

International Experts Workshop on Sustainable Development



Implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: **What Development Partnerships Can Do**

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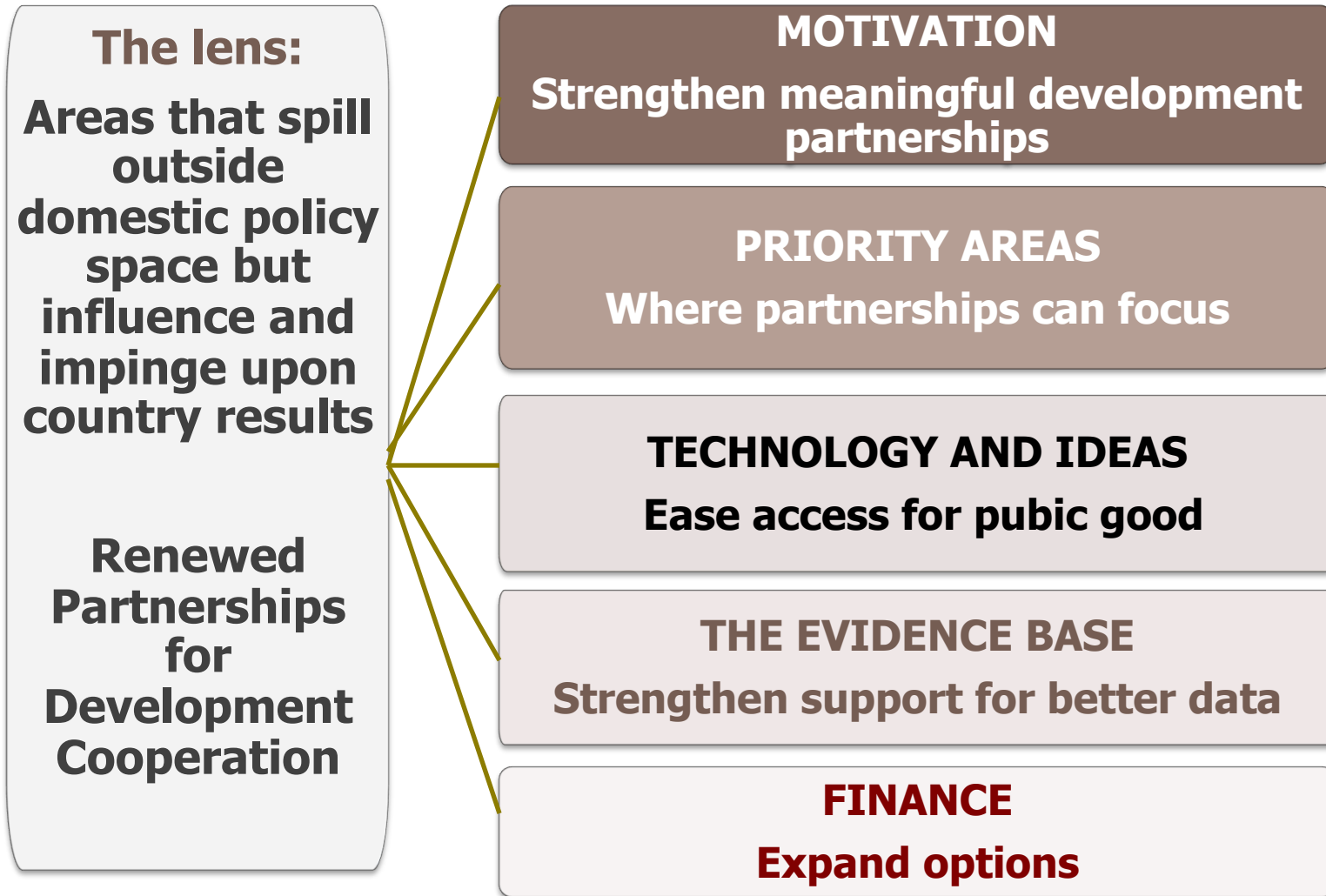
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Background



