

THE WORLD BANK GROUP LEGAL VICE PRESIDENCY

# Law, Justice & Development Week 2014

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Selected Readings on the Post-2015 Development  
Agenda

**LJD** | LAW,  
JUSTICE and  
DEVELOPMENT

## Acknowledgements

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*LJD Week Selected Readings on the Post-2015 Development Agenda* was prepared by the staff of the Law Resource Center of the World Bank Group (WBG), with contributions from IBRD Legal VPU Staff.

## Introduction

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The World Bank Law Resource Center (LRC) is pleased to support World Bank Law, Justice, and Development Week, 2014. This *LJD Week Selected Readings on the Post-2015 Development Agenda* highlights resources from the World Bank Group and other sources which have been published from 2012 forward.

The list covers many of the most recent materials written on the topic of “the Post 2015 Development Agenda”, picking up on the main themes of the 2014 Law Justice and Development Week (Financing the Post-2015 Agenda, Implementing the Post-2015 Agenda, Social and Economic Equity in the Post-2015 Agenda, and Europe and the Post-2015 Agenda).

When possible, links to the full text of a document have been included. Many of the publications are publicly available, but others may only be accessible to World Bank Group (WBG) staff. Due to intellectual property rights requirements, some material is only available commercially or through university or other local libraries. We encourage you to share *LJD Week Selected Readings on the Post-2015 Development Agenda* with others working on these topics.

The World Bank Law Resource Center  
Washington, DC

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## Journal Articles

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Acedo, Clementina. 2013.

**“Contributing to the Debate on Learning in the Post-2015 Education and Development Agenda” 43 *Prospects* 265 (No. 3)**

*Progress towards universal primary education is stagnating, while international aid to basic education has fallen for the first time since 2002. As we approach the 2015 deadline to achieve universal primary education, 57 million children remain out of school. Among other issues, the quality of education, teacher training, curriculum development, gender equality, and student achievement remain as pertinent as ever and they must continue to be prioritized.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://link.springer.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/article/10.1007%2Fs11125-013-9281-y#>

Agarwal, Dinesh. 2014.

**"Health in post 2015 development agenda: Deliver on health promotion" 39 *Indian Journal of Community Medicine* 1 (No. 1)**

*As global deliberations on scale and scope of post 2015 development agenda are taking shape and transition from present set of millennium development goals (MDGs) to a new set of sustainable development goals are being deliberated, public health advocates are increasingly articulating views on outcomes, contents and modalities to achieve the same within larger frame of transformational shifts.*

<http://www.ijcm.org.in/text.asp?2014/39/1/1/126338>

Anderson, Edward and Malcolm Langford. 2013.

**“A Distorted Metric: The MDGs and State Capacity” *University of Oslo Faculty of Law Research Paper No. 2013-10* (February 2013)**

*The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been commonly understood as national targets. This interpretation has fostered the critique that the framework favors complacent middle-income countries, discriminates against low-income countries, provides a poor national planning tool and generally fails to conform to the more nuanced obligations of states under international human rights law, such as the duty to use the maximum available resources to realize socio-economic rights. This paper tests this potential bias in the framework by measuring performance on two MDG targets, water and sanitation, from the perspective of state capacity. The paper concludes by arguing that the post-2015 agenda needs to address the distortion and disincentives created by the MDG framework.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://dx.doi.org.libproxy-wb.imf.org/10.2139/ssrn.2217772>

**Arku, Frank S., Emmanuel N. Angmor and John-Engelbert Seddoh. 2013.**

**“Toilet is not a Dirty Word: Close to Meeting the MDGs for Sanitation?” 23 *Development in Practice* 184 (No.2, April 2013)**

*Improving access to water and sanitation facilities has been a priority on the international development agenda. Halving the number of those who do not have access to sanitation facilities is an MDG target. This study assessed the toilet conditions in an urban slum in Ghana. Many felt that the sanitary conditions were deplorable; they were unsatisfied with having to walk over half a kilometer before using a toilet. Government efforts to improve hygiene and address sanitation problems need to take into account financial, religious, and other factors that promote the supply and maintenance of appropriate toilet facilities and services in urban communities.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09614524.2013.772121>

**Armah, Bartholomew. 2013.**

**"Making Sense of Africa's Priorities for the Post 2015 Development Agenda" 56 *Development* 114 (No. 1)**

*Synthesizes African stakeholder perspectives regarding the MDGs and the post-2015 agenda. Stakeholder input was derived from a continent-wide electronic survey and consultations with civil society, women's groups, the private sector, regional economic communities, government officials, and members of the Pan-African Parliament. African stakeholders seek an 'MDGs Plus' solution for post-2015: a reformulation of the MDGs to account for sustainability, inequality, and quality of service delivery, accompanied by the addition of enablers (as well as outcomes) to the goal process. Domestic ownership and accountability – buoyed by external climate adaptation funding commitments – are key.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.palgrave-journals.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/development/journal/v56/n1/full/dev201312a.html>

**Bello, Walden. 2013.**

**"Post-2015 Development Assessment: Proposed goals and indicators" 56 *Development* 93 (No. 1)**

*Simply adding new goals (such as peace, security, and human rights) to the post-2015 agenda is not enough; there needs to be a focus on the structural and policy factors that perpetuate poverty, in particular to ensure that the future development agenda is not hijacked by a resurrected Washington Consensus. It goes on to propose a 7-point agenda: climate stabilization, financial re-regulation and debt cancellation, inequality reduction, food security, de-commodification, comprehensive social protection, and industrialization.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.palgrave-journals.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/development/journal/v56/n1/full/dev201310a.html>

**Bergh, Gina and Jonathan Couturier. 2013.**

**“A Rough Guide to Emerging Consensus and Divergence in Post-2015 Goal Areas”  
*Overseas Development Institute, November 2013***

*Rough guide to emerging consensus and divergence in post-2015 goal areas, based on an analysis of where key proposals so far come together and where they diverge in their approaches to goals and targets. While there is already strong consensus on the importance of goals in many existing Millennium Development Goal areas, there is less common ground around some new and more challenging potential goal areas – in spite of a great deal of interest in including them in some way. Technical work on how these might be included at the goal or target level could clarify options and break ground on the politics.*

<http://www.odi.org/publications/7773-rough-guide-emerging-consensus-divergence-post-2015-goal-areas>

**Brolan, Claire, Scott Lee, David Kim and Peter S. Hill. 2014.**

**“Back to the future: What Would the Post-2015 Global Development Goals Look like If We Replicated Methods Used to Construct the Millennium Development Goals?” 10  
*Globalization and Health (No. 19, April 2014)***

*The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were ‘top-down’ goals formulated by policy elites drawing from targets within United Nations (UN) summits and conferences in the 1990s. Contemporary processes shaping the new post-2015 development agenda are more collaborative and participatory, markedly different to the pre-MDG era. This study examines what would the outcome be if a methodology similar to that used for the MDGs were applied to the formulation of the post-2015 development goals (Post-2015DGs), identifying those targets arising from UN summits and conferences since the declaration of the MDGs, and aggregating them into goals.*

<http://www.globalizationandhealth.com/content/10/1/19>

**Brooks, Douglas, Kaushal Joshi, John W. McArthur, Changyong Rhee and Guanghua Wan. 2013.**

**“A ZEN Approach to Post-2015: Addressing the Range of Perspectives across Asia and the Pacific” *Asian Development Bank Economics Working Paper Series No. 327 (January 2013)***

*Discusses key challenges faced throughout the Asia and the Pacific region as a number of its developing economies graduate from low-income status to middle-income status at the same time as the region remains home to the majority of the world’s poor people and a number of fragile states. Drawing from the ongoing lessons of the Millennium Development Goal process, this paper suggests a conceptual framework for setting a new generation of goals and, informed by these concepts, proposes an intergovernmental approach to implementation. The “ZEN” framework stresses the distinct challenges of*

achieving zero extreme poverty (Z), setting country-specific “Epsilon” benchmarks for broader development challenges (E), and promoting environmental sustainability both within and across borders (N).

