

Beyond2015

Campaigning for a global development framework
after the Millennium Development Goals

The Campaign in its Third Year

ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT

2013

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2013, a crucial year for Beyond 2015



Beyond 2015 Co-chairs:
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and Neva Frecheville
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Despite unprecedented gains in efforts to harmonize action against poverty and address emerging global challenges of climate change, economic crises and fiscal problems, much remains to be done to realize the vision of an equitable and sustainable world where every person is safe, resilient, lives well, and enjoys their human rights, and where political and economic systems deliver well-being for all people within the limits of our planet's resources. It is for these reasons that the on going dialogue around a post-2015 development policy is of such interest to Beyond 2015. We want a strong and legitimate framework that is simple enough to be actionable and yet capable of powerfully challenging inequality, poverty and environmental destruction.

Beyond 2015 has over the past three years brought together over 900 participating organisations to work together for a radical shift in the understanding on the relationship between people, our planet and the economy.

At the start, the campaign came up with a set of essential must haves, calling for the UN to lead a participatory process to develop a strong, accountable and legitimate post-2015 framework. Many strides have been taken towards a realization of these pillars by our global family.

2013 saw a surge of interest in the debate and discussion on the post-2015 development agenda. A multitude of voices from civil society have contributed to the call for a strong successor to the Millennium Development Goals, and there were many inspiring moments where we saw the campaign come together to use their voices together to push leaders and decision-makers for greater ambition.

But while there have been many inspiring moments, this year has also been marked by some significant challenges. While we talk about equity and inclusion, it has become evident that when a process moves this fast and has so many different strands, it is difficult for civil society voices to be heard, and it is the voices from the South that are excluded first. Beyond 2015 will strive to ensure it is a platform where those who are usually shut out from these debates are leading front and centre. While the UN has taken steps towards a consultative process, decisions are still made behind closed doors and civil society do not have the opportunity to engage in all parts of the process equally.

Participate, which has been carrying out participatory research in some 30 countries to understand the experiences, perspectives and aspirations of some of the communities suffering the worst situations of poverty and marginalisation, has continued to bring powerful messages that development is not only about the 'what' but that the 'how' is just as important. People everywhere around the world want the ability to influence and impact on the decisions that affect their lives.

With the final months of the Open Working Group on SDGs and the Financing for Sustainable Development Expert Committee ahead, we have a short amount of time to influence these debates. The coming round of intergovernmental negotiations will be ushering in a political phase that can be mucky. It is, thus, critical that we continue to act as a strong voice to engage with governments and decision-makers at the national, regional and global levels, to influence the intergovernmental negotiations that will shape development for over a decade to come – and the real challenge begins – NOW.

Handwritten signatures of Mwangi Waituru and Neva Frecheville.

Summary

In its third year (November 2012 – December 2013), **Beyond 2015** has made great strides towards the 2013 advocacy goals. Key milestones include:



Beyond 2015 grows from 577 CSOs in 95 countries to **903** CSOs in **117** countries, strengthening the participation from CSOs in Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean (103% growth in Asia and 102% in the LAC region). As of December 2013, the regional breakdown is as follows: Africa (30%), Asia-Pacific (19%), Europe (34%), North America (9%), Latin America (8%).



In 2013, for the first time in the history of the campaign, the number of participating organisations in **Beyond 2015** from the global South surpassed that of Northern participating organisations!



A strong partnership with the IFP and GCAP enabled **Beyond 2015** to support almost 40 national civil society deliberations on the post-2015 framework, throughout Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. We were able to bring these national voices directly to decision makers by organising a high level side event at the United Nations during the General Assembly, co-sponsored by the governments of Colombia and Sweden and attended by hundreds of representatives from governments, the UN, multilaterals and civil society.



Beyond 2015 submitted written input into the UN thematic consultations, following work by eleven drafting groups made up of CSOs from all over the world. Many members of these drafting groups helped shaped the process for the thematic consultations and attended key meetings where they shared common positions.



Beyond 2015 helped ensure that the UN High Level Panel put in place an open, participatory process, which reached out extensively to civil society and to those most affected by poverty and injustice.



After years of lobbying, some core issues for **Beyond 2015** are now a key part of the post-2015 discussions: human rights, inequality and the need for a universal, unified agenda which properly links the development with the environment. These issues were all recognised as crucial in the Outcome Document which was agreed by Heads of State at the UN General Assembly in September 2013.

GOAL 1: “Beyond 2015 has a shared Vision, Purpose, values and Criteria for the Post-2015 framework.”

Beyond 2015’s content strategy in 2012 and 2013 has focused on building consensus around the conceptual foundations of a post-2015 framework, recognising the need for this groundwork to be in place before whittling the agenda down to a handful of goal areas. It has also been important to generate shared understanding among a campaign as global and diverse as Beyond 2015. Our work on the Vision, Purpose, Values and Criteria (VPVC) of the post-2015 framework has frequently been recognised as a useful input into the debate, and has helped shape the debate, so that many address these crucial issues before putting forward pet topics. The challenge now is to build ownership and usage of VPVC throughout the Beyond 2015 campaign, and to ensure that it continues to be a useful advocacy tool as we move towards the more political phase of the intergovernmental process.

1.1 Beyond 2015’s Content Strategy: VPVC

In November 2012 the Beyond 2015 Executive Committee developed an initial draft based on Beyond 2015’s Essential Must Haves, papers produced by the Beyond 2015 Rio+20 Task Force, the Beyond 2015 European Task Force, statements following meetings in Montreal in 2011 and 2012 as well as relevant meetings which had taken place in various regions. These early drafts were very consultative, with various civil society and academic networks inputting into their development.

“We need attention to specific goals, targets, and indicators for marginalized and vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, indigenous communities, the elderly, women, youth, and children.”

Beyond 2015 national hub
in Ethiopia

In order to refine these drafts and create a document of sufficient quality and coherence to influence the debate it was decided to appoint two lead authors and a drafting team. The team represented various structures of Beyond 2015, including the Executive Committee, Children and Youth Working Group, Regional Coordinators (Africa, Asia, Eu-

rope and Latin America), the campaign’s input into the UN thematic consultations, Participate, the environmental sector and a coalition of academics involved in Beyond 2015 (Academics Stand Against Poverty).

Campaign members provided feedback via the Beyond 2015 website in advance of a first writing workshop in Geneva in January 2013. Lead authors presented revised drafts, and a series of sessions were organised on the vision, purpose and principles (which became values) of the post-2015 framework. These discussions led to a series of drafts being prepared by the lead authors. These

revised versions were highlighted on www.beyond2015.org and via www.worldwewant2015.org.

A second writing workshop was organised in Nairobi in June 2013, following many more discussions at the national, regional, global and online levels. This second workshop included the Regional Coordinators from Africa, Asia and Europe, all of whom were able to feed in the thinking coming out of the national deliberations.

Through these various processes, the VPVC now has a strong base in discussions taking place at the national level as well as at the regional, international and sectoral levels. Versions 3.0 of the Vision, Purpose, Values and Criteria are available [here](#).

A final writing workshop was held in London in October, where lead authors, representatives of the Executive Committee and Participate worked on turning the VPVC into a coherent and ambitious narrative and framework for the campaign. This is still a work in progress, and will form the basis of the campaign’s content work in early 2014.



Photo: Participants at the second writing workshop (Nairobi, June 2013).

1.2 National Deliberations and VPVC

At the national level, 26 of the 29 national hubs were able to discuss the VPVC. Regional Coordinators fed these positions directly into the global process. Four regional positions were created (available below and [here](#)) all of which have been widely used and highlight regional thinking on the Vision, Purpose, Values and Criteria, all based on the deliberations at the national level.

1.3 The Influence of VPVC

The VPVC drafts were shared with key colleagues in UN and in various governments after the writing workshops in Geneva and Nairobi. The ‘post-Geneva’ draft was used extensively during the HLP meeting in Bali – Beyond 2015 highlighted the Vision, Purpose, Values and Criteria to over half a dozen HLP members and advisors. We also used the VPVC as the basis for specific recommendations to the HLP Secretariat during their drafting process.

