



THE WORLD WE WANT

Report of a Community Consultation on the Proposed UN Development Goals for 2015-2030

*Organized by
the
United Nations Association of
the National Capital Area*

unanca.org

(202) 223 - 6092

2000 P Street NW, Suite 630, Washington, D.C. 20036



UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
of the United States of America
A PROGRAM OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION



Table of Contents

Foreword and Acknowledgments

The World We Want Community Consultation Report

I. Introduction	5
II. Substantive Overview of the Consultation Discussions	10
III. Key Findings and Recommended Follow-Up Actions	14
IV. Summary of Principal Comments from the Round Tables	17
V. Summary of the Principal Plenary Speeches	24

Appendices

A. Summary of Round Table Discussions by UNA-USA Reporting Categories	30
B. Principal Speeches and Remarks	36
C. Biographies of Keynote Speakers, Commentators and Organizers	53
D. Facilitators and Rapporteurs	59
E. Participants in the UNA-NCA Consultation on <i>The World We Want</i>	60

Foreword and Acknowledgments

We are delighted to have this opportunity to present the report of the consultations held in Washington, D.C., on October 29th at the George Washington University campus to consider and discuss the UN High-Level Panel's report to the Secretary General of the United Nations. Our plans for the meeting began with a small group brought together from the Advisory Council of the United Nations Association of the National Capital Area (UNA-NCA), and our two past UNA-NCA presidents, Karen Mulhauser and A. Edward Elmendorf. Together, this group discussed the need for both local and globally oriented participants and formulated a suggested list of several hundred invitees.

The 100 conference participants represented about 70 organizations, including local organizations concerned with alleviating poverty in the greater Washington Area, and leaders from organizations based in our community that primarily address poverty, climate and economic development needs globally.

Participants came from universities, including academic leaders and graduate students; local and internationally oriented civil society organizations (CSOs); businesses; city, state and national agencies; philanthropies; public schools; and associations of organizations. A number of UN Agency personnel and United Nations Foundation (UNF) staff also attended. Nearly one-half of the participants had no previous engagement with UNA-NCA, and UNA-NCA plans to continue and deepen its cooperation with these and other invitees to the meeting.

This collaboration was made possible by, and is part of the nationwide consultation being sponsored by the United Nations Association of the USA, of which we are one of more than 120 chapters, and by the United Nations Foundation.

We thank very much the participants who attended and shared their expertise and experience, reported out their findings and contributed to this report. Many have offered to pursue their interests in further round table discussions and meetings in the months ahead. Our report findings and comments have been sent to UNA-USA to be integrated with results of 11 other consultations across the country to be presented to the UN Secretary General in January 2014.

We would like to thank Paula Boland, Executive Director of UNA-NCA and UNA-NCA staff and volunteers for their extraordinary work in organizing this consultation. Event staff included Ashlee Ryan, Charlotte Taylor, Mwika Kankwenda, Phil Kim, Veronica Marchant and Allie Drexler.

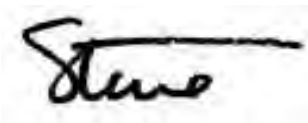
We would also especially like to thank A. Edward Elmendorf, general facilitation coordinator, who summarized many of the discussions at the round tables, and the facilitators and rapporteurs (see Appendix D) for their insightful work.

UNA-NCA's programs for 2014 and 2015 will address the UN development goals within the framework of this excellent report. We look forward to further engaging and collaborating with those who participated in the meeting and to opening new conversations with other leaders and organizations in our community, both local and global, to address this critical agenda for the years 2015-2030. In Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, we will forge partnerships among local and global leaders as we work together, among other goals, to eradicate poverty, promote gender equality, protect our natural environment, provide quality education, stimulate jobs and economic growth, work for efficient and effective government and ensure the opportunity that all people, in all economic circumstances, have their voices heard and have full and equal opportunity and access to participate in, and benefit from, economic growth.

Thank you all.



Ambassador Donald T. Bliss (ret.)
President, UNA-NCA



Stephen F. Moseley
Chair, UNA-NCA Advisory Council

I. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Association of the National Capital Area (UNA-NCA) convened a community consultation of some 100 citizens in the Capital Area from Maryland, The District of Columbia and Northern Virginia to review, comment on and offer guidance and advice to the Secretary General of the United Nations on *The World We Want*. Held on the campus of the principal co-sponsor, George Washington University, on October 29, 2013, the consultation was based on a report issued in July 2013 entitled: *A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development - Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda* (HLP Report). The UNA-NCA consultation about the High-Level Panel (HLP) report is one of 11 consultations being conducted across the United States under the auspices of the United Nations Association of the USA, sponsored and supported by the UN Foundation. The findings and comments from the consultation events will be integrated into a final report by UNA-USA and submitted to the Secretary General of the UN in early 2014.



Building on the experience of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by the United Nations at the turn of the millennium, the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel articulated a new set of goals for achievement by 2030 driven by five transformative shifts, seven crosscutting themes and 12 illustrative development goals shown in the charts on the following two pages.

Seven Crosscutting Themes:

Peace

Inequality

Climate Change

Cities

Young People













Girls and Women

Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Transformative Shifts:

- 1. Leave No One Behind**
- 2. Put Sustainable Development at the Core**
- 3. Transform Economies for Jobs and Inclusive Growth**
- 4. Build Peaceful and Effective, Open and Accountable Public Institutions**
- 5. Forge a New Global Partnership**

Illustrative UN Development Goals: 2015-2030

-  - End Poverty
-  - Empower Girls & Women and Achieve Gender Equality
-  - Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning
-  - Ensure Healthy Lives
-  - Ensure Food, Security, and Good Nutrition
-  - Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation
-  - Secure Sustainable Energy
-  - Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth
-  - Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably
-  - Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions
-  - Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies
-  - Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-term Finance

The community consultations on *The World We Want* represent a unique, historic process engaging thousands of citizens from all over the world, in both the developed countries and developing countries. The HLP report and its recommendations for the 2015-2030 period ask that all countries recognize that the challenges before the world are in many ways common to all countries. Indeed, some of the key issues of our times are not bound by countries' borders, but are globally interconnected. This includes environment and climate change, availability of natural resources, and economic inequities and disparities between and among wealthy and poor countries and among citizens in developed and developing nations. These issues have consequences for communities everywhere. At the same time the challenges at the global levels to address issues of youth development and training for jobs; quality education for all; fair and equal treatment of women and girls; good governance and effective institutions; and peace, stability and the end of urban and rural violence represents parallel issues in the national capital region. They constitute some of the greatest challenges for every nation, including the United States, in the years ahead.

The consultation was organized in three sessions:

The first was a plenary session with the following speakers: Don Bliss, President of the UNA-NCA; Stephen Moseley, Chair, UNA-NCA Advisory Council; Mary Futrell, Dean Emeritus and Professor of the Graduate School of Education, George Washington University; Kathy Calvin, President and CEO, UN Foundation; Homi Kharas, Senior Fellow and Deputy Director of the Brookings Institution Economy and Development Program, and lead author of the HLP report; Sam Worthington, President of InterAction, the largest association of international nonprofit organizations in the world; and Terri Freeman, President and CEO, Community Foundation for the National Capital Region, the largest foundation in the area addressing poverty, economic development and education needs particular to the Washington, D.C., Metro area. The biographies of these speakers are included in Appendix C.

The second session was devoted to nine round tables of about 10 people each on the following key topics based on the HLP Report and the interests of participants when they registered for the consultation: Environment and Energy; Youth Development and Training; Education; Peace and Stability; Financing; Poverty, Jobs and Economic Growth; Governance and Institutions; and Partnerships and Women's and Girls' Equity. The list of nine topics necessarily merged some of the 12 Illustrative goals, crosscutting themes and transformative shifts presented in the UN High-Level report. The UNA-NCA follow-up activities will continue, however, to reference all topics included in the UN report. Each table had an experienced

facilitator professionally active in the topic of the table and a rapporteur to assemble the information from the discussions and on which this report is based. The list of facilitators and rapporteurs appears in Appendix D.

The third session was a plenary during which the facilitators presented highlights from the conversation on *The World We Want* from each table. Concluding comments were made by the conference organizers: UNA-NCA Advisory Council Chair Stephen Moseley, President Don Bliss and Executive Director Paula Boland. At the end of the consultation, participants were asked to submit ballots expressing their views on priorities for future consultations.

This report on the October 29 consultation includes the following sections: highlights from the very substantial and highly appreciated opening plenary remarks by the four keynote speakers—Kathy Calvin, Homi Kharas, Sam Worthington, and Terri Freeman—each of whom came to the topic of *The World We Want* and the HLP Report from a different perspective; a summary in bullet point format, of the principal recommendations and comments during the discussions at the conference on each of the topics discussed at the nine round tables; and a summary of key findings from the entire conference of recommended follow-up steps and actions. Appendices to the report include the full text of the speeches and remarks by the keynote speakers; principal findings and recommendations of the conference organized within categories prescribed by UNA-USA in order to be able to compare and contrast the 11 community consultations on *The World We Want* undertaken by UNA-USA chapters across the country; a list of the facilitators and rapporteurs for the consultation; and a list of participants at the consultation, along with their organizational affiliations.

The World We Want: Balloting for Participants' Priorities.

At the end of the consultative meeting, participants were asked to complete a ballot expressing their priorities for *The World We Want*. Among 16 key topics from the High-Level Panel report, 77 percent of the participants voted. The top three priorities of the participants were a good education, an honest and responsive government, and equality between men and women. The results are available for further interactive analysis by interested readers of this report at <http://www.myworld2015.org/>

II. SUBSTANTIVE OVERVIEW OF THE CONSULTATION DISCUSSIONS

This section of the report begins with a synthesis of the main issues and challenges identified during the consultation. The report ends with 12 key findings and recommended follow-up actions, and a summary statement of UNA-NCA's plans for follow-up at its level.

There was a wide consensus during the consultation that the HLP report had well identified the main issues and challenges affecting The World We Want over the next 15-30 years. The president of the Community Foundation stated, for example, that all of the illustrative global goals are goals we want for the D.C. Metro area. The President of InterAction stressed that progress towards the MDGs in recent years makes it clear that the prospects for human prosperity and progress with a sense of individual dignity are greater now than at any other time in human history. There was almost unanimous interest in finding new ways to link global and local issues, in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, where participants were engaged, and in other communities. The challenge for civil society is to step back and look at broader frames within which everything will fit. In both the plenary sessions and the round table conversations speakers referred frequently and positively to key concepts underlying the HLP report: inclusion, equity and universality. At one table the big themes were the importance of including all voices, universality, and a human rights perspective.

Views during the consultation were not unanimous. For example, it was asked rhetorically at one table how the post-2015 framework could have universal applicability. A strategy of collective impact was found to have been successful in tackling big social issues throughout the United States. But a commentator also spoke of the US responsibility for The World We Want: Do we, he asked, have sufficient focus on implementing for ourselves the goals that we posit for other countries? Are they politically feasible?

A number of speakers underscored the importance of goals including but extending beyond global development, to encompass good governance and a peaceful world. An interdependence mentality was valued, and the critical goal of expanding and building new constituencies for the post-2015 agenda—globally, nationally, and locally—was stressed. Choice of widely acceptable language for the new agenda was underscored: “Violence reduction,” to mention but one example cited at the consultation, was politically toxic in some environments. In some

cases, also, especially on environmental issues, more explicit definitions of key terms, such as climate change and sustainable growth, were needed.

There was some sense during the consultation that climate change was an issue meriting greater attention than it be given in HLP, even though this would be politically challenging. Others commented that there should be greater priority to solid metrics, monitoring and evaluation. The importance of new constituencies, especially in the private sector, to achieving success on the goals was stressed, as was also the need for a goal and set of indicators that can meaningfully address violence and instability. Speakers at the round table on peace and stability underscored the importance of moving this theme beyond a “fragile states” problem, to recognizing that these issues affect *all* countries. More broadly, participants stressed that the peace and security agenda of the HLP has the potential to be very compelling to a US audience. Others argued similarly that strengthening the rule of law, establishing good governance, building accountable institutions and promoting transparency, as articulated by the HLP, are found to be meaningful globally and relevant locally. But it was also observed that good governance is not something that can be decreed or imposed. One facilitator commented that the HLP advised disaggregating data on a number of factors to ensure the ability to measure equitable progress, but failed to specify the need to disaggregate for measurement the data on children in conflict or emergencies despite their representing fully half of the world’s out-of-school children. At another table, it was observed that corruption and bribery paralyze the political and legal systems which are fundamental to achievement of *The World We Want*. A facilitator observed that corruption often leads to regulatory capture and, finally, government failure, which enriches the soil for further corruption.