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://dx.doi.org.libproxy-wb.imf.org/10.2139/ssrn.2198133>

**Bryce, Jennifer, Cesar Victora, Robert Black. 2013.**

**“The Unfinished Agenda in Child Survival” 382 *The Lancet* 1049 (No. 9897, September 2013)**

*Examines progress in the past decade in child survival, with a focus on epidemiology, interventions and intervention coverage, strategies of health programs, equity, evidence, accountability, and global leadership. Knowledge of child health epidemiology has greatly increased, and although more and better interventions are available, they still do not reach large numbers of mothers and children. Child survival should remain at the heart of global goals in the post-2015 era. Leadership and accountability for child survival should be strengthened and shared among the UN system; governments in high-income, middle-income, and low-income countries; and non-governmental organizations.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673613617535>

**Darrow, Mac. 2012.**

**“The Millennium Development Goals: Milestones or Millstones? Human Rights Priorities for the Post-2015 Development Agenda” 15 *Yale Human Rights and Development Law Journal* 55 (2012)**

*Appraises the MDGs and World Summit Outcome document from a human rights perspective, as the basis for recommendations on how human rights could be positioned to better effect in negotiations towards the post-MDGs development agenda. After examining the history, impacts and ongoing significance of the MDGs in re-framing and re-focusing international and national poverty reduction efforts and policies, the paper concludes by venturing a set of substantive and process-related parameters that should guide the reformulation of a post-2015 global poverty reduction compact, positioning human rights arguments and identified priorities clearly and strategically within an increasingly challenging constellation of threats to international human rights and underlying ethics of global social justice.*

[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1936678](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1936678)

**Farag, Marwa, A.K. Nandakumar, Stanley Wallack, Dominic Hodgkin, Gary Gaumer and Can Erbil. 2013.**

**“Health Expenditures, Health Outcomes and the Role of Good Governance” 13  
*International Journal of Health Care Finance and Economics* 33 (No. 1, March 2013)**

*Examines the relationship between country health spending and selected health outcomes (infant mortality and child mortality), using data from 133 low and middle-income countries for the years 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2006. Health spending has a significant effect on reducing infant and under-5 child mortality with an elasticity of 0.13 to 0.33 for infant mortality and 0.15 to 0.38 for under-5 child mortality in models estimated using fixed effects methods (depending on models employed). Government health spending also has a significant effect on reducing infant and child mortality and the size of the coefficient depends on the level of good governance achieved by the country, indicating that good governance increases the effectiveness of health spending. This paper contributes to the new evidence pointing to the importance of investing in health care services and the importance of governance in improving health outcomes.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10754-012-9120-3>

**Gauri, Varun. 2012.**

**“MDGs That Nudge: The Millennium Development Goals, Popular Mobilization, and the Post-2015 Development Framework” *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper* 6282 (November 2012)**

*The Millennium Development Goals, which expire in 2015, did not create a legalized institutional regime, in which precise obligations would be delegated to specific actors, nor were they, in many respects, compatible with the incentives of the countries whose heads of state endorsed them. They most resembled international human rights treaties. Goals should be easier to grasp and embed within them a causal narrative about the causes and remedies of global poverty. Their formulation and implementation should also draw on national institutions and processes. The paper presents examples for how post-2015 development goals and targets might be presented in ways that are more compelling.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/book/10.1596/1813-9450-6282>

**Green, Duncan, Stephen Hale, and Matthew Lockwood. 2012.**

**“How Can a Post-2015 Agreement Drive Real Change? Revised Edition: The Political Economy of Global Commitments” *OXFAM Discussion Paper* (October 2012)**

*What are the lessons of the Millennium Development Goals process to date? What has been their impact on aid and national government decision making? This paper seeks to inform the post-2015 debate by examining these questions. It argues that leverage over national governments and civil society*



*involvement will increasingly eclipse leverage on aid as the determining factor of post-2015 success and discusses how alternative international instruments can achieve such traction.*

<http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/dp-politics-post-2015-mdgs-revised-211112-en.pdf>

**Haslegrave, Marianne. 2013.**

**“Ensuring the Inclusion of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights under a Sustainable Development Goal on Health in the Post-2015 Human Rights Framework for Development” 21 *Reproductive Health Matters* 61 (No. 42, November 2013)**

*Since the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo placed reproductive health and rights firmly on the international agenda, civil society and other advocates have worked ceaselessly to ensure that they remain central to women’s empowerment and have taken all opportunities to expand the framework to include sexual health and rights. When the development process changed with the introduction of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000, sexual and reproductive health and rights were excluded, and only in 2007 was universal access to reproductive health added back in. This paper takes stock of the key influences on efforts to achieve the ICPD agenda and summarizes the past, current and planned future events, reports and processes, leading up to the determination of the post-2015 development framework and sustainable development goals.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0968808013427428>

**Hastings, David, "The Human Security Index: Pursuing Enriched Characterization of Development" 56 *Development* 66 (Vol. 1)**

*Reviews background, implementation, and issues around improving the Human Security Index (HSI). The HSI has been released for 232 countries and is being drafted at local levels for some countries. Issues include how the HSI might help actors to strategize developmental progress beyond 2015, as well as to help all countries/communities improve their governance outcomes.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.palgrave-journals.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/development/journal/v56/n1/full/dev20137a.html>

**Hezri, A. A. 2013.**

**“Broadening the Environmental Dimension in the Post-2015 Development Agenda” 44 *IDS Bulletin* 81 (2013)**

*The MDGs recognize the nexus between human development and environmental sustainability through MDG 7. After more than a decade, however, the global progress on MDG 7 targets and indicators pales in comparison with progress on other MDGs. Even in an upper-middle-income economy like Malaysia, environmental sustainability is hardly an integral part of development practice despite its appreciation in key development policy documents. Albeit concise and measurable, MDG 7 has not only failed to*

*produce enough positive results, it also fails to reflect the gravity of environmental challenges when it was conceived in early 2000. To stay relevant, sustainable development should be moved center-stage in the quest to reimagine the international development agenda after 2015.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/doi/10.1111/1759-5436.12060/abstract>

**Higgins, Kate, Rebekka Bond and Shannon Kindornay. 2014.**

**“Measuring Progress Post-2015: An Assessment of Proposals” *The North South Institute* (February 2014)**

*This report aims to contribute to post-2015 and data revolution discussions by providing an overview of the key themes arising from post-2015 proposals. In January 2013 The North-South Institute (NSI) launched its Post-2015 Tracking Tool, available through NSI's Canadian International Development Platform. The tool is an interactive aggregator of proposals on the post-2015 development agenda. Organized thematically, it is a unique resource for tracking the goals, targets and indicators that are being proposed to replace the MDGs and support and monitor development progress beyond 2015.*

<http://www.nsi-ins.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/2014-Measuring-Progress-Post-2015-An-Assessment-of-Proposals.pdf>

**Higgins, Kate. 2013.**

**“Reflecting on the MDGs and Making Sense of the Post-2015 Development Agenda” *The North South Institute* (May 2013)**

*This report seeks to provide a comprehensive but manageable tour d'horizon of the post-2015 agenda. Specifically, it assembles and synthesizes the burgeoning MDG and post-2015 literature to reflect on the MDGs and identify the processes, issues, architecture, and emerging challenges that are framing and influencing the post-2015 agenda.*

<http://www.nsi-ins.ca/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/2013-Post-2015.pdf>

**Horn, Laura. 2013.**

**“Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development: Is This the Future We Want?” 9 *Macquarie Journal of International and Comparative Environmental Law* 18 (2013)**

