the opportunity to discuss how culture contributes to sustainable development.

"The national consultations have revealed the extent to which culture has the power to draw and mobilize people. It holds the key to more inclusive, and therefore more sustainable, policies," said the Minister of Culture of Morocco, H.E. Mr. Mohamed Amin Sbihi, during his final presentation in Florence.

To conclude the Forum, participants adopted the 'Florence Declaration', which advocates for the integration of culture in the post-2015 development agenda. The Declaration calls on governments, civil society and the private sector to enhance:

- **human and institutional capacities;**
- **legal and policy environments;**
- **new partnership models and innovative investment strategies; and**
- **benchmarks and impact indicators to monitor and evaluate the contribution of culture to sustainable development.**

3 | PILOTS – TESTING INNOVATIONS FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Father and son attend a meeting organized by the Rwanda Women Community Development Network, a non-governmental organization dedicated to the promotion and improvement of the welfare of women in Rwanda. (Photo: UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe)

In 2014 UNDP started to assist countries to pilot some of the SDGs that were emerging through the OWG process. The pilot exercises explore the processes that countries have to go through to set, implement and monitor appropriate national targets and indicators in the context of their national reform efforts; the capacity constraints that countries face; and how to better calibrate certain targets globally. The aim of the SDG pilots is to generate bottom-up country evidence that supports Member States' national positions and the intergovernmental negotiations on future SDGs.

The main focus of this exercise has been on Goal 16, concerning the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice, and the importance of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. By including SDG 16, the OWG acknowledged that global sustainable development is not possible without progress in the results of good governance and peace — any reference to these issues was glaringly absent from the MDGs.

From our country-level experience, UNDP believes that such a goal would help drive progress on all the others. Yet it is considered one of the more controversial goals,[18] and many countries are unfamiliar with how such a goal could be measured, and how broadly defined universal targets and indicators could be translated at the national level. The pilot exercises seek primarily to address these practical measurement questions, as well as the processes which countries would need to go through to set, implement and monitor appropriate national targets and indicators.

Work has started in several countries to pilot these illustrative goals and targets. UNDP country teams and Headquarters are supporting governments to design these goals and roll out the initiative, notably in Mexico on social inclusion, in Albania, Indonesia, Rwanda, Tunisia and the UK on governance, and in Armenia, Indonesia, Japan, Mozambique and Paraguay on disaster risk reduction.

The exercise is confirming that while the topic of 'governance' is often politically charged in intergovernmental processes in New York, **at the national and subnational levels it can be operationalized** in non-controversial ways.

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18 We need to acknowledge that good governance is essentially a political issue. This is why it is important not to reduce questions about how to improve governance for sustainable development to the technical level of the effectiveness and efficiency of institutions. Fragile and conflict-affected countries and their development partners underlined this view when they agreed that 'legitimate politics' would be one of the five essential Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals in the 2011 New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States.

RWANDA

The Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) is responsible for generating data related to governance and assessing the impact of home-grown initiatives in Rwanda. The RGB coordinated the piloting exercise in seven districts (Gatsibo, Huye, Karongi, Kicukiro, Kirehe, Muhanga and Musanze). Building on the existing Rwanda Governance Scorecard (RGS), the RGB team drafted a set of governance sub-indicators, with baseline and potential targets, which were then validated by the national steering committee.

The RGB has been producing the RGS since 2011. The RGS is an annual assessment to accurately gauge the status of governance and accountability in the country. Six out of the ten targets of Goal 16 are already being monitored by the RGB through the RGS:

- For target 16.1, the RGS measures and monitors indicators such as 'Personal and property safety', 'Homicides rates' (per 100,000) and the percentage of 'Gender-based violence' cases processed.

- Concerning target 16.3, the RGB has been assessing the extent of 'Compliance with the principles of Rule of Law' through a set of indicators to track 'Access to justice', with a special focus on the vulnerable categories of the population, tracking the percentage of backlog cases, disposal rates in the courts and Rwanda's compliance with reporting obligations on core international human rights conventions.

- Regarding target 16.5, Rwanda considers 'Asset declaration' by all leaders, including the top level of the government hierarchy, as this has been set as a strict requirement for government officials and civil servants before and during taking charge of any public office.

