

Global and local environmental sustainability, development and growth

- The United Nations (UN) and the international community are working on a new development framework to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) after 2015. This is expected to place environmental sustainability at its core by integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed at the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development.
- The importance of environmental sustainability to development was captured in MDG 7. Despite some progress towards meeting this goal, there is still substantial unfinished business and new global and local challenges endanger the development and environmental gains achieved so far.
- The post-2015 framework will need to reflect the linkages between poverty reduction, natural resource management and development, as well as local and global environmental challenges. A key element will be to identify and address a common agenda to collectively manage shared global environmental risks and to build resilience across all types of countries to contribute to inclusive and sustainable development, taking into account complex issues such as the interactions between food, water and energy security.
- To implement this agenda, a wide range of policies and policy reforms will be needed to promote inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth and improve the well-being of all.
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) stands ready to champion implementation of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. It can do so by:
 - » Advancing coherent policies for sustainable development through integrated knowledge and practice;
 - » Championing a data revolution and harmonising statistics for the effective monitoring of development finance for climate, biodiversity and other environmental areas;
 - » Supporting and monitoring OECD country progress in implementing the post-2015 SDGs via policy guidance, governance support and peer review assessments;
 - » Strengthening and leading strategic international partnerships to share knowledge, promote policy reforms and bring communities together to exchange experience, information and lessons learnt in implementing the SDGs.

Why focus on environmental sustainability in the post-2015 development agenda?

The UN High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda as well as the report of the UN Secretary-General “A life of dignity for all” (UN, 2013a) and the Outcome Document of the UNGA 2013 (UN, 2013c) strongly advocate putting sustainable development at the core of the post-2015 agenda (HLP, 2013). Their report highlights sustainability as one of the top five transformative shifts required to drive development. It proposes a range of integrated goals and indicators – on governance, at sector level and on cross-cutting themes – that relate to environmental sustainability.

The OECD’s *Environmental Outlook to 2050* (OECD, 2012b) highlights the need for new models of development, centred on human well-being and the interface with the natural environment. It considers future social, environmental and economic costs and benefits of business-as-usual models of growth against alternative, more sustainable options. Without a change in policy, global demand for natural resources is increasing, sometimes beyond the capacity of the environment to replenish itself. By 2030, an additional 1 billion people are expected to live in severely water-stressed areas and global terrestrial biodiversity is expected to decline an additional 10%, leading to a loss of essential ecosystem services. By 2050, growing levels of dangerous air emissions from transport and industry will increase the global number of premature deaths linked to airborne particulate matter to 3.6 million people a year, more than doubling today’s levels. Failure to act could also lead to a 50% increase in global greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and global mean temperature increases of 3-6°C by the end of the century, in turn contributing to more severe and sometimes more frequent natural disasters, such as heat waves, tropical cyclones, floods and landslides. Further pressure on “environmental planetary boundaries” risks causing “widespread, abrupt and possibly irreversible changes to basic Earth-system processes” on which the well-being of present and future generations depends (Griggs et al. 2013). These pressures have already begun to undermine the foundation for growth and development. Failing to address these pressures threatens to reverse important gains made to date.

» Environmental pressures have already begun to undermine the foundation for growth and development, threatening to reverse important gains made to date.

Natural assets represent on average 26% of the wealth of developing countries compared to 2% in OECD economies (OECD, 2008). This highlights the particular vulnerability of developing countries to natural assets mismanagement and loss, while their limited incomes and institutional capacity undermines their ability to adapt to environmental risks. Many developing country governments struggle to ensure access to clean water, energy and food security in the context of growing populations and rapid urbanisation. The challenge is made greater by growing global environmental risks, from biodiversity loss and from unabated climate change. At the national level, environmental degradation is already slowing economic growth and harming human health and well-being.

Reconciling development with environmental protection and sustainable resource management is broadly agreed as a central concern for the post-2015 development agenda. This recognises that sustainable development needs to foster economic growth while ensuring that natural resources continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which well-being relies (OECD, 2013a).

Progress on environmental sustainability under the MDGs

The United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) comprise eight development goals to be achieved by 2015. They have focused action around a small set of clear, politically salient, measurable and time-bound ambitions. MDG 7 aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability. It was broken down into four targets (UN, 2013b):

- 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.
- 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
- 7D: Achieve, by 2010, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Despite progress in some areas, the *Millennium Development Goals Report* (UN, 2013d) shows that much of the world – both developed and developing – is not yet on an environmentally sustainable path; progress varies by geographic region, within countries and according to individual targets (Box 1).