*This article focuses on the latest initiatives concerning sustainable development that occurred at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 conference) in June 2012. Two of the main themes at this conference were first, states could develop a green economy and secondly, states could strengthen the governance framework of international institutions involved*

*with sustainable development. This article examines whether the proposals in the agreement made at the Rio+20 conference, called The Future We Want, are adequate in light of the suggestions made for change in the draft version of this agreement. Ultimately, the question is whether the reforms proposed in The Future We Want are likely to bring about the adjustments necessary to promote effective sustainable development action and maintain adequate protection of the environment for future generations.*

**WBG staff access link:**

[http://heinonline.org.libproxy-wb.imf.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/macqjice9&div=6&collection=journals&set\\_as\\_cursor=7&men\\_tab=srchresults&terms=\(global\)|\(international\)|\(\(\(post%202015%20development%20agenda\)\)\)\)&type=matchall](http://heinonline.org.libproxy-wb.imf.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/macqjice9&div=6&collection=journals&set_as_cursor=7&men_tab=srchresults&terms=(global)|(international)|(((post%202015%20development%20agenda))))&type=matchall)

**Hulme, David, Antonio Savoia, and Kunal Sen. 2014.**

**“Governance as a Global Development Goal? Setting, Measuring and Monitoring the Post-2015 Development Agenda” (April 15, 2014). *Effective States for Inclusive Development Research Centre Working Paper No.32*, University of Manchester.**

*The increasing realization that governance quality is a fundamental element of long-run development has led to its consideration as a desirable development goal in its own right. To contribute to such a process, this paper provides a framework to measure and monitor governance goals in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://dx.doi.org.libproxy-wb.imf.org/10.2139/ssrn.2425238>

**Kenny, Charles. 2013.**

**"What Should Follow the Millennium Development Goals?" 346 *British Medical Journal (International ed.)* 1193 (2013).**

*The eight goals that were subsequently adopted in 2001 set targets for progress to reduce poverty and improve outcomes in nutrition, education, health, equality, the environment, and global partnerships by 2015. As discussion continues it is important to consider the successes and failures of the goals learnt from the lessons these provide, and look at the desirability and feasibility of new goals that have been suggested.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.bmj.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/content/346/bmj.f1193>

**Krever, Tor. 2013.**

**“Quantifying Law: Legal Indicator Projects and the Reproduction of Neoliberal Common Sense” 34 *Third World Quarterly* 131 (No. 1, 2013)**

*Development thinking in the past two decades has explicitly embraced law as an engine of development. This legal turn has been accompanied by a dramatic expansion of efforts to measure and quantify legal systems. Against claims that legal indicators are neutral, technical descriptions of the legal world, this article argues that legal indicators do not merely reflect legal reality; their construction and deployment are central to the continuing diffusion of neoliberalism as development common sense. The article considers the two most prominent projects to quantify law in the service of economic development—the World Bank’s Worldwide Governance Indicators and Doing Business indicators—and argues that these reproduce a narrow neoliberal conception of law as a platform for private business and entrepreneurial activity, and institutional support for a system of laissez faire markets.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01436597.2012.755014>

**Kwon, Huck-ju and Eunju Kim. 2014.**

**“Poverty Reduction and Good Governance: Examining the Rationale of the Millennium Development Goals” 45 *Development and Change* 353 (Issue 2, February 2014)**

*This article examines the policy logic that ‘good governance’ leads to poverty reduction, which has been adopted by international agencies in pursuit of the MDGs. This causal relationship is examined through an empirical panel-data estimation using Worldwide Governance Indicators and the poverty headcount ratio in ninety-eight countries. The empirical evidence does not support the hypothesis that good governance leads to poverty reduction. Good governance alleviates poverty only in middle-income countries, not in least developed ones. These findings point to the necessity to devise policies that address poverty directly, rather than through indirect instruments, and highlight the urgent need to address structural inequality in developing countries.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/doi/10.1111/dech.12084/pdf>

**Li, Xuan. 2013.**

**“Soft Law-Making on Development: The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015 Development Agenda” 10 *Manchester Journal of International Economic Law* 362 (2013)**

*International society has witnessed a proliferation of soft law instruments in international law-making, such as UNGA resolutions, inter-State declarations, codes of conduct, and voluntary guidelines. Drawing on the experience of the development and implementation of the Millennium Declaration adopted by the UNGA in 2000 and the subsequent Millennium Development Goals adopted in 2005 - one of the most significant soft law-makings in terms of coverage and participation - this article provides reflections for the ongoing formulation of a subsequent soft law, i.e. the Post-2015 Development Agenda, sheds light on the following questions. Why has soft law been frequently chosen among a variety of instruments available to*

development law-making? What are the functional attributes and deficiencies of soft law? What is the effectiveness of soft law in terms of implementation? What are the gaps of soft law as instruments for international governance? How can soft law be made more accountable and effective?

**WBG staff access link:**

[http://heinonline.org.libproxy-wb.imf.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/mjje10&div=27&collection=journals&set\\_as\\_cursor=0&men\\_tab=srchresults#380](http://heinonline.org.libproxy-wb.imf.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/mjje10&div=27&collection=journals&set_as_cursor=0&men_tab=srchresults#380)

**Manning, R., C. Harland Scott, and L. Haddad. 2013.**

**“Whose Goals Count? Lessons for Setting the Next Development Goals” 44 *IDS Bulletin* 1 (No. 5/6, 2013)**

*This IDS Bulletin brings together a set of articles about the lessons to be learned from the experience of the Millennium Development Goals, with a strong focus on Southern voices. The articles suggest that the MDG framework has had modest real world traction except where international aid has been significant. It has however successfully focused the global policy spotlight on some key development issues, and also improved the availability of data. But the Goals may have been too narrow, too often interpreted in silos, too much ‘top-down’, too little representative of the Millennium Declaration, and too little focused on the economic environment. A central message for those considering post-2015 frameworks is to ensure strong participation – ‘nothing about us without us’.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1759-5436.12049/pdf>

**McArthur, John W. 2013.**

**“Own the Goals: What the Millennium Development Goals Have Accomplished” 92 *Foreign Affairs* 152 (2013)**

*For more than a decade, the Millennium Development Goals -- a set of time-bound targets agreed on by heads of state in 2000 -- have unified, galvanized, and expanded efforts to help the world's poorest people. The MDGs have mobilized government and business leaders to donate tens of billions of dollars to life-saving tools, such as antiretroviral drugs and modern mosquito nets. The goals have promoted cooperation among public, private, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), providing a common language and bringing together disparate actors.*

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/138821/john-w-mcarthur/own-the-goals>

**International Organization for Migration. 2013.**

**“Migration and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda” *International Organization for Migration* (2013)**

*Migration was not included in the original MDG framework, despite the references to it in the Millennium Declaration and clear – and at that time well-known – potential and implications of migration for achieving the MDGs. There have been increasing calls for the next framework to go beyond the partial human development focus of the MDGs towards inclusive and sustainable development. To support such a holistic vision on global development, the means of implementation should go beyond official development assistance and involve a broader set of instruments and development enablers.*

[http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Migration\\_and\\_the\\_UN\\_Post2015\\_Agenda.pdf#page=55](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Migration_and_the_UN_Post2015_Agenda.pdf#page=55)

**Nayyar, Deepak. 2013.**

**“The Millennium Development Goals Beyond 2015: Old Frameworks and New Constructs” 14 *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities* 371 (No. 3, 2013)**

*This paper explores possible options, such as structural flexibility at the national level and cognition of inequality in outcomes, which could provide the foundations of a modified framework or alternative construct. The paper argues that developing countries also need to reformulate policies, redesign strategies and rethink development in their respective national contexts for attainment of the MDGs. In the international context, where the focus has been narrow and the progress has so far been slow in the MDGs, there is need for cooperation among developing countries, through better bargaining and collective action, which provides an opportunity to reshape unfair rules in the world economy that encroach upon policy space so essential for development.*