- The Regional MDG Report series monitors MDG progress under an ADB/ESCAP/UNDP partnership
- The 8th RMDGR 2012/2013 articulated the **WHAT** for post-2015 (proposed 12 goals as against 8 MDGs)
 - *Asia Pacific Aspirations: Perspectives for a Post 2015 Development Agenda* (<http://www.adb.org/news/events/global-launch-mdg-2012-13-report-post-2015-development-agenda-asia-and-pacific>)
- The partnership is working on the 9th report to address the **HOW**
 - Where international cooperation can contribute to implement a post-2015 agenda in Asian and Pacific developing countries

OUTLINE



Outline

- **MOTIVATION:** Strengthen meaningful development partnerships in a globalizing world
- PRIORITY AREAS
- TECHNOLOGY AND IDEAS
- THE EVIDENCE BASE
- FINANCE

Draw from MDG strengths

- **A first in human history: MDGs provided an overarching political framework for international development** - poverty in its different dimensions at the center of a shared global agenda
- **Rallied political and financial support globally** - No other international instrument received this level of global attention
- **Shaped national plans, budgets and social expenditure** - could serve as a framework to motivate domestic policies towards pro-development investments
- **Increased awareness for coordination** - across ministries/levels of government and development partners

MDGs had limitations

- **To achieve the broadest consensus, they had to compromise:** omitted some key development issues and underlying challenges, e.g., gender, exclusion, environment were only partially addressed
- **The selection of targets and indicators was limited:** based on availability of data (MDG 1-7); political consensus (MDG 8)
- **Outcome orientation of targets was good, but were specified in many different ways:** proportional, completion, directional, and simply statements of intent, e.g., MDG 8
- **Adoption vis-a-vis Adaptation:** original intention was collective MDG achievement for the world as a whole; but countries in Asia adapted them to local contexts

MDG gaps recognized

- **Encouraged statistical systems to monitor and report;** almost all AP countries produced N-MDGRs; **but monitoring made huge demands on official statistical systems, not matched by resources**
- **MDG costing exercises got attention;** **financing less so**
- **Opened a space for CSOs to engage in structured dialogue on specific agendas;** **but private sector remained on the sidelines**
- **Simplicity was a big strength;** measurable and easy to communicate; **except Goal 8**

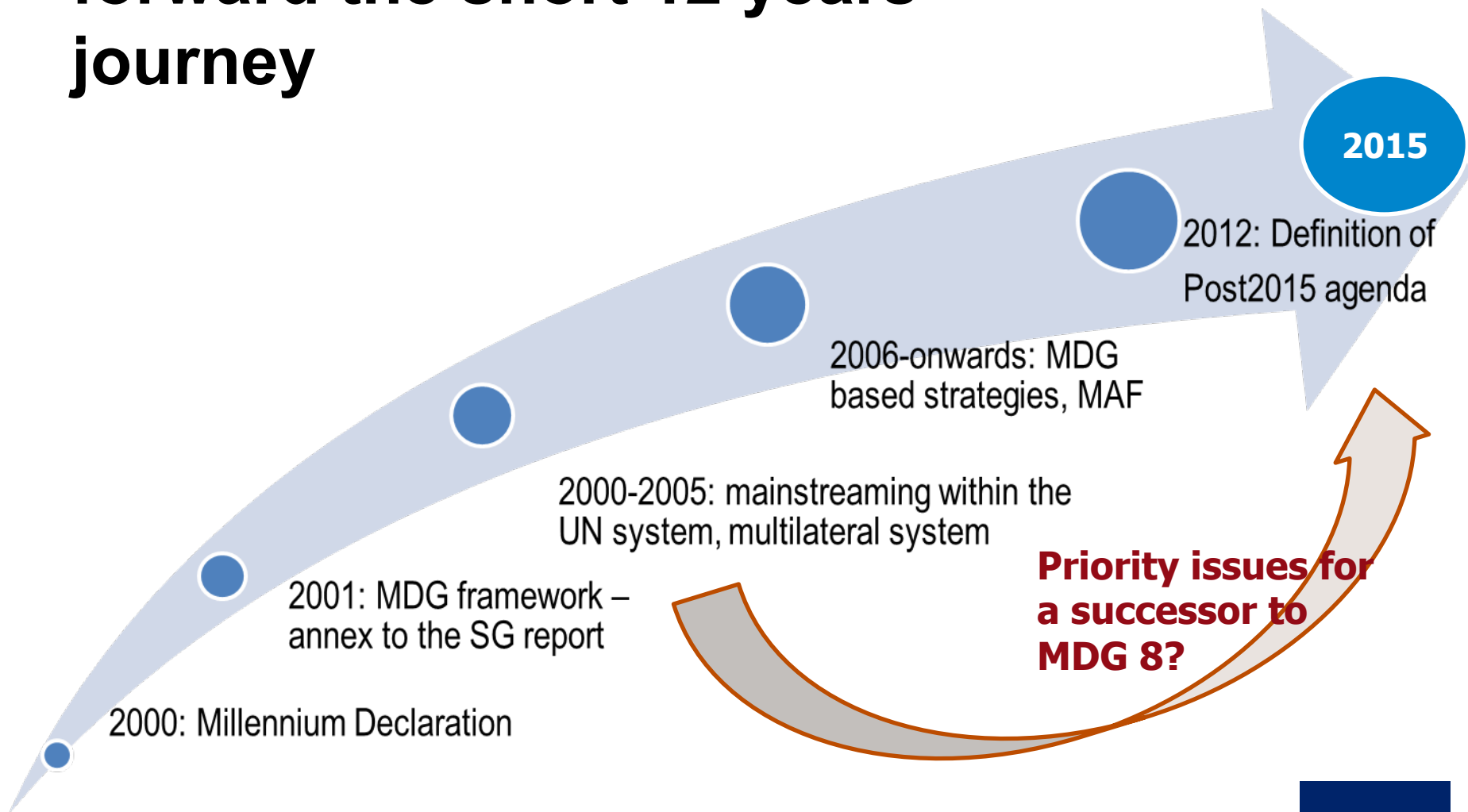
MDG 8: Global partnership for development