Harnessing the private business sector was stressed in many conversations, especially in the financing and partnership discussions. They stressed that the business community is the key to creating sustainable growth and enhancing job quality. Furthermore, the financing discussion found that private sources of all kinds must be a critical – indeed will be a major – part of meeting the financing needs of the next two decades of development. Private-sector engagement was found more likely to respond to policy incentives than to numerical targets. At the environment and energy round table participants stressed the need to recognize more explicitly the large role and responsibilities that will taken by the private sector in addressing the goals of *The World We Want*. At the round table on women and girls a participant observed that when women are on boards of directors of companies, the companies are more profitable.

The concept of global citizenship was mentioned in a number of round table discussions. As a complement to, but not a substitute for, national citizenship, the UN and other stakeholders in subsequent dialogue on *The World We Want* could utilize this concept. Civic engagement and consultation were repeatedly stressed. Homi Kharas spoke of how the world has changed: No longer is development something done by “experts.” The UN’s ongoing My World survey of *The World We Want* exemplified this. However, the conference also recognized that business as usual is not an option if the HLP goals are to be achieved. Just as country targets, rather than global targets within global goals, are needed, so, too, are local targets within larger frameworks. As he said, we are talking about changing the way we do development, and this means not just the goals but also the narrative is important.

Many participants, especially those with personal experience of the United Nations, spoke during the conversations more explicitly on the roles and activities of the UN. It was observed that the UN, as a body of states, is uncomfortably positioned to promote and pursue policies, such as good governance, that many state actors are likely to regard as threatening. For this reason alone, strong civil society engagement at and within the UN was found to be critically important. A UN public relations campaign on good governance was proposed, along with greater attention and strategizing about the best ways to promote good governance. UN technical and consultative support for building local and community governance was underscored.

A facilitator thought that the UN Environment Program needs major restructuring to place substantial numbers of highly qualified staff directly in New York and elsewhere to work with UN agencies. A participant observed that the UN Human Rights Council is leading by example, not lecturing to countries but learning lessons together with them. Heads explode, it was said, if the UN tries to preach. The importance of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, on Women, Peace, and Security, was underscored. A participant observed that the UN is well positioned to build and disseminate knowledge of civic education in different countries and to promote best practices of the civil education so critically needed for *The World We Want*.

At one table participants thought the UN needs to provide a vision, globally, for its role as an umbrella organization and promoter of collaboration with a broad range of civil society organizations. Nationally, it was said, the UN needs to work with governments to encourage them to honor national responsibilities. Locally, it was thought, the UN needs to ground its efforts in communities. Also, the UN, it was said, should give serious thought to how it can best support non-governmental efforts in countering corruption, regulating business practice and,

more generally, promoting good governance, particularly by incentivizing member states rather than promoting new obligations or liabilities for them.

In informal comments at and after the consultation there was wide support for a continuing role for UNA-NCA in the final development, rollout and, especially, implementation of *The World We Want*. This could only be done on the necessary scale within a framework of new local partnerships and the challenges will be large for the mobilization of the needed organizational, human and financial resources. In doing this, UNA-NCA's role would be more facilitator and promoter than doer. UNA-NCA needs to build upon and respect the mandates and activities of the wide range of CSOs gathered under the umbrella of InterAction, and of CSOs and firms working with the Washington Chapter of the Society for International Development. Many of these bodies are deeply engaged in policy development and advocacy on the MDGs and the Post-2015 agenda, nationally and through local consultations around the world. But they are hardly engaged locally in the DC Metro area. Similarly, there are other local non-profits among participants and invitees to the UNA-NCA consultation whose prior engagement on the MDGs has been little or non-existent but whose involvement in *The World We Want* could be encouraged, including Life Pieces to Masterpieces, DC Appleseed and the DC Fiscal Policy Institute. As the President of the Community Foundation observed in her plenary remarks, "I reviewed the very lofty goals of *The World We Want* and immediately thought, if only that world was reflected in this community. If only this community could get a portion of the resources – time, talent and treasure – that will be deployed to transform these aspirations into realities. If only I could get the brain power that will dedicate its time to thinking about and implementing these goals to visit [our DC area] communities." Building bridges and new partnerships will be critical.



III. KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDED FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

Drawing upon the discussions from the roundtables and the principal speakers, the organizers of the Consultation present the following key findings and recommended follow-up actions.

Key Findings

1. High, energetic interest expressed by large numbers of participants to address issues raised by the HLP report, as discussed at the consultative meeting, locally, regionally, nationally, and globally.
2. Broad endorsement of the 12 goals in the report as the basis for action; a few differences and concerns were voiced about resource issues and lack of evident financing strategies.
3. The need for more active (and activist) efforts to engage Americans to understand and engage with the post-2015 goals and plans throughout the Washington Metro area.
4. The need to assess candidly the inequities in the US and our Washington Metro area, and the other barriers to realization of the HLP goals in the National Capital Area, along with the need to find additional opportunities to explore local, national and international linkages and partnerships on these issues and goals.
5. The identification of many potential partnerships and points of collaboration among local, regional and international institutions in our National Capital Region that could share a common agenda for long-term social policy action based on the HLP report, and the need directly to address poverty, the environment, fair treatment of women, economic growth inequities, education quality and the extraordinary disproportionate incarceration of people of color, especially black and brown youth.
6. The need for more partnership, collaboration and exchange of information through “sister cities” and similar programs by which communities in the National Capital Region share “best practices” with communities in other nations.
7. The need for more engagement on these issues, such as including the disenfranchisement of voters in the District of Columbia, with local political and opinion leaders and with local elected officials and the media.

8. The need to explore and define more fully the opportunities for business and community leaders to engage in a range of public and private partnerships to carry the goals forward.
9. The need to define more clearly the opportunities, political space and partnerships or collaborations needed between and among national and local governments to empower communities and civil society organizations in those communities to lead their own development plans and actions on these goals.
10. The need for the United Nations and its agencies and programs to strengthen their capacity to engage and more actively assist and support member states in practicing good governance and effectiveness in combating corruption so that countries can effectively carry out the reforms needed to support and implement the HLP goals.
11. The need to take all necessary steps to apply the rule of law and international human rights declarations of the UN and to implement existing global treaties to ensure inclusive participation of women, disadvantaged minorities and the disenfranchised segments of the populations (both urban and rural) who are most often isolated by their absolute poverty because of low skills and limited education, disabilities and older age.
12. The need for the UNA-NCA to identify and actively pursue further conversations leading to action on issues raised by the HLP. The UNA-NCA might, for example, facilitate further dialogue of round table groups such as the one on Women and Girls and collaborate with other bodies with a local focus but with missions consistent with the HLP report.

Over the next several months, UNA-USA and the UNF will integrate the findings, notes and recommendations from the 11 U.S. consultations in a final report on *The World We Want* and present it to the Secretary General of the UN. The UNA-NCA will also encourage its members and other interested organizations to have their members and other citizens in the region vote to express their priority ranking of the goals at <http://www.the World We Want.org>. The target is to receive a million votes from across the country by the end of the campaign. This will be following UNA's ongoing advocacy for commitment by nation states of the UN, and will include approaching U.S. policy leaders to support this important framework and goals for 2015 - 2030.

Plans for Follow-Up by UNA-NCA

The UNA-NCA will follow up on the October 29th meeting in the following ways:

1. Conduct additional round table discussions. A number of the consultation participants voiced the desire for UNA-NCA to convene continuing discussions among the roundtable participants on each topic. The UNA-NCA committed to pursuing this in the next few months in partnership with interested organizations and individuals attending or invited to the meeting.

2. Apply *The World We Want* framework to the UNA-NCA Program Year

Agenda. UNA-NCA will be carrying forward its 2014 programs within the 2015-2030 *The World We Want* Goals framework, including its Global Classrooms Program with some 2400 students in 84 middle and senior high schools in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, and its annual Model UN Conference with the State Department and UNA-USA. Also, the framework will be used in UNA-NCA's ongoing working task forces and program committees on International Law, Sustainable Development, Human Rights, Peace and Security and in its Young Professionals programs.

3. Establish a Task Force on Exploring Global and Local Issues. Members of the task forces will be drawn from the UNA-NCA Advisory Council, the UNA-NCA Board Members and other key local institution leaders who have helped to sponsor, plan and lead the organization of this consultation. In some cases other local organizations may be willing and able to take the lead.

4. Create Strategic Plan Partnerships. As part of its new Strategic Plan for 2014-2016, UNA-NCA will explore partnerships with organizations interested in collaborating on the agenda of *The World We Want*, over the next three years, through advocacy, communication and program outreach, with policy leaders in our National Capital Area for local, regional, and global participation. This may include exploring collaboration between local organizations in the region and local organizations with similar missions in other nations. UNA-NCA also welcomes opportunities to join and support other organizations on these issues and the 2015 - 2030 agenda.

IV. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL COMMENTS FROM THE ROUND TABLES

A. Edward Elmendorf, past president of both UNA-NCA and UNA-USA, and former World Bank development specialist, served as an overall facilitation coordinator and prepared the summary of the principal comments and recommendations from the nine round tables, as reflected in the rapporteurs' reports and facilitators' comments. Further details are contained in Appendix A. The names and organizational affiliation of each of the facilitators and rapporteurs at the round tables appear in Appendix D.

Facilitators were given three questions to start the round table conversation: Do you believe that the crosscutting themes and the 12 goal areas address adequately the development agenda we need or want? On the topics for your table, do the proposals in the High-Level Panel report capture the key issues? What new approaches, if any, would you recommend?

Economic Growth, Jobs and Poverty

- To achieve the goal of not just reducing but actually eradicating poverty, inclusion of all people—directly or indirectly—in a process of rapid economic growth and associated policy development is imperative, regardless of age or present marginalization, with a disaggregated understanding of the poorest populations. (The HLP definition of eliminating extreme poverty in the poorest countries, is the goal of everyone reaching at least \$1.25 of income per day.)
- Ethically minded private businesses and entrepreneurship for creation of quality jobs for both educated and uneducated people are necessary but not sufficient.
- Safety nets must be strengthened.
- Rapidly growing cities are central to economic growth and decent housing for slum dwellers is at the core of sustainable urban areas.
- The United Nations should concentrate on facilitating peer learning and ensuring credible spokespersons such as Mohamed Yunus, the founder of the Grameen Bank, originally in Bangladesh, and which has grown now to be the leader of micro enterprise lending practices in many countries.

Building Bridges: Bread for the World Addresses Poverty and Hunger Internationally and within the United States.

Bread for the World, an advocacy organization based in Washington, D.C., addresses hunger globally and within the U.S. The Bread for the World Institute provides policy analysis on hunger and strategies to end it. The Institute educates opinion leaders, policy makers and the public about hunger in the United States and abroad. It has pressed for a final surge of support for achievement of the MDGs prior to 2015 and, like many other CSOs at the UNA-NCA *The World We Want* consultation, participates in the dialogue on post-2015 goals. At the same time, in its reporting on hunger in the USA, it disaggregates data by state, with quantitative data on Washington, D.C.

Building Partnerships

- Without new partnerships, *The World We Want* cannot be achieved.
- Forging new partnerships, globally, nationally and locally, is vital to secure funding, to drive new commitments, and to support the future generation of leaders.
- Tripartite partnerships of private businesses, public-sector organizations and civil society bodies that have potential to enrich the traditional PPP public-private for profit partnerships.

Partnerships in Practice: Help for Non-Profit Fundraising in Washington DC

In 2008, when the financial market crashed, eight organizations in Washington, DC, came together to provide civil society organizations (and other organizations relying on financial assistance from companies such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac) accurate information about the current financial environment and how it would affect their fundraising efforts, including the risk that the conservator of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac might terminate their \$47 million in annual charitable giving. Because all these organizations and their constituencies were affected by the situation, they all had a vested interest in building a strong partnership to understand what would become the new norm for fundraising. A new Nonprofit 911 forum was established as a partnership in response to this situation. *Source: The Community Foundation*

- Specifically and collaboratively defined common objectives, agreed tasks, mutual benefit and mutual accountability and monitoring of metrics characterize successful partnerships.

