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**Essential features** 

of a global post-2015 monitoring and accountability framework / UNDCF HLM: Bringing the future of development cooperation to post-2015

**Opening of Session 6** 

of the 2014 High-Level Meeting of the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF)

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Check against delivery!

Mr. President, Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,

### I. Introduction

It is a pleasure for me to talk to you today about the accountability principles for the **post-2015 era**, a topic that is essential for the successful implementation of the post-2015 agenda for sustainable development. Building on the previous panel, I would particularly like to focus on integrating effectiveness and quality aspects in a global monitoring and accountability architecture. But first of all, I would like to thank UNDESA very much for this opportunity and for our very fruitful and inspiring cooperation on organizing the High-Level DCF Symposium in Germany in March.

When designing common, global sustainability goals, we also need to give thought to ways of achieving them, ways of defining new forms of cooperation that are based on the **principles of inclusiveness, effectiveness and accountability**. These are issues that were discussed at the High-Level DCF Symposium in in March on **Accountable and Effective Development Cooperation in a Post-2015 Era**.

# II. Findings of the High-Level UNDCF Symposium in Germany held in Berlin on 20 and 21 March 2014

I would now like to summarize the main findings of that conference.

First, it became clear at the meeting that, when defining development goals, one must bear in mind from the start the principles that are essential for their implementation. It is crucial to incorporate **transparency, effectiveness and accountability in a post-2015 agenda** while taking care to ensure **inclusiveness**.

Second, there was also agreement that **monitoring and accountability** were the **most important tools** for better evidence and, thus, for more plausible conclusions about the results of development cooperation. This is important with a view to providing guidance and creating guidelines for future policies and options for cooperation. When we design a global monitoring and accountability framework, we should not only be looking at quantity and output but also at **quality and longer-term impact**.

Third, a post-2015 accountability architecture needs to **link the local, national, regional and global policy levels** in order to ensure that global goals and the related policies will focus on people's needs, with special attention for the most vulnerable and needy groups, so as to leave nobody behind. Forth, in that context, it is particularly important to ensure that monitoring, reporting and accountability procedures will **foster mutual learning and the necessary changes of policies and institutions**. This requires **transparent**, **inclusive and participatory procedures and a continuous dialogue between all players**.

Fifth, not least, we need **good data systems**. The right information must be available to each of the players. And this information must be simple, self-evident and understandable for the general public.

All those who took part in the Symposium realized that we still have a challenging path ahead of us as we seek to design a global accountability framework that also takes account of effectiveness principles. There are also new challenges that arise because we want to define a universal, global post-2015 agenda:

- How do we ensure that the goals will be appropriately translated into national sustainability goals?
- Who will monitor the achievement of goals? Who will coordinate the related dialogue?
- o Who will approve the achievement of goals? Based on what mandate?
- How will the implementation of national goals be aggregated at the global level?
  And what quality assurance procedures should become part of a global monitoring and accountability framework?
- What kind of accountability procedures should we have at the various levels?
  And how do we ensure that such exercises can lead to policy action?

### III. Interaction of institutions in the post-2015 agenda

As we identify solutions, we need to take account of the varied views, priorities and abilities of the various players at the national, regional and global levels. It is therefore important to establish meaningful links between ongoing discussions and various activities on the post-2015 process in order to **create synergies and avoid duplication**.

Germany will be advocating the inclusion of the **principles of effectiveness**, a better focus on results, accountability, transparency and inclusiveness in a universally valid post-2015 agenda. In that context, the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) is the central body for the implementation of the post-2015 agenda. This is where the global accountability architecture needs to be established and this is also where the implementation of the post-2015 agenda needs to be monitored.

Just how exactly this is to be done and what the final structure will look like are questions that are still open at this point. UN DCF's relevant analytical work – and its character of an **open multi-stakeholder dialogue forum** – can play a supportive and advisory role incorporating effectiveness principles in a global monitoring and accountability framework.

Of course, the said principles of effectiveness, a better focus on results, accountability, transparency and inclusiveness should not only apply to other parties but also to the work of the United Nations itself. There is a need for continuing the reform of UN development policy in order to make it fit – not least through these very principles – to deliver its contributions to sustainable development, crisis prevention, security and peace.

#### **IV.** Conclusion

In that spirit, I now look forward to discussing with you the main steps toward a global monitoring and accountability framework for development cooperation.

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hope that at the DCF High-Level Meeting, we will be able to provide valuable input with a view to incorporating the effectiveness principles in the post-2015 agenda.