Feedback from the Beyond 2015 Executive Committee, participating organisations in the campaign, members of the drafting team, High Level Panel members, their advisors and UN Secretariat indicate that the VPVC has been very well received by decision makers in governments. It was specifically praised by HLP advisors as being both useful and timely. It has been used in a variety of settings and advocacy letters – notably the HLP meeting Bali, advocacy around the HLP report and as input into the negotiation process for the Outcome Document of the General Assembly in September 2013.

Many of the intergovernmental processes have been discussing the vision, purpose and values behind a framework as well, highlighting the importance of building such consensus before approaching the conversation around specific goals, targets and indicators. During the UN General Assembly in September 2013, Hungarian Ambassador Korosi specifically highlighted the importance of agreeing a vision first, as it is impossible to agree goals without a shared vision. This recognition translated into outreach calls between the

co-chairs of the Open Working Group and Beyond 2015, where we had long discussions about the vision for the post-2015 agenda. See [two-pager with key messages of the first outreach call](#).

The VPVC messages were the basis of our response to the HLP report (See [here](#)), our input into the Outcome Document and our reactions to the Outcome Document (See [here](#)). Co-chair Mwangi Waituru also highlighted messages from VPVC at the launch of HLP report in May 2013 (See [here](#))

The VPVC has also been widely used by civil society. There is also strong evidence that the US Beyond 2015 hub based their principles thinking on VPVC. The CSO session in Bali on vision and priorities started by considering the Beyond 2015 vision. And at a meeting with the UK Prime Minister, 27 CEOs of major British NGOs highlighted the thinking behind the VPVC.

Buttons: *Regional Reports: Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.*

“We envision a world of peace, equality and sustainability, a future where society is free of poverty, inequality and powerlessness, and development takes place through the full exercise of economic, social, political, civil and cultural rights of all citizens, within the carrying capacity of our natural environment.”

Beyond 2015 national hub in The Philippines

GOAL 2: “The official United Nations process (including national and thematic consultations and the High Level Panel) is legitimate and responsive to the voices of **civil society, and of those directly affected by poverty and injustice.”**

Beyond 2015 has proactively encouraged the UN to put in place a legitimate, participatory process which responds to the voices of civil society and those directly affected by poverty and injustice.

In 2012, we made specific *recommendations* to the UN Secretary General as he established the High Level Panel, focusing on the need for strong civil society representation, as well as openness and inclusivity in the working of the Panel. The campaign also engaged with UNDP when they were establishing guidance for their national consultations, insisting on the need to include civil society organisations in the process. This year, we have helped build on these recommendations, ensuring that all the UN thematic consultations were open to civil society, and that **Beyond 2015** inputted into every one. One of the campaign’s nominees to represent civil society on the High Level panel (Mrs Graça Machel) was accepted by the Secretary General, supporting the message that the HLP process should be both open and inclusive. And finally, in collaboration with the Participate initiative, the campaign strived to ensure that the voices of the most marginalised are considered by decision makers in the post-2015 process. The current state of the debate indicates that decision makers accept the need to listen to civil society and those most affected by poverty and injustice, but questions remain as to whether the level of ambition actually reflects what these voices are saying.

2. 1. Have the perspectives of the most marginalised been meaningfully reflected in post 2015 policy making?

The Participate Initiative, co-chaired by Beyond 2015 and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), brought together participatory research projects carried out in 29 countries with some of the poorest and most marginalised communities. The research generated has been translated into policy messages, and complemented by analysis of previous participatory research that has brought the voices of people experiencing poverty, vulnerability and exclusion into global policy making processes.

The initiative focused on engaging members of the High Level Panel with these perspectives, through the civil society outreach days, by sharing key messages, and by building relationships with individual HLP members and advisors, enabling them to directly engage with people living in poverty where possible. The level of engagement across the HLP members

varied: some became active champions for including these voices; others were uninterested in engaging with this perspective or rejected the value of participatory research in this process. Nonetheless, the [HLP report](#) itself clearly reflects the input:

“We agreed that the post-2015 agenda should reflect the concerns of people living in poverty, whose voices often go unheard or unheeded.” (Chapter 1)

“We realized that the next development agenda must build on the real experiences, stories, ideas and solutions of people at the grassroots, and that we, as a Panel, must do our best to understand the world through their eyes and reflect on the issues that would make a difference to their lives.” (Chapter 1)

“People living in poverty told us how powerless they felt because their jobs and livelihoods were precarious. They said they fear getting sick, and lack safety. They talked about insecurity, corruption, and violence in the home. They spoke of being excluded and abused by society’s institutions and of

the importance of transparent, open and responsive government that recognizes their dignity and human rights.” (Chapter 1)

Furthermore, two illustrative goals recommended by the HLP are particularly responsive to Participate findings.

10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions

10c. Increase public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels

11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies

While the impact on the HLP report is notable, it is only one strand of a large process, and there is a great distance to be travelled before the voices of people living in poverty and experiencing marginalisation are at the centre of decision-making at the global, national and local level. Participate findings were also included in the One Million Voices report, enabling the messages to be heard by a much wider audience.

2.2 Connecting those on the margins with decision makers

Participate has been effective in connecting those on the margins with decision-makers. Alongside the participatory research, the initiative also created an innovative mechanism to bring people directly experiencing poverty and marginalisation into contact with those in power through [Ground Level Panels](#). Like the UN High Level Panel, the Ground Level Panels brought together experts in poverty and development but their expertise comes from the panellists' individual and shared experiences of poverty and exclusion. Over five days, people in poverty (in Brazil, Egypt, India and Uganda) came together to discuss and share experiences and to feedback on proposals made by the HLP. On the final day, they were joined by politicians and policy-makers from government and multilateral institutions, which enabled them to give a 'reality check' to the policies being proposed.

2.3. Embedding participatory research and consultation in global policy-making

The inclusion of citizens, so that people have an active role in defining the shape and content of the priorities, has become an accepted part of post-2015 discourse. There is broad consensus that the top-down process that created the MDGs is not acceptable – this needs to be a bottom up agenda, coming from the voices of people on the ground who understand the reality of poverty and exclusion.

UNDP is carrying out a second round of national level consultations to inform the post-2015 development agenda, and one of the thematic areas is participatory monitoring. This indicates the increased space that is being given for participatory mechanisms to deliver development outcomes within the post-2015 realm.

The UN HLP is proud of the extent of the consultations that they carried out, with anecdotal evidence from an influential UN official suggesting that it will not be possible for the UN to back away from the level of consultation that has been developed as part of this process. However, the greater challenge is to ensure that it translates to the national level so

that implementation of the post-2015 agenda is delivered in an inclusive and participatory way.

Justine Greening, Secretary of State for UK International Development speech to the High Level Political Forum in New York included the following message on Participation:

"It is hugely important that all voices are represented in the Forum. For all their strengths the MDGs could feel as if they were imposed by the developed world on developing nations. Now we have an opportunity to ensure the post-2015 framework isn't something that happens to the poorest and most marginalised – but is something they are part of. I believe that only by really engaging with and listening to these voices can we tackle the root causes of poverty. And only by ensuring that civil society, businesses and citizens themselves are able to play a full part, will we create the new global partnership that is critical to implementing the post-2015 development agenda."

2.4 The UN led national consultations

UN led consultations on the post-2015 framework took place in 88 countries worldwide. In parallel Beyond 2015 organized national civil society deliberations in 24 of these countries, carried out by national hubs. In 14 countries of these 24, the UN process has been widely participatory and inclusive, with Beyond 2015 national hubs participating in the organization of the UN national consultations, and sharing results from the national deliberations. In these 14 countries, consultations were very open to civil society.