Environment and Energy

- Interweaving of sustainable environment and other social and economic development goals was a major achievement of the HLP.
- While round table participants recognized the political difficulty in this, more attention than is given in the HLP report is needed to the challenges of climate change; political feasibility is a critical criterion for choice, but the boundaries of political feasibility need to be pushed .
- In contrast to climate change, energy received welcome and specific emphasis in the HLP report.
- Family planning and population stabilization, as well as climate adaptation and resilience, merit greater attention.

Peace and Stability

- Including peace and stability in the post-2015 goals *must* be a top priority. The HLP report should not be a high water mark, but a stepping stone.
- Recognition of the universality of the peace and security challenge—globally, nationally and locally—is imperative, and effort is needed to find language for it that is widely acceptable.
- Concerns in the US about becoming the world’s policeman make the UN peace and stability agenda resonate powerfully in the US.
- Peace building must strengthen leaders and reinforce sovereignty, rather than undermine it.
- Violence damages communities and destroys development, everywhere.
- Peace begins locally and sustainable peace must be locally sustainable.
- International collaboration and U.S. leadership are important in deploying UN forces to implement the responsibility to protect.

Good Governance and Effective Institutions

- Good governance strengthens achievement of *all* HLP goals but achieving success is hard, and hard to define, especially given the universality of the problem.
- Civic education, civic engagement, participation, independent media and transparency are fundamental to good governance, including effective institutions, but are challenging in poor environment.
- Civic education and engagement are a critical part of universal quality education.
- Corruption is the biggest impediment to good governance and accountable institutions, throughout the world.
- UN capacity-building and dissemination of good practice complement and reinforce the building of local government for better governance, with local, national and global links and incentivized actors in the public, private for-profit and civil society sectors.
- Greater international efforts to combat corruption are essential to HLP goal achievement.

Equality and Equity for Women and Girls

- The post-2015 development agenda must be rights-based.
- The engagement of men is central to achievement of equitable outcomes for women and girls.
- Implementation must be the central concern: Treaties are often ratified and laws adopted with little implementation, accountability or monitoring.
- Women's political empowerment and power-sharing at all levels of government, globally, nationally and locally, are essential for equitable outcomes of HLP goals.
- The conversation at the round table must continue.

Equity for Women and Girls and the Engagement of Men

During the conversation one man observed that men's sense of identity is much more sensitive than is realized. A lot of men, he said, would read the HLP goals and feel threatened, so it's beneficial to include the men in the empowerment of women. As countries urbanize, he noted that social changes can lead in turn to domestic violence. He concluded that society needs to revisit the definition of what it means to be a man and what it means to be a woman.

Education and Lifelong Learning

- Encourage students to become global citizens at an early age, with emphasis on lifelong learning , is a welcome shift from the MDGs.
- Recognizing the right to education and lifelong learning and achieving access to education and lifelong learning for all—especially marginalized populations—remain large challenges, globally, nationally and locally.
- Acknowledging inequities at home facilitates dialogue with others about inequities elsewhere.
- Local relevance of the theme is universal but only individual, country-determined targets are acceptable.

Learning from Each Other in Support of Education for All

About 250 million primary school-age children around the world are not able to read, write or count well enough to meet minimum learning standards, including girls and boys who have spent at least four years in school. Partly in response to this situation, *Women Thrive Worldwide*, a US-based civil society organization with affiliated NGOs in a Global Partnership Network, is engaging in post-2015 advocacy on education, along with other NGOs. It organized a 2013 International Women's Day briefing on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC, with two American congressmen and education experts from the several Global South countries. Similarly, the Community Foundation for the National Capital Area in Washington, DC, reports that the city has universal pre-kindergarten education for its resident youth and observes that possibly the international community could learn something from Washington, D.C.

Financing for Development

- Critical negatives: Not to see financing as a donor-recipient relationship nor, in relation to development assistance, as a “trade-off” between funding alleviation of poverty at home in developed countries and addressing the needs of poor people in poor countries.
- Recognize the cross-over between local and international operations. There are similarities between success in Boston and Bangladesh and beyond: practicality in budget planning, recognizing need for operating expenses, setting achievable targets.
- Base financing on learning from each other, collaboratively, with mutual accountability.
- While they are not always successful, public-private partnerships are crucial instruments for future financing; policy-incentivized private funds from all sources will be a major part of development financing.
- Need for a culture shift, especially among some NGO’s, toward a development perspective and away from a charity orientation, which negatively affects financial sustainability, institution building, and capacity building.

Youth Development and Training

- Go beyond educating to educate: Focus on learning outcomes and learning relevant to jobs.
- Global Education First: Access and connectivity through global citizenship.
- Unique opportunity in the Washington Metro area to talk with and learn from elected and appointed government officials.
- More emphasis is needed on the “community” between the “individual” and the “nation.”

Strengthening Youth Identity through Global Citizenship.

The Executive Director of a Washington DC non-profit working with young African-American males from marginalized areas spoke at her round table on her experience in helping unmotivated black males to develop a sense of identity. She found that integrating global citizenship into the curriculum and experience of marginalized youth gave them a sense of connection to the world and that this in turn strengthened their self-confidence and ability to engage with the communities around them. Visiting the Holocaust Museum and learning about violence in Syria and Northern Ireland, for example, opened the eyes of these young males to the world around them, and gave them a sense of the common humanity of all mankind. She hoped that the UNA conversations on *The World We Want* would continue beyond the October 2013 consultative meeting.



V. SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLENARY SPEECHES

This section briefly summarizes the key points made by each of the principal speakers in the first plenary sessions. The full text of their presentations is included in Appendix B.

KATHY CALVIN, President and Chief Executive Officer of the United Nations Foundation (UNF), welcomed the participants to the consultation and described the process by which the post-2015 goals report has had global input prior to its preparation. Now the UN Secretary General has asked the UNA-USA and its parent organization, the UNF, to engage U.S. citizens across the country to give guidance, advice and ideas about the report and, particularly, to address how the goals can be applied within US communities to address parallel issues. She provided background about the mission of the UNF, founded by Ted Turner originally to help fill the gaps in funding for UN programs, and now leading the program philanthropy efforts to support the key UN program delivery which depends often on private funding, whereas the core UN operating functions need to be paid by nations states, including the US.

She noted also the opportunity for all citizens of the world, including the US, to go to *The World We Want* web site survey, developed by the UN Development Program (UNDP), to record the personal priorities among the goals and themes in the report. Already over a million people around the world have voted, and this includes 200,000 from India and 26,000 from the US, of which 60 percent of the votes cast are from women.

She urged everyone to take advantage of this opportunity for expression and invited the group to reach out to friends and neighbors to reach the goal of a million American voting on these issues.

She emphasized that this report has the potential for universal application in our own communities, and that the issues presented can be just as much part of our work to improve our own communities in the US for the years ahead, and for those engaged internationally in their work to have this common united framework.

She stressed that this process of consultation and guidance to the secretary general has no “right answer.” Instead, it is most important is to have “your answer” and participation.

She ended her presentation by quoting Eleanor Roosevelt: “Surely, in the light of history, it is more intelligent to hope rather than to fear, to try rather than not to try. For one thing we know beyond all doubt: Nothing has ever been achieved by the person who says, ‘It can’t be done.’”

HOMI KHARAS, keynote speaker and lead author of the UN High-Level Panel and Senior Fellow and Deputy Director, Brookings Institution’s Economy and Development Program, described the process of the report preparation, the panel’s findings, differences between the report’s goals and recommendations and the original 2000-2015 Millennium Development Goals, and the next steps.

He noted that in some ways the report’s comprehensive inclusion of such a range of goals, themes and recommendations was out of the necessity of meeting expectations from so many quarters and interests. At the same time, he stated that the panel of experts and key political leaders on the High-Level Panel had agreed that the product of their work had to be both bold and practical. He said the panel had an equal number of women and men and that it was a truly diverse panel. Over the course of the investigation and research for the report, more than 5,000 civil society organizations in 120 countries weighed in with papers and opinions. Two hundred fifty companies in 30 countries, with annual revenues of more than \$30 trillion, participated. There have been thematic, regional and country consultations in the process of preparing the report.

He said the panel was not being unrealistic or offering simplistic optimism, but was, in fact, being practical in saying that we can end extreme poverty in a single generation.

The important components for successfully fulfilling this goal include the following:

--The need to merge and integrate or unify the efforts on environmental, social and economic agendas for progress and change. This is necessary, not just desirable.

--The need to go beyond a traditional or past definition of aid per se to now look at resources needed as a combination of tax havens, trade, investment, anti-corruption, food security, energy choices and others.

He reviewed the five important transformative shifts identified in the report:

1. To leave no one behind in dealing with inequality of opportunity

2. To put sustainable development at the core of all services and to recognize that 15 of 24 of the globe's ecosystems are in serious decline
3. To transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth and to recognize the need here for the innovation of the private sector
4. To recognize that development and equity depend on peace and effective and open, accountable public institutions and good governance, including sound and transparent police force preparation
5. To realize the need for a new, full participation of all countries for more mutual accountability

Dr. Kharas noted that having everyone participate and debate many of the issues up front has the potential of getting the new goals off the ground with a running start in 2015. He noted that it took almost five years after 2000 to really educate and engage governments on the original MDGs.

The biggest difference from the original MDG process is that the new report emphasizes the necessity of country- and community-led efforts, not just global targets.

The new report places more emphasis on financing and the principal of universality, with strong key roles for the private sector, about which he is optimistic, given levels of participation so far in the dialogue by business.

The new report differs significantly from the past MDGs by focusing on political institutions, transparency, governance and peace building.

Dr. Kharas ended on "next steps" by reiterating the following:

- Take universality seriously and change the debate.
- Build trust about the role of the private sector in development.
- Launch the data revolution called for in the report and develop and accelerate plans and strategies.
- Balance ambition with practicality.
- Build a new narrative about the integration and interdependence of the key themes and transformations: Don't just focus on the individual lists of 12 goals and 54 targets. The

discussion and understanding of the interrelated fabric of the recommendations on the issues are the important and essential message for action.

SAM WORTHINGTON, the President and CEO of InterAction, noted that the members of InterAction, some 200 non-profit civil society organizations, with some 30,000 to 40,000 staff, are significant players on the global scene, focusing on the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. He stressed that their work could happen only if there is a strong partnership with the UN system, citing, for example, their work together in Syria, Darfur and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

He noted that too often the view of the world today is how empty the glass is and how far we have to go, when in reality, there has been no time in history when fewer children as a percentage of the overall population are dying needlessly, when more girls are attending school, when there is the possibility of a long life and some degree of dignity in it, and when prospects of prosperity and progress are greater now than ever before. Looking now at the proposed goals for 2015-2030, compared with the original or current MDGs, we know from past experience that these goals do become a framework to deal collectively with some of the most massive global problems because they unify private-sector actors, civil society and governments.

He expressed the pleasure of many in civil society organizations who recognized their own interests in the high-level report while also being concerned about the risk of its falling apart, given the number of pieces in it. He stated that the challenge for all groups is to step back beyond their individual interests and look at the broader frames within which everything might need to fit. He noted that there are certain important broad frames in the report: First, the concept of universality, that is, that the issues of the human condition, well being and human rights also apply to the US and other developed countries. The world, he noted, is no longer divided between developed and developing countries, with some neat divide between rich and poor countries. Rather we must all recognize and address the significant degrees of poverty in different countries. Second, the merging of the dialogues between and among those addressing the environment and climate change issues, human dignity and poverty as interactive common needs and goals. He emphasized that the goals of the report for the next period of development must recognize that ultimately this must be about human and individual rights, very specifically, economic and social rights.

He also praised the report for presenting within the framework the issues of peacebuilding and governance, and the need to have a data revolution to be able to know the status and needs of the most marginalized people in societies, because in the final analysis the elimination of extreme poverty must be about helping people to be able to help themselves and to have the opportunity to make their decisions to develop and have a say in their own lives, whether here in Washington ,DC, or Accra, Ghana. He called upon the participants to be part of that process.