**WBG staff access link:**

Abstract: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19452829.2013.764853#preview>

**Ncube, M. 2013.**

**“Infrastructure Deficit, Financing Needs and the Post-2015 MDG Framework in Africa” 44 *IDS Bulletin* 72 (2013)**

*This article examines the infrastructure deficit and financing needs in Africa within the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The article explains the extent of the infrastructure deficit across key categories and regions of Africa. The constraints and impact of the infrastructure deficit are discussed, especially the impact on productivity and growth. Innovative sources of funding are also discussed. The article shows the link between infrastructure development and poverty reduction, the current MDGs, and the post-2015 MDG agenda. The article concludes by arguing that an agenda for infrastructure development is coterminous with that of achieving the MDGs and poverty reduction.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/doi/10.1111/1759-5436.12059/pdf>

**Raina, Varsha, Indrajit Patel and Jagruti Hardik Shah and Bhavsar, Jaydev. 2013.**

**“Post-2015 MDG Approach Towards Environment Sustainability: A Case Study of Vishwakarma Yojana” 6 *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development* (No. 11, 2013)**

*The year 2009-10 was declared as the drought year for India. The cascading effects of the drought were felt everywhere as it led to the contraction of G.D.P of the country. The agriculture sector being the most affected as it is monsoon dependent. In the future years the climate change phenomenon is going to make the matters worse as more prolonged monsoon and extreme drought period will be witnessed through the year.*

*Vishwakarma Yojana is one of the approaches for rural infrastructure development based on the concept of providing basic sustainable urban infrastructure to the rural population. It plans to cover 70 villages of the Gujarat state. The working of the Yojana is based on the participatory approach towards the creation of community based assets of the village stakeholders with the involvement of the students of the designated colleges, thereby promoting and providing environmental sustainability in coherence with the Millennium Development Goals.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://ssrn.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/abstract=2392502>

**Russell, Evan. 2014.**

**"Systems thinking for the post-2015 agenda" 383 *The Lancet* 2124 (Issue 9935, June 2014)**

*Although there is not yet a consensus on the specific goals for the post-MDG era, the post-2015 investment agenda for health will probably emphasize social determinants of health, sustainable development, non-communicable diseases, health systems strengthening, universal health coverage, the health of women and children, and ageing. Several low-income countries with weak health systems have struggled to reach the targets set in health-related MDGs and will not achieve them by 2015. Top-down approaches to global health and development will not address the present and future challenges. As we look forward to the post-MDG era, it is clear that new ways beyond selective approaches are needed to address the complex challenges that lie ahead.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.sciencedirect.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/science/article/pii/S014067361461028X>

**Sidibé, Michel and Kent Buse (2013).**

**“AIDS governance: best practices for a post-2015 world” 381 *The Lancet* (No. 9884, June 2013) 2147**

*On May 30, 2013, the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda published its eagerly anticipated report. The unequivocal conclusion of the report is that the “unfinished business” of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) cannot be swept aside, and that the goals set 13 years ago are ripe for renewal and remodelling. In a similar process of critical self-*

reflection, the global AIDS community is identifying features of the AIDS response that we wish to protect, enhance, and extend as we move into a different era of global health and development.

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673613614130>

**Soederberg, Susanne. 2013.**

**“The Politics of Debt and Development in the New Millennium: an introduction” 34 *Third World Quarterly* 535 (No. 4, 2013)**

*This article highlights the gaps in our knowledge about debt, and why this is important, both analytically and politically. In doing so, it discusses two core objectives: first, to examine the role(s) that debt plays in mediating the underlying tensions of neoliberal-led development and its emphasis on market-led growth and poverty reduction schemes; and, second, to interrupt, contest and deconstruct the dominant economic representations and meanings of debt.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01436597.2013.786281>

**Soederberg, Susanne. 2013.**

**“Universalising Financial Inclusion and the Securitisation of Development” 34 *Third World Quarterly* 593 (No. 4, 2013)**

*In the wake of the 2008 financial crisis the G20 leaders have attempted to universalize financial inclusion as a key development strategy. Financial inclusion, which has long been championed by official development institutions as a sound and effective market-based solution to combat poverty, is also now promoted by the G20, not only as a way out of the ongoing global recessionary environment but also as an important scheme to stabilize the world economy. To this end the G20 Financial Inclusion Experts Group forged the G20 Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion in 2010 (the G20 Principles). Drawing on a historical materialist lens, I argue that the G20 Principles— which represent extensions of, as opposed to a departure from, the neoliberal development project—serve to legitimate, normalize, and consolidate the claims of powerful, transnational capital interests that benefit from finance-led capitalism. The primary way this is achieved is through obscuring and concealing the exploitative relations and speculative tendencies involved in financial inclusion strategies.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01436597.2013.786285>

**Titumir, Rashed Al Mahmud. 2013.**

**"Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework" 56 *Development* 172 (No. 2, 2013)**

*The article argues that proper attention to five major emerging trends will be crucial for the success of any development framework beyond 2015: (a) poverty and inequality, (b) economic crisis and job loss, (c)*



trade, finance and aid (d) rights, violation and violence and (e) climate change. The article goes on to use these trends to review the latest proposals on the post-2015, and provides a set of indicators based on new five fundamental principles of rights, equality, justice, sustainability and partnership for development through historic responsibility.

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.palgrave-journals.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/development/journal/v56/n2/full/dev201323a.html>

**Tucket, Alan. 2013.**

**“Towards a lifelong learning target for 2015” 59 *International Review of Education* 383 (September 2013, No. 3)**

*This paper begins by reviewing the progress which has been made over the past decade in the aim to reach targets such as Education for All and other Millennium Development Goals, especially as far as adult education and gender equality are concerned. While there have been achievements in some countries, universal primary education is not even likely to be reached by 2015. Giving a few examples of recent studies, this paper considers the measurement of lifelong learning and its effects on a country's economy and its people's health and well-being. While it is of course much easier to collect data about formal education than about non-formal and informal learning, the author stresses that the latter need to be included more in new strategies alongside formal education. The paper concludes by highlighting ten essential components for a lifelong learning target fit for purpose in a climate-changing society.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://link.springer.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/article/10.1007%2Fs11159-013-9359-z#>

**Wennubst, Pio and Timo Mahn. 2013.**

**“Post 2015: What it Means for the United Nations Development System” *German Development Institute* (June 21, 2013).**

*No longer are development agendas framed primarily by traditional aid structures: the post-2015 agenda will involve not just governments, but also the private sector, civil society and individuals. The High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda has coined the phrase of a “global partnership” in this respect. To prepare the ground for implementation of the new agenda, the member states of the United Nations (UN) will be called upon to agree the implications for the UN Development System. What does the post-2015 agenda mean for the UN Development System? The timing for this debate is right. With several reform processes of the UN Development System taking place simultaneously, there is strong momentum for change. In order to build up the necessary support and momentum for substantial reforms of a funding structure “beyond aid”, stakeholders will need a clear understanding of the specific role that the UN Development System would be playing in the post-2015 agenda, and assurances that the UN Development System “House” is well prepared to deliver. A sequenced approach meets these concerns.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://dx.doi.org.libproxy-wb.imf.org/10.2139/ssrn.2284214>

## Financing the Post-2015 Agenda

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**European Network on Debt and Development. 2014.**

**“Financing for Development Post-2015: Improving the Contribution of Private Finance”  
European Network on Debt and Development (April 2014)**

*This report on financing for developing countries was commissioned by the European Parliament's Committee on Development and co-written by Eurodad. The report finds that government spending is the largest domestic resource, domestic private investment is also growing, outflows of private financial resources are very large, real net financial private flows are overstated, and ODA is the largest flow to least developed countries. Global public finance cannot be directly substituted by private finance, as it pays for public goods, is more predictable and counter-cyclical, and can be targeted at the poorest countries. Global private finance mainly goes to higher income countries and has difficulty targeting MSMEs or paying for public services.*