- Finally, for target 16.6, Rwanda assesses the 'Quality and efficiency of service delivery', especially at the local level, along with the level of 'Accountability of public institutions', by looking at the performance of the Parliamentary Public Account Committee and the Auditor General's annual report on the use of public finances.

The piloting of the Governance SDGs has allowed the RGB to update several of the indicators monitored through the RGS, and to even add a few more, such as the 'Application of ICT in court processes', which is now being captured in the RGS 2014. Going forward, other indicators such as 'Legal identity for all', including 'Birth registration', will also be included in the RGS framework.

GOVERNANCE IN THE POST-2015 AGENDA DISCUSSIONS

Governance and the rule of law came out as a strong element in the various Global Consultations, not only of course in the Governance Consultation itself[19] but also as a cross-cutting theme in many of the others. For example, the Global Thematic Consultation on Inequalities argued that the root causes of inequalities lie within governance systems and must be addressed through appropriate policy and legal frameworks to protect people from discrimination. The Consultation on Water noted that "the water crisis is really a governance crisis". In the Consultation on Environmental Sustainability the importance of access to justice and accountability for the protection and enforcement of environmental rights was noted. A wide range of constituencies want to see governance and rule of law addressed in the post-2015 framework: many Member States, a large number of parliamentarians,[20] many academics and think tanks,[21] and much of civil society.[22]

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) PILOTS

Member States are currently negotiating a set of global goals and targets not only related to SDGs but also to the **post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction** (HFA2). The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan (March 2015), pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 68/211 of December 2013, includes ministerial round tables on topics such as 'Governing Disaster Risk: Overcoming Challenges' and 'International Cooperation in support of a post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction'. Concomitant with these priorities, recognizing that DRR needs to be achieved through concerted efforts at all administrative levels — global, regional, national and local — requiring an alignment of monitoring mechanisms at all levels while also ensuring that it has intimate relevance for national and subnational developmental priorities, **UNDP supports DRR-related 'Targets and Indicators' pilots in five countries** — namely, Armenia, Indonesia, Japan, Mozambique and Paraguay.

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19 UNDP, 'Global thematic consultation on governance and the post-2015 development framework: Consultation report', UNDP, New York, 2013.

20 See, for example, the survey published at the Inter-parliamentary Assembly, Quito, March 2013, in which 80 percent of parliamentarians backed governance as a stand-alone goal.

21 See, for example, Jeffrey Sachs's contribution and CIGI/KDI (the Bellagio process).

22 See, for example, the MY World global survey, where 'honest and responsive government' is seen as the third most important issue.

4 | POLICY SUPPORT TO THE OWG AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PROCESS

Panellist at the 'Dialogue on engaging with the private sector' in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. (Photo: UN Mongolia/Ts. Batbaatar)

As stated in the outcome document of the 'Special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the MDGs', Member States are counting on the support of the UN system throughout the post-2015 discussions to provide inputs and support the intergovernmental process.

UNDP co-chairs, with UN-DESA, two important UN coordination bodies that provide advice to Member States on the contours of the post-2015 development agenda:

- The UN Task Team on Post-2015 (UNTT) meets to discuss the strategic aspects of the new agenda and produces occasional reports, such as 'Realizing the Future We Want for All'. Most recently the UNTT met to consider different options for monitoring and reviewing the new agenda.

- The Technical Support Team (TST) has provided advice to the OWG on goals and targets. The TST has provided 29 issues briefs, as well as statistical advice, on each area under consideration, and has assisted the co-facilitators with technical reviews of the targets. Beyond co-chairing the TST, UNDP leveraged its policy expertise in many areas of the goals and contributed to all of the issues briefs.

FIGURE 9

SIX ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Following the OWG proposal, the Secretary-General was asked to provide a final synthesis report bringing together all the inputs provided to date and offering a direction of travel for Member States. UNDP, through the Informal Senior Coordination Group on Post-2015, helped to shape the synthesis report, drawing on the consultations and knowledge of the process to date.

