



Southern Voice
2015 On Post-MDG International Development Goals



*Shaping the Post-2015 Development Agenda:
The LDC Perspective*

**Moving from Analysis to Action: Global Goals and
National Implementation**

**Talking Notes by Dr Hoseana Bohela Lunogelo
One UN Hotel, New York, 24 June, 2013**



Key Points Raised in my Discussion



1. The Future We Want: Tanzanians' perspective-
2. Recap of some of the major lessons from the analysis of MDG2015 implementation status
3. Some of the Issues to be considered in setting the next compac of post MDG2015 goals
4. Some of the considerations for an effective national implementation framework post 2015: building on economic progress, democratic governance, healthy productive natural systems and equitable prosperity an opportunity
5. Conclusions



The Future We want: Voice from Tanzania



1. Sustainable and Shared Growth for Reduction of Poverty
2. More Resources for R&D and Capacity Building
3. Improved Social Services: Social protection, access to quality education and health service
4. Sustainable Management and UTILIZATION of natural resources
5. Actions for Climate Change Adaptation
6. Reliable Energy for Social Use and Industry
7. Good governance giving space to civil society (incl. democratic system) and private sector engagement



Key Lessons from the Analysis of MDG 2015 Implementation Status



- Inclusiveness: Failure of macro-economic growth to reduce poverty reduction. Weak areas: Population growth lagging productivity growth; high value BUT job-scarce investments
- Robust economic transformation: Poor/lack of strategies for sustainable funding mechanism of the social goals. Weak areas: weak base for the productive sector; weak industrial base; over-reliance on donor aid
- Effective global partnership: Slow pace in reforming the international trade and economic order. Weak areas: weak base for the productive sector; weak industrial base; over-reliance on donor aid
- Sustainability of interventions: Improper design of implementation framework to realise MDGs. Weak areas: weak base for the productive sector; weak industrial base; over-reliance on donor aid
- Accountability: Disempowered local institutions in promoting good governance



Key Issues to be Considered in Setting Global Goals



- Participatory setting of agenda, goal setting and designing of implementation framework. Essential partners beyond government and donors: Private sector and Community
- Setting goals that are consistent with the pace and ability for the economy to undergo some structural changes that ensures inclusive growth that guarantee sustainable human development and poverty reduction. Weak areas: Need to agree on realistic assumptions on ability of economies to shoulder the burden of financing MDGs. Require research and role of South Think Tanks in the South and support to Policy formulation
- Linking evidence generation process with decision making processes in re-defining goals. Weak areas: Think Tanks in the South to effectively generate evidence and effectively inform politicians



Considerations for National Implementation Framework



- Linking with the projections for successful reforms in the international trade and economic management, including improved global governance of natural resources. Reforming “established practices” in bidding, management and taxation system
- Ensuring there is a participatory system for setting of agenda, calibration of development goals and measurement mechanisms; crafting of the required implementation framework at national and regional level; and accountability
- Involving key national institutions and providing the necessary policy and legal framework that can lead to positive economic structural changes that will ensure inclusive growth and guarantee sustainable human development



Considerations for National Implementation Framework



- Strengthening national institutional capacity and capability to engage and push for reforms in the international trade and global governance of natural resources to yield the required economic dividends for LDCs. **Include: capacity to participate and negotiate in multinational processes; donor aid management e.g. relief food**
- Empowering national and local institutions and communities in governance of development processes and monitoring. **Include-Internal governance: Expenditure tracking;**
- Empowering national and regional Think Tanks to engage in applied and strategic research for informing decision making and monitoring processes at national and regional levels



Conclusion-1



- Externally generated development agenda and goals without effective participation of national and local institutions/communities is not desirable
- Pursuing of MDGs agenda must anchored on the ability of national governments to finance the improvements of social services and **ability of communities to effectively participate in implementation** and monitoring
- Critically unlocking the individual MDGs to see the real movers for their successes: see education (**classes and intake versus quality**; **food self sufficiency versus nutritional sufficiency**)
- While external aid is needed, it should be mostly directed to building a strong productive sector base



Conclusion-2



- Economic growth architecture MUST be linked to poverty reduction through inclusive growth strategies. **Its about ability to implement priorities in phases and building a strong base for a robust productive sector**
- Developing countries MUST take control of the strategies for resource mobilization to finance the process and conditions conducive to investment in both social and productive sectors
- Local research institutions should work with different national and international stakeholders in generating evidence and building local capacities for monitoring and improving implementation of post 2015 agenda. **Need for more critical research on social and political factors and conduct futures research and recommend mitigation measures**



Bibliography



- Southern Voice, 2013. First Approximations on Post-MDG International Development Goals. Southern Voice Occasional Paper Special Issue. June 2013.
- ESRF, 2013. National Post MDGs Development Agenda Consultation Report: Civil Society Organisations, Local Government Authorities and Vulnerable Groups. January 2013. Prepared for Government of Tanzania and UNDP.
- IIED, 2013. Taking a Lead on the Post-2015 Agenda: priorities for Least Developed Countries. IIED Briefing, June 2013.
- Tanzania (GOT) and UNDP, 2013. National Post MDGs Development Agenda Consultations. National Synthesis Report. May 2013. (www.ncp2015.go.tz)
- Carlitz, R. (nd). *How Open is the Budget Process in Tanzania? Findings from an International Study*. HakiElimu Brief No. o6.2E. HakiElimu, Dar es Salaam.
- Global Integrity (2007). *Tanzania: Integrity Indicators Scorecard*. Retrieved on 6th June 2013 from <http://report.globalintegrity.org/Tanzania/2007/scorecard/49>
- YUNO, 2013. MDGs: Youth Envisioning Social and Economic Development Strategies for Post 2015. Youth for United Nations Organisation (Model



Thank you for Listening
Asanteni kwa kunisikiliza.