<http://eurodad.org/Entries/view/1546190/2014/04/10/Financing-for-Development-Post-2015-Improving-the-Contribution-of-Private-Finance>

**Economic Commission for Europe. 2013.**

**“A Regional Perspective on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda”  
Economic Commission for Europe (June 2013)**

*The five Regional Commissions - Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) - propose a joint regional perspective on the ongoing global debate on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda.*

<http://www.regionalcommissions.org/post2015regionalreport.pdf>

**Sánchez, Marco, Martín Cicowiez. 2014.**

**“Trade-offs and Payoffs of Investing in Human Development” 62 *World Development* 14  
(October 2014)**

*The analysis revolves around scenarios of public spending that allow four developing countries to meet targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Public spending rises significantly to meet the targets by 2015. The ultimate effect on aggregate demand depends on the macroeconomic trade-offs of the financing source. The supply effect is that production factors accumulate and productivity rises as larger numbers of better-educated workers become employed. The magnitude of the GDP growth gains and options to magnify them after 2015 are identified.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X1400120X>

## Implementing the Post-2015 Agenda

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**Knoll, Anna. 2014.**

**“Bringing Policy Coherence for Development into the Post-2015 Agenda – Challenges and Prospects” 163 *European Centre for Development Policy Management* (June 2014)**

*This Briefing Note sets out to first provide a brief overview over current developments of PCD in the post-2015 context before examining how aspects of PCD are present in development discussions at the global level. It then explores some of the conceptual and political challenges and offers a number of guiding questions that are useful for finding entry points for PCD in a post-2015 framework. It concludes with some potential options and a perspective on the way forward.*

<http://ecdpm.org/wp-content/uploads/DP-163-Policy-Coherence-for-Development-Post-2015-Agenda-Challenges-Prospects-2014.pdf>

## Social and Economic Equity in the Post-2015 Agenda

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**Asada, Yukiko. 2014.**

**"Inequalities in multiple health outcomes by education, sex, and race in 93 US counties: why we should measure them all" 13 *International journal for equity in health* 47 (Issue 1, 2014)**

*It is feasible to extend population health reporting to include reporting of a subpopulation group breakdown of each indicator of the health of the population at a small jurisdictional level using publicly available data. No single group characteristic or health outcome represents the whole picture of health inequalities in a population. Examining multiple group characteristics and outcomes in a comparable manner is essential in reporting health inequalities.*

<http://www.equityhealthj.com/content/pdf/1475-9276-13-47.pdf>

**Eastin, Joshua and Aseem Prakash. 2013.**

**“Economic Development and Gender Equality: Is There a Gender Kuznets Curve?” 65 *World Politics* 156 (No. 1, January 2013)**

*Under what conditions does economic development improve gender equality? This paper argues that the effects of economic development on gender equality are contingent on the particular developmental phase. Drawing on Simon Kuznets's thesis regarding a curvilinear*

*relationship between economic growth and income inequality, economic development and gender inequality also exhibit a nonmonotonic relationship, marked by three phases.<sup>1</sup> In the first phase, economic development should improve gender equality; in the second phase, equality should plateau or even decline slightly; and in the third phase, it should rise again. Scholars and practitioners tend to assume that development alone will improve gender equality. This paper suggest that in each developmental phase, measures to respond to gender issues should accompany policies to promote economic development*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayFulltext?type=1&fid=8817943&jid=WPO&volumeId=65&issueId=01&aid=8817942&bodyId=&membershipNumber=&societyETOCSession>

**Fiszbein, Ariel, Ravi Kanbur, Ruslan Yemtsov. 2014.**

**“Social Protection and Poverty Reduction: Global Patterns and Some Targets” *World Development* 167 (September 2014, No. 61)**

*This paper argues that Social Protection needs to be on the post-2015 agenda as a key element of the discourse. Based on a global Social Protection data set, it estimates that social protection programs are currently preventing 150 million people from falling into poverty. Even if all low-income countries could achieve the very best targeting efficiency observed in the world, only 50% could halve the poverty gap through social protection. For half of low-income countries, and for over a fifth of all countries in the sample, the issue is one of budgetary adequacy, not targeting efficiency.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X14001181>

**Hendra, John. 2013.**

**"Towards a New Transformative Development Agenda: The Role of Men and Boys in Achieving Gender Equality" 67 *Journal of International Affairs* 105 (No. 1, Fall/Winter 2013)**

*The global discussion of the post-2015 development agenda has provoked wide engagement and dialogue. The discourse has revealed an evolving consensus on the centrality of social and economic justice, human rights and equality, and broadly-shared expectations for a truly transformative vision for development. This evolving consensus can be leveraged to promote a wider commitment not only to the universality of rights, but also to the universality of duties. One key aspect of this is the potential to leverage the recognition of such duties by men and boys as a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for advancing gender equality. Efforts to address the impacts on women of patterns of unpaid care work and to end violence against women and girls are instructive in terms of the potential role of men and boys. The new development agenda can be a shared manifesto for change among those who recognize their role in achieving the goals of development. The extent to which it succeeds in bringing men and boys, as the disproportionate holders of power in the status quo, to make their full contribution to gender equality and development will be an important indicator of the new development agenda's success.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://web.b.ebscohost.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/ehost/detail?sid=3eb5ee47-6bc9-4866-834e-9aab581b2cee%40sessionmgr112&vid=1&hid=128&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=plh&AN=92960951>

**Leclercq, Francois. 2013.**

**“Regional Thematic Consultation of Western European and North American States (Group I Countries) on Education in the Post-2015 Development Agenda” UNICEF (December 2013)**

*This paper first describes ongoing trends affecting education systems in Western Europe and North America , as well as Turkey,1 and reflects on their policy implications. The paper then analyses current indicators of education in the region and mentions key existing strategies and policies. Finally, it reflects on the relevance of the emerging post-2015 agenda for the region.*

[http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/ED\\_new/pdf/F-Leclercq-ENG.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/ED_new/pdf/F-Leclercq-ENG.pdf)

**Melamed, Claire. 2014.**

**“Inequality in Post-2015: Focus On the Targets, Not the Goals?” Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (January 2014)**

*Inequality, and how to tackle it, has been a running theme throughout the post-2015 discussion. This paper considers whether creating targets to provide incentives for governments to tackle inequalities in specific areas might be more useful than focusing on a single over-arching goal. These could potentially include targets aimed at narrowing the gaps in income, health, education and other outcomes, and targets to open up political decision making.*

<http://www.odi.org/publications/8193-inequality-post-2015-focus-targets-not-goals>

**Sen, G. 2013.**

**“Gender Equality in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Lessons from the MDGs” 44 IDS Bulletin 42 (2013)**

*This article addresses some central issues for the Post-2015 Development Agenda from a Southern perspective on gender equality and women's human rights. To answer this question, it first examines what lessons can be learned from the decade or so of implementation of the MDGs. The article focuses on two 'meso' challenges: breaking down issue silos, and integration/participation. It argues that progress towards gender equality will depend on whether the larger development framework addresses central issues such as the growing inequality, informalisation and precariousness of work and incomes that have gone hand in hand with the globalization of the past three decades. Within a framework that tackles head on the causes and consequences of rising global and national inequality, progress on women's rights*

*requires recognition that gender inequality is pervasive across multiple and intersecting issues. Effectively addressing women's needs and rights requires the building of bridges across policy silos through the integration of issues and participation by women.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.libproxy-wb.imf.org/doi/10.1111/1759-5436.12055/abstract>

**Smee, Sharon and Jessica Woodroffe. 2013.**

**“Achieving Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in the Post-2015 Framework”  
*The Gender & Development Network* (January 2013)**