Box 1. How are we doing on MDG 7?

By 2010, protected areas had risen to cover 12.7% of the world's land area, but only 1.6% of total ocean area. Growth in protected areas varied across countries and territories and not all protected areas covered biodiversity “hot spots”. Although slowing somewhat, global deforestation – mainly the conversion of tropical forests to agricultural land – continues at an alarming rate.

More than 2 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water in developing countries since 2000, reaching target 7C five years ahead of time despite significant population growth. Even so, 768 million people did not have access to safe drinking water in 2011, with 83% of all these people living in rural areas. Despite progress in expanding sanitation facilities, 2.5 billion in developing countries still lacked such facilities in 2011.

From 2000 to 2012, over 200 million slum dwellers gained access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities, or durable or less crowded housing, thus meeting target 7D. But increased migration to urban areas threatens further progress; poor area urban residents increased by about 12.5% in the same period, thus raising the scale of the challenge in this area (from 767 million to 863 million people).

On global environmental issues of protecting the ozone layer and climate change, only limited progress has been made. Since the adoption of the 1986 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, use of ozone-depleting substances has fallen by over 98%. Despite greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation policy efforts to reduce emissions below levels that would have occurred otherwise, global emissions have increased by 46% since 1990. Discussions on both mitigation and adaptation to climate change continue under the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), with a view towards a new global deal for the period after 2020 to be adopted in 2015.

Source: UN (2013a).

Resources and efforts for reducing poverty do not always include an environmental dimension (UN, 2013d); however, biodiversity, climate and other environmental objectives have been increasingly integrated into official development assistance (ODA) activities and programmes to support partner country action. The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has been tracking official development finance for environmental purposes for over three decades. It collects statistics and monitors the share of ODA that is targeted at global environmental issues, such as the objectives of the Rio conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification. These financial flows are tracked in the DAC's Creditor Reporting System (CRS) by the “Rio markers”, while finance to local environmental objectives is tracked by the “environment” marker. The same system also monitors official development finance flows by key sectors related to sustainable development, such as energy, water, agriculture and forestry. These statistics are important to:

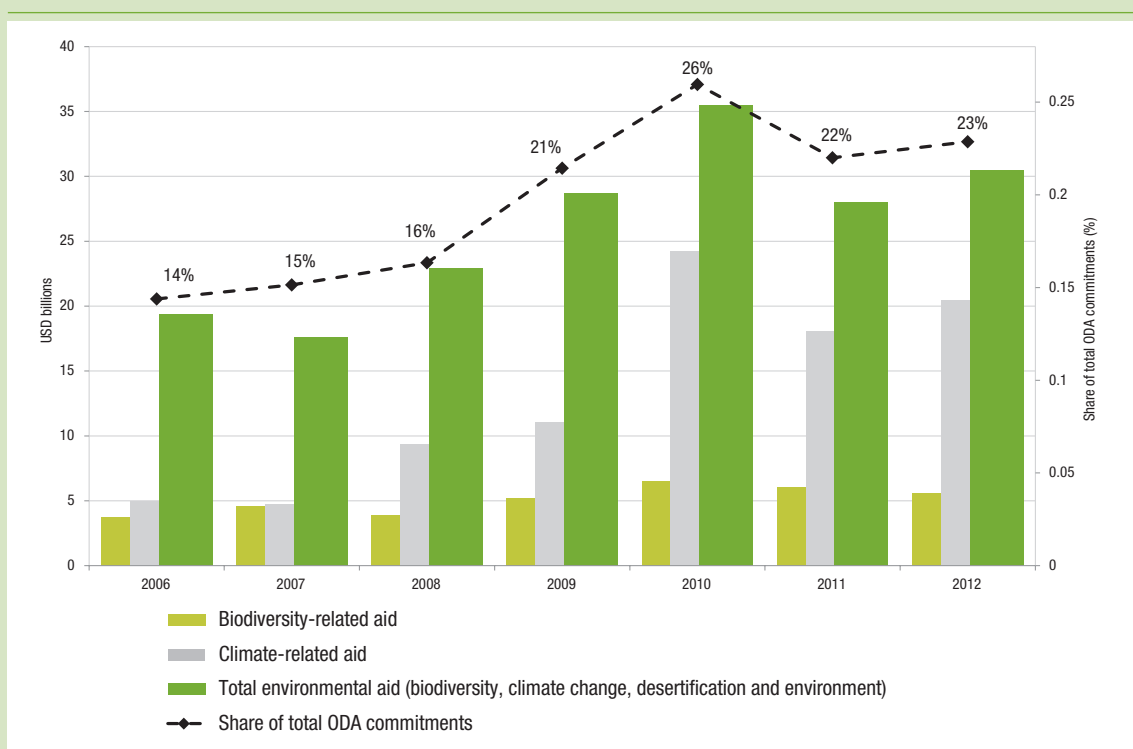
- enable development finance to be channelled more effectively: decision makers can compare flows against country-identified priorities, identify key gaps or overlaps, and generally improve the allocation and impact of limited international public resources; and
- hold developed countries to account on their international commitments to provide support to developing country partners.

