

## **Beyond-2015 submission to the UN High-level Panel on Global Sustainability's consultation. March 2011**

Beyond-2015 is [Bond](#)-convened group of NGOs and academic institutions interested in kick-starting and accelerating the post-2015 planning process. The group consists of over 150 members from more than over 100 organisations across five continents. Members are united behind two key goals:

1. A global overarching cross-thematic framework for development after 2015
2. That the process of developing this framework is participatory, inclusive and responsive to voices of those directly affected by poverty and injustice. Any post-2015 framework must meet a 'minimum standard of legitimacy'

Beyond-2015 would specifically like to feed in comments on section 2b of the consultation.

### **2. Foundations for a new vision of sustainability**

*b) Should components of this new vision be turned into new international time-bound Sustainable Development Goals? If so, how would you define these new Goals and what should be the relationship between these goals and the current Millennium Development Goals framework?*

- There are just four years to go until the MDGs are scheduled to be met. It took ten years to develop and negotiate the original MDG framework
- [Beyond-2015](#), a global coalition of over 100 organisations from five continents, believes that **the world needs a global, overarching, cross-thematic framework for development** after 2015
- Beyond-2015 also believes that **the process of developing this framework is key to its success**. The process must be **open and transparent**, participatory, inclusive and responsive to the voices of those directly affected by poverty and injustice. Any post-2015 framework must meet a '**minimum standard of legitimacy**', **which the group is currently working to develop and will be pleased to submit to the GSP in April 2011**
- **There needs to be a robust and ambitious framework in place for eliminating poverty that comes into force in 2015**. Plans need to be developed **now** for what that new agreement looks like, without detracting from the need to deliver the current goals by 2015
- The UN is the only legitimate and representative global governance structure and must lead the process
- The UN must lead an inter-governmental debate on the process immediately, which should be connected to the on-going discussions about sustainable development. **Rio +20** is an important staging post in the negotiation of a new framework. Another key event is the **MDG Review Summit in 2013** where these discussions need to be taken forward, and the **UN should organise a summit to adopt a new framework for when the MDGs expire in 2015**. The framework must be aligned with, and facilitate progress in other global and regional processes
- The development of the framework must be based on a **full and meaningful evaluation**

**of the MDGs**, and must take into account the shortcomings of the MDG approach and its failure to address structural causes of poverty, inequality and exclusion

- The development of the framework (and its monitoring) must include an extensive consultation involving all stakeholders at local, national, regional and global level. This must include a **formalised and meaningful process for civil society engagement**
- National governments must have primary ownership of, and accountability for, the framework and its delivery
- National processes must involve consultation and scrutiny by parliament and civil society
- The **framework must set out global targets**, as well as targets for developed and developing countries **aiming for sustainable and equitable global development**
- The framework must be based **on existing human rights legislation**
- The framework must leverage the reform of existing structures that perpetuate poverty and inequality
- The framework must address:
  - poverty and injustice in all countries, from the richest to the poorest
  - inequity and inequality
  - Environmental sustainability and climate change
  - The responsibility of national governments to sustainably manage their natural and financial resources
  - The responsibility of the international community to support developing countries in the face of global challenges, through respecting their ODA and existing climate commitments as well as through innovative redistributive funding mechanisms which would generate additional predictive finance
- The framework must include **clear and enforceable accountability mechanisms** at a national, regional and global level
- The framework should set **real-time engagement** that ensures upward and downward accountability

Leo Williams

MDGs Advocacy Officer, Bond

[lwilliams@bond.org.uk](mailto:lwilliams@bond.org.uk)

Chair, Beyond-2015