*To achieve real and sustainable change, the post-2015 framework should focus on the social transformations required to eradicate poverty and empower the most marginalized and excluded people. Such transformation cannot happen without tackling the underlying causes of gender inequality and removing the barriers to women’s empowerment.*

<http://www.gadnetwork.org/storage/Achieving%20gender%20equality%20and%20women's%20empowerment%20in%20the%20post%202015%20framework.pdf>

**UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda. 2012.**

**“Social Protection: A Development Priority in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda”  
*United Nations* (May 2012)**

*The post-2015 UN development agenda requires a new approach to international and national development, taking the multiple interlinked global challenges that exist even more into account. It is therefore of paramount importance that, in view of the multiple roles that social protection can play in social and economic development, the post-2015 UN development agenda will acknowledge the critical role extending adequate social protection plays in furthering key outcomes, ensuring the inclusion of all groups in development and society as a means to combat inequality, vulnerability and poverty. The post-2015 debate needs a renewed and comprehensive focus on poverty, inequality, income distribution and social inclusion. Fiscally sustainable social protection schemes based on strong legal and regulatory frameworks should be an integral component of national development strategies to achieve inclusive, equitable sustainable development. The objective of this document is to underpin this argument, while proposing concrete post-2015 goals related to social protection and associated indicators that allow measuring progress.*

[http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Think%20Pieces/16\\_social\\_protection.pdf](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Think%20Pieces/16_social_protection.pdf)

## Europe and the Post-2015 Agenda

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**Petersen, Birgitte. 2014.**

**“Scaling Up EU Impact on Education Post-2015” Danish Institute for International Studies (April 2014)**

*At a critical time in the countdown to the Millennium Development Goals, and as the international community shapes the post-2015 development agenda, it stands clear that there are significant challenges to be addressed around the unfinished work of the MDGs. The goal on education of ensuring that every child will be able to complete basic education, regardless of their circumstances, and have basic literacy and numeracy skills will not be achieved by 2015. Moreover, a more ambitious agenda and goal setting is needed in order to ensure provision of quality and relevant education in the years to come.*

[http://www.alliance2015.org/fileadmin/Texte\\_Pdfs/Text\\_Documents/Round\\_Table\\_CPH\\_2014\\_Education/Scaling\\_up\\_EU\\_impact\\_on\\_education\\_post\\_2015\\_final\\_including\\_foreword\\_and\\_disclaimer\\_15may2014.pdf](http://www.alliance2015.org/fileadmin/Texte_Pdfs/Text_Documents/Round_Table_CPH_2014_Education/Scaling_up_EU_impact_on_education_post_2015_final_including_foreword_and_disclaimer_15may2014.pdf)

**Prammer, Elisabeth and André Martinuzzi. 2013.**

**“The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Post-2015 Debate” ESDN Case Study No. 13, European Sustainable Development Network (2013)**

*There has already been an intensive discussion on a post-2015 framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were initiated by the Rio+20 Conference in June 2012. The aim of this case study is to outline the current process, provide an overview of potential future developments, and summarize the most important aspects of the process until now.*

[http://www.sd-network.eu/pdf/case%20studies/ESDN%20Case%20Study\\_No%2013\\_MDGs%20and%20post-2015%20debate\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.sd-network.eu/pdf/case%20studies/ESDN%20Case%20Study_No%2013_MDGs%20and%20post-2015%20debate_FINAL.pdf)

**Stocchetti, Marikki. 2013.**

**“The Post-2015 Agenda and the EU: Faltering in the Global Development Partnership?” The Finnish Institute of International Affairs (December 2013)**

*As the largest donor of international development aid and trader with the developing countries, the EU has a key interest in the future outcome. It has also made binding commitments to support developing countries' own efforts to fulfil the present goals, as well as to act as a global partner. The UN is pushing ahead with an enabling, universal development paradigm with an enhanced development partnership that goes well beyond traditional development assistance.*

*Whereas the EU and the UN share common ground on human rights, governance and security issues, their preliminary proposals differ significantly on the question of a global partnership. The European Commission has tabled a proposal for the Union that is still based on a very conventional donor-recipient approach, which the UN seeks to reject.*

[http://www.fiaa.fi/en/publication/387/the\\_post-2015\\_agenda\\_and\\_the\\_eu/](http://www.fiaa.fi/en/publication/387/the_post-2015_agenda_and_the_eu/)

**Sumner, Andy and Thomas Lawo. 2013.**

**“The Post-2015 Development Agenda: A Review of the Debate and Potential Elements of a Joint EU Strategy” *European Association for Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI) Policy Paper Series (February 2013)***

*This paper seeks to capture the major elements of global development efforts through the MDGs and in preparing for a global development agenda beyond the year 2015 to contribute to the post-2015 discussion. The paper looks backwards at trends in poverty reduction during the MDG period (1990 –present) and the impacts of the MDGs; looks forward and makes projections for levels and patterns of poverty over the next 10-20 years and discusses emergent issues including the ‘new geography of poverty’; reviews official documents and research papers and outlines three narratives and options for a post-2015 framework; makes proposals for key elements of an EU strategy.*

[http://www.relooney.info/0\\_NS4053\\_2436.pdf](http://www.relooney.info/0_NS4053_2436.pdf)



## Books and Reports

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**Alonso, Jose Antonio, Giovanni Andrea Cornea, and Rob Vos (Editors). 2014.**

***Alternative Development Strategies for the Post-2015 Era (The United Nations Series on Development)* Bloomsbury Academic.**

*The global economic crisis of 2008-2009 exposed systemic failings at the core of economic policy making worldwide. The crisis came on top of several other crises, including skyrocketing and highly volatile world food and energy prices and climate change. This book argues that new policy approaches are needed to address such devastating global development challenges and to avoid the potentially catastrophic consequences to livelihoods worldwide that would result from present approaches.*

*The contributors to the book are independent development experts, brought together by the UN to identify a development strategy capable of promoting a broad-based economic recovery and at the same time guaranteeing social equity and environmental sustainability both within countries and internationally. This new development approach seeks to promote the reforms needed to improve global governance, providing a more equitable distribution of global public goods. The contributors offer a critical evaluation of past development experiences and report on their creative search for new and well-thought out answers for the future. They suggest that economic progress, fairer societies and environmental sustainability can be compatible objectives, but only when pursued simultaneously by all.*

WB Law Resource Center, call number: K3243 .A47 2014

**Browne, Stephen and Thomas G Weiss (Editors). 2014.**

***Post-2015 UN Development: Making Change Happen?* Routledge.**

*With the terminal year approaching, the international community has begun the process of determining the goals which might follow the MDGs. While the UN is driving the process, there has been very little introspection on its own organizational capacity to help countries to meet the goals and is being increasingly sidelined by other more effective development organizations and initiatives. Based on extensive original research that has critically examined the role and functions of the organizations of the UN development system, this book seeks to capture in a single volume a comprehensive review of the UN's performance and prospects for development. The contributors each offer extensive experience and familiarity—as practitioners and researchers—with the UN and development; and the book will contribute to the urgently needed debate on the reform of the UN development system at a critical juncture.*

WB Law Resource Center, call number: K3243 .P67 2014

**Carin, Barry and Nicole Bates-Eamer. 2013.**

***The Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015: Squaring the Circle*, CIGI Papers Series.**

*While the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been successful, focusing attention and mobilizing resources, more needs to be done. An innovative project, co-hosted by CIGI and the Korea Development Institute, has examined what goals should succeed the MDGs. This paper, based on a series of reports and discussions on the post-2015 development agenda that took place over the past two-and-a-half years, reviews the history of the MDGs, describes the current context, lists the premises and starting points and provides a brief summary of the evolution of the project's view. The paper concludes with some observations on each of the 10 recommended goals. The authors argue that to respond to emerging global and national challenges, the post-2015 development agenda should be based on a comprehensive and holistic notion of development. Future goals must become sustainable one-world goals that apply to poor and rich countries alike.*