These data allow us to track major trends in total aid and other official development finance to biodiversity, climate, and the environment (Box 2), and monitor the trends in aid to biodiversity, climate and environmental objectives across different country groupings and types of activities (see Figure 2). The DAC is committed to improving the quality and coverage of these data to serve the international community.

Box 2. Trends in total aid the biodiversity, climate and the environment

Total aid for global (including biodiversity, climate change, and desertification) and local environmental issues has tended to increase at a faster pace than general aid levels. “Green” bilateral ODA commitments from OECD DAC members, whilst fluctuating year on year, have significantly increased – rising from USD 19 billion a year in 2006 to USD 31bn a year in 2012 (Figure 1). Over this period the share of “green” aid within the bilateral ODA portfolio rose from an annual average of 14% to 23%. The share of climate-related aid is growing the most, indicating that climate change is a rising priority and is increasingly being mainstreamed into core development co-operation environmental portfolios.

Figure 1. Aid to biodiversity, climate and the total environmental aid has increased
Bilateral commitments 2006-2012, USD billion, constant 2011 prices



Notes:

Total environmental aid includes biodiversity, climate and desertification aid identified by the Rio markers, and environment-related aid based on the environment marker. Many activities target multiple objectives, and the total environmental aid adjusts for this to ensure there is no double counting.

“Climate-related aid” covers both aid to climate change mitigation and to adaptation from 2010 onwards, but only mitigation aid pre-2010. Reported figures for 2006 to 2009 may appear lower than in practice, and may reflect a break in the series, given that pre-2010 adaptation spend is not marked. Donor contributions to the Climate Investment Funds are included in bilateral aid up to 2011 flows, and in multilateral aid as from 2012. This amounts to USD 676 million in 2012.

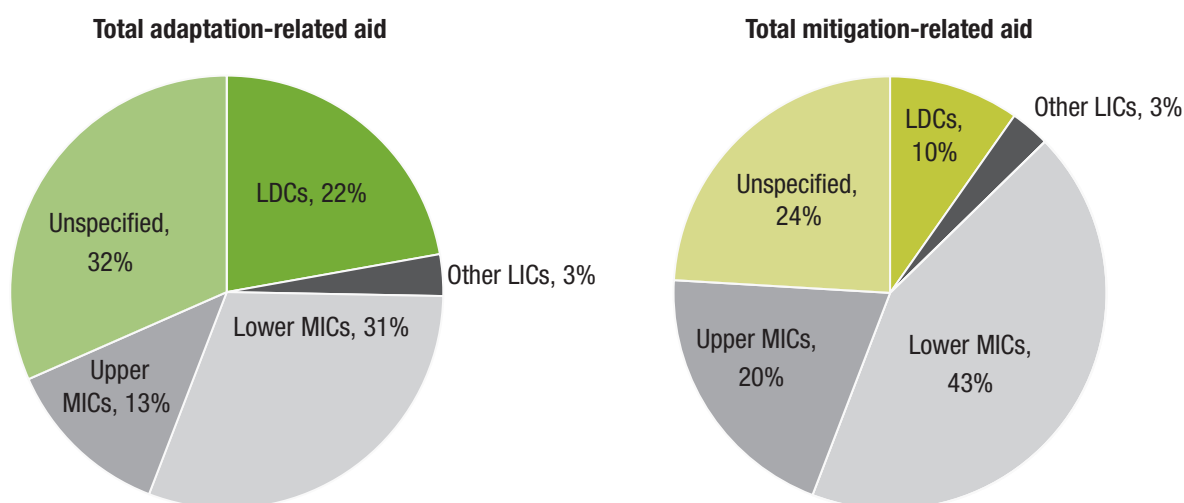
Statistics currently exclude 2012 data for Belgium, not yet available at time of publication.

