

Post-2015-framework-pointers for the UN Special Event in September 2013

(based on CIDSE letter to Secretary General Ban Ki-moon 17.06.2013)

CIDSE, an international alliance of Catholic development agencies, is working hard on the UN preparations for the Progress Report on the MDGs, as well as to create a strong Post-2015-framework, especially through the [Beyond-2015 campaign](#).

We would like to share with you some of our key messages and our perspective on the process. We would appreciate it if you could help us keep the focus on these issues in the next few months.

1) The MDGs and Post-2015 agenda should look beyond economic growth to deliver the gains they seek

Prioritising policies to bring about economic growth will not necessarily result in development gains- let alone create decent work. Countries with high levels of growth often have high levels of inequality and persistent or increasing levels of unemployment and poverty. Countries with lower levels of growth are still able to report adequate levels of societal well-being. An exclusive focus on economic growth as the silver bullet is a false and dangerous path to take especially on a planet with limited resources and increasingly threatened by climate change. Following policies that first of all contribute to the fulfilment of human rights obligations of state and non-state actors are more likely to lead to sustainable and long term gains that would result in "inclusive growth" - where needed- that so far has eluded all countries.

2) Civil society must be included, wide participation must be reached

The process has so far paid attention to participation, more so than before. This is good. NGOs, social movements and Faith-based institutions have played a significant role in delivering or supporting the delivery of development outcomes all over the world, particularly in fragile states. The upcoming Post-2015-framework should include clear commitments to put in place the enabling environment for civil society to fully and effectively play its role and for the community at large to participate in development processes that impact on them. Standards and policies which ensure gender equality in these processes are crucial for making possible full participation.

3) Public money for development remains crucial but is at risk as Official Development Assistance (ODA) budgets shrink

Public money, domestically raised and from Official Development Assistance, is the most important source of finance for development. International cooperation, standards and rules to put an end to tax evasion, avoidance and tax havens will make domestic mobilisation of resources more effective. In the face of falling ODA budgets, donors should find new and innovative ways to raise adequate levels of public money for development, whether by Financial Transaction Tax or other means. The current trend towards private sector financing and Public-Private Partnerships is worrying in the absence of clear and mandatory fiscal, social and environmental rules for the private sector to contribute to the fulfilment of human rights obligations.

These key points, along with many others, were communicated in a letter from CIDSE to UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. We ask you to be aware of them in when communicating on the Post-2015-framework or on the report on the MDGs. If you wish to read the whole letter, please find it [here](#). To learn more of us or our viewpoints, please visit www.cidse.org

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