TERRI FREEMAN, President and CEO of The Community Foundation of the National Capital Region, said she was initially very conflicted about accepting the opportunity to speak at this conference on the lofty goals for The World We Want when her immediate thought was, “If only that world was reflected in this community. If only this community could get a portion of the resources—time, talent and treasure—that will be deployed to transform these aspirations into realities. If only I could get the brain power that will dedicate its time to thinking about and implementing these goals to visit communities in southeast [Washington] DC, southern Prince Georges county [Maryland] , the Route One corridor in northern Virginia and up county minority- and immigrant-populated communities in Montgomery County, Maryland.” She went on to say that starting here at home in these communities is essential to be able to entertain an agenda that addresses the global needs for peace, justice and due-process rights. The juvenile justice facility in DC, for example, is 99% youth of color—specifically black and brown youth. Furthermore, District of Columbia residents do not have the right to vote for full representation in Congress or to control their tax and budget resources.

She spoke of the challenges of recent lack of good governance in the Capital and about some of the rollback of voting rights access for minorities across the country.

This global commitment and framework, she noted, can and should be an opportunity to look together at these goals in relation to the needs of our local communities. Indeed, the community leadership work and her work is focused on promoting economic security for all residents of the region; on reconnecting youth to school, employment opportunities and post-secondary education to secure a living-wage job; and on supporting a sustainable safety net as it relates to the prevention of homelessness.

She went on to cite some of the long-range Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments report, called Region Forward, which includes the 50-year outlook on population growth. It stresses the need for planned affordable transportation and cites another initiative that has

made pre-k schooling available for all children. Some of these experiences could well be models for the global communities in the 2015-2030 period.

She suggested that the universal agenda in the UN report framework, and its goal of inclusive engagement of local authorities, business, civil society organizations, academics and the people of communities living in poverty, as well as the multilateral institutions, would require a “strategy of collective impact”—an approach that has proven successful in tackling some of the big social issues in communities throughout the US. She welcomed the opportunity to look at the ways these experiences can be shared between the domestic and global communities, each learning from the other. She also cautioned that by having so many goals, the report runs the risk of making minimum progress on many rather than real progress on the one main goal of decreasing poverty in the next 15 years. Looking at these issues together would have the benefit of not recreating the wheel to apply our knowledge across our communities locally and internationally.



Kathy Calvin, UN Foundation



Homi Kharas, Brookings Institution



Sam Worthington, InterAction



Terri Freeman, The Community Foundation

Appendix A

Summary of Round Table Discussions by UNA-USA Reporting Categories

To make it possible to synthesize the results of 11 separate consultations, UNA-USA encouraged chapters to report on their consultations on *The World We Want* under a series of pre-defined questions. This appendix contains details of the conversations and presentations at the UNA-NCA consultation under these questions, largely based on the nine topic areas discussed at the round tables. However, not all tables and not all facilitators reported on the questions raised by UNA-USA. Thus, what follows must be considered selective and illustrative but not an exhaustive representation of participants' views.

1. What are the main issues and challenges identified?

This is presented as Section II of the body of the report.

2. What do you think the priorities are for the next 15 to 20 years?

Participants in the UNA-NCA consultation agreed with the overall priorities outlined in the HLP report. Some details and nuances, however, emerged.

In the discussion on economic growth and jobs, the following post-2015 priorities emerged: Improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers; establishing “age-friendly” communities to promote healthy aging and quality of life; and finding jobs for youth. There is, it was observed, a generation of well-educated people in both developing and developed countries who are not able to find proper jobs for their education level. Lack of quality data underscored the importance of the HLP emphasis on a data revolution.

Future priorities for partnerships should shift or expand outside a money-driven paradigm and create new business models. There was virtually universal recognition that bringing them to the local level would be challenging at best, in the Washington, DC, area and around the world. Speakers in the environment and energy discussion mentioned the lack in the HLP report of recognition that social and cultural differences play a key role in the adaptation of citizens to

climate and energy issues, and in their addressing them. The concept of reliance was thought to merit more attention. A commentator on energy and environment observed that meeting more unmet needs for family planning could reduce carbon emission levels, and that balance was needed between clean energy and energy access. Community-level resilience was thought to merit greater attention.

At the round table discussing equity, women and girls, the three top priorities were (1) male engagement, (2) implementation and accountability of existing international legal frameworks, and (3) women's political empowerment and power-sharing. Other suggestions included accessing health services safely and privately, literacy and vocational skills for women, women's access to nationality, women's inheritance and other legal and financial rights, and mainstreaming gender across other issues. The report by UN women calling for a transformative stand-alone goal on achieving gender equality was also cited.

In the discussion at the education round table, education diplomacy was underscored, along with bringing in the voices of the most impoverished. Not just assessing teachers, but supporting them and giving them resources to succeed, were stressed. The conversation at the round table on good governance and institutions gave the top priorities as combating corruption, expanding civic education and its funding, and engaging civil society organizations in civic education. To gain greater attention to international development within the US, a participant at the education round table suggested making international comparisons and acknowledging the extreme inequities in the USA and encouraging students to become global citizens at an early age.

At the peace and stability round table it was thought that the use of digital technologies should be explored to reach more people in countries with weak governments. But respect for sovereignty is imperative. Stressing the importance of our work on civic education at home, one participant observed from raising two girls that it is toxic to lecture them: We need to listen to other countries.

The President of the Community Foundation observed that her community can't entertain a conversation about world peace, and ensuring that justice institutions are accessible, independent and well-resourced with respect for due-process rights, without first taking a look at why the local juvenile justice facility in the District of Columbia is 99% youth of color—specifically black and brown youth. How, she asked rhetorically, can we talk of good governance and political participation, when the place where we convene, Washington DC,

does not even have voting representation in congress or the ability to spend its own tax dollars without the approval of the US Congress?

3. What key partnerships, if any, do you think are important to progress?

The overwhelming consensus of the meeting was that new partnerships will be essential to successful achievement of the HLP vision. As the HLP observed, a new global partnership, buttressed, according to the UNA consultation participants, by new national and especially local partnerships, will be at the core of the new agenda.

In education, teacher and CSO organization partnerships must engage the whole community. Given the differing underlying objectives of public and private partners, awareness of potential pitfalls is important but private sources must be recognized as a major part of the financing of the next two decades of development. Reducing the negative externalities of private-sector activity was seen as essential and the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative was cited as one means to do so.

To achieve success on a good governance agenda, the round table emphasized the importance of a systematic and inclusive partnership with the private sector and the full participation and engagement of the business community. It was thought that the private sector has a keen stake in strengthening the rule of law and can be a partner in building national capacity in this area. Participants at the round table thought that efforts to address corruption and its many manifestations have been limited and timid.

4. How can progress be made more equitable?

In the financing discussion it was thought that following the guidelines of the HLP would result in more equitable financing of development. For equitable and sustainable progress, participants at the economic growth and jobs round table stressed the importance of companies' finding where their employees stand; an international company in Latin America, for example, found from an employee survey that 25-30% were living in poverty. Structures to encourage dialogue with the marginalized were needed and there should be someone at the negotiating table on behalf of the poor. To increase equity, in the education discussion the importance of bringing to the table and listening to the voices of the marginalized was stressed.

Innovative approaches, including citizen diplomacy, would be needed to reach them. During the energy and environment discussion, it was suggested that equity could be increased by asking more communities and community leaders how they would like the natural resources of their region to be managed.

5. How can progress be made more sustainable?

The financing discussion underscored the need to shift from a philanthropic mentality to a sustainability mantra. The worldwide network of civil society organizations was thought in the good governance and institutions discussion to have a critical role in building civil participation needed for good governance and the fight against corruption.

Participants at the environment and energy round table expressed pleasure that the HLP report builds the relationship between the sustainable environment issues and the other goals; these issues had too long been addressed separately and in parallel. Speakers at this round table also thought sustainability could be increased by having more explicit agendas and establishing balanced communication and collaboration among communities, corporations and government institutions. Building trust among stakeholders was underscored for sustainability during the education discussion. Similarly, supporting countries to develop nationally owned education plans was mentioned.

In the round table on peace and stability it was observed that in the US the issue of peace keeping too often received one of two responses: send in the marines or send money. It was important in this connection to spread the word about our shared humanity. A facilitator underscored in this connection the work of the UN Peacebuilding Commission, which is poorly known beyond a limited circle of experts. Peace begins, it was said, at the local level and sustainable peace has to be sustainable at the local level, for wounds take a long time to heal.

6. Will national targets and commitments be needed to achieve meaningful progress in this area?

Assessments on a country level were underscored by the round table on economic growth and jobs. Country-level standards were found to be needed in order to prevent a race to the bottom. The partnerships round table promoted the establishment of mutual accountability systems

whereby everyone at the citizen, local, regional and national levels would have the opportunity to report. At the peace and stability round table it was said that the connections between local and global violence need to become more apparent. In the discussion on women and girls the importance of accountability mechanisms was stressed: Who, it was asked rhetorically, is being held accountable for not enforcing human rights and anti-discriminatory laws? At the education round table participants observed that universal targets are impossible and that country-specific targets are needed. Completion of primary education needed to be linked to learning standards, hopefully broader than reading, writing and counting. In the financing discussion it was observed that while targets have traditionally been of restricted value in the United States they have clearly been useful elsewhere in generating additional funds for the official sector, including particularly from nations that were once aid recipients themselves. Efforts should be made, it was said, to develop more accurate, descriptive and comprehensive measures than the current ODA targets.

7. Is there a human rights dimension?

Participants at the women and girls equality round table perceived an emerging consensus that the post- 2015 agenda for sustainable development has to be rights-based. With females representing about 50% of the world population, clearly there is a human rights dimension to advancing the rights of girls and women. Ratification of agreements such as CEDAW without respect was mentioned. International law on the rights of women was often considered “soft law.” The constitutions of South Africa and Brazil were thought to be very progressive but the violence against women has not been resolved.

The good governance round table emphasized that one of the principal purposes of promoting standard of good governance is to protect basic human rights; human rights, it was said, are often the victim of bad governance. Financing development was thought by the financing round table facilitator to be particularly challenging when there are many poor people living under a particularly repressive government.

In the discussion on economic growth and jobs, participants stressed that the right to inclusion is necessary to decrease inequality; the rights of the marginalized need to be realized. Similarly, at the peace and stability round table a participant observed that the MDGs failed to cover the need to reduce religious intolerance. We need, in brief, to learn the lessons of Gandhi and

Martin Luther King, Jr. A human rights dimension was found during the environment and energy discussion by leveling the playing field on global internet access and establishing more social justice forums.

In the education discussion participants saw the need for people to understand that *The World We Want* reflects their rights if they are to be engaged, informed and able to overcome apathy. In the opening plenary session on *The World We Want*, the President of the Community Foundation mentioned the denial of voting representation of the residents of Washington DC in the US Congress and the recent roll-back of certain elements of the Voting Rights Act.

8. Is progress in any other area necessary for progress in your area?

For good governance and institutions, the round table underscored the importance of civic education and independent news and social media. Efforts to build civil society and expand civic participation at the local level were found to be of particular significance. In the financing discussion it was thought that progress in all the other areas would be required to enable resource mobilization from donors, recipient governments, private corporations, civil society organizations, foundations and households at the levels required to meet HLP goals. Progress on the rights of women and girls could, it was argued at the round table, be mainstreamed in all other goals. In the education discussion it was recognized that progress had occurred in many other areas, especially women and girls.



Appendix B

Principal Speeches and Remarks

The full speeches and remarks are presented here in the order of their presentations at the consultation:

- Welcoming remarks:** Don Bliss, President, UNA-NCA
- Opening remarks:** Kathy Calvin, President and CEO, United Nations Foundation
- Keynote speaker:** Homi Kharas, Senior Fellow and Deputy Director, Economy and Development Program, the Brookings Institution, and lead author and Executive Secretary of the report for the UN High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda
- Featured speakers:** Sam Worthington, President and CEO, InterAction Terri Lee Freeman, President, Community Foundation for the National Capital Region

Ambassador Donald T. Bliss (Ret.)