Source: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System statistics, February 2014.

The overall allocation of “green” aid¹ across income groups is similar to overall ODA trends, although greater levels of “green” finance (around 10% more) are directed towards middle-income countries (MICs) than to least developed countries (LDCs). This pattern is driven by aid for climate change mitigation, with a significantly higher share allocated to MICs between 2010 and 2012 (63%; Figure 2), of which lower MICs account for the largest share. Mitigation finance is concentrated in large infrastructure projects in the energy, transport and water sectors, and largely in Asia, reflecting the large opportunities for reducing GHG emissions in these rapidly growing economies (e.g. India and Indonesia), and the sheer size of the economies in MICs also accounts for their larger shares of climate change ODA.

A key feature of the Rio marker system is that it recognises that finance may target more than one policy objective. In 2010-12, of total climate-related aid, 56% addresses mitigation concerns only, 25% adaptation concerns only, and 19% addresses both.

Figure 2. Where is climate aid going?
Climate-related aid by country income groupings, 2010-2012, bilateral commitments



Source: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System statistics, February 2014

Towards a new post-2015 framework with environmental sustainability at its core

The UN General Assembly Special Event to discuss the post-2015 development goals (held 25 September 2013) called for a strong agenda, which will build on the foundations laid by the MDGs, complete the unfinished business and respond to new challenges. In addition, *The Future We Want* (the outcome document from the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development) states that developing universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) could help achieve a “coherent and integrated United Nations development agenda beyond 2015” (UN, 2012: paragraph 246). The post-2015 framework should reflect these calls and incorporate existing international agreements, such as on climate change and biodiversity.

Tackling global and local environmental issues simultaneously will require a global multi-stakeholder partnership (HLP, 2013), as well as partnerships at multiple levels of governance – from community and national levels up to international levels. A twin-track policy agenda of national and international action can help to achieve environmental sustainability in all countries (OECD, 2013; Box 4).

Environmental goals and targets will pertain to developed and developing countries alike, but will reflect the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities agreed in the 1992 *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* (UNEP, 1992). Individual countries will need to take leadership both to provide the vision for sustainable development and, in turn, to mainstream environmental sustainability into existing planning processes and strategies, including at sector level. In addition, countries will need to design, reform and implement policies that value natural assets and align incentives with policy goals that promote environmental sustainability. Finally, countries will need to strengthen governance and institutions to develop the capacity, engagement and resources needed for learning and sound decision-making, including for enforcement, monitoring and evaluation to build knowledge and improve performance over time (OECD, 2013).

The OECD has done substantial work on the concept of inclusive green growth; this approach provides insights to a transformative pathway to unlock sustainable development (Box 4). Green growth aims to foster economic growth while ensuring that natural resources continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which well-being relies (OECD, 2013; HLP, 2013). Integrating poverty and environment objectives through green

growth approaches will require sector-specific and cross-cutting policies that value natural assets, respect planetary boundaries and price pollution. This will require pro-poor, fiscally transparent green policy reforms in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency, water, land use, fisheries, climate change, biodiversity and environmental health.

The international community can play a crucial role to monitor and compare country progress and to support developing countries and emerging economies in reaching the agreed goals. Efforts to support developing countries through international development co-operation will need to be based on the priorities, needs and concerns identified by local and national stakeholders and their governments. Once these priorities are clear, there are at least three axes around which development co-operation can support developing countries' achievement of sustainable development goals (OECD, 2013):

- promoting green investment through strengthened and targeted development finance and other technical assistance;
- promoting innovation, technology co-operation and transfer, for example through collaborative technology research and development; and
- facilitating trade in environmentally-sustainable goods and services to expand green markets and economic opportunities.

Box 3. Green growth as a means to achieve sustainable development

Achieving green growth requires shifting to models for development that value and recognise that natural assets are essential to people's well-being and livelihoods. The OECD's recent report *Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development* (OECD, 2013) explains why green growth is vital to secure a more sustainable future for developing countries. It highlights growing experience with policies in developing countries to make growth green and inclusive, identifying more than 70 measures from 37 countries and 5 regional initiatives.