The report frames the 17 goals with 6 essential elements: **Dignity:** to end poverty and fight inequalities; **People:** to ensure healthy lives, knowledge and the inclusion of women and children; **Prosperity:** to grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy; **Planet:** to protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children; **Justice:** to promote safe and peaceful societies, and strong institutions; and **Partnership:** to catalyse global solidarity for sustainable development.

The report argues that the MDGs should be a springboard into a new era of sustainable development, highlighting the opportunities this year in the Financing for Development Conference, the special Summit on Sustainable Development (Post-2015/SDGs) in September, and COP21 in Paris in December.

It emphasizes the importance of young people, the unfinished agenda of the MDGs, and the unprecedented process that has led to the development of the new agenda.

It argues that all inputs have called for a **universal agenda** that is both **people-centred** and **planet-sensitive**; that **'continues the march' of the MDGs** and yet **fills key 'sustainable development gaps'**, mobilizing the **means of implementation** and making the **UN fit for purpose**; that **leaves no one behind** (ensuring equality, non-discrimination, equity and inclusion at all levels, and states that 'this is the century of women'); **builds inclusive and peaceful societies**; addresses **climate change** and **preserves ecosystems and biodiversity**; **transforms economies**; and offers a renewed effective **global partnership** with rigorous and **participatory review and monitoring**, supported by a **data revolution**.

5 | CONCLUSION: THE WAY FORWARD

United Nations Secretariat building with flags of UN Member States, where governments and other stakeholders will finalize the new development agenda in September 2015 (Photo: UN Photo/Andrea Brizzi)

With the OWG 'proposal for Sustainable Development Goals' now available for all members of the General Assembly to consider further, the question on many of our minds is: what next?

UNDP will continue playing a constructive role in contributing to the adoption of a truly transformative agenda.

The approach of unprecedented engagement and consultation in shaping the global future agenda has demonstrated proof of the concept for connecting people around the world to global policy developments at the UN. This connection must continue during the transition from design to the implementation of the new global agenda.

Development actors are now preparing for the Third **Financing for Development** Conference in Addis Ababa in July 2015, which will be critical in the continuation of the Monterrey consensus. UNDP is one of the six official entities in the Financing for Development process, along with DESA, UNCTAD, the IMF, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization. UNDP supported the work of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Finance, whose report will be an important input into the conference.

Drawing on contributions from UNDP, the communiqué of the last G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting (9–10 February 2015, Istanbul) included the following paragraph, which offers welcome political support to the Financing for Development and post-2015 processes: "We support achieving a successful outcome of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in July 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, towards the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda."

ACTION ON IMPLEMENTATION

The UN development system is gearing up for action on implementation.

UNDP has proposed a strategy to the UNDG to help Member States implement the new agenda. It proposes that the substantive support of the UN on implementation could be in three dimensions: **mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support (MAPS).**

Mainstreaming the new agenda

This would seek to provide immediate support to governments in landing and interpreting the agenda at the national and local levels. The main outcome would be to support governments in charting development pathways to make progress towards meeting the goals of the new agenda. This would include an assessment of the alignment of the new agenda with existing national development visions, strategies and budget allocations. It would help in providing advice to governments on prioritization, sequencing and national target setting. It would also contribute to exercises on setting baselines for measuring progress against each of the SDGs, defining the data collection needs, and accountability mechanisms.

Accelerating progress

Once governments and national stakeholders have assessed alignment with national plans, and prioritized accordingly, MAF (MDG Acceleration)-style exercises (based on the development of a new tool) could be supported. These would recognize the different nature of the new and more integrated development agenda, and consider interventions to help governments make progress on the 'last mile'. As before, the acceleration exercises would convene national stakeholders and development partners, including UNDG agencies and the World Bank. It would be coordinated by governments with the full support of the UNCT.

Policy support

The expertise and different mandates of the UNDG members will provide targeted support on specific goals/issues, as done for the MDGs through the UNDG MDG Task Force and agency programmes.

DATA REVOLUTION

The SDGs represent an agenda that is broader and more complex that the MDGs. A 'data revolution' has been called for, to enable governments and policy-makers to better track development progress and equip people with the information they need. **The data revolution and the need to strengthen statistics are one of the critical elements of the post-2015 framework**.