Thank you, Steve. And thank you Steve, Ed Elmendorf, our NCA staff led by Paula Boland and the NCA Advisory Council for planning this conference.

UNA-NCA is the largest chapter in the UNA-USA constellation, covering DC, Maryland and Northern Virginia, with over 1,000 members, more than half of them under age 40—the future leaders who will carry out the MDGs post-2015. On behalf of NCA, I want to welcome you to today’s conference and thank you for sharing your experience, expertise and energy as we participate in this grass roots-up process established by Secretary General Ban Ki-moon to establish a framework for a global partnership between governments and the private sector—a framework that will enable us all to work together to build the kind of world we want through *sustainable* development.

We at NCA appreciate the collaboration with UNA-USA, The Better World Campaign and their parent, the UN Foundation. We are fortunate to live in a region with an abundance of

institutions and leaders passionately committed to achieving these goals, locally and globally. And we approach our task with humility because we recognize that we have right here at home our own work to do to eradicate poverty, provide quality education, empower girls and women and achieve gender equality, ensure healthy lives and good nutrition, create jobs, sustainable livelihoods, and equitable growth, and ensure good governance and effective institutions. That is why we have assembled global and local leaders today to work together to address the challenges we all share. This is also why NCA has made the post-2015 MDGs a central theme for our programming this year. We will address these goals in the curriculum for our yearlong Global Classrooms program reaching over 80 public schools and 2,000 middle and high school students in the DC area, in our advocacy and human rights initiatives, and the work of our committees on international law, peacekeeping and security, and sustainability, to name but a few.

After graduating from law school, I started my professional career as a Peace Corps Volunteer lawyer, a life-transforming experience where I learned to distinguish between cultural traditions and universally shared values—values enshrined in the United Nation’s Charter and the Declaration on Human Rights. Many years later, I ended my full-time professional career representing the United States in a UN-affiliated organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization. Working with 190 states and on a daily basis with the 36 members states on the ICAO Council, I learned that when we share clearly defined objectives—in that case international aviation safety, security and environmental sustainability—we can work cooperatively among governments and the private sector to achieve progress. The MDGs represent a much larger challenge. It is tempting, to paraphrase Dag Hammarskjöld, for the realist to become cynical and for the idealist to succumb to the illusion of Utopia. But despite the negative press reports barraging us each day, I am convinced that working together we can make steady sustained progress toward clearly defined goals, and that the Secretary General has established a process in which we are engaged today to do the hard work that makes a difference. I believe the partial success of the 2000 MDGs is evidence of this fact. And when you get down to it, what choice do we really have?

Kathy Calvin

Thank you, Steve, and thank you, Don and Mary, and thank all of you fellow UNA-NCA members and those of you who will probably walk out of here being new UNA members, I hope. Good to see all of you. I see we have some of our own UNA colleagues in the back. Thank you for coming and thank you, Chris Whatley, for the leadership you have shown as the head of UNA-USA in just a few months. It has been really gratifying to see all the energy you have brought. Fantastic.

You know we were founded by Ted Turner, so we start every day with a very buoyant and progressive attitude about the world. Ted loves the UN so much and now he just says there is no other global institution that can take on global problem-solving and going to scale. And that's why we are all here. So I am thankful for your coming together to share your thinking about your lessons learned from being in the trenches in our country, and your lessons learned from thinking about what it is to deliver great global development around the world, and your own vision and passion for what it would take to have a world we want.

I want to thank Homi Kharas for the phenomenal report his team of writers did with the High-Level Panel. When you think about UN reports, some of them fall off the table the minute they are delivered. This one has actually taken on life because it is so well written and easy to understand. I think it has provided some a foundation for discussion. I want to thank Terri Freeman and Sam Worthington for being here and being part of our panel.

Steve, you said this is a historic opportunity and it is—this is the 70th anniversary of the United Nations Association. Sixty-eight years ago when the UN was created, there was a desperate need for help. The UN didn't have anyone to do public relations, or outreach, or simply run things. So whom did they call? Not ghost busters. They called the UNA and asked that we come to the rescue and help do that very basic function. So today it is not surprising that the Secretary General is in fact turning to UNA members again to say we need to talk with Americans. We need to share our own thinking and we need to contribute to this great process.

I was in New York last week and met with a number of ambassadors, including the Finnish Ambassador and the Kenyan Ambassador. They were fascinated to learn that finally consultations on where we are going with the post-2015 framework are in fact happening in the United States. We have done over 100 consultations around the world, the UN has, and now we are doing them here. The excitement that Americans are treating this as their issues, not

someone else's issues, is finally very significant and that we're owning the fact that this is a universal call to action, not just that this is about others in the world—that we all need to take on our own ownership.

So I thank you all for treating it with that special thinking and I know there is great interest in seeing what happens from the 11 consultations that we are funding, not to mention the others, hopefully, that some of our other UNA chapters will do. We'll have a report now that a number of missions in New York at the UN will also want to read because the next process for this great effort—to come up with the goals that will follow the fantastic MDGs—will be in the hands of the member states. We see a lot of member states thinking about not only what is important in their countries, but also how other countries are thinking about it.

So that is my first point. Thank you for being here and seeing your role in this.

The second point is really our opportunity to own *The World We Want* and that is something for every one of us. And so how will we do that? Well, through these consultations. But also there is a website called [My World 2015.org](http://MyWorld2015.org). This was started by the UNDP about a year ago because they felt it was really important to find new ways of doing consultations. Besides, this is a very traditional way we are doing things right here today. So they began a series of outreach to get lots and lots and lots of people, primarily young people, to weigh in and share their thinking about their priorities. When you go on the website today you can see how people in all 191 countries have actually voted. It is very interesting and exciting. Americans have voted—26,000 of us. Indians have voted—200,000 of them. So we have some catching up to do. And so I really urge all of you to share this [MY World 2015.org](http://MYWorld2015.org) with our networks.

You might be interested in knowing, roughly, of the people who have voted so far in the US:

- 60% of the votes were cast by women
- 40% were cast by men
- Over 40% are between the ages of 16 and 30

The top ranking of issues by US voter are as follows:

1. Good education
2. An honest and responsive government

3. Access to clean water and sanitation
4. Affordable and nutritious food
5. Better health care

There are about 12 topics all in all. I really urge you to take this on. We've added a group of global entrepreneurs, such as young businessmen who care about this world and how we can improve communications to help us. We have set a goal of a million Americans voting. We need your help in getting there.

And then, finally, I just want to say something about the process: It is a conversation. On the other hand, it is not the way the first millennium development goals were created, although we don't know if they ever would have been created back then in anything but a closed-door session. Today the world needs to be engaged and wants to be engaged. And the Secretary General and the member states really appreciate that we are reaching out.

What is critical to the conversation I think is that this is not just about what we think needs to be done in terms of our international development assistance, but what we think needs to be done in our own country. So this draws not only on your vision and views of the world, but also on your own experience in seeing education reform, on what's going on in health care, on what do we do about transportation and energy consumption in our cities. This is an opportunity for us together to think about the world we want, and the actions we need to take.

There are no right answers. Just your answers. So it is going to be fun to read what you have to say. I want to quote Eleanor Roosevelt in closing. I think she is the patron saint of the UN and I find this quote to be so inspiring, especially today: "Surely, in the light of history, it is more intelligent to hope rather than to fear, to try rather than not to try. For one thing we know beyond all doubt: Nothing has ever been achieved by the person who says, 'It can't be done.'"

Go to it. Thank you.

Homi Kharas

Thank you, Stephen. I'm glad you liked the report. You know, in a funny way, I would say the report was pretty much the only report we could have written, because it was basically the

product of an enormous negotiation, and so I think you will see as you read it that there are a lot of balances to be struck. So all the details of the way in which pretty much everything was crafted in the report is the result of a negotiation. It's not the result of somebody sitting down and actually writing something like this. I have to say by the end, it was quite unclear to me whether this was a good report or not a good report. It was just this was the only thing on which we could actually get some agreement.

So I want to spend a few minutes this afternoon talking first about process, very briefly about the findings, because you can read that for yourself in the report. I do want to say a little bit about how I think this is fundamentally different from the MDGs, because I think that that's actually important in thinking about what it is that we're trying to do post- 2015, and then end with something about next steps.

So on process, the mandate to the panel was to be bold yet practical, and I have to say that was a very cleverly crafted balance, because there is a tendency on a panel, especially a panel which is mostly political figures, to be very aspirational and to really reach for big targets. We all know the kind of world we want, but at the end of the day, if you just go for the world you want and not the world that you think you can also achieve, you lose a bit of credibility. And there were people who felt that there were some aspirations in the MDGs that were actually a little bit too much of a stretch, and by being too much of a stretch, had reduced people's willingness to really engage in a credible way. And so one of the things we really tried to do in the report was to make sure that everything that came across was something not that could be done in terms of business as usual—and in fact, the report is quite clear about saying business as usual is not acceptable, but at least is not outside the realms of possibility.

And to give you an example of that, there was a big discussion, should we think about extreme poverty as being \$1.25 a day or \$2 a day. I mean, nobody actually thinks that \$1.25 a day is an acceptable standard of living, but if you go to \$2 a day, it becomes much, much harder to conceive of actually eradicating poverty at that level in a time frame of 50 years. Even at \$1.25 a day, it's already a stretch in certain specific areas, and so we were faced in every part of the report with this constant tussle between what is aspirational bold and are we stretching ourselves far enough and what is actually practical.

So the panel, as I said, was very much of a political panel, although we had some technical people as well, CEOs of companies, professors of universities, advocates from civil society. I think it was the first panel in UN history with equal numbers of men and women, and I would

say that that probably made an enormous difference. Actually, the panel as a whole was very diverse. I mean people from lots of different walks of life, obviously geographically diverse, and it's that diversity that I think generates the richness of the report.

And then there was a very deliberate effort to be as consultative as possible. Panel members reached out to 5,000 civil society organizations, and we processed an enormous amount of paper, of inputs, written submissions from different groups who were sending in their thoughts and ideas about this process, which was fantastic. It is a very wide-ranging consultation, and what comes through I think is that it is possible to have enormous amounts of energy of people from all kinds of walks of life devoted to this great enterprise of development. And the challenge for the post-2015 period is in part to mobilize those energies, to focus them and direct them in a way so that people can actually work together.

These days of development professionals—I mean, when I joined the World Bank, there was a fairly narrow core of people who sort of thought of themselves as being, you know, "Well, we do development. Other people don't really do this. A few people in governments here and there." It was a small world. Today, it's not a small world. It's an extraordinary world, and nowhere I think is that better exemplified than in the MY World survey, which today has well over a million people having signed up. So people everywhere were keen and eager to contribute. They want their voices to be—they want a chance for their voices to be heard, but more than that, they want to be part of the solution. So figuring out how to actually engage them is very much I think at the heart of how do we harness these energies for post 2015.

It's not just people. People became energized after the MDGs. This time around, what was quite amazing to me was the support that we got from business. Business, I think historically has sort of said, "Well, you know, development, it's all fine. We'll do a little bit of corporate social responsibility, but really our business is to make money." And there's been this gulf between these ideas of making money on the one hand and development on the other hand, and now what we're seeing is that the alignment, the areas in which those two things are now aligned are far broader than ever before, and business has a lot to offer. Business is a group that's looking long term; to be honest, much more long term than either political figures or than development agencies. Business obviously has technology. They have scale. They have huge footprints in some places, but they can't and shouldn't just be doing things themselves. They want to know what are the rules of the game or how do we establish a new set of rules of the game, so that when we do business, when we make money, we will also be contributing to development. I think if we can get that right, which will be an enormously powerful driver.

Let me switch to findings. First, I hope that as you read the report, you see that it is I think very optimistic. Lots of people have talked about ending poverty in a generation. I think we actually can—everybody on the panel and in the Secretariat thinks it can be done. This is not just a throw-away line because it makes us all feel good. This is actually something which is absolutely feasible. The resources are there. The technologies are there. Many organizational structures are there. It remains to be seen whether we can mobilize the political will and the partnerships to actually make it happen, but there is no single reason why it should not happen. That, I think is really galvanizing and motivating.