The report outlines a twin-track policy agenda to guide national and international actions for:

- sustainably managed natural assets on which to build economic growth and human well-being;
- more secure and sustainable livelihoods for those dependent on natural resources, such as agricultural land and fertile soil, fisheries and forests;
- poverty reduction through careful design of policies and complementary measures for green growth which influence the equitable distribution of costs and benefits;
- new economic growth opportunities and potentially new job opportunities through targeted labour policies and skills development to support a green economy, measures to deliver ecosystem services and technological innovation, as well as new markets for green goods and services;
- resilient infrastructure and green investment that avoids locking countries into fossil-fuel based energy and emission-intensive pathways and vulnerability to climate change; and
- more resilient livelihoods through greater access to clean water and sanitation services, diverse energy supplies and greater energy security accompanied by lower pollution and GHGs, and better land use planning and disaster risk management.

In July 2013, drawing on the work of the OECD² and other international organisations,³ the G20's Development Working Group (DWG) hosted a dialogue with representatives from low-income developing countries on the lessons learned from their own experiences in designing and implementing inclusive green growth strategies and policies. Discussions underscored the need for strengthened international co-operation to support developing countries in transitioning to greener, more inclusive development pathways.

Sources: OECD (2013) and G-20 Development Working Group (2013). For more information on the G-20 event, see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/g20dwgworkshoponinclusivegreengrowth.htm>

Certain countries will require special attention and support. These include least developed countries (LDCs), where most absolute poverty is likely to be concentrated in the future, or small island developing states (SIDS). The special environmental vulnerabilities of the SIDS stem from the small size of their economies, their over-dependence on scarce natural resources and high exposure to natural hazards and climate change. The needs and priorities of these particularly vulnerable nations should not be overlooked by a global agenda on environmental sustainability.

What can the OECD offer?

Once post-2015 SDGs have been agreed, the OECD is ready to play a key role in supporting their implementation. The OECD's *Strategy on Development* stresses that the Organisation's uniqueness lies in its ability to support decision-makers in policy design, implementation and evaluation through rigorous analysis and structured policy dialogue (OECD, 2012c). The OECD's statistical competence, evidence-based and context-specific analysis, combined with policy dialogue, peer reviews and facilitated peer learning among like-minded countries, can serve the international community and support the better design and implementation of policy reforms to meet the new goals.

The OECD engages with member countries and with other emerging and developing countries to share expertise and knowledge through mutual learning, respecting countries' ownership of their own development priorities and policies. It aims to support countries in a common effort to strive towards more coherent approaches to development that is inclusive and green. These principles will be central to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and the SDGs.

The OECD can support the post-2015 framework in the ways outlined below, amongst others.

Supporting coherent policies through integrated knowledge and practice

New challenges to environmental sustainability and sustainable development require integrated knowledge and decision making across disciplinary boundaries and policies. This includes recognition of "planetary boundaries" and attention to manage key "nexus" issues, where interactions, trade-offs and synergies exist across distinct policy areas (Box 4), (Griggs et al., 2013; UNSDSN, 2013). The OECD can help by drawing on its expertise, substantial evidence base and access to the full range of different policy communities. For example, policy coherence across energy, water, and food security will become increasingly urgent in a resource-constrained world (Box 4). The OECD works on these issues at all levels of government and all stages of the policy cycle and can bring together policy-makers across all ministerial sectors and institutions to ensure policy coherence for development (see also King, 2013).⁴

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Championing a data revolution to better monitor environmental sustainability⁵

The OECD's statistical competence can be of service to all countries for monitoring progress, promoting transparency and holding them to account for achieving the SDGs. Particularly relevant expertise includes:

- green growth indicators, which are developed, applied and disseminated through the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (Box 5; and see the last section below);
- measurement and monitoring of ODA and other development finance flows to the environment through the OECD DAC's Creditor Reporting System (see earlier section).