With support from the Republic of Korea, UNDP is helping to shape the data revolution by strengthening national capacities **to collect and analyse information to monitor progress** on the post-2015 development agenda. UNDP

Participant at 'Partnerships with Civil Society and the Private Sector' workshop in Phnom Pen, Cambodia (Photo: UN Cambodia)
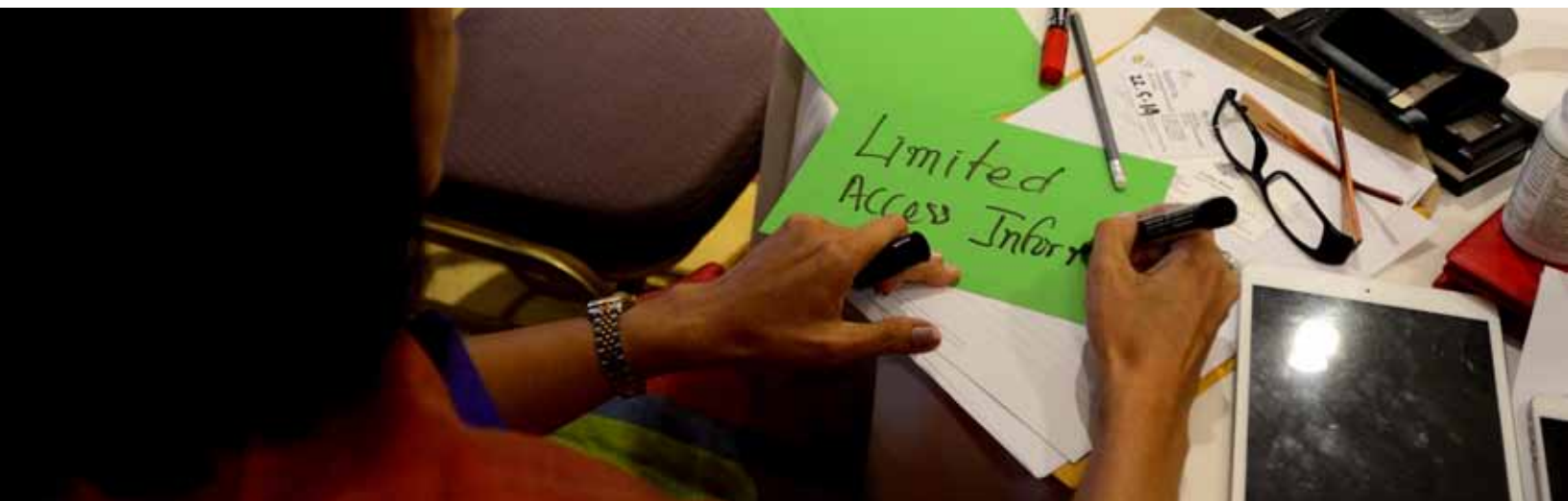
believes that the data revolution goes far beyond statistics, and that 'users' of data must be at the centre of accountability and participatory mechanisms.

MY WORLD 2

Implementation needs to be accompanied by strong accountability mechanisms to measure progress. What has come through in the Global Consultations is that people want to be engaged, not just in debating what the global agenda should be but also in driving it forward. They want to hold their leaders accountable, and they want access to the information and data which will enable them to monitor what is happening. To complement the official reporting from national governments, UNDP is intending to help people across the globe to give their own assessment of progress towards the SDGs and strengthen **participatory monitoring and accountability**, based on people-driven data collection.

A key part of this will be building on the lessons learned from MY World, and evolving it into a mechanism for citizen feedback and accountability on progress towards the SDGs. A coalition of partners — UNDP, UN Millennium Campaign, ODI, UNICEF and the Global Pulse — are currently developing the concept for MY World 2 that will include representative national perception studies on progress, as well as more localized efforts to engage with local leaders and parliamentarians.

FIT FOR PURPOSE

Operating in a more complex, fast-changing, interconnected environment, the UN system needs to rethink the way it does business, to remain a reliable and responsive development partner, and to be 'fit for purpose' in support of countries to implement the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. In this respect, we need to demonstrate truly innovative solutions. Member States left no doubt that they would like to see a strong UN development system to deliver on their sustainable development priorities. The Secretary-General, in his report 'A Life of Dignity for All', expressed the commitment of the UN system to make itself fit for purpose.