For example, in Colombia, Ethiopia and Uruguay a tripartite alliance was put in place between the government, the United Nations and the Beyond 2015 national hubs to coordinate planning the national consultations. In Democratic Republic of Congo and in Senegal, the national hubs are the CSO representatives on the Steering Committee which supervises the national consultation process. In other countries (Cambodia, Kenya, Mali), the national hub was in permanent contact with the UN leads. The results of the national deliberations in their countries were also shared with the UN to feed into the UN consultations.

The UN has been relatively open to the recommendations arising from the Beyond 2015 national deliberations. In Cambodia, the key policy asks of the national hub were used in the UN Country Team report which they submitted to UNDP in New York. In Zambia, the report of the national civil society deliberations informed the Zambia post-2015 country report.

The UN reports on the national consultations in [Colombia](#), [Mali](#), [Morocco](#), [Pakistan](#), [Peru](#), [Uganda](#), [the Philippines](#), and [Zambia](#) highlighted on "The World We Want" website all mention the national civil society deliberations led by Beyond 2015, GCAP and the IFP.

'Beyond 2015 has played a crucial role in ensuring that voices from the national level and the grassroots have enriched the ongoing post-2015 discussions. These efforts have helped to inspire consensus around the need for a transformative universal agenda that will ensure a more resilient and sustainable life of dignity for all.'

Amina J Mohammed
Assistant UN Secretary-General,
Special Advisor on Post-2015
Development Planning

Finally, Beyond 2015/GCAP/IFP national deliberations are highlighted in the report "A Million Voices: the world we want" (page 17) which was published by the UN Development Group in September 2013. It is available [here](#).

But what of the 10 countries where UN national consultations took place without the participation of Beyond 2015 national hubs? It seems difficult to identify just how participatory and inclusive the process was, although it is clear that the consultations did include (other) civil society organizations, highlighted in the respective UN consultations reports.

In conclusion, the UN led national consultations have been, generally

speaking, and certainly in the majority of countries in which Beyond 2015 organised national CSO deliberations, inclusive and participatory in the sense that they gathered a wide number of voices. While some countries did not necessarily include Beyond 2015 national hubs from the start, when they were informed of the work of the national hubs, they were generally happy to either invite representatives to the consultation or at least consider the results of their work (as was the case in China, for example.)

2.5 The UN led thematic consultations

The United Nations implemented 11 thematic consultations, for each of which Beyond 2015 submitted positions papers available [here](#).

An Advisory Group was set up for each thematic group, consisting of UN departments, government officials and (often) civil society organizations. These Advisory Groups were not always transparent about their composition, and it seems that their inclusiveness varied from one group to another.

“Over the last couple of years **Beyond 2015** has played a constructive role in ensuring that this process not only involves people the world over but also responds to the needs and aspirations of especially those living in poverty and marginalisation. This much appreciated effort reinforces the United Nations Secretary-General’s call for an open, inclusive and transparent process leading to a bold yet practical outcome on the post-2015 development agenda.”

Nelson Muffuh
Head of Outreach, Post-2015
Development Agenda Planning,
Executive Office of the UN Secretary-General

The Advisory Group for the thematic consultations on Inequalities and Governance respectively included 65% and 71% of members from civil society, research institutions and academia. The Advisory Group on Growth and Employment includes only four civil society organizations as opposed to 13 United Nations representatives (30%). It is, however, very positive to note that all of these Advisory Groups included CSOs, even if small in number.

Some Beyond 2015 members and key partners participated in these Advisory Groups, as was the case for the Climate Action Network International in the Environmental Sustainability Thematic Consultation, the Baha’i International Community and CAFOD for the Thematic Consultation on Inequalities, and CESR and GCAP for the Consultation on Governance. Position papers were shared with the majority of Advisory Groups directly. All Beyond 2015 position papers were uploaded onto the relevant section of the [The World We Want Website](#). Many papers were highlighted directly at the physical meetings. For example, International Alert, who coordinated Beyond 2015’s input into the consultation on conflict, presented the campaign’s thematic position at the multi-stakeholder meeting in Monrovia. CIVICUS presented their position at a UN briefing thematic consultation on environmental sustainability in April 2013. The webcast may be found [here](#). The education paper was used widely throughout Asia and Latin America to shape discussions around meetings in Bali and Bogota. It was also used a background for the Global Campaign for Education’s input into the Global Meeting on Education in Dakar. The papers on governance, inequalities, food security, population dynamics and energy were also presented at the relevant UN consultations.

In addition, e-consultations enabled CSOs to express a wide range of opinions. The online [consultation on food security and nutrition](#) received 278 contributions, among them 40% from CSOs, which have all been gathered on the Proceedings [report](#).

Although the list of participants and number of participating CSOs is often not mentioned on “The World We Want” website, the inputs from civil

society organizations to feed into the UN thematic positions papers reflects the inclusiveness of the consultation process. For example, Beyond 2015 position on “Addressing inequalities” is quoted page 72 of the UN thematic report.

As for the Beyond 2015 position on Governance, it is quoted on the first page of the [UN thematic report](#).

All the contributions received for the [Health](#) and [Education](#) thematic, including Beyond 2015 positions, are listed at the end of the respective reports.

“Sightsavers sees **Beyond 2015** and its members as critical allies to help ensure that the voices of marginalised people are heard in the Post-2015 process. We are dismayed in particular that people with disabilities were left behind in the MDGs, and our engagement with Beyond 2015 is part of our fight to ensure that this does not happen in the post 2015 framework.”

Dr Caroline Harper
CEO, Sightsavers

The Beyond 2015 / Climate Action Network International position for the Environmental Sustainability thematic is certainly one which has had great impact. It is quoted three times (pages 6 and 13), and is displayed alone on the last page of the [report](#).

The various references to CSO inputs, the involvement in the Advisory Groups, and the participation in the physical meetings show the extent to which Beyond 2015 inputs have influenced the reflections at the UN. This is particularly true of the Beyond 2015 drafting groups which created the positions for the campaign, and highlighted these positions both electronically and in person.

While these consultations were clearly open to organised civil society, it is not clear to what extent those most affected by poverty and injustice were able to make their voice heard throughout these thematic consultations.

2.6 Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

The Open Working Group (OWG) has been meeting since March 2013 to discuss thematic issues before issuing a report to the UN General Assembly by September 2014. The OWG report will be a key input into the intergovernmental negotiations. An interim report was released in advance of the UN General Assembly in September 2013.

Beyond 2015 has engaged with the OWG by: sharing relevant papers with the group (VPVC, regional and global syntheses of national deliberations, inputs into the UN thematic consultations); participating in the May meeting between the Kenyan and Hungarian co-chairs and the 'Major Groups and other stakeholders'; supporting participating organisations to engage in the fourth meeting in June; and organising a side event at the fifth meeting in November, entitled "Integrating climate change into the post-2015 agenda: how and why?". We also participated in the Steering Committee for the Intersessionals (with thanks to Save the Children, USA and the Development Indian Ocean Network, Mauritius, for representing Beyond 2015), ensuring a strong agenda and the representation of the campaign in the meeting itself, with Save the Children chairing the session of governance and CAFOD speaking in the session on planetary boundaries.

In November Beyond 2015 organised an outreach call between the co-chairs of the Open Working Group (Ambassador Kamau from Kenya and Ambassador Korosi from Hungary) and civil society, with a focus on organisations in the global South who are unable to easily attend the New York-based meetings, to discuss issues on the agenda at the November meeting. This call brought together over 30 CSO representatives from all over the world.

The Centre for Economic and Social Rights, (Beyond 2015 Focal Point on Human Rights and member of the Executive Committee), highlighted key messages during the sixth OWG meeting in December 2013.

While the meetings themselves are focused on New York and thus difficult for CSOs without a base there to participate, it is noteworthy that the OWG has put in place morning meeting during each session to hear the voices of civil society, intersessionals to provide further space to engage, and the co-chairs have participated in outreach calls to enable non-NY based CSOs to input. A major challenge is ensuring that enough member states participate in the morning sessions and the intersessionals so that they hear the voices of civil society. Without the participation of member states in the civil society sessions, legitimacy and inclusiveness will remain in question.