On the issue of tracking flows of external development finance, the DAC and its members are committed to improving the Rio markers, environment and development finance statistics. It is continuously working towards the overarching goal to ensure that DAC methodologies and data remain the reference for the international community.⁶

Supporting OECD country progress in implementing the post-2015 SDGs

The OECD is well positioned to help its member countries and others to implement agreed post-2015 SDGs. It has well-developed mechanisms for working with its own members, and increasingly with other partner countries, to regularly monitor implementation, assess policy performance and advise on necessary policy reforms. In particular, critical review and policy guidance on how to efficiently achieve environmental sustainability and limit climate change is increasingly offered to countries through core OECD “peer review” processes. These national policy reviews focus on the progress of a single country towards internationally agreed and national policy goals, and compare policy performance across countries. They often use broadly accepted principles and notions of good practice, such as economic efficiency or least-cost options to achieve agreed targets for policy. These peer reviews are a strong tool for international co-operation to promote good practice and learning across a wide variety of policy communities. They span the full range of policy areas and communities, from economic and finance policies to social, environmental and development co-operation policy.⁷

Box 4. Coherence is the key for sustainable water, food, energy and development

Water, food and energy are closely interlinked. For example, options to increase water security – such as long-haul transfer and desalination – are often energy-intensive. At the same time, water is critical for meeting future energy demands without damaging the climate. The energy sector already accounts for an estimated 15% of the world’s freshwater withdrawals, and this is projected to increase by 20% between 2010 and 2035 (IEA, 2012). Water use for energy can reduce the availability of water and can also be polluting and damage freshwater ecosystems.

Policies promoting biofuels as an alternative to fossil fuels have led to increased raw commodity prices and to pressure on land for growing food; in some cases this is affecting food prices for poor consumers in developing countries and undermining food security (King, 2013). OECD work on agricultural investment confirms that global agriculture is increasingly linked to energy markets (OECD and FAO, 2012). Higher oil prices are a fundamental factor behind high agricultural commodity price projections, as they increase oil-related costs of production, as well as demand for biofuels and agricultural feedstock. By 2021, global production of bioethanol and biodiesel is projected to almost double, with biofuels consuming a significant share of the global production of sugarcane (34%), vegetable oil (16%), and coarse grains (14%).

Given these inter-linkages, coherent policies are essential for ensuring sustainable energy, food and water use. Without attention to coherence, policies in one sector can undermine the sustainability of another. Countries that deploy water and energy policies without concern for their interaction might find themselves with severe scarcity of one resource or the other, or both. Understanding and managing the linkages between energy, water, food and the environment present significant challenges for policy reform efforts and require new or different institutions for governing that promote policy co-ordination and coherence (OECD, 2013). The OECD is committed to enhancing policy coherence for development (OECD, 2012c).

Sources: Dominique (2014); King (2013); OECD and FAO (2012); HLPE (2013); IEA (2012); OECD (2013, 2012a, 2012c).

Recent developments in the various OECD peer reviews have seen the strengthening of the treatment of environmental sustainability issues:

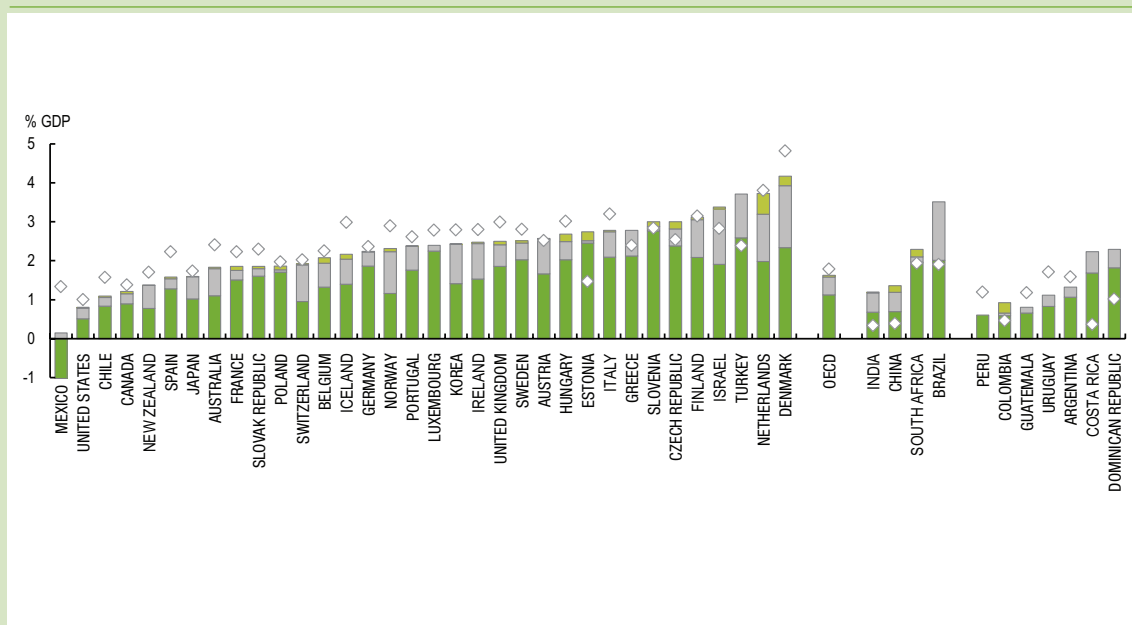
- Economic Surveys recommend policy initiatives to improve economic performance. They now include a separate section on green growth and climate change policies, institutions and targets. They are conducted for member countries, as well as interested non-OECD countries, such as Brazil, China or South Africa to date.
- Environmental Performance Reviews provide independent assessments of members and interested non-member countries (most recently Colombia and South Africa) on their progress in achieving domestic and international environmental policy commitments.
- Development Assistance Committee (DAC) peer reviews provide in-depth examinations of the development systems and policies of all DAC member countries. They include an assessment on how development co-operation is addressing environmental challenges, their priorities and approaches to achieve these priorities. They include a review of the amount and type of official development finance aimed at achieving the Rio convention, and other environmental policy, objectives within the broader portfolio of development co-operation and finance.