Five key areas for joint UN action have been identified: effective country-level collaboration, including increased alignment with national priorities and strategies; policy coherence; partnerships and alliances; strengthened accountability for results; and leadership by the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) Principals.

The mobilization of millions of people from different backgrounds and walks of life to inform and shape the future development agenda, as outlined in this report, marks a **new era of the way the UN does business**. This approach should transfer to the implementation of the new goals. In fact, the **innovative tools and collaborative practices used in the post-2015 preparatory process** contributed to moving from traditional silo thinking to an enhanced, integrated approach. The strength of the UN system lies in what we can offer collectively, much like the sustainable development challenges we seek to address cannot be successfully tackled in silos.

People's engagement through the consultations has created an inclusive approach to development, which generates more legitimacy and ownership and aims at more effectiveness in the subsequent implementation phase.

Young woman speaking in Buea, Cameroon (Photo: UNDP Cameroon)

6 | ANNEXES

Consultation with indigenous people of Guarani, Kaiowá and Terena in Panambizinho, Mato Grosso (Photo: UNV/UNDP Brazil/Flavio Lopes)

ANNEX 1. CUMULATIVE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

DONOR	AMOUNT (US DOLLARS)
DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	4,633,036
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	4,505,346
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4,100,000
JAPAN	3,299,735
SPAIN	2,035,000
SWITZERLAND	1,863,928
NORWAY	1,454,105
DENMARK	1,443,012
GERMANY	1,292,642
FRANCE	1,221,908
FINLAND	1,140,554
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	1,099,975
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	996,016
THE WILLIAM AND FLORE HEWLETT FOUNDATION	948,000
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	817,370
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT	807,635
NETHERLANDS	750,000
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FUND	559,000
AG. ESPAÑOLA DE COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA EL DESARROLLO	344,828
ITALY	334,225
CONRAD HILTON FOUNDATION	297,000
CANADA	271,493
MASTERCARD WORLDWIDE	249,911
SWEDEN	205,313
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE	202,000
ROCKEFELLER PHILANTHROPY ADVISORS	139,000
SRI LANKA	70,000
FOUNDATION FOR GLOBAL COMPACT	20,700
Allocated Interest	*82,083*
Total	**35,183,813**

ANNEX 2. 'WE CONSULTED…NOW WHAT?' POST-2015 MICRO-GRANTS

	Country	Focal Point	E-Mail	Description	Notes
1	Algeria	Wissam Benyettou Hanne Michiel Randa Aboul-Hosn	wissam.benyettou@undp.org hanne.michiel@undp.org randa.aboul-hosn@undp.org	Awareness-raising and documents on job and entrepreneur opportunities in Algeria	
2	Djibouti	Artan Said Henry Glorieux	artan.said@undp.org henry.glorieux@one.un.org	Access to justice and facilitation of logistics for the movement of magistrates and judges to remote areas	
3	Jordan	Alberto Natta Mari Huseby	alberto.natta@one.un.org mari.huseby@one.un.org	Supporting a youth volunteer organization to encourage youth social and civic engagement	
4	Egypt	Sherif El Tokali	sherif.el.tokali@undp.org	Spot the future — creating networks on engaging consultations Make the future — setting up remote sensors to collect data and update by citizens	Separate Webinar for Spot and Make the Future; blog
5	Uruguay	Virginia Varela	virginia.varela@undp.org	Workshop to trigger the political empowerment of selected youth leaders to engage them as advocates of the main contents on youth of the post-2015 national consultation	
6	Bolivia	Claudio Providas	claudio.providas@undp.org	Engage citizens in an online discussion on the objectives of the recently approved National Development Plan 'Agenda Patriótica 2025' and its linkages with the post-2015 national consultation	
7	Santa Lucia	Lara Blanco	lara.blanco@undp.org	Advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities, raise public awareness on the need of the legal framework to protect their quality of life, and collect inputs from them, in the context of the country's upcoming ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	
8	El Salvador	Stefano Pettinato	stefano.pettinato@undp.org	Convene a dialogue — through semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions — to dig more deeply into the issues of security and employment, both of which are scored high in the post-2015 consultation; the results aim to inform the ongoing national discussions on the best policies to tackle insecurity and unemployment	
9	Belarus	Tatsiana Aliakseyeva Viacheslav Shelegeiko	tatsiana.aliakseyeva@one.un.org viacheslav.shelegeiko@undp.org	Using Sensemaker (micro-narratives) to get a better sense of the strengths, weaknesses and stereotypes of persons with disabilities, to better shape their post-2015 future; working with Parliamentarian committee on MY World results	
10	Georgia	Khatuna Sandroshvili	khatuna.sandroshvili@undp.org	Spot the future — creating networks on engaging consultations Make the future — setting up remote sensors to collect data and update by citizens	Separate Webinar for Spot and Make the Future; blog
11	Armenia	George Hodge	george.hodge@undp.org	Spot the future — creating networks on engaging consultations Make the future — setting up remote sensors to collect data and update by citizens	Separate Webinar for Spot and Make the Future; blog