2.7 High Level Panel

Before the HLP was established, Beyond 2015 put in place a [process to nominate civil society representatives](#) on the panel, and put forward a number of nominees, including Mrs Graça Machel, in a [letter to the UN Secretary General](#). The recommendations were that the HLP ensured people living in poverty were engaged in the debate, and that the Panel committed in advance to reflecting seriously on findings from participatory research with people experiencing poverty and marginalisation. The letter also recommended that panel members, and the Secretariat, should participate in thematic, national, regional and global consultations on the post-2015 framework, and there should be a budget line to enable this.

The UN Secretary General mandated the HLP to engage and consult widely (See the [ToR](#)), and the HLP emphasized the importance of an open, transparent and inclusive process in their [Bali communiqué](#). The HLP report

references interactions with over 5000 civil society groups from 121 countries in developing its recommendations. In London, Monrovia and Bali, outreach days and roundtables with CSOs were organized. In Monrovia and Bali, groups working directly with those most affected by poverty and injustice presented to the Panel, with messages from the Participate initiative being delivered by Praxis, India.

Having been involved in the organisation of the civil society outreach days in London and Monrovia, Beyond 2015 engaged in a 'lessons learned' process in order to contribute to an improved process in Bali. As such, the campaign wrote a [letter to the President of Indonesia](#) as well as the Secretariat of the HLP, suggesting improved mechanisms on timing, funding, visa processes, CSO engagement, information sharing, translations and inclusion of Latin American civil society. Specific efforts were made to include more colleagues from Latin America during this meeting, with specific recommendations on participants being made by MESA, the Regional Coordinator for Beyond 2015.

Mrs Graça Machel helped ensure the inclusivity of the HLP's outreach by being an active champion of civil society, particularly those usually excluded and ignored, and provided a channel for organisations participating in Beyond 2015 to make their voices heard. Beyond 2015 organised two outreach calls between Mrs Machel, and HLP member, the former Swedish Development Minister Gunilla Carlsson and organisations participating in Beyond 2015, on partnerships and coordination (March 7 2013) and equity (May 2 2013).

"Beyond 2015's contribution to the Post 2015 development agenda process has been key. It has engaged civil society representatives from different regions and different sectors to speak as one on non-negotiable development and environmental issues."

Magdalena Robert
Special Adviser to HLP member Graça Machel

GOAL 3: “Beyond 2015 has strong foundations for advocacy in the intergovernmental process, and is effective in influencing national, regional and international decision-making bodies.”

In 2013 **Beyond 2015** messages have reached a wide range of decision-makers at different levels and in four different continents, in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. Through the national deliberations which took place in 39 countries, national hubs shared their position papers on the post-2015 development framework with their governments. Some position papers were translated into the national country report on post-2015. Advocacy at the national level has been facilitated by close links which have been built between the national hub and the government (Colombia, Kenya, the Philippines, Sweden and the UK are noteworthy examples, but there are many more!) and which lay the basis for **Beyond 2015** activities in the coming years.

The individual position papers have also been shared at regional and international meetings (Bogota in March 2013, Bangkok in August 2013, Bali in March 2013, New York in September 2013), enabling the national hubs to share their views with regional officials, UN key staff and members of the High Level Panel. The European Task Force has been strongly advocating towards regional decision makers (European Commission, EU Parliament, Council and EEAS) and has become the reference civil society group on post-2015 in Europe. Other collective positions were published, such as the regional synthesis on the national deliberations for Africa, for Asia, and for Latin America, and shared with relevant decision-makers.

3.1 National level

Beyond 2015’s national deliberations in Asia, Africa and Latin America enabled us to forge or reinforce links between civil society, via the [national hubs](#), and the government, and to increase the influence of the national hubs on national decision makers. As mentioned above, some national hubs (Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, Zambia) co-organized the UN led national consultations in partnership with the government and the United Nations, while some were the official CSO representative within the Steering Committee in charge of supervising the process.

Through this planning process, civil society and governments have co-operated, discussed key issues and challenged each other. The national hubs conducted in parallel civil society [national deliberations](#) and invited government representatives to attend. They then shared their position papers with their government to influence their policy-making, at the national, regional and international level. See for example the position paper sub-

mitted by Japan to their government, entitled “[5 Key Recommendation for Post-2015](#)”.

Colombia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Peru and the Philippines embody Beyond 2015 success stories in influencing national decision making. In Colombia (lead agency Confederación Colombiana de ONG), the national hub holds regular advocacy meetings with the government, with whom they work closely. One of the main successes in this regard is the support of the Colombian government to the national hub but also to the Beyond 2015 campaign in general. The government of Colombia officially co-hosted (alongside the government of Sweden) the Side Event which Beyond 2015 co-organised on 23 September 2013 during the UNGA in New York.

In Ethiopia (lead agency Poverty Action Network in Ethiopia), the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development agreed to incorporate the results of the Beyond 2015 national CSO deliberations into the regional and federal poverty reduction frameworks.

In Kenya (lead agency The Seed Institute), the national hub meets gov-

ernment officials on a weekly basis. The country report on the post-2015 framework represents roughly 75% of the national hub position.

In Peru (Asociación Nacional de Centros) the national hub has been working very closely to the government and was the only CSO which was invited to the presentation of the national country report on post-2015.

In Europe, 2013 has been a busy year. With EU member states engaged in negotiations to come up with a single EU position on Post-2015, advocacy at national level has been key. In 2013, Beyond 2015 has gained three new National Hubs thanks to the commitment and energies of civil society organisations in Italy, Germany and Sweden (with these, Beyond 2015 has 7 national hubs in Europe). Some examples of these hubs’ activities in 2013 include -but are definitely not limited to! - the International Conference “From Rio+20 to the Post-2015 Development Agenda” held in July in Rome by CONCORD Italy, or the ongoing expert roundtables with UK Government ahead of the Open Working Group sessions organised by BOND in the UK. Not to mention

the World We Want initiative in Ireland (see [Goals for a Better Ireland in a Just World](#)) or the regular meetings of the Beyond 2015 Swedish Hub with (former) Development Minister and HLP member Gunilla Carlsson and their participation in the Swedish delegation to the UNGA Special Event.

3.2 Regional level

Latin America

Civil society efforts have borne fruit and have translated into a busy advocacy agenda. In March, Beyond 2015's lead agency in Colombia was invited to address UN and government officials gathered in Bogota on the occasion of the [Conference on Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: Follow-up to the development agenda beyond 2015 and Rio+20](#) organised by ECLAC. Less than a month later, in mid April, representatives of Beyond 2015 National Hubs in the region as well as Beyond 2015's Latin American Coordinator, took part in the regional meeting [Realizing a Future We Want in Latin America and the Caribbean](#) held in Guadalajara, Mexico. Again in Mexico, Beyond 2015's lead Agency in this country was speaking at the launch of the HLP's report in the region. In the second half of 2013, Beyond 2015's Co-chair, Neva Frecheville, was invited to address the participants of the [Conference on Data Revolution for Sustainable Development](#) (2-3 September, Cali, Colombia) on how to leave no one behind. On this occasion, representatives of Beyond 2015 National Hubs in Latin America met with government officials to share the key messages from the civil society deliberations organised in their countries (See [here](#)). Last but not least, several representatives of Beyond

2015 National Hubs in Latin America attended the UN Special Event in September and spoke at the side event "[Dialogue on Advancing Regional Recommendations on Post-2015](#)" organised by UN NGLS.

An [interim synthesis](#) for Latin America was produced for the HLP meeting in Bali and shared with numerous members of the HLP and their advisors, as well as with hundreds of civil society organisations from throughout the world who attended the session in Bali.

"The Colombian Government welcomes the approach taken by **Beyond 2015** in its 2014 - 2016 strategy... It is critical that civil society continues to engage in the post-2015 process, at the national, regional and international level. **Beyond 2015's** strategy of supporting continued and coordinated CSO engagement at the national level is a strategy that will deliver important dividends and we therefore support it."