Box 5. OECD green growth indicators and the Green Growth Knowledge Platform

Monitoring progress towards green growth is a key element of the 2011 OECD *Green Growth Strategy*, and part of the broader international agenda on measuring well-being and sustainability. The OECD has established a green growth measurement framework backed by indicators (OECD, 2011); this has already become a key component of several country initiatives on green growth and is now part of an emerging common international approach (GGKP, 2013). The OECD, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank and the Global Green Growth Institute are currently working together through the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) to help countries advance on the measurement, design and implementation of green growth policies. Where possible and meaningful, the indicators proposed by the various international agencies are being harmonised into a common, internationally agreed approach on green growth indicators. The first step was the publication of a scoping paper *Moving Towards a Common Approach on Green Growth Indicators*, prepared jointly by the GGKP member organisations (GGKP, 2013). This common approach is based upon the initial OECD framework.

Having indicators in place helps to integrate green growth into economic policies and structural reforms. To advance the measurement of the indicators the OECD, together with other international organisations, is working with countries to strengthen their statistical basis and put in place environmental accounts. This is in accordance with the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, whose Central Framework has become an international statistical standard. For example, the OECD is developing new indicators to monitor the evolution of a country's natural asset base and assess whether the use of its natural resource stocks is sustainable. Work is also underway to measure a country's productivity, taking into account the use of natural resources and pollution. Putting indicators to use supports the integration of green growth considerations in economic policies and structural reforms. With information starting in 1990, an OECD Green Growth database has been constructed to calculate the indicators covering developed and some emerging economies (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa). The database includes indicators on environmental-related tax revenues (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Environmentally related tax revenues, OECD and selected countries, 2000 and 2011, as % of GDP



Note: Since 2000 Mexico has applied a price-smoothing mechanism. If petrol and diesel prices are higher than international reference prices, the differential effectively represents an excise duty. If they are lower, this represents an implicit subsidy.

Source: OECD-EEA database on instruments for environmental policy and natural resource management. Data available at the OECD Green Growth database: http://dotstat.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=GREEN_GROWTH.

Box 5. (continued)

Several countries are using the OECD framework to assess the state of their economy in terms of green growth and have set up a system of indicators appropriate for their national circumstances. Among these are OECD member countries, as well as other countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central and East Asia. Participating countries highlight the benefits of using such indicators: better awareness and capacity to monitor progress, as well as enhanced co-operation among ministries, national statistical offices and research institutes. Their feedback will help to further develop the indicator set, and to share experience and good practices across countries.

Sources: GGKP (2013); OECD (2011); and see www.oecd.org/greengrowth/greengrowthindicators.htm and www.greengrowthknowledge.org

Creating and leading strategic international partnerships for environmental sustainability and sustainable development

Implementing the post-2015 framework will require strategic international and multi-stakeholder partnerships. The OECD can help by convening key stakeholders and working in partnership with the DAC, the OECD Development Centre, and other international organisations to promote open dialogue and the sharing of knowledge and good practice. It can facilitate stakeholder engagement and support to Stakeholders Partnering by Theme as envisaged by the UN High Level Panel (HLP, 2013).