- Weakly formulated, hard to track and only partially monitored – oft cited shortcoming
- MDG 8 contrasted with MDGs 1-7 directed at developing countries
- The six targets had no numerical or time commitment
 - Develop further the trade and financial system – open, rule-based, predictable
 - Address special needs of the LDCs (market access, debt and ODA)
 - Address special needs of the LLDCs and SIDS
 - Deal with debt problems for sustainability in the long term
 - Access to affordable essential drugs
 - Benefits of new technologies (ICT)

Outline

- MOTIVATION
- **PRIORITY AREAS: Where partnerships can focus post-2015**
- TECHNOLOGY AND IDEAS
- THE EVIDENCE BASE
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Addressing the “how” in taking forward the short 12 years journey



Priority areas for partnerships

- In a progressively globalized world, levers for change are not just within, but also increasingly outside domestic policy space
- National action alone will be inadequate in lifting barriers to progress
- A credible and supportive international framework of development cooperation is needed to harness and sustain development gains.

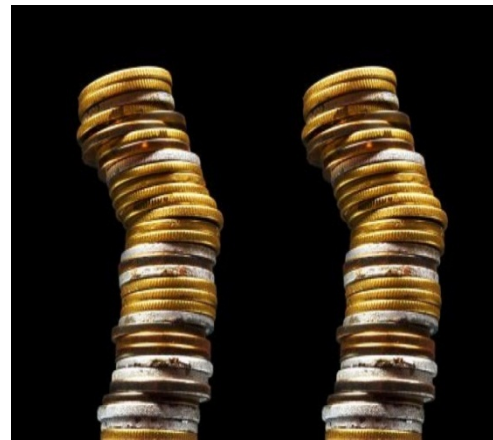
1. Technology and ideas: Easing access



2. The evidence base: Support for data



3. Finance: Widening options



Outline

- MOTIVATION
- PRIORITY AREAS
- **TECHNOLOGY AND IDEAS: For furthering global public good**
- THE EVIDENCE BASE
- FINANCE

Human health



- Patent regimes were reviewed in the case of essential drugs – a good step
- This principle has not been extended to other areas
- Even more important with exponential growth in human mobility



WHAT DO YOU WANT KIDS TO DO WITH TECHNOLOGY?