Paula Caballero Gomez
Director, Directorate for Economic, Social and Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Colombia

Europe

Beyond 2015's regional hub (See [here](#)) organised, in May, a high-level event to launch its report "[Putting People and Planet First: Business as Usual is not an](#)

[Option](#)" with Commissioners Andris Piebalgs (Development) and Janez Potočnik (Environment). The European Task Force (ETF) has been actively working with National Platforms to move the EU Position (Council Conclusions) on Post-2015 from general niceties to specific commitments, thus improving the Council's language on the human rights and environmental dimensions while ensuring that PCD features in the Conclusions in its proper formulation. Thanks to its this work the ETF has become the reference civil society group on post-2015 in Europe, as attested by the invitations received to speak at hearings at the European Council or the European Parliament and to participate in the organisation and outreach of key regional events such as the launch of the High Level Panel's report in Europe (Brussels, 30th May 2013) or the Civil Society Consultation which preceded UN-ECE's Regional Consultation on Post-2015 (Istanbul, 6-8 November).

Asia

The two day CSO preparatory and planning meeting for the HLP meeting in Bali (23 to 25 March) led to the publication of the "Bali CSO Communique" that put forward recommendations for the HLP to consider. The positions were presented to the HLP on the "stakeholder outreach day" on 25 March. The majority of Beyond 2015 lead agencies from Asia participated in this meeting, as did the International Coordinator, Regional Coordinators from Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as numerous members of the Executive Committee from throughout the world.

The Asia Development Alliance (ADA) organized jointly with GCAP a Regional Consultation on Post-2015

Case study: Influencing national decision-making in the Philippines

In October 2012 the **Beyond 2015 Philippines national hub**, led by the Philippine Social Enterprise Network, was founded, bringing together 25 CSOs from throughout the country. The hub organized two national deliberations in January and February 2013 and participated in two UN led national consultations. They submitted the Philippines CSO Position Paper on the Post 2015 Development to the government.

The Philippines government dedicated a section for this Position Paper in its post-2015 country report. In addition, the national hub drafted one thematic paper of the country report, entitled "Development framework for a better and caring world: fair, empowering, and sustainable".

development agenda in Bangkok on 25 August 2013. This consultation gathered 90 organizations and representatives from all 10 national hubs participated in this event (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, South Korea, Sri Lanka, the Philippines). The participants agreed on the [Bangkok Civil Society Declaration](#) “From inclusive to just development” This regional position was used during the “Asia Pacific Consultation on a Just and Transformative Development Agenda” organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok a few days later. During this regional consultation, the [regional synthesis for Asia](#) and individual positions of Nepal and Philippines were shared with UNESCO members and with regional government officials.

Africa

Three regional consultative meetings on the Post-2015 development agenda were co-organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Africa Union Commission (AUC) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and took place in Mombasa (October 2012), in Dakar (December 2012) and in Hammamet (March 2013). These regional meetings gathered government representatives, UN agencies and civil society members. These regional meetings were an opportunity for participating lead agencies (Kenya, Senegal) to express their views on the post-2015 development framework.

3.3 International level

In 2013, Beyond 2015 built strong relationships with some UN representatives, creating foundations for the ongoing intergovernmental process and global discussions. These relationships facilitated interaction with the High Level Panel. Rapport with some member states gave a level of influence on the Outcome Document for the Special Event on the post-2015 during the UN General Assembly. Relationships with civil society mechanisms such as the Major Groups are also key and enable engagement with the OWG, with participating organisations in Beyond 2015 regularly securing speaking slots in the morning CSOs sessions, representing Beyond 2015 on the Steering Committees for these CSO sessions as well as for the two intersessionals and participating in outreach calls with the co-chairs.

The Beyond 2015 UN Working Group, currently co-chaired by Save the Children and GCAP, is absolutely crucial for the continued success of our advocacy at the international level. Without strong representation of organisations participating in Beyond 2015, working together to take collective messages from the campaign to decision makers, UN officials, Permanent Missions, and to feed information back to the campaign, Beyond 2015’s ability to engage in the post-2015 debate would be much reduced. The campaign is extremely grateful to members of the UN Working Group, who have helped

ensure that many governments and high placed UN officials view Beyond 2015 as one of the leading global campaigns to turn to in relation to the post-2015 agenda.

3.4 Our foundations in the future?

Given that the process will become profoundly political as we move towards the intergovernmental process, it is crucial that Beyond 2015 retains a strong presence at the national, regional and global level. Beyond 2015 has recognised the importance of national level advocacy, and will be focusing many of our efforts into supporting advocacy in capitals in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, North America and the Pacific. We hope that Regional Coordinators (for which we are currently recruiting) will provide strong foundations to ensure a strong regional presence, ensuring that collective messages reach decision makers. The UN Working Group continues to play a crucial role in the campaign, ensuring that key collective messages reach decision makers in New York and that relevant information can be shared with the rest of the campaign.

Our partnerships with Climate Action Network International, the International Forum for National NGO Platforms and the Participate initiative should ensure strong participation across all levels, and will strengthen the link between the environment sector and the development sector, providing impetus and energy to the campaign moving forward.

“**Beyond 2015** has laid strong foundations with many governments for a successful post-2015 agenda but of course we have a long, hard road ahead! We particularly need to work at the national level to enthuse and mobilise governments to engage in New York debates which are already shaping the future agenda, and of course support our participating organisations and civil society partners to raise their voices and ensure the issues most important to them are central to the new framework.”

Kate Dooley

Senior Advocacy Adviser – Post-2015 & Multilateral Institutions, Save the Children

GOAL 4: “The UN Special Event in September 2013 improves the prospects for a post-2015 framework, and launches a single, unified process where issues of sustainable development, poverty and injustice are fully integrated.”

Beyond 2015's engagement focused on the side event (in partnership with Civicus GCAP and IFP), influencing the Outcome Document by engaging with the drafting process and reaching out to the co-chairs, providing key messages (See [here](#)) and letters for campaign members to use with their governments in advance of the event (See [here](#)). It seems clear that the Special Event has improved the prospects of a post-2015 framework (this time last year it was still unclear whether we would have any framework to replace the MDGs!) which will be universal and unified, there is still a danger that the inter governmental negotiations will water down these hard fought wins. Civil society worldwide needs to keep the pressure up, reminding governments that they have committed to “a single framework and set of goals, universal in nature and applicable to all countries”

4.1 Practical suggestions to the Co-Chairs

In March 2013, Beyond 2015 wrote to Co-Chairs of the Special Event - H.E Anne Anderson, Permanent Representative of Ireland; and Mr Doctor Mashabane, Chargé d'Affaires a.i of the Republic of South Africa) highlighting practical recommendations for how to ensure the Special Event would improve prospects for a post-2015 framework. The letter (See [here](#)) called for provision of space for civil society speakers, and for a specific round table to provide space to discuss how to set a clear path to unify the SDG and post-MDG process.

4.2 Engagement in the negotiations around the Outcome Document.

In mid-2013, a Beyond 2015 Task Force consisting of the African Alliance for Fair Green Economy, the Africa Youth Empowerment Initiative, CAFOD, End Water Poverty, KEPA, Save the Children, SOS Children's Village, WWF and VSO wrote two responses to early drafts of the Outcome Document, and shared them with 18 Missions in NY (Benin, Brazil, Colombia, EU, Fiji, Finland, G77, Hun-

gary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Kenya, South Africa, Sweden, UK). Save the Children, on behalf of the Beyond 2015 UN Working Group, was able to attend negotiation sessions and feed latest drafts back to the Task Force in order to facilitate this influencing work. Recommendations focused on the need to:

- Avoid a two-track process and affirming the importance of a single Post-2015 framework and set of goals
- Ensure that the intergovernmental process both builds on (and does not repeat) the work to date and is geared to culminate in the adoption of a post-2015 agenda and single set of goals
- Strengthen the focus on the most vulnerable
- Underpin the Post-2015 agenda with human rights, equity, sustainability and accountability.
- Recognise shared global challenges and include the obligations, ownership and accountability of every country to respond to the needs of all, reflecting different challenges and strengths, and inspired by the principle of common but differentiated responsibility.