<http://www.cigionline.org/publications/2013/5/millennium-development-goals-and-post-2015-squaring-circle>

**Dodds, Felix, Jorge Laguna-Celis, and Liz Thompson. 2014.**

***From Rio+20 to a New Development Agenda: Building a Bridge to a Sustainable Future*, Routledge.**

*Written by practitioners and participants involved in the multilateral process of negotiations, this book presents a unique insider analysis of not only what happened and why, but also where the outcomes might impact in the future, particularly in the UN development agenda beyond 2015.*

*The book throws light on the changing nature of multilateralism and questions frequent assumptions on how policy is defined within the UN. It shows that Rio+20 was more than an international meeting; it represented a culminating point of decades of successes and failures and a watershed moment for seminal concepts, ideas and partnerships including the Green Economy, zero tolerance on land degradation, the introduction of Sustainable Development Goals, the creation of national measurements of consumption, production and well-being that are intended to go beyond GDP, the introduction of national green accounting and the commitment of billions of dollars for sustainable development partnerships, including Sustainable Energy for All.*

WB Law Resource Center, call number: K3243 .D633 2014

**Kenny, Charles. 2013.**

**A UN Declaration on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, The Center for Global Development**

*In 2000, the UN General Assembly endorsed the Millennium Declaration, a statement that provided the source and inspiration for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The effects of the declaration—and the MDGs—are difficult to measure, but it certainly framed important global discussions about development. In 2015, the UN's world leaders will likely agree to a new set of goals to follow the Millennium Declaration. In this essay, Charles Kenny proposes that—instead of getting bogged down hammering out details of how to measure progress—the UN craft a new consensus statement to replace the Millennium Declaration. Kenny proposes such a statement in the pages that follow and provides commentary in the margins.*

<http://www.cgdev.org/publication/un-declaration-post-2015-development-agenda>

**Langford, Malcom, Andy Sumner, and Aliciay Ely Yamin (Editors). 2013.**

**The Millennium Development Goals and Human Rights: Past, Present and Future. Cambridge.**

*The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have generated tremendous discussion in global policy and academic circles. On the one hand, they have been hailed as the most important initiative ever in international development. On the other hand, they have been described as a great betrayal of human rights and universal values that has contributed to a depoliticization of development. With contributions from scholars from the fields of economics, law, politics, medicine and architecture, this volume sets out to disentangle this debate in both theory and practice. It critically examines the trajectory of the MDGs, the role of human rights in theory and practice, and what criteria might guide the framing of the post-2015 development agenda. The book is essential reading for anyone interested in global agreements on poverty and development.*

WB Law Resource Center, call number: K3240.M553 2013

**Poku, Nana. 2014.**

**The Millennium Development Goals: Challenges, Prospects and Opportunities, Routledge.**

*As the 15-year Millennium Development Goals approach their conclusion, we can now measure their larger successes and failures in more than 'snapshot' fashion; and we can begin to consider how best to shape the international development agenda for the coming decades based on what we have learned. But the performance and outlook for the MDGs can neither be reduced to the sum of its eight goals, nor be divorced from international dynamics - the hard interests of states and other actors, and the global dynamics that impact on both. For that reason, this volume balances contextual analysis, the role of formative and constraining forces, the importance of normative considerations and illuminating case studies to deliver a study of the MDGs which has*

*depth and nuance as well as breadth. Poised between judging the recent performance and the future promise of the MDGs, this book is substantial, provocative and timely.*

WBG Library, call number: HC60 .M55 2014

**Rorden Wilkinson and David Hulme (Editors). 2012.**

***The Millennium Development Goals and Beyond: Global Development After 2015, Routledge.***

*The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have contributed to reductions in poverty and improvements in the human condition in many parts of the world since their "invention" in 2000 and 2001. It nonetheless remains the case that today, as on all the previous days of the twenty-first century, almost one billion people will go hungry.*

*Debates about whether the MDGs have made a positive contribution to poverty eradication and/or whether they have achieved as much as they should have done are becoming more frequent as 2015 and the "end of the MDGs" approaches. This book highlights that active debate about what the MDGs have achieved and what that means for the crafting of a post-2015 international framework for action, must become a priority. The work begins by examining the global context of the goals from a variety of perspectives, and moves on to focus on the region that continues to be the most impoverished and which looks likely to fall short of meeting many of the MDGs: Africa.*

*Presenting both a broad overview of the issues and drawing together prestigious scholars and practitioners from a variety of fields, this work provides a significant contribution to debates surrounding both global poverty and the success and future of the MDGs.*

WB Law Resource Center call number: K3243 .M54 2012

**World Bank. 2013.**

***Report of Gender and Human Rights-Based Approaches in Development Commissioned by the Nordic Trust Fund.***

*This Study assesses the value added to development programs of using the human rights-based approach for gender-related work. A model for assessing the use and impact of the human rights-based approach has been developed and is applied in a review of the World Bank's work on gender in selected areas. The Study identifies entry points that could be useful for further integration of the human rights-based approach with World Bank gender work, and it points out the barriers to achieving improved development outcomes. The Study finds that using a human rights-based approach to complement the World Bank's work on gender is feasible and could yield a number of benefits. First, activities would be more effectively aligned with a more complete normative framework covering civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. Second, the human rights framework would serve as an accountability tool for implementing existing women's human rights obligations within national legislation, thereby transforming national laws and practice. Third, women's empowerment would be anchored in a legal framework with women as*

rights holders. Overall, the inclusion of a human rights-based approach could help build a broad and conducive environment for achieving development outcomes for women that go further than such outputs as quantitative participation or the recognition of specific gender problems.

**WBG staff access link:**

[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PROJECTS/Resources/40940-1331068268558/Report\\_of\\_Gender\\_and\\_HumanRightsApproaches.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PROJECTS/Resources/40940-1331068268558/Report_of_Gender_and_HumanRightsApproaches.pdf)

## Financing the Post-2015 Agenda

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**Sanchez, Marco and Rob Vos. 2013.**

**“Financing Human Development in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East” *The United Nations Series on Development*, Bloomsbury Publishing.**

*How much would poor nations need to invest to eliminate poverty, get all children in school and provide adequate basic health care for all? Can they afford it? Financing Human Development in Africa, Asia and the Middle East provides some clear answers to these questions. The contributors assess feasible financing strategies underpinning actions to enhance human development in pursuance of the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The contributors analyze these strategies in the context of broader concerns of economic development in nine countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. The assessments stress the importance of redesigning macroeconomic policies so as to make these more supportive of long-term economic growth and employment creation, while ensuring sufficient investments in human development in order to end poverty and overcome deep-rooted inequalities.*

WB Law Resource Center call number: K3243 .S263 2013

## Implementing the Post-2015 Agenda

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**Clarke, Matthew and Simon Feeny (Editors). 2012.**

***Millennium Development Goals: Looking Beyond 2015*, Taylor and Francis.**

*In the year 2000, the international community agreed to a framework to address global poverty, known as the Millennium Development Goals. The international community is focusing on the achievement of these goals, and what will follow the MDGs after 2015. Millennium Development Goals: Looking Beyond 2015 provides a critical analysis of the MDGs and discusses a range of issues that must be considered by the international community in determining what poverty alleviation framework might replace the MDGs. This reflection is made even more imperative as the poverty landscape has shifted considerably since these original goals were made.*