The downside, the other side of the coin, is that we will only be able to achieve these kinds of goals which are beyond just ending extreme poverty. It's also about building prosperity for billions of people, and it's ultimately about sustainable development. And the flip side is that when we looked at experiences across the world, we basically felt that no country as of yet really implemented sustainable development in a fashion that could be replicated by other countries and lead us to a sustainable world, and that's developed and developing. It's not just developing. So unpacking, what do we mean by sustainable development, how do we get these transitions, and how do we get them in developed countries as well as in developing countries is very much at the core of this agenda.

This notion that we have to merge the environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainable development—I mean, these are all words that come out of the Rio+20 Declaration that came out of the original Rio Declaration, the Brundtland Commission, et cetera. They have all been there but haven't really been put into practice in a comprehensive way, and I would say that this is now thought to be something which is not just desirable, but it's absolutely necessary.

There was going in, a definite school of thought with many panel members: "Let's keep the poverty agenda separate. We sort of know what it is. Maybe we need to update it because the world is a bit different today, but let's make sure that we keep our focus squarely on the poverty agenda, because there's so much we can achieve. And if we broaden things too much, we will get all diffuse and fuzzy, and we won't be able to achieve anything." And then come the uncomfortable facts, and the uncomfortable facts are that 15 out of 24 of the most important ecosystems on which poor people depend on for their livelihoods are in serious decline. The uncomfortable facts are that people living in poverty are most seriously affected by climate change. The uncomfortable facts are that whether we're talking about food security, energy security, water supply, the fundamental systems of life are under threat. You cannot conceive of

eradicating extreme poverty without also dealing with the social and environmental aspects. So we must have a comprehensive agenda if we're going to have any progress, sustainable progress in any part of that agenda.

Next, I think that there's a really important change in the nature of the compact. This is no longer—the MDGs have been characterized as being a grand bargain of aid on the one hand against certain development interventions, particularly on, I would say, human development on the other hand by developing countries. That notion of a grand bargain, I think is gone in today's world. This whole concept of universality, this whole concept that actually what needs to be done is that each country has to think about its own policies and how its own policies affect other countries, the nature of spillovers and how important those are to the development enterprise, rather than aid, this beyond aid agenda, that I think is hugely powerful. And there are lots of examples in the report. They run from tax evasion to anticorruption to dealing with global commons to obviously dealing with climate change, et cetera, but this idea that the areas of interconnectedness and spillovers are far more important than aid, I think is really strong and powerful. And we see it already in many existing forums. You see it in things like the Global Partnership for Education, which once it changed from being a donor driven forum to a real partnership, has just blossomed in terms of interest and effectiveness, and I think that needs to be repeated in many other dimensions.

Finally, we tried to emphasize that business as usual is not an option. We came up with five transformative shifts. You see them here. It's called here "Transformative Goals." I think these are really just shifts. It is an effort to capture the new things that were required in a post-2015 world. I mean, "Leave no one behind," of course, if you are eradicating extreme poverty, it literally means that. It means eradicate. That means nobody falls through the cracks. Well, that has quite significant consequences. It means that you have to have data about who is being left behind, and we know from the MDGs that you can make progress at a national level and have actual slippage in individual groups. You have to identify that. You have to have safety nets. You have to be able to have programs that actually reach marginalized communities in different areas in the world. All of this is actually doing things rather differently from how we do it today, and I think that there are lots of experiences in other countries about how do you reach marginalized communities, how do you balance off the fact that that might be somewhat more expensive, but on a unit-cost basis, but still is absolutely essential to do if you want to have a comprehensive safety net. So I think that there are lots of quite practical things which are behind "Leave no one behind."

Second, "Put sustainable development at the core." There is a very simple message here, which is that we do such a bad job of internalizing externalities, of understanding what are ecoservices of permitting development to happen in ways that just don't price, whether it's the health effects of particulate emissions or whether it's the flood mitigation effects of mangrove forests. There are so many examples of things which we have taken for granted, priced for free, and now discovered that having exploited them or overexploited them, they are no longer available to sustain our way of life. We have to fix that.

Third, transforming economies, the idea that the private sector should play a strong, significant role in development is a new idea. Around the world when we had consultations and particularly with some civil society organizations, this is almost treated as heresy. It may be a little different in the United States where the private sector enjoys a certain degree of trust and sometimes even higher degrees of trust than government. It's certainly not true in many other countries in the world. There's a huge gulf, a trust gulf to bridge if we're really going to harness private sector resources and knowhow for development.

Building peace, open and accountable institutions. Institutions aren't really even mentioned in the MDGs, and yet nobody today writing about development would not write and talk about institutions. In the context of the UN, including peace, security, personal safety into the development agenda is actually very tricky, and it's tricky because of the specifics of the Security Council, and so this is very much a—I think this particular shift is one that we will have to fight hard to retain. It is by no means obvious. It's obvious to everybody that you can't have development without peace. It is obvious to a few, maybe some fewer people, but you probably can't have peace without development, yet there is still a very strong constituency that says do not put these together. And if we do put these together, I think as we know from recent experiences, we've got to be very, very careful about how we do it in order to do that effectively.

And finally, this notion of a new global partnership is really about mutual accountability. It's about having—changing the relationship from a donor-recipient relationship to a relationship about how do we, everybody on this planet, actually think about sustainable development and implement it, whether it's at local levels, at national levels, or indeed at global levels. And that kind of discourse of having people being able to express themselves in a much more equal way, I think is central to the agenda.

So how does this all differ? Well, obviously the process differs. I mean, we've had consultations, and hopefully, as a result of those, the post-2015 agenda will actually start January 1, 2016. The MDGs didn't really get going for maybe 5 years after the year 2000, so we kind of—you know, I

hope that through consultations, there will be much more readiness for a much broader coalition to embrace the agenda.

This is very much country-led targets. It's not global targets. If you look at the report, you will see lots of X's and Y's. People thought that that was just the Russia trying to get the report out on time. Actually, it's quite deliberate. We wanted to have X's and Y's. That's all for country consultations and discussions to fill out. It is about a beyond-aid agenda. It is about all the other things that actually can be done for development, which might turn out to be much more important than aid. Science and technology, how are we going to bring that into the development landscape? It is about the role of the private sector, and it is about institutions, and not just economic institutions, but political institutions, security institutions. Who is going to fund the police, judiciary? Most development agencies, especially multilateral agencies, really shy away from that. Can they develop the expertise to actually do that?

Let me just end on sort of next steps. The first thing I want to emphasize is the notion of universality, taking it more seriously. I am amazed. I mean, it's in the report. It's central to the report. I keep asking people, do you know what it is that you're saying—and the answer is usually no. So the implications of universality, I think, haven't yet really fully permeated through governments and people in developed countries. We haven't yet managed to really succeed in changing the terms of the development debate away from the, "Okay. How much do you guys actually need? Let's go out and try to mobilize as much as we can for that," and to say that every time you do certain things, every action of a citizen, action does have spillover effects on development. I suspect that that might turn out to be the most important change that the post-2015 agenda can bring about.

I already talked about the need to build trust in the role of the private sector in development. It seems to me that we will not get to where we want to get to without the private sector, and we will not get the private sector to act if we don't build, bridge this gulf in terms of trust.

The report calls for a data revolution. I think we called it a data revolution, because basically we wanted to say that current state of our knowledge about development is really inadequate, but we don't actually know what it is that we should do about it, and there are all these ideas, big data and other kinds of things. Let's just see where it all goes, but we do know that we need far, far better data on which to base development. Getting right this balance between ambition and practicalities strikes me as being absolutely crucial.

And finally, I think it is a bit about the narrative. I know on the scorecards and these little plastic things, everybody focuses on the goals, and yes, it's always the goals that are remembered, but actually, the narrative is really important as well. I think that the Millennium Declaration is an absolutely fantastic document, and I think it's a real tragedy that so many people simply forgot it. And I would hope that this time around, we understand that the words are also important to the way in which we go about this dialogue is important. We are actually talking about trying to change the way in which we do world development. That means the narrative is important. Pay some attention to the narrative as well as to the specifics of the goals and targets.

Thank you very much.

Sam Worthington

Well, good afternoon. I think it's really an honor to be part of this event, and I would like to thank UNA and Steve for making this possible.

I can't think of a more difficult, substantive speaker to follow than Homi in terms of his analysis of this broad environment, but I want to just start off a little bit with InterAction as sort of the broadest coalition of U.S. nonprofits operating around the world. We've got this unfortunate label of NGOs. I'm not sure why we got labeled as non-something or other, but these are entities, some with 30- 40,000 staff, that are significant players in the global scene focusing on the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. We could not do this without the partnership that we have with the UN. We were involved in a video conference earlier this week with the UN system, focusing on the Security Council and its humanitarian work in Syria, where we are involved in efforts that are providing assistance to about two million people within both government and rebel-held areas. You can get a sense of—if you label that or Darfur or the DRC or other places around the world, the scope of the global challenges that we face in fragile states and in environments, that could only happen if there is this partnership between the UN system, governments, the private sector, and civil society. So I am going to address you a little bit from the perspective of one small subset of civil society.

I will start with sort of not necessarily the world we want but the world of today. There is a tendency to look at the world today as to how empty is that glass and how far we have to go. But if we look at the world today, there is no time in human history when fewer children, as a

percentage of the overall population, were dying needlessly, when more girls were attending school, when there was the ability to have a long life and some degree of dignity in it, when the prospects of human prosperity and progress in terms of a sense of individual dignity were greater. We have more communications, more media, more input as to what is coming our way, but I think we have to remember the nature of the world.

The MDGs started off on the wrong foot. It had this label that sounded like some food preservative that you put in there. It didn't really stick at the midpoint. We confronted the U.S. Government, "Are you going to do a midpoint report on how these Millennium Development Goals are? You haven't adopted them at the White House," in sort of 2006, 2007. So we at InterAction did a midpoint report on the MDGs, and about a week later, the U.S. Government then decided to do its report on the MDGs, having been sort of shamed to do so by its civil society. And that is not how we're starting off this time.

I think why there is such a focus on this is that, despite all their flaws and so forth, the Millennium Development Goals became the frame that the global society has adopted as a way to deal collectively with some of these massive global problems, and because they unified both private-sector actors, civil society, and governments, we recognize the power of global goals. And because of the potential of global goals, there is this tremendous interest in what we need to do now.

And what needs to be done now? Our focus is, to some extent on the UN and our counterpart organizations—I will be in South Africa in a week, so I'll be working with counterpart organizations around the world, but as U.S. actors, we have a unique role and a responsibility to ask, what is our own government doing? What is our White House doing? To what extent is Samantha Power or Elizabeth Cousens, as the main negotiators for the State Department on this document in the UN, following up on principles that are bringing out the best of the United States as we go forward?

I think the nice thing is—and I think Homi had this sort of fear about the report, would it be received well or not well, and it was sort of the report that had to come out—what came out was nice in that every sub-community was able to see itself in the report. It's almost like looking at a mirror, one of those 1970 disco balls, and there are lots of mirrors out there, and everyone could see their piece and we're all there. And the fear was that there would be something where pieces were missing. Well, it's all there. The other risk is that there are so many pieces that it all falls apart, and I think that's one of the challenges that we face in civil society. I remember having a

conversation with Bob Orr, who worked for the Secretary-General, chief sort of strategist, as he received 350 different reports on different sub-topical areas, each suggesting that “my area needs to be listened to.” And our challenge in civil society is we tend to think, it is my slice as people with HIV/AIDS; or, it is violence against women. And they are all valuable slices of the human condition. Our challenge is can we step back beyond that and look at some broader frames within which everything might need to fit.

And one of the key broad frames that is, probably as Homi mentioned, the most revolutionary concept out here is the concept of universality, that this is about the global human condition and global human well-being and global individual human rights as they apply in this country or in Syria or in Ghana or in Thailand or wherever around the world. And that's a very difficult concept to get our head around, because we have these traditional versions of the world divided, developing world, originally called "third world," and there is no such thing as a neatly divided world of rich and poor. There are degrees of poverty in different countries and degrees of inequity in different countries that are significant.

And I think this issue of universality is key. The other challenge ultimately that is key here is can we bring together the dialogue of the environment and climate change and the dialogue of human dignity and poverty in a way that they merge or are able to be distilled into a few common goals, and I think civil society has as much work to do on that as governments.