While on paper, a unified agenda and a unified process has been agreed, there have been suggestions that this may still be open to negotiation when the intergovernmental negotiations begin in September 2014. It seems clear that governments have agreed on the need for a single process to decide the framework – the Open Working Group will report by September 2014, and then intergovernmental negotiations (modalities to be confirmed) will run from September 2014 to September 2015, culminating in a high level Summit.

“The shaping of the post 2015 development agenda has substantially benefited from a historic and unprecedented process of dialogue, outreach and enhanced engagement by civil society organizations, major groups and other stakeholders. **Beyond 2015** has been a valuable partner to the UN and its Member States in this endeavour by bringing together the perspectives and expertise of a wide variety of organizations involved in the implementation of all the Millennium Development Goals and in the promotion of sustainable development.”

*Jorge Laguna-Celis
Senior Advisor to the President
of the General Assembly*

The President of the General Assembly's high level events (Contributions of women, the young and civil society

to the post-2015 development agenda; Human rights and the rule of law in the post-2015 development agenda; and Contributions of South-South, triangular cooperation, and ICT for development to the post-2015 development agenda) and thematic debates (The role of partnerships; Ensuring stable and peaceful societies; and Water, sanitation and sustainable energy in the post-2015 development agenda) will also contribute to the thinking, as will the second round of consultations currently being prepared by UNDG (focusing on Localizing the post-2015 development agenda, Strengthening capacities and institutions, Participatory monitoring, Partnerships with civil society, Partnerships with private sector, Culture and development). Over the next few months clarity is needed on exactly how these strands fit together. But the post-2015 agenda is now indisputable – even a year ago, this was not guaranteed.

In principle the high level events (Contributions of women, the young and civil society to the post-2015 development agenda; Human rights and the rule of law in the post-2015 development agenda; and Contributions of South-South, triangular cooperation, and ICT for development to the post-2015 development agenda) and the-

matic debates (The role of partnerships; Ensuring stable and peaceful societies; and Water, sanitation and sustainable energy in the post-2015 development agenda) organised by the President of the General Assembly in early 2014 will also contribute to the thinking, as will the second round of consultations currently being prepared by UNDG (focusing on Localizing the post-2015 development agenda, Strengthening capacities and institutions, Participatory monitoring, Partnerships with civil society, Partnerships with private sector, Culture and development). Over the next few months we will aim to clarify exactly how these strands will fit together!

Beyond 2015's reaction to the Outcome Document (See [here](#)) highlighted the lack of ambition to deliver the transformation needed for both people and planet. Despite recognition of the changes needed, and the positive aspects of the Outcome Document ((such as the clear commitment to a single framework and set of goals, the inclusion of peace and security, democratic governance, the rule of law, gender equality, and human rights for all) the tone of the debate in New York, reflected in the Outcome Document, lacks the ambition needed to make those changes a reality.

4.3 Engaging with governments before and during the General Assembly

In advance of the UN General Assembly, a Beyond 2015 'action circular' brought together key Beyond 2015 messages – all of which came directly from national deliberations, thematic working groups, VPVC, focal points, and Participate research. Many participating organisations adapted them for use at the national level to influence governments as well as at international meetings.

Certain Beyond 2015 participating organisations were part of official government delegations (Finland, Sweden, and Japan, for example) and all met regularly with their governments. Swedish and Colombian organisations participating in Beyond 2015 were instrumental in persuading their governments to co-host a [side event](#) focusing on the voices from the national level. Many other Beyond 2015 participating organisations organised lobby meetings with their governments during the General Assembly, and many pressed for a unified and universal agenda.

“For CESR, working with the **Beyond 2015** campaign has been instrumental in ensuring that the call for a human rights-centred post-2015 agenda comes not just from the human rights community, but from a global web of development and social justice advocates. The campaign's commitment to human rights as a foundational value has without doubt contributed to the prominence the issue now has on the Agenda.”

Alicia Ely Yamin

Chair, Center for Economic and Social Rights (and Lecturer on Global Health, and Director of Health Rights of Women and Children Program, Harvard School of Public Health)

GOAL 5: “Beyond 2015 is a connecting global campaign, working on post-2015 advocacy collaboratively with others in full partnership between North and South.”

In 2013 the **Beyond 2015** campaign has grown and spread to the point of bringing together (in December 2013) 903 Civil Society Organisations in 117 countries around the world. 2013 has also been a year of close cooperation with other civil society actors working on Post 2015 and the year in which the Southern dimension of the campaign has been greatly strengthened.

“Beyond 2015 is a connecting global campaign...”

Beyond 2015 kept growing in 2013, reinforcing, even more, its global spread. By this time last year, we proudly announced that the campaign had grown from 243 CSOs from 62 countries (in November 2011) to 577 CSOs from 95 countries (in December 2012). At the time of writing the Influencing Report 2013, Beyond 2015 had reached the 903 participating organisations in 117 countries (See Map 1 and Figure 1).

Looking at these figures from a regional perspective, 2013 has seen a steep growth (54.35%) of the number of participating organisations, particularly so in Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean (both regions having doubled their “size” – 103% growth in Asia and 102% in the LAC region) (See Figure 3 and Case Study below).

A challenge for such a wide and diverse campaign is to ensure participation and ownership of its participating organisations. In 2013 the International Secretariat of Beyond 2015 put in place a series of initiatives to enhance participation within the campaign. The first two [webinars](#) of the “Lead with the Leaders” series in October and November 2013 provided a space for Beyond 2015 participating organisations to engage with Executive Committee Members Neva Frecheville (UK), Mwangi Waituru (Kenya), Nanette Salvador-Antequis (The Philippines) and Dominic Haslam (UK)

in a discussion on the future of the campaign, the work done by Beyond 2015 National Hubs or the next stages of Beyond 2015’s [Content Dialogue](#) (aka VPVC). The selection of [Thematic Focal Points](#), the creation of three new [Task Forces](#), and the Intelligence sharing tool at the disposal of all Beyond 2015 participating organisations, are examples of ways in which participating organisations can shape the direction of the campaign. Last but not least, in November 2013, Beyond 2015 Secretariat created a “suggestions box” (greatideas4beyond2015@gmail.com) to create an official channel of communication between Beyond 2015 participating organisations and the Executive Committee to share comments, suggestions, asks.

“...Working (...) collaboratively with others...”

The Conference “[Advancing the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda](#)” held in Bonn, Germany, on 20-22 March 2013 and the Outreach Meetings of the HLP in [London](#), [Monrovia](#) and [Bali](#) represented some landmarks in post-2015 conversations in 2013. Beyond 2015 engaged in these spaces taking an active role in the steering committees in charge of shaping these spaces, selecting participants and ensuring these became open and meaningful opportunities at the service of CSOs around the world. In Bonn, Beyond 2015 was part of the NGO steering committee that worked on the programme, selected speakers and participants, ensuring that all funded places went to South-

ern participants and that they were in equal numbers to Northern participants.

For the HLP outreach meetings, Beyond 2015 co-organised the HLP’s outreach activities in London and was part of the CSO committees which organised the CSO meeting in Monrovia and Bali. Beyond 2015 was invited to speak at the launch of the HLP’s report in New York, providing a critical but constructive voice, and at regional launches in Europe and Latin America.

“Iron sharpens iron and for small organizations like The Seed institute, sitting around the table to share perspectives with so many other organizations —some small and some big international organizations— is empowering. Association with the **Beyond 2015** campaign has provided a small and cash starved organization like ours the courage to access national and global spaces in which we would otherwise be considered too small to be relevant.”