	Country	Focal Point	E-Mail	Description	Notes
12	Kyrgyzstan	Asel Abdurahmanova	asel.abdurahmanova@undp.org	Joint initiative with UNICEF on challenge prizes to incentivize youth to identify and run their own solutions to pressing development problems they face	Blog
13	Albania	Eno Ngjela	eno.ngjela@undp.org	Online portal for young entrepreneurs	Blog
14	Moldova	Alexandru Oprunenco	alexandru.oprunenco@undp.org	Addressing youth unemployment through gamification	Blog
15	Montenegro	Ana Dautovic Jelena Miljanic Tomica Paovic	ana.dautovic@one.un.org jelena.miljanic@one.un.org tomica.paovic@undp.org	Crowdsourcing youth ideas on what issues they face on employment, getting ideas on how to address them, and supporting a selected few; the Portal for Collaborative Solution Design with the Youth has just been launched.	Blog
16	Burkina Faso	Herve Kouraogo Dieudonne Kini Isiyaka Sabo	herve.kouraogo@undp.org dieudonne.kini@undp.org isiyaka.sabo@undp.org	Community activities tailored to the specific needs of young people through ICT including social networks, media outreach and communication for behaviour change in a region with high rates of HIV/AIDS	
17	Rwanda	Schadrack Dusabe	schadrack.dusabe@undp.org	Connecting the youth to role models, resources, skills, employment opportunities and economic development through a web-based resource, YOUTH Connekt	
18	Cameroon	Lisa Singh	lisa.singh@undp.org	Deepening discussions on priority areas identified by the youth for the post-2015 agenda in Cameroon through university debates, sporting events and school art fairs	Youth Connekt website

ANNEX 3. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE 2014 NATIONAL DIALOGUES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POST-2015 AGENDA

Consultation venue	Localization		Capacities and Effective Institutions		Participatory Monitoring for Accountability		Partnerships with Civil Society		Engaging with the Private Sector		Culture and Development	
	5,027+		**2,667+**		**2,526**		**11,735+**		**1,000**		**6,229**	
Face-to-face consultations, interviews, focus group discussions, workshops, forums, online questionnaire	Armenia	321	Kyrgyzstan	1,000	Albania	350	Cambodia	420			Mali	310[1]
	Burundi	550	Togo	280	Guatemala	-	Jordan	345			Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,894[2]
	Cameroon	400	Turkmenistan	83	Montenegro	1,176	Tunisia	10,000			Morocco	608
	Ecuador	443	Costa Rica	-	Peru	-	Azerbaijan	571			Serbia	1,617[3]
	El Salvador	300	Djibouti	-	Thailand	-	Colombia	140			Ecuador	1,800
	Ghana	548	Malaysia	1,171	Kosovo	1,000	Indonesia	100				
	Jamaica	141	Moldova	133[4]	Zambia	-	Lesotho	109				
	Malawi	-					St. Lucia	50				
	Philippines	274										
	Portugal	433										
	Tajikistan	1,050										
	Tanzania	471										
	Vanuatu	96										
Social media post (Facebook, Twitter)					Peru	3,414 likes					Bosnia and Herzegovina	295,000 views / 1,350 likes / 115 shares
											Serbia	295,000 views
Totals	Number of participants											**29,184+**
	Social media reach (views)											**590,000+**