Second point in terms of what needs to be done—or third point is, I think it's to some extent not totally captured in the High-Level Panel's report—is, ultimately, this is about human rights. If we don't bring this back to individual rights—and I am talking about economic and social rights of individuals—we will deviate a bit.

The report nicely highlights two areas, which we really are going to stress—and because we think they are at risk—is the issue of peacebuilding and governance, the fact that they cannot be separated from development, and lastly, the issue of the data revolution. And what do we mean by data revolution? Most of the work and most of the places where InterAction members operate, which are sort of the poorest places on Earth in the most fragile environments, we have no clue of what is actually happening data-wise, and we have data saying we have a clue, but we really don't. So it is for those billion people who are beyond the sort of data of the world that we are going to have to get our heads together.

Call to action and just end with this. Ultimately, I've said the world was a better place now than it's ever been. We are not going to get to zero on infant mortality or significantly in our short

period of time, in essence eliminate extreme poverty, in essence significantly reduce human suffering around the world, if development is seen as something simply that nation states do. Development is about societies developing themselves. It's about communities developing themselves. It's about individuals taking a decision to develop their own life and have a say over their own life. That is as true here in Washington, D.C., as it is in Accra, Ghana, and we need you to be part of that process.

Thank you very much.

Terri Lee Freeman

First let me thank the UNA-NCA for inviting me to participate in today's gathering. In particular I'd like to thank Stephen Moseley and Ed Elmendorf. When I was initially asked to participate, beyond simply sitting in the room, but to actually provide comments, I was very conflicted. I reviewed the very lofty goals of *The World We Want* and immediately thought, if only that world was reflected in this community. If only this community could get a portion of the resources—time, talent and treasure—that will be deployed to transform these aspirations into realities. If only I could get the brain power that will dedicate its time to thinking about and implementing these goals to visit communities in southeast DC, southern Prince Georges county, the Route One corridor in northern Virginia, and up-county and minority- and immigrant-populated communities in Montgomery County, Maryland.

You see, I couldn't get past the fact that yes, we want to end extreme poverty, in the context of sustainable development and have in place the building blocks of sustained prosperity for all, but I want to start **HERE!** Our community can't entertain a conversation about world peace, and ensuring that justice institutions are accessible, independent, and well-resourced and respect due-process rights, without first taking a look at why the local juvenile justice facility in the District of Columbia is 99% youth of color—specifically black and brown youth!

How could this community focus on the world's goals for quality education and life-long learning, when we continue to tell the tale of two regions when it comes to education around the beltway?

How could we, and in this instance the “we” is our nation, even begin to talk about good governance, accessibility to public information and increasing public participation in the

political process globally, when the place in which we convene today does not even have voting representation in Congress or the ability to spend its own tax dollars without the OK of Congress? (Was any other major urban city's budget held up because of the inability of Congress to approve a federal budget?) And more concerning, the recent roll-back of certain elements of the voting rights act and the desire to reduce access to voting privileges by some states would seem to be an example of us needing to take the rock out of our eye before focusing on the speck in the eye of others.

But then it occurred to me that, in fact, all of the stated illustrative goals are goals we want for this community, and in fact have begun to work toward in myriad ways. The framework for all our community leadership work is to promote economic security for all the residents of the region. Within that work we are using our resources to focus attention on reconnecting youth who are not in school or connected to employment opportunities; workforce development with an emphasis on securing a post-secondary credential that supports a living wage job; and supporting a sustainable safety net as it relates to the prevention of homelessness.

And there are other organizations in our region that are tackling the issue of sustainable development. The local Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments recently issued a report called Region Forward. In preparation for the increased population anticipated in the region over the next 50 years, they have proposed a focus on more walkable communities developed around existing transportation hubs. The District of Columbia has one of the most well developed bike-sharing programs in the country and is looked upon as a model for replication.

Illustrative goal 3 speaks to providing quality education and lifelong learning and starts with increasing the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education. The District of Columbia has universal pre-k for its resident youth. Possibly the international community could learn something from the District of Columbia.

As we pursue a universal agenda, relevant to all countries that is inclusive of multilateral institutions, local authorities, business, civil society organizations, indigenous and local communities, people living in poverty, women, young people, philanthropists, scientists and other academics...[whew! That's a mouthful], we may want to approach it from a strategy of collective impact, an approach that has proven successful in tackling big social issues in many communities throughout the U.S., in particular with regard to education. If the UN is committed to working across sectors and being inclusive of many voices, identifying collective

values, mutual, reasonable goals, with measurable outcomes, and frequent and effective communication built into the strategy, we can at least begin to target some specific areas for positive social change.

While I continue to be somewhat conflicted on the role of local involvement in working towards these global goals, I do see that recreating the wheel is wholly unnecessary. In some instances the international community can teach and guide the local community, and in other instances it's vice versa. And while no one can really argue with any of the goals, I would maintain that simply focusing on ending or significantly decreasing poverty within the next 15 years can keep each of us in this room busy! I'd rather see real progress be made against one of these goals than minimal progress made on many.

Thank you.

Appendix C

Biographies of Keynote Speakers, Commentators, and Organizers

Ambassador Donald T. Bliss (Ret.)

Ambassador Donald T. Bliss (Ret.) has been serving as President of UNA-NCA since June 2013, and serving on its Board since 2009. From 2006-2009, he served in Montreal as U.S. Ambassador to the International Civil Aviation Organization, a UN-affiliated international organization, and U.S. Permanent Representative on the ICAO Council. From 1977-2006, he practiced law in the D.C. office of the international law firm of O'Melveny & Myers LLP. Prior government service includes Acting General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Transportation (1975-76), Executive Secretary to the U.S. Agency for International Development (1974-75); and Executive Secretary to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (1969-73). He also serves on the Boards of The Studio Theatre, Arts for the Aging, Inc., Cedar Lane Unitarian-Universalist Church, and Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company.

Kathy Calvin

Kathy Calvin is President and CEO of the United Nations Foundation. Her career has spanned work in the public, private and nonprofit sectors. She is a passionate advocate for multi-sector problem-solving, U.S. leadership on global issues and the inclusion of women at all levels and in all sectors.

Her leadership brings together the largest network of supporters of UN issues in the U.S. and a global network of corporate, civil society and media partners. The UN Foundation was created in 1998 with entrepreneur and philanthropist Ted Turner's \$1 billion gift to support UN causes and activities. The UN Foundation advocates for the UN and, as a public charity with many partners, it is focused on decreasing child mortality, empowering women and girls, creating a clean energy future, using mobile technology for development and improving U.S.-UN relations.

Prior to joining the UN Foundation as Chief Operating Officer in 2003, Kathy Calvin served as President of the AOL Time Warner Foundation, and earlier as Senior Vice President and Chief Communications Officer for America Online. Throughout her career, she has taken an active role in a range of philanthropic activities, including the boards of the International Women's Media Foundation, City Year, Internews, the Newseum, Share Our Strength, the United Nations Association of the United States of America and the East-West Center.

Dr. Homi Kharas

Dr. Homi Kharas is a Senior Fellow and Deputy Director in the Global Economy and Development program at the Brookings Institution. In that capacity, he studies policies and trends influencing developing countries, including aid to poor countries, the emergence of the middle class and global governance and the G-20.

He has served as the lead author and executive secretary of the secretariat supporting the High-Level Panel, co-chaired by President Sirleaf, President Yudhoyono and Prime Minister Cameron, advising the UN Secretary General on the post-2015 development agenda. The report, “A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development,” was presented on May 30, 2013.

His most recent co-authored books are *Getting to Scale: How to Bring Development Solutions to Millions of Poor People* (Brookings Press, 2013); *After the Spring: Economic Transitions in the Arab World* (Oxford University Press, 2012); and *Catalyzing Development: A New Vision for Aid* (Brookings Press, 2011). He has published articles, book chapters and opinion pieces on global development policy, global trends, the global food crisis, international organizations, the G-20, the DAC and private philanthropy.

He has recently served as a member on the International Panel Review Committee on Malaysia's economic and governance transformation programs (2012); the post-Busan Advisory Group to the DAC Co-chairs (2011); the National Economic Advisory Council to the Malaysian Prime Minister (2009-10); and the Working Group for the Commission on Growth and Development, chaired by Professor A. Michael Spence (2007-10). He was a Non-Resident Fellow of the OECD Development Center (2009).

Prior to joining Brookings, Dr. Kharas spent 26 years at the World Bank as Chief Economist for the World Bank's East Asia and Pacific region and Director for Poverty Reduction and Economic Management, Finance and Private Sector Development. He was responsible for the Bank's advice on structural and economic policies, fiscal issues, debt, trade, governance and financial markets.

Terri Lee Freeman

Terri Lee Freeman has been President of The Community Foundation for the National Capital Region for the past 15 years. She has been responsible for the mission of The Community Foundation to strengthen the metropolitan Washington region by encouraging and promoting effective giving and demonstrating leadership on critical community issues. She and the Foundation are advocates for change on improving public education systems, expanding workforce development program opportunities, and the regional efforts to reduce growing disparities of education, income and quality of life. Ms. Freeman also currently serves as the Chair of the Board of the Washington Regional Association of Grant Makers, serves as a member of UNA-NCA's Advisory Council and is on the boards of Venture Philanthropy Partners, Trinity University and DC Vote. She was the founding Executive Director of the Freddie Mac Foundation, prior to joining The Community Foundation.

Dr. Mary Hatwood Futrell

Dr. Mary Hatwood Futrell served as Dean of George Washington University's Graduate School of Education and Human Development (GSEHD) between 1995 and 2000. Her areas of expertise include teacher development, national certification of teachers, national standards and the problems of violence in schools. Dr. Futrell is now Co-Director of GSEHD's Center for Curriculum, Standards, and Technology (*CCST*). She is a member of the Board of the Kettering Foundation and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching Leadership and is the past President of Education International. She has served two terms as President of the National Education Association and also as President of the Virginia Education Association.

Sam Worthington

Sam Worthington is President and CEO of InterAction, the nation's largest alliance of relief and development civil society organizations working overseas, with over 200 members managing over \$13 billion to promote development to help vulnerable populations. He has served as advisor for numerous international commissions and agencies including USAID, the World Bank and UN agencies, and participates in InterAction's counterpart forums of nongovernmental agencies in Europe and other regions. He is a member of UNA-NCA's Advisory Council and the Advisory Council for Voluntary Foreign Assistance at USAID, and has served the special initiatives addressing the tsunami recovery in Asia and the earthquake in Haiti. Prior to joining InterAction, Mr. Worthington was Chief Executive Officer of Plan USA, a global civil society organization that addresses child-focused development in 62 countries.

Stephen F. Moseley

Stephen F. Moseley has spent his career serving nonprofit organizations and associations devoted to meeting the needs of people and their communities who are disadvantaged by poverty, discrimination and injustice. He is the Chair of the Advisory Council of the United Nations Association of the National Capital Area (UNA-NCA) and is a member of the Association's Executive Committee of the Board. He also serves as a Policy Advisor to the Alliance for Peacebuilding in Washington, DC. Mr. Moseley is an active volunteer for these organizations, and serves on the Board of Directors of the Society for International Development, Washington Chapter, where he earlier twice served as President.

Mr. Moseley served as President and CEO of the Academy for Educational Development from 1987 to 2010, and prior to that as this nonprofit organization's Executive Vice President and founding Director in 1970 of its International Programs Division.

Mr. Moseley has previously served as a member of the Board of InterAction; as a member of the Executive Committee and Treasurer of the International Governing Board of the Society for International Development; as Chairman of the Board of the Basic Education Coalition; as a member of the Advisory Committee of Voluntary Foreign Aid to the State Department and US Agency for International Development. Mr. Moseley also served on the UNESCO Working Committee in Paris for Education for All from 2002 to 2010.

A. Edward Elmendorf

A. Edward Elmendorf has been actively involved in international organizations and international development for nearly 50 years. As a member of the U.S. Foreign Service, he worked at the United Nations from 1963 to 1969. In 1970 he began a 30-year career with the World Bank, where he worked in policy planning, loan programming and negotiation, staff development and career management, country assistance strategy, lending and macroeconomic policy. During the 1980s, he was actively engaged in economic reform programs in Africa. Since then he has worked and taught graduate courses on health strategy and policy in developing countries, including at the World Bank and as consultant to the World Bank and other institutions. He served as co-author of the book, *Better Health in Africa*, published by the World Bank in 1994.