Mwangi Waituru
The Seed Institute, Kenya

However, one of the best examples of Beyond 2015's collaborative work with other civil society actors, has probably been the partnership with Civicus, GCAP and the IFP. Launched in the second half of 2012, the [project of "Sustained Civil Society National and Regional Engagement on a Post-2015 framework"](#) led by Beyond 2015 and GCAP, with the International Forum of NGO Platforms, has been gathering the views of civil society through civil society deliberations in 29 countries. In September 2013, Beyond 2015, CIVICUS, GCAP and the IFP teamed up to organise the event "[Civil Society Voices on Post-2015: Messages from the National Level](#)" during the UN General Assembly 2013 to take the key messages and asks emerging from these deliberations to the UN and governments gathered in New York.

Looking ahead, the Beyond 2015 campaign is stepping into a new phase. Our travel companions for the period 2014-2015 will be the [International Forum of National NGO Platforms](#), [Climate Action Network International](#) and [Participate](#). With this partnership, and other ad hoc collaborations with partners old and new, Beyond 2015 seeks to strengthen the national and regional level of the campaign's work while ensuring that environmental/climate change dimension is properly integrated, and that the voices and per-

spectives of the poorest and most marginalised are meaningfully reflected in the work and messages of Beyond 2015.

"In full partnership between North and South."

From its inception, Beyond 2015 has been built on the principle of genuine partnership between CSOs in the "Global North" and "Global South". In line with this, the first renewal of the Executive Committee in February 2012 led to the appointment of a new Executive Committee of 12 representatives with six organisations which self-identified as predominantly "southern" and six organisations which self-identified as predominantly "northern". The Executive Committee is led by two co-chairs, one from the global South and one from the global North. While membership on the Executive Committee is institutional, not individual, the main representatives were also gender balanced.

In 2013, the North-South partnership within Beyond 2015 has grown stronger than ever.

Thanks to voluntary contributions of [some participating organisations](#) in Beyond 2015, Southern members have received support to ensure that they were in a position to meaningfully

engage in the work of the campaign, and that were able to represent Beyond 2015 in relevant regional and global meetings.

In order to facilitate and provide a space for CSOs in the global South to engage in the work of the Open Working Group on SDGs, Beyond 2015 is organising a series of open calls (See [here](#) for the report of the first one in November 2013) where the members of the OWG can interact directly with civil society organisations, with a specific focus on CSOs from the global south.

Yet, without any doubt, a more significant development took place this year: in 2013, the number of participating organisations in Beyond 2015 from the global South surpassed that of Northern participating organisations (See Figure 2). As of December 2013, 53% of Beyond 2015's participating organisations are from the global South, while 47% are from the global North.

The Beyond 2015 Executive Committee recently selected the [Secretariat of the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities](#) (SADPD), as Beyond 2015's financial agent for the period 2014-2015. This decision reflects the need for resources and responsibility to be equitably shared around the world.

"Beyond 2015 has played a very significant role in shaping the post-2015 framework, engaging hundreds of CSOs and communities, placing grassroots demands in the highest policy forum for a just and fairer world based on the principles of equality and human rights. The campaign combines knowledge and demands from real life and explores new critical insights, putting them in the process shaping the future agenda that must work better for the people. The campaign plays a tremendous role promoting partnerships and collaborating with global civil society to act collectively, from the bottom up, amidst diverse challenges. The constructive and coherent approach of **Beyond 2015** ensures equal participation of stakeholders in an accountable and transparent manner, while taking up further challenges of building synergies among communities, civil society, UN system around the post 2015 development agenda."

Ahmed Swapan
VOICE, Bangladesh

Beyond 2015 in Figures



Map 1: ■ Beyond 2015 participating organisations (Dec 2013) ■ Beyond 2015 National Hubs (Dec 2013)

Figure 1: Beyond 2015's growth (2011, 2012, 2013)

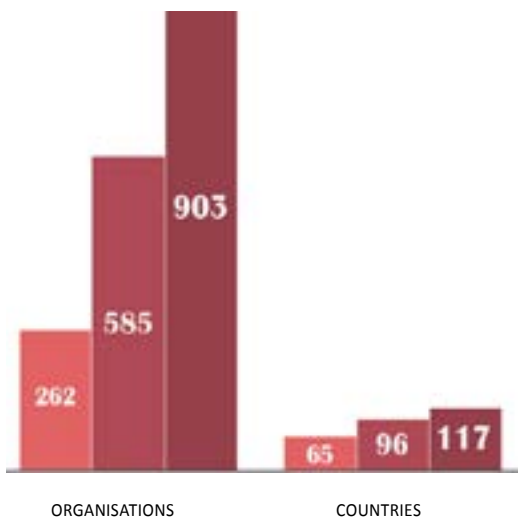


Figure 2: Beyond 2015's North-South split (December 2013)

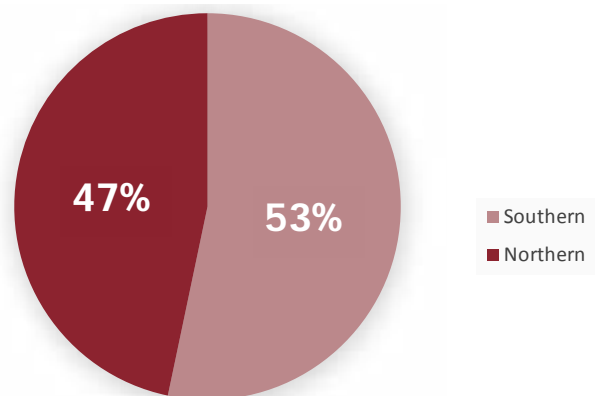


Figure 3: Beyond 2015's regional growth (2011-2012)



Case study: Latin American engagement in post-2015 discussions in 2013

In 2013, the profile of Latin American CSOs engaged in the post-2015 debate increased.

Latin America and the HLP: The appointment of representatives from Colombia, Cuba and Mexico to the High Level Panel on Post-2015 was a promising sign for regional participation in the post-2015 debate. But it has taken time for the importance of this region to be included. Following the experiences of the HLP meetings in London and Monrovia, Beyond 2015 wrote to the President of Indonesia and the Secretariat of the HLP a [letter with key recommendations](#) to improve CSO participation in the HLP's meeting in Bali. Among these, recommendations 4 and 6 called for a better representation of Latin American CSOs and for interpretation support and timely translations of all relevant documents.

Beyond 2015 National Deliberations: Working with GCAP and the IFP, Beyond 2015 set up national hubs and convened national deliberations in Brazil, Colombia, Santo Domingo, Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia (with CAFOD and Participate), Mexico, Guatemala and Uruguay. These consultations, which, in some cases, included thematic, sub-national and sectoral consultations, took place between January and June 2013 and brought together more than 1,800 participants (More information on National Hubs and National Reports is available [here](#)). These deliberation help explaining the 88% growth the campaign experienced in terms of the number of participating organisation in the region in 2013 (See Figure 3).



Regional events: A number of regional consultations took place in LAC in 2013. The first consultation organised by ECLAC in Bogota, Colombia ([Conference on Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: Follow-up to the development agenda beyond 2015 and Rio+20](#), 7-9 March) was followed by the regional meeting [Realizing a Future We Want in Latin America and the Caribbean](#), that was held in Guadalajara, Mexico, on 17-19 April 2013, and the [Conference on Data Revolution for Sustainable Development](#), which took place on 2-3 September 2013 in Cali, Colombia. Beyond 2015's national agencies in the region participated prominently in all these events. Neva Frecheville, co-chair of Beyond 2015 traveled to Cali to meet with Beyond 2015's national agencies in the region in September 2013.

Latin America around the UNGA: thanks to voluntary contributions of participating organisations in the campaign and the collaboration with our partners, Beyond 2015 was able to support the participation of Latin American representatives at the campaign's side event "Civil Society Voices on Post-2015: Messages from the National Level" and the UN NGLS event "[Dialogue on Advancing Regional Recommendations on Post-2015](#)."

Colombia: Colombia has been a key partner for Beyond 2015 in 2013. Following fruitful cooperation in the run-up to Rio+20, in 2013 the Colombian Government co-sponsored -along with the Government of Sweden- the campaign's Side Event during the UNGA and issued a letter of Political Support to Beyond 2015.