WRONG ANSWERS

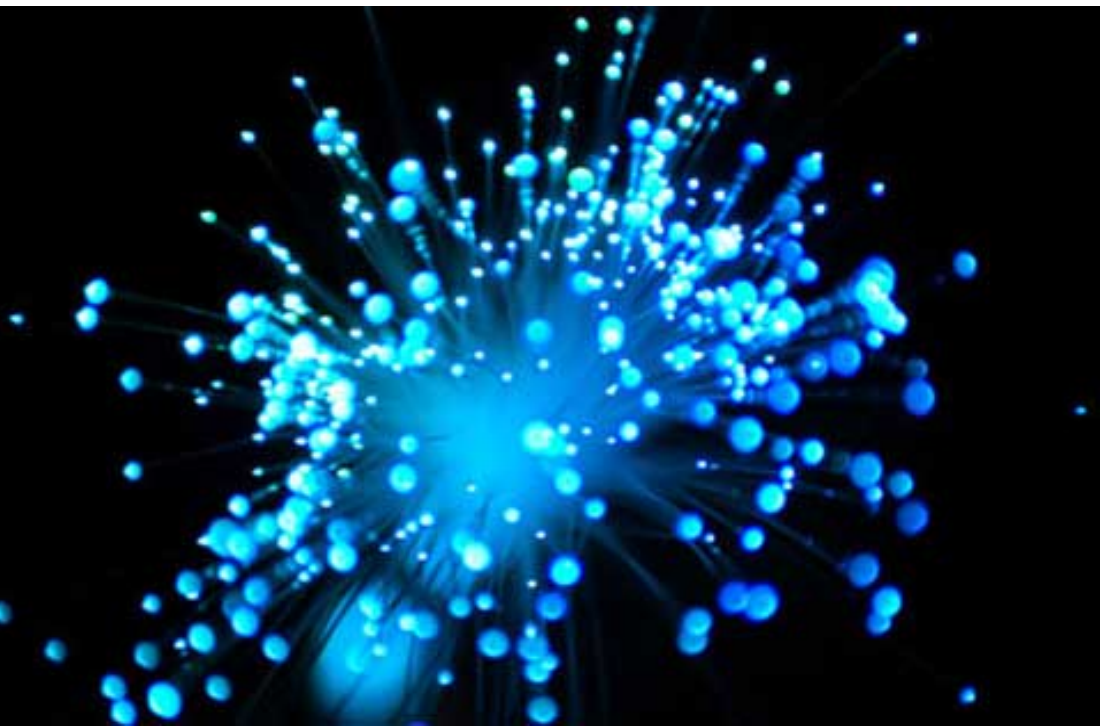
- MAKE PREZIS
- START BLOGS
- CREATE WORDLES
- PUBLISH ANIMOTOS
- DESIGN FLIPCHARTS
- PRODUCE VIDEOS
- POST TO EDMODO
- USE WHITEBOARD
- DEVELOP APPS

RIGHT ANSWERS

- RAISE AWARENES
- START CONVERSAT
- FIND ANSWERS
(TO THEIR QUEST)
- JOIN PARTNER
- CHANGE M:ND
- MAKE A DIFFERE
- TAKE ACTION
- DRIVE CHANG

ICT: Way of daily life

- Connectivity is increasing at an accelerated pace
- But so is digital divide
- Both across and within countries



Food security

- Food is not like any other commodity bought-and-sold - it is the foundation of human life, health, nutrition
- Availability, access, quality, safety, nutrition and knowledge still cannot be taken for granted
- Mountains of waste and shortages occur side-by-side; edible matter that may not be food is packaged and sold locally and globally as if it is
- The world has yet to get the state-market or national-regional-global balance assessed from a global public good lens.



Environmental responsibility

We have one planet to share

Poor countries much less locked-in and have the potential to do growth differently

Interlinked economies and ecologies provide a strong argument for easing technology transfer

Environmental responsibility is not yet the norm shaping individual, business and institutional behaviour

Shifting emissions and pollution to locations with lower environmental standards is no sustainable strategy

Global cooperation is key ...

PUBLIC GOOD



NO UNFAIR
BARRIERS

CERTIFIED

- Technology access, cost, capacity to absorb need to improve
- The IP and trade regimes that influence how do-how/know-how is spread need a comprehensive review
- The guiding principle needs to move away from short-term gains to durable global public good
 - for human health, ICT, food security and environmental responsibility
 - as basic global services.