The OECD supports a number of partnerships that share knowledge and promote policies and good practice at both a technical and a political level. Some of these can be used to help build capacity and strengthen support for implementing the SDGs in developing countries:

- The Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP): a global network of researchers and development experts that identifies and addresses major knowledge gaps in green growth theory and practice. Through widespread consultation and world-class research, GGKP provides practitioners and policy-makers with better tools to foster economic growth and implement sustainable development. The GGKP partners include the OECD, UNEP, the World Bank and the Global Green Growth Institute.⁸
- The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21): hosted by the OECD, PARIS21 aims to agree on the basic principles for better tracking, clear definitions, methodologies for data collection, and to ensure robust and integrated data transparency OECD (2013)⁹. It also aims to build statistical capacity in developing countries to ensure good monitoring and evaluation of policy performance. This Partnership could be expanded to help strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries in key areas required to monitor and evaluate implementation of post-2015 SDGs.
- The G-20 Development Working Group: a unique forum for tackling development challenges and to drive reforms that improve the enabling environment for development and to remove constraints to sustainable growth and poverty reduction (G20, 2013). This activity can help to monitor the support of all major world economies for action in developing countries. For example, Box 3 describes the G20-DWG's recent Workshop on Inclusive Green Growth.
- The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation: this widely-endorsed partnership is built upon helpful principles that could underpin the "how" of a post-2015 development framework (HLF4, 2011). The Global Partnership is a broad political coalition of stakeholders advocating for and driving progress towards effective development co-operation in developing countries. The OECD supports the Global Partnership – including through its contributions in the Partnership for Climate Finance and Development.¹⁰

» Peer reviews of environmental and economic policy performance are a strong tool for international co-operation and to promote good practice across countries

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- UNSDSN (United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network) (2013), *Draft SDSN Report for Public Consultation*, May 2013, UNSDSN, Paris.

NOTES

1. “Green” aid includes biodiversity, climate and desertification aid identified by the Rio markers, and environment-related aid based on the environment marker.
2. In particular, the workshop drew on the work of DAC’s Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET).
3. These include the African Development Bank, UNDP, and the World Bank (including the International Finance Corporation).
4. This is also the subject of other papers in this OECD Post-2015 Reflection Series: “Enabling investment in sustainable energy infrastructure”, Element 4 Paper 2; “Achieving sustainable water and sanitation for all”, Element 4 Paper 3; and “Policy coherence for inclusive and sustainable development”, Element 8.
5. This is also the subject of another paper in the *OECD Post-2015 Reflection Series*: “Strengthening National Statistical Systems to Monitor Global Goals”, Element 5.
6. This is also the subject of another paper in the *OECD Post-2015 Reflection Series*: “Measuring and Monitoring External Development Finance”, Element 11.
7. This is also the subject of another brochure in the OECD Post-2015 Reflection Series: “Effective Development Co-Operation: An important enabler in a post-2015 global development framework”, Element 10.
8. For more information, see www.greengrowthknowledge.org.
9. For more information, see www.g20dwg.org.
10. For more information, see <http://effectivecooperation.org/> and another brochure in the *OECD Post-2015 Reflection Series*: “Effective development co-operation: an important enabler in a post-2015 global development framework”, Element 10.

The United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were established in 2000/1 and consist of eight development objectives to be achieved by 2015. It is widely agreed that the MDGs have been effective in mobilising worldwide awareness, leveraging resources, guiding global development efforts and increasing accountability. It is also impressive how close the world will get to most of the MDGs by 2015. There is need, however, for a successor framework once the MDGs expire in 2015 to keep the momentum built to date. The OECD played a pivotal role in defining the MDGs. With two years to go, the OECD is increasing its efforts to support the achievement of the MDGs, and at the same time thinking about how it can help the UN in developing a new agenda and framework post-2015. The OECD has a number of areas of expertise which could play an important role in shaping this post-2015 agenda and framework. In the overview brochure for this series, the OECD proposes eleven areas which would be of particular relevance (Beyond the MDGs: Towards an OECD contribution to the post-2015 agenda). This brochure focuses on global and local environmental sustainability, development and growth.