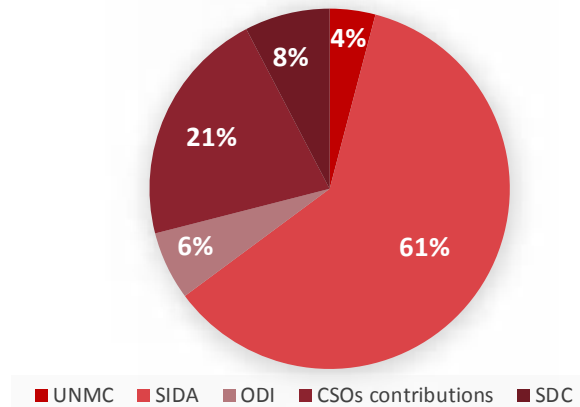
6. Finance

Beyond 2015's growth in income in 2013 is an indicator of the continuing success of the campaign. Starting in 2011 with a small budget of roughly €20,000, the campaign was able to mobilize over €700,000 in 2013, enabling support for national deliberations in almost 30 countries, and increased advocacy presence at the national, regional and global level.

6.1 Source of funding

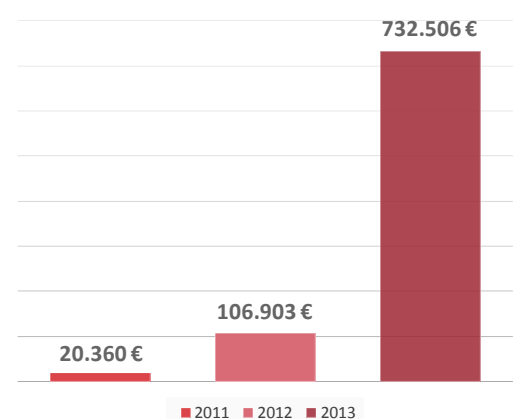
In 2013, Beyond 2015 budget was €732,505, from the following sources:

- 61% from SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) for national deliberations;
- 21% from CSOs contributions (See 6.4);
- 8% from the SDC (Swiss development Agency);
- 6% from ODI (Overseas Development Institute), for VPVC;
- 4% from the UNMC (United Nations Millennium Campaign), for input to the thematic consultations;



6.2 Beyond 2015 budget growth from 2011 to 2013

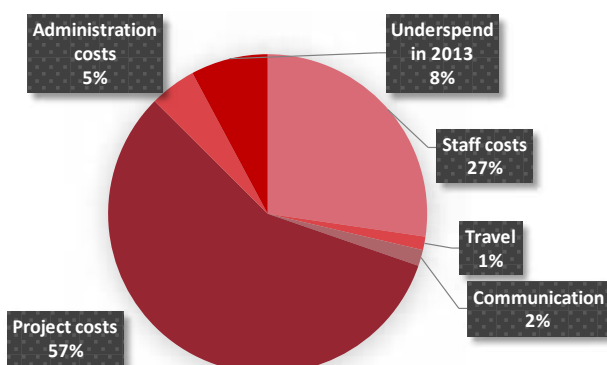
In 2011 Beyond 2015's budget was just over €20,000. In 2012 it was a little over €100,000 (a growth of 425%) By 2013 the budget had risen to €732 506, a growth of 685% from 2012!



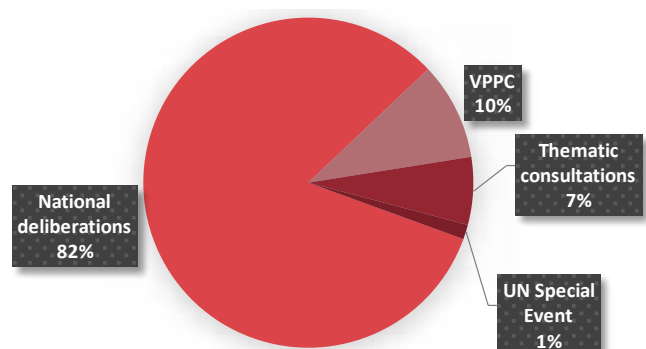
6.3 Budget allocation and project costs in 2013

In 2013, the Beyond 2015 budget was 732,505 Euros, allocated as follows:

Budget allocation in 2013



Project costs in 2013



6. Finance (contd)

6.4 CSOs contributions to Beyond 2015

The following CSOs contributed to Beyond 2015 budget in 2013 (by alphabetical order):

- Age International
- ADD International
- ATD Fourth World
- Bahá'í Int'l Community
- BOND
- CAFOD
- CBM
- Center for Economic and Social Rights
- CIDSE
- Christian Aid
- Concord
- Countdown 2015 Europe
- ECOWEB
- EuroNGOs
- European Youth Forum
- Fred Hollows Foundation
- Health Poverty Action
- International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness
- Light for the World
- Medicus Mundi
- Plan International
- Population Matters
- Progressio
- Save the Children
- Sightsavers
- Tearfund
- Trócaire
- VENRO
- VOICE
- Water Aid
- World Federation of United Nations Associations
- World Vision International
- World Wildlife Fund, United Kingdom

“Being part of a grassroots organization, it has been great to help facilitate and witness how **Beyond 2015** was able to amplify the voices and views of those living in poverty and the vulnerable and marginalized. Although the aspirations of the poorest may still be a long road ahead, being able to effectively put these aspirations into the post-2015 global debate is certainly a big leap forward. EcoWEB would like to thank all those CSOs from the north and the south for facilitating the fruition of **Beyond 2015** and providing EcoWEB with the opportunity to be part of its leadership for the past 2 years. We wish that the remaining two years of the campaign will be succeeded in influencing the process and outcomes of the post-2015 debate to clearly reflect peoples’ voices in the global and national policies.”

Nanette Antequisa
ECOWEB, The Philippines

7. Where do we go from here?

Renewing the Executive Committee

The process to elect a new Executive Committee to lead the campaign from February 2014 - March 2016, when the campaign plans to wind down, has just started. The outgoing Executive Committee has highlighted the importance of creating a strong final Executive Committee, keeping an equitable balance of Southern and Northern members, ensuring space for 'smaller' CSOs, retaining two seats for representatives of national hubs, and one seat for a representative of the Beyond 2015 UN Working Group, as well thematic expertise. They have also highlighted the importance of retaining a balance between old and new members to ensure institutional memory.

Our strategy moving forward

The outgoing Executive Committee has put in place an ambitious 2014 – 2016 strategy to ensure that the campaign fulfills its overall goal of ensuring that there is a global overarching post-2015 agenda, and that the process of developing this agenda is participatory, inclusive and responsive to voices of those directly affected by poverty and injustice. A main part of the incoming Executive Committee's responsibilities will be to oversee implementation of this new strategy.

The strategy focuses on four objectives:

- **Objective 1:** To create a more unified, informed and coordinated global campaign, working together at the national, regional and international level to influence the post-2015 development agenda.
- **Objective 2:** To ensure that the post-2015 agenda is influenced by Beyond 2015 policy positions.
- **Objective 3:** To ensure that high quality participatory research is available to CSOs and other actors, and that it is taken into account meaningfully throughout the intergovernmental negotiation process.
- **Objective 4:** To support 15 – 20 states who are sympathetic to and supportive of two or more of Beyond 2015's values to take progressive positions during the intergovernmental process.

Beyond 2015 needs you!

However strong the Executive Committee and the strategy is, Beyond 2015 is nothing without the collective strength of the participating organisations. Each and every one provides leadership, political analysis, solidarity, guidance, voices from the ground, thematic expertise, and insight. Your continued engagement, your continued commitment, at the national level, at the regional level and at the global level, makes this campaign both effective and influential.

The opportunity to contribute to this global debate only happens once every fifteen years. As a global civil society campaign focusing solely on the post-2015 agenda, with a strong reputation developed over the last three years and an influential voice, the responsibility to ensure a strong and legitimate outcome weighs upon us. Let us live up to this responsibility together and stand in solidarity with those experiencing injustice and deprivation around the world.

Onwards!



Leo Williams
International
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Beyond2015

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