In 2010 Mr. Elmendorf served as President and CEO of the United Nations Association of the USA, leading the establishment of an alliance between UNA-USA and the UN Foundation. He served as volunteer President of UNA-NCA from 2005 to 2009.

Mr. Elmendorf also serves on the Board of the World Affairs Council of Washington DC. In the 1970s he was Treasurer of the Washington Chapter of the Society for International Development, and in the 1980s he served as an Advisory Neighborhood Commissioner in Washington, D.C.

Paula Boland

Paula Boland is an attorney who specializes in environmental issues and international affairs. Although born in the United States, she received most of her academic and professional experience in Argentina, where she worked for three years on regulatory and corporate compliance issues at the law firm of Klein & Franco in Buenos Aires. Her strong interest in the protection of the environment led her to the LL.M. program in Environmental Law at Vermont Law School, from which she graduated cum laude. Following a clerkship with the Environmental Enforcement Section of the US Department of Justice, Ms. Boland assisted a number of environmental nongovernmental organizations in the development of conservation projects to be carried out in Latin America.

Soon after joining UNA-NCA, she was appointed Chair of the Young Professionals, where she provided volunteer opportunities and engaged professionals and students in dialogue on the UN and international affairs. In July 2004 she joined the UNA-NCA staff full-time, serving first as Program Director and then as Executive Director. In that capacity, Ms. Boland oversaw a doubling of the operating budget and successfully increased and diversified sources of funding in a challenging economic environment. She has played a significant role developing and nurturing strategic partnerships and expanding program activities. In 2013, she received the UNA-USA Chapter Legacy Award in recognition of her dedication and leadership.

Appendix D

Facilitators and Rapporteurs

Facilitator (<i>Rapporteur</i>)	Assignments	Table Topics
Robert Berg	Board Member, World Academy of Arts and Sciences	Economic Growth, Jobs/Poverty
Vivian Lowery Derryck (<i>Marie-Laure Poire</i>)	President, The Bridges Institute	Building Partnerships
Nancy Donaldson (<i>Courtney Evans</i>)	Director, Washington Office, International Labor Organization	Economic Growth, Jobs/Poverty
A. Edward Elmendorf	Board Member and past President, UNA-USA	Overall Facilitation Management
Christopher Flavin (<i>Samantha Brew</i>)	Senior Fellow and President Emeritus, Worldwatch Institute	Environment/ Energy
Melanie Greenberg (<i>Lawrence Peters</i>)	President, Alliance for Peacebuilding	Peace and Stability
George Moose (<i>Thena Lee</i>)	Vice Chairman, U.S. Institute of Peace	Good Governance
Karen Mulhauser (<i>Eliisa Carter</i>)	Chair, UNA-USA Chapters Steering Committee	Women and Girls Equity
Cris Revaz (<i>Emily Brock</i>)	Executive Director, Basic Education Coalition	Education and Life-Long Learning
Alexander Shakow (<i>Svitlana Morris</i>)	World Bank (retired)	Financing for Development
Aarti Singh (<i>Andrew Polich</i>)	Global Citizenship Fellow, U.S. Fund for UNICEF	Youth Development/ Training

Appendix E

Participants in the UNA-NCA Consultation on *The World We Want*

Last	First	Title, Organization	Table
Abramowitz	David	VP for Policy and Government Relations, Humanity United	Peace and Stability
Ali	Sultana	Co-Chair, UNA-NCA Human Rights Committee	Women and Girls
Appel-Schumacher	Maggie	Student	Education
Bachechi	Carla	Consultant, UNA-USA	Women and Girls
Bader-Blau	Shawna	Executive Director, Solidarity Center	Economy and Jobs
Becchi	Melissa	Student	Women and Girls
Bent	Rodney	Director, UN Information Centre	Economy and Jobs
Berg	Robert	Board Member , World Academy of Arts and Sciences	Economy and Jobs
Bliss	Don	President, UNA-NCA	Speaker
Boland	Paula	Executive Director, UNA-NCA	Speaker
Braxton	Karrye	Principal and CEO, Global Business Solutions, INC	Good Governance
Brew	Samantha	Rapporteur and Student, George Washington University	Environment, Energy, and Climate Change

Brock	Emily	Rapporteur and Global Education Director, UNA-NCA	Education
Brown	Mary	Executive Director, Life Pieces to Masterpieces	Youth and Training
Calvin	Kathy	President and CEO, United Nations Foundation	Speaker
Carter	Eliisa	Rapporteur and Student, American University	Women and Girls
Christianson	Jill	Sr. Program Specialist in International Relations, National Education Association	Education
Collett	Josh	Vice President, AARP Office of International Affairs	Economy and Jobs
Conors	Carole	Board Member, UNA-NCA	Good Governance
Craft	Robert	Board Member, UNA-NCA	Peace and Stability
Culley-Foster	Tony	Vice-President, World Affairs Council of DC	Peace and Stability
Davidson	Kasara	Young Professionals Committee Chair, UNA-NCA	Economy and Jobs
Davis	William	Director, Washington Office, UNDP	Peace and Stability
Dick	Edison W.	Board Member, UNA-NCA	Good Governance
Dickman	Karen	Executive Director, Institute of Multi-track Diplomacy	Peace and Stability
Donaldson	Nancy	Director, Washington Office, International Labor Organization	Economy and Jobs
Dornsife	Cinnamon	Assoc. Director, International Development Program, Johns Hopkins U. - SAIS	Building Partnerships

Drexler	Allie	Assistant to the Executive Director, UNA-NCA	Event Staff
Elmendorf	A. Edward	Board Member and Past President, UNA-NCA and UNA-USA	Overall Facilitator
Enholtm	Robert	Executive Director, Woodrow Wilson House	Peace and Stability
Evans	Courtney	Rapporteur and Student	Economy and Jobs
Fine	Patrick	Chief Operating Officer, FHI 360	Financing for Development
Finney	Kris	Volunteer, Habitat for Humanity of the Chesapeake	Youth and Training
Flavin	Christopher	Senior Fellow and President Emeritus, Worldwatch Institute	Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Freeman	Terri	President, Community Foundation for the National Capital Region	Speaker
Futrell	Mary	Professor and Dean Emeritus, Graduate School of ED, The George Washington University	Education
Glickman	Sara	Student	Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Gragert	Ed	Executive Director, Global Campaign for Education US Chapter	Education
Greenberg	Melanie	President, Alliance for Peacebuilding	Peace and Stability
Harwood	Timothy	Spokesman, Overseas Private Investment Corporation	Women and Girls
Henderson	Laura	Director of Education and Economic Opportunity, Women Thrive Worldwide	Youth and Training

Horn	Olga	Environmental Policy Intern, UNEP	Good Governance
Kankwenda	Mwika	Communications Program Assistant, UNA-NCA	Event Staff
Kelly	Erin	Communications and Outreach Manager, Women Thrive Worldwide	Building Partnerships
Kent	Olivia	Communications Manager, Association for Childhood Education International	Peace and Stability
Kharas	Homi	Senior Fellow and Deputy Director in the Global Economy and Development Program, Brookings Institution	Keynote Speaker
Kim	Phil	Membership Program Assistant, UNA-NCA	Event Staff
Kohler-Frueh	Leila	Director of Community Engagement, Habitat for Humanity of the Chesapeake	Economy and Jobs
Kostreba	Alina	Global Health Corps Fellow	Women and Girls
Lantos-Swett	Chanteclair	Assistant to the Director, UNA-USA	Photographer
Lateef	Asma	Director, Bread for the World	Good Governance
Lee	Thena	Rapporteur, Program Assistant, Corporate Council on Africa	Good Governance
Liu	Yun	Student	Building Partnerships
Lovell	Kimberly	Program Director, Sierra Club Global Population & Environment Program, Sierra Club	Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Lowery Derryck	Vivian	President, The Bridges Institute	Building Partnerships
Marchant	Veronica	Assistant to the Executive Director, UNA-NCA	Event Staff

Martin	Jeremy	Senior Scientist, Clean Vehicles Program, Union of Concerned Scientists	Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Moose	George	Vice Chairman, US Institute of Peace	Good Governance
Morales Palomino	Mariel	Global Development Policy Intern, Save the Children	Education
Morris	Svitlana	Rapporteur and Student	Financing for Development
Moseley	Stephen	Chair, Advisory Council, UNA-NCA	Consultation Event Moderator & Organizer
Mulhauser	Karen	Chair, UNA-USA Chapters Steering Committee	Women and Girls
Murphy	Yvette	Director of Advocacy and Outreach, Association for Childhood Education International	Women and Girls
Nickelson	Jesse	Vice-President for Education and Programs, UNA-NCA	Education
O'Dowd	Stephen	Director, Office of Human Security, Department of State	Financing for Development
Perry	Katherine	Research Intern, Center for Strategic and International Studies	Youth and Training
Peters	Laurence	Rapporteur and Director of Graduate Fellows Program, UNA-NCA	Peace and Stability
Poire	Marie-Laure	Rapporteur and Independent Consultant	Building Partnerships
Polich	Andrew	Rapporteur and Staff Member, US Institute of Peace	Youth and Training
Quast	Shelby	Senior Policy Advisor, Equality Now	Women and Girls

Raphaelson	Katherine	President, Society of International Development	Financing for Development
Revaz	Cris	Executive Director, Basic Education Coalition	Education
Rigg	Jennifer	Director of Policy and Partnerships, 1000 Days	Building Partnerships
Rowson	Dick	Board Member, UNA-NCA	Peace and Stability
Ryan	Ashlee	Events Program Assistant, UNA-NCA	Event Staff Coordinator
Schroeder	Noel	Global Education Policy Intern, Women Thrive Worldwide	Women and Girls
Scozzaro	A. Tianna	Population and Climate Associate, Population Action International	Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Shakow	Alexander	World Bank (Retired)	Financing for Development
Shapira	Yael	Student	Education
Sharma	Gautam	Co-Chair, UNA-NCA Sustainable Development Committee	Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Singh	Ashbindu	Chief, Division of Early Warning Assessment, UNEP	Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Singh	Anisha	Student	Good Governance
Singh	Aarti	Global Citizenship Fellow, US Committee for UNICEF	Youth and Training
Skolnik	Max	Executive Director, Washington, DC, Taproot Foundation	Financing for Development
Smyth	Dennis	Advocacy Volunteer, Habitat for Humanity of the Chesapeake	Economy and Jobs
Stack	Don	Volunteer, Habitat for Humanity of the Chesapeake	Economy and Jobs

Stamp	Amanda	Global Education Director, World Affairs Council of DC	Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Stata	Mary	Senior Associate, Policy & Government Relations, Humanity United	Peace and Stability
Straw	Silvana	Senior Program Officer, Philanthropic Advisory Services, Community Foundation for the National Capital Region	Economy and Jobs
Vogt	Eliza	Intern, Planned Parenthood Foundation of America	Women and Girls
Waldron	Selvon	Director, Development and Grants, Life Pieces to Masterpieces	Building Partnerships
Whatley	Chris	Executive Director, UNA-USA	Good Governance
Whitehead	Diane	Executive Director, Association for Childhood Education International	Education
Wilkins	Kara	Family Services Community Liaison, Habitat for Humanity of the Chesapeake	Financing for Development
Worthington	Sam	President and CEO, InterAction	Speaker

The UNA-NCA would like to thank the following sponsors for their generous contributions to this Community Consultation on the Proposed UN Development Goals for 2015-2030



Graduate School
of Education
& Human Development

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



THE PRESIDENT
WOODROW WILSON HOUSE



Established in 1953, UNA-NCA is one of the oldest and largest divisions of the United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA). In 2010, the UN Foundation and UNA-USA announced that they formed a strategic alliance to strengthen the US-UN relationship. Together they are the single largest network of advocates and supporters of the United Nations in the world.

With the help of over 1,000 members, volunteers, and supporters in the greater Washington area, UNA-NCA works to build public knowledge, strengthen UN-US relations and aid the UN in achieving its goals.

www.unanca.org

Phone: 202- 223- 6092

Fax: 202-223-6096

2000 P Street NW, Suite 630

Washington, D.C. 20036