WB Law Resource Center call number: K3243 .M4685 2013

## Social and Economic Equity in the Post-2015 Agenda

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**Bedford, Kate. 2009.**

***Developing Partnerships: Gender, Sexuality, and the Reformed World Bank, University of Minnesota Press.***

*A critique of how the World Bank encourages gender norms, **Developing Partnerships** argues that financial institutions are key players in the global enforcement of gender and family expectations. By combining analysis of documents produced and sponsored by the World Bank with interviews of World Bank staffers and case studies, Kate Bedford presents a detailed examination of gender and sexuality in the policies of the world's most influential development institution.*

WB Law Resource Center, call number: K3243 .B43 2009

**Engberg-Pedersen, Lars. 2013.**

***Inequality and the Post-2015 Development Framework, DIIS Policy Brief.***

*Although many of the MDGs will not be achieved, there is a strong need to update the global development framework. The challenge is to balance new and old concerns in a framework that can receive support from all corners of the world. Some propose that the new framework should take the Millennium Declaration adopted by Heads of State at the UN General Assembly in 2000 as a point of departure and include some of the issues covered by the Declaration, but omitted in the MDGs. Interestingly, Jan Vandemoortele, one of the architects of the MDGs, argued at a recent meeting organized by UNDP in Copenhagen, that such an approach would be misleading. He believes that the world has changed so fundamentally that a Declaration evolving out of different UN Summits in the 1990s cannot enjoy widespread support. Though many of the MDGs still need serious attention, a new framework should thoroughly reflect the needs and interests expressed by people all over the world. According to national and global thematic consultations organized by United Nations, one major concern has to do with inequality.*

<http://www.worldwewant2015.org/es/node/341894>

**Hallward-Driemeier, Mary and Tazeen Hasan, Anca Bogdana Rusu. 2013**

***Empowering Women: Legal Rights and Economic Opportunities in Africa, World Bank.***

*The importance of property rights in providing the incentive to invest, work hard, and innovate has been recognized for centuries. Yet, many women in Africa do not have the same property rights or formal legal capacity enjoyed by men. **Empowering Women: Legal Rights and Economic Opportunities in Africa**, documents the extent to which the legal capacity and property rights vary for women and men, and analyzes the impact this has on women's economic opportunities. The book introduces the **Women's Legal Economic Empowerment Database Africa (Women LEED Africa)**. This database covers all 47 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, providing indicators and links to constitutions, ratified international conventions, and domestic statutes where there are*

*gender gaps in legal capacity and property rights. It shows how and where, despite universal constitutional recognition of non-discrimination, many countries have exceptions in areas of marriage, ownership, and control over property and inheritance. With less secure property rights, women in these countries do not have the same ability or incentive to accumulate and control assets and thus to access finance or to grow their businesses. After laying out the various gender gaps in legal capacity and property rights, the book addresses the additional challenges stemming from legal systems with a multiplicity of sources of law. Overlapping legal systems themselves add uncertainty to defining women's economic rights. The authors use case law to trace out the implications for women's rights and to provide examples of effective reforms. The book recognizes that beyond de jure differences, women may face greater practical constraints in having their rights protected. This book spells out specific steps that can be taken to address gender gaps both in formal property rights and in practical constraints in accessing justice.*

**WBG staff access link:**

<http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/book/10.1596/978-0-8213-9533-2>

**Hallward-Driemeier, Mary and Tazeen Hasan, Anca Bogdana Rusu. 2013**

***Women's Legal Rights over 50 Years: Progress, Stagnation or Regression?, World Bank.***

*Using a newly compiled database of women's property rights and legal capacity covering 100 countries over 50 years, this paper analyzes the triggers and barriers to reform. The database documents gender gaps in the ability to access and own assets, to sign legal documents in one's own name, and to have equality or non-discrimination as a guiding principle of the country's constitution. Progress in reducing these constraints has been dramatic—half of the constraints documented in the 1960s had been removed by 2010. However, some sticky areas persist where laws have not changed or have even regressed. The paper analyzes potential drivers of reforms. A significant finding is that the relationship with a country's level of development and the extent of its reforms is not straightforward.*

[http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/09/23/000158349\\_20130923083314/Rendered/PDF/WPS6616.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/09/23/000158349_20130923083314/Rendered/PDF/WPS6616.pdf)

**World Bank. 2013.**

**Report of Gender and Human Rights-Based Approaches in Development Commissioned by the Nordic Trust Fund.**

*This Study assesses the value added to development programs of using the human rights-based approach for gender-related work. A model for assessing the use and impact of the human rights-based approach has been developed and is applied in a review of the World Bank's work on gender in selected areas. The Study identifies entry points that could be useful for further integration of the human rights-based approach with World Bank gender work, and it points out the barriers to achieving improved development outcomes. The Study finds that using a human*

*rights-based approach to complement the World Bank's work on gender is feasible and could yield a number of benefits. First, activities would be more effectively aligned with a more complete normative framework covering civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. Second, the human rights framework would serve as an accountability tool for implementing existing women's human rights obligations within national legislation, thereby transforming national laws and practice. Third, women's empowerment would be anchored in a legal framework with women as rights holders. Overall, the inclusion of a human rights-based approach could help build a broad and conducive environment for achieving development outcomes for women that go further than such outputs as quantitative participation or the recognition of specific gender problems.*

**WBG staff access link:**

[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PROJECTS/Resources/40940-1331068268558/Report of Gender and HumanRightsApproaches.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PROJECTS/Resources/40940-1331068268558/Report%20of%20Gender%20and%20HumanRightsApproaches.pdf)

**World Bank. 2013.**

***Women Business and the Law 2014: Removing Restrictions to Enhance Gender Equality, World Bank.***

*While 42 economies reduced legal differences between women and men, 128 out of 143 economies studied still impose legal differences on the basis of gender in at least one of the report's key indicators. The report also identifies 48 law and regulatory reforms enacted between March 2011 and April 2013 that could enhance women's economic opportunities.*

*In all economies, married women face more legal differentiations than unmarried women. In 25 economies, married women cannot legally choose where to live in the same way as married men, and in 29 they cannot be legally recognized as head of household in the same way as married men. The 2014 report covers new questions on issues such as gender differences in obtaining national identification cards; the use of quotas to increase women's representation on corporate boards, national parliaments and local governments; women's ownership rights in the marital home; and the number of women justices in supreme courts. The report also includes a new indicator, Protecting women from violence, which examines laws on domestic violence against women and the existence and scope of laws on sexual harassment.*

*The report finds that economies with greater numbers of restrictions on women's work have, on average, lower female participation in the formal labor force and have fewer firms with female participation in ownership. Conversely, economies which provide a greater measure of incentives for women to work, have greater income equality.*

WB Law Resource Center call number: K3243 .W67 2013

For purchase at: <http://wbl.worldbank.org/reports>



**World Bank.**

***Historical Data: 50 Years of Women's Legal Rights***

*The historical data documents the evolution of gender parity in property rights and legal capacity in 100 economies from 1960 to 2010. It provides 14 indicators covering property ownership, marital regimes, inheritance, property titling, legal status and capacity, constitutional rights of equality and non-discrimination and the treatment of legal pluralism. Where relevant, the legal rights of unmarried and married women are reported separately. The objective is to track legal reforms affecting women's rights in these areas, starting with the current law and recording changes backwards in time to 1960. This database will provide a useful tool for the analysis of legal change over time, and its impact on women's opportunities and socio-economic advancement*

<http://wbl.worldbank.org/data/timeseries>

## Europe and the Post-2015 Agenda

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**European Union. 2013.**

**“Post-2015, Global Action for an Inclusive and Sustainable Future”**

*Based on an assessment of the Millennium develop goal (MDG) experience and on an analysis of the changing international context and likely trends for the next 20-30 years, the ERD 2013 attempts to identify key potential drivers of a global partnership for development post-2015, in order to tackle poverty in the poorest countries in an inclusive and sustainable manner.*

**Executive Summary and Purchase Information:**

<http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/post-2015-global-action-for-an-inclusive-and-sustainable-future-pbMNAD13001/>