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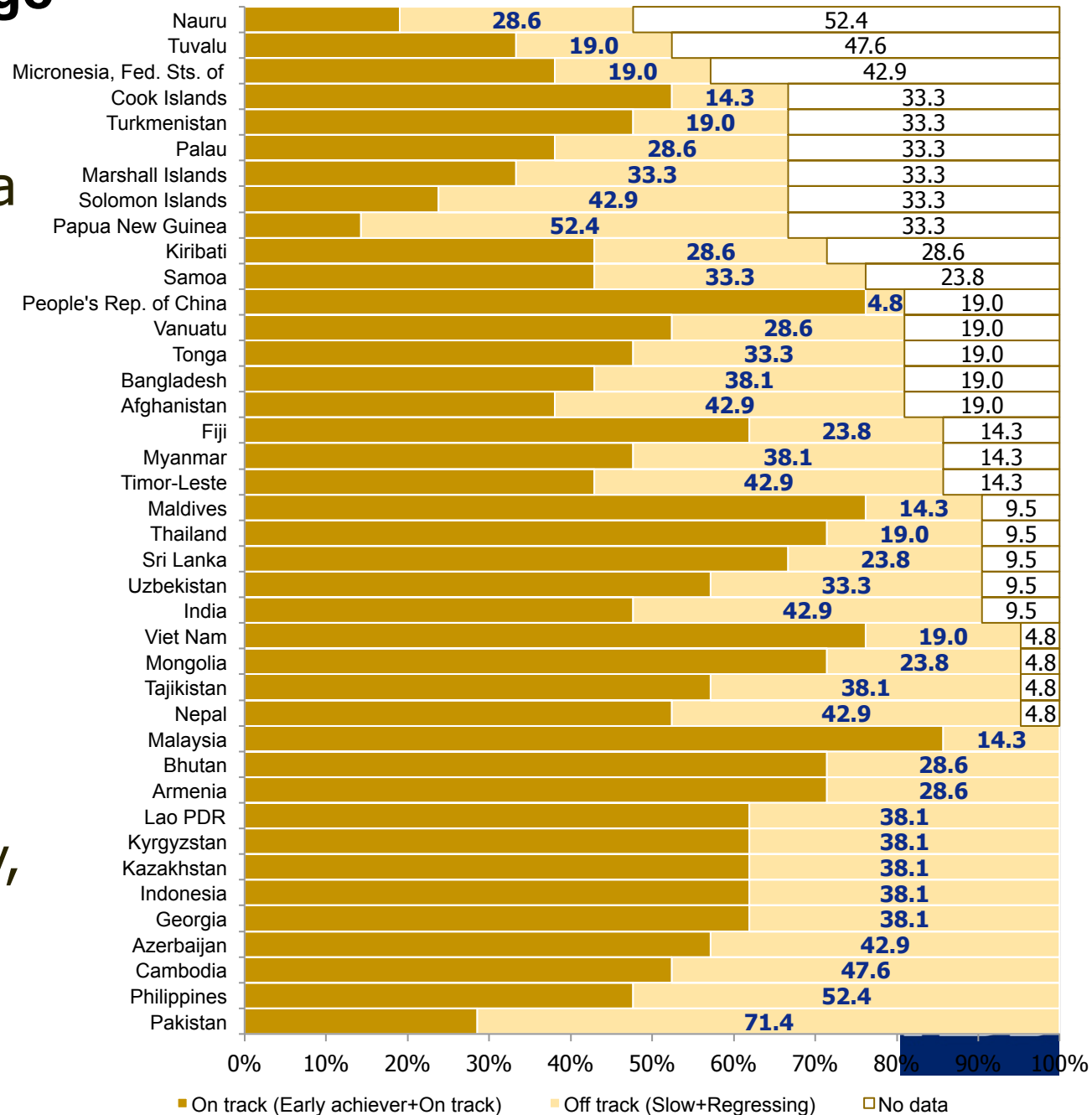
Outline

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- PRIORITY AREAS
- TECHNOLOGY AND IDEAS
- **THE EVIDENCE BASE: Strengthen support for better data**
- FINANCE