ANNEX 4. A RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN, AN EMPOWERED WOMAN: NOWSHIN MEHZABIN CHOWDHURY, STUDENT, BANGLADESH

My experience started in October 2013, when I took part in a youth consultation on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)/post-2015 development agenda organized by the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme. The meeting was part of the wider United Nations Development Group (UNDG) post-2015 national consultations that were held in 88 countries worldwide. In Bangladesh, as well as in other countries, UNV consulted youth as one of the stakeholders to be listened to when deciding the new priorities for global development. I attended the consultation as a representative of my organization, Activista, along with other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). After a briefing on the MDGs, the post-2015 development agenda and its process, we sat in a circle and discussed how to address various issues.

Participating in this session inspired me to keep working for development. I became part of a group meeting regularly to discuss post-2015 issues. These debates raised my interest on issues such as gender equality and women's empowerment.

Since then, I have participated in the Telenor Youth Summit 2014 — a global conference organized by the Norwegian network provider in partnership with the Nobel Peace Center. This allowed young social entrepreneurs to engage with experts, thought leaders and fellow youth, and discuss a mobile application called 'First Lady' that helps prevent violence against women. I am currently working on developing the app with GrameenPhone Bangladesh. My plan is to establish alliances with other NGOs, since the application/service is enabled to send push sms/emails on complaints

to groups working on women's rights. My role is to convince NGOs to enrol in the service to make Bangladesh a safer country for women.

Attending the post-2015 meetings and the related ones that followed has changed my vision of my country. As an Accounting & Finance student, I have now decided to work in the development sector and pursue a Master's Degree in development studies. I intend to remain involved in the future in development work to help eradicate plagues such as illiteracy, inequality etc., whether through the UN or through NGOs. In the long run, I dream of establishing my own NGO to serve disadvantaged women and children in my country. I want to become an entrepreneur for women's development and empowerment.

DIALOGUES PICTURE CREDITS

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Closing ceremony of the second round of post-2015 national consultations was held at ADA University in Baku, Azerbaijan (Photo: UNDP Azerbaijan)

Young man bringing ideas to paper at UN Youth Consultation, Cambodia (Photo: UN Cambodia)

Young people with disabilities discuss their participation in the decision-making process, Niksic, Montenegro (Photo: UN Montenegro/Milos Vujovic)

Two boys shaking hands at post-2015 workshop in Azuay, Ecuador (Photo: UNDP Ecuador)

Young people in post-2015 consultation, Upala, Costa Rica (Photo: UNFPA Costa Rica/ G. Rodriguez)

Participant at 'Dialogue on Civil Society', Indonesia (Photo: UN Indonesia)

Focus group discussion with ethnic minorities, Osh city, Kyrgyzstan (Photo: Ibragimov Hasan)

Participants discussing in Buea, Cameroon (Photo: UNDP Cameroon)

Participants presenting at Dialogue on 'Localizing the Post-2015 Agenda', El Salvador (Photo: UNDP El Salvador)

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Participants discussing at Dialogue on 'Localizing the Post-2015 Agenda', Jamaica (Photo: UN Jamaica)

Focus group discussion on participation of the local population in decision-making processes in Piva, northern Montenegro (Photo: UN Montenegro, Milos Vujovic)

Round-table discussion at UN Youth Consultation, Cambodia (Photo: UN Cambodia)

A little girl describes the world she wants, Zambia (Photo: UNV Zambia)

Participants at Latin America regional consultation on 'Engaging with the Private Sector' in Cartagena, Colombia (Photo: UNDP, B. Auricchio)

Graphic of the Latin America regional consultation on 'Engaging with the Private Sector' in Cartagena, Colombia (Photo: Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID))

Stages of Change performance, Solomon Islands Picture from the call for papers on 'Dialogue on Culture and Development' (Photo: Faanati Mamea)

Schoolchildren participating in an essay contest on their vision of well-being by 2030, Turkmenistan (Photo: UNFPA Turkmenistan)