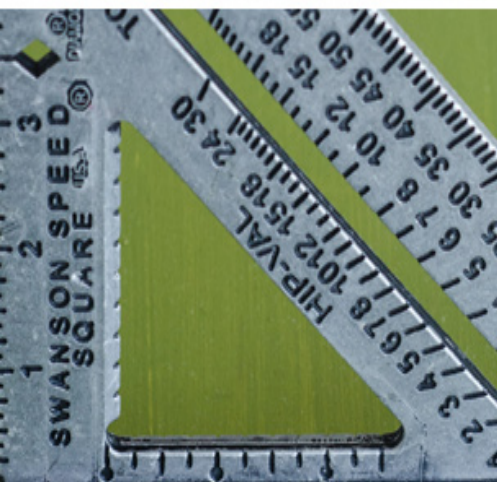
% of MDG indicators on (off) track or no data by country

MDGs made huge data demands

- But persisting data gaps render MDG assessment weak
- *Most Pacific countries and some LDCs suffer serious data gaps even in availability of 21 (of 60) indicators*
- Timeliness, quality, disaggregation are longstanding issues



Measuring inclusion in progress



- Post 2015, demand for greater disaggregation (gender, location, economic status, etc.) will further strain country statistical systems
- Increased demands on sub-national levels

Environmental responsibility indicators



- These are hard to restrict within administrative / political boundaries
- Growing prevalence of cross-border value chains, globalized production and distributions processes and awareness of emissions shifting
- More satellite-based data, leveraging big data.

Support needed for a spectrum of data producers and data users too...



To address existing data gaps which persist

For more precise identification of bottlenecks to progress

For evidence-based prioritization, planning and monitoring

Traditional and new ways to measure



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- THE EVIDENCE BASE
- **FINANCE: Expand options**

Costing MDGs

Country	Annual Cost Estimates (US\$)
Bangladesh (2009)	2009-2015: 14.9 Bn
Bhutan (2007)	2006-2015: 250 Mn (in 2005 prices)
Nepal (2010)	2011-2015: 279 Bn NRs
Lao PDR (2010)	2010-2015: 1.1 Bn
Tajikistan (2005)	2005-2015: 1.2 Bn

- Examples of country-specific costing exercises are available
- These provide an idea of the range of estimates, share of domestic funds vis-à-vis aid
- Depend critically on local costs, priorities, and norms / standards



Post-2015 is poised to be more ambitious

A spectrum of financing options: Private and new avenues

Private for-profit sector: Financing development is not only about funds for tackling deprivation, but also about transformation – changing how wealth is created, gains shared and benefits continued for future generations. In a progressively globalizing world, how can private sector do business differently? (*Policy dialogue on jobs, environment and revenues*)

Private short-term flows: Remittances constitute a significant source of foreign exchange for many Asian countries; they also directly contribute to inclusive growth; can we design instruments to direct flows for national development? (*public & financial sector*)

New sources: How can sources of long-term finance be tapped - pension funds, insurance funds, mutual funds, sovereign wealth funds (*focus on design and regulatory issues*).

Apply private skills to development – Logistics, health (*policy dialogue, regulation, advocacy*)



Reassessing concessional sources




ODA: How can ODA be re-focused on Asia-Pacific LDCs and FCAS countries facing fragility in times of competing demands faced by traditional donors? (*public sector, international cooperation*)

New donors: How can new donors be incentivised in the direction of post-2015 global development priorities? Paris principles? How do we tackle the risk that funding from new sources may crowd-out regular ODA? (*public sector, international cooperation, dialogue, capacity development*)


Private philanthropy: Small but trend is steadily rising. Asian private donors. Only partly explored or linked to MDG-oriented progress. How can this be incentivised? What instruments? (*policy dialogue, advocacy*)

Trade finance: 80% of world trade relies on it - letters of credit, lending, factoring, export credit, insurance vital. Costlier & restricted availability can be significant barriers. Typically not included in trade facilitation (*cooperation, systems*)


Dedicated funds



Climate funds: These can benefit more than the environment. Focus is on managing emissions and adaptation - environment as a global public good. With poverty-inclusive growth-environment synergies, should they be managed to maximize benefits to human development? (*cooperation, dialogue, systems*)



Emergency funds: Humanitarian sources linked to crises have tended to be separate from development. Natural disasters, conflicts and disease outbreaks draw emergency finance for immediate relief and reconstruction. How can development partners better align emergency response funds to longer-term and durable results? (*cooperation, dialogue, systems*)



Other thematic/vertical funds: Infrastructure funds, poverty funds, regional cooperation funds, financial sector development funds (*cooperation, dialogue, capacity, systems*)

Expand and re-align domestic fiscal space



Raise domestic revenues: Improving collections, widening sources, minimizing leakages (*public sector, knowledge sharing, capacity*). International travel tax, Tobin tax (*financial sector innovations*)

Strengthen financial sector and deepen financial inclusion: Improving collections, widening sources, minimizing leakages. International travel tax, Tobin tax (*financial sector innovations*)

Quality of resource use: Effective use of available resources is as important as expanding the resource base.

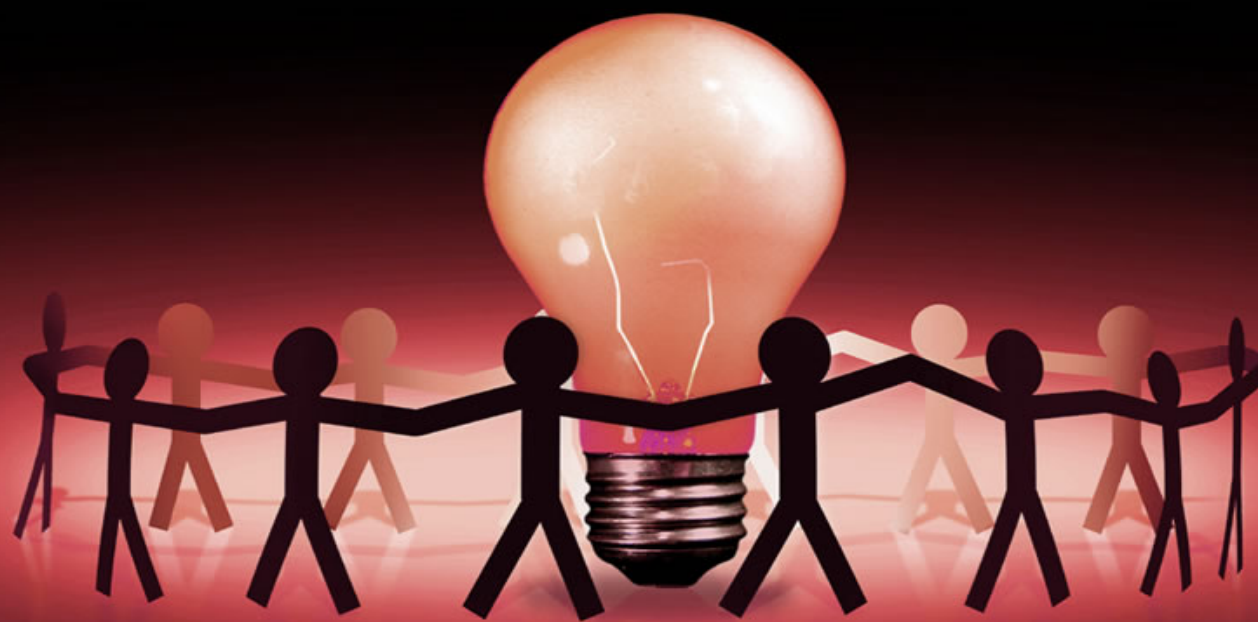
Efficiencies in both the revenue and expenditure sides and lower leakages and stronger alignment with development priorities boost value-for-money and results-orientation.

How can cross-border leakages be stopped through better coordination of regulations on tax havens? How can partners support? (*cooperation, public sector, knowledge, capacity*).

Rearticulate fiscal space: Categories of resources

- Unlocking potential of new domestic sources – pension and insurance funds, sov wealth funds
- For-profit corporate sector, other private flows
- Concessional - traditional ODA, new donors, philanthropy
- Climate funds, emergency funds, trade finance, other funds
- Domestic revenues, quality of resource raising, finance sector deepening
- Utilization of funds





**Thank
you
all...**

- Leverage the MDG experience
- Strengthen partnerships around identified priorities for durable gains
- Technology and ideas
- A stronger evidence base
- Finance

In sum: Establish a stronger successor to MDG 8 post-2015 for a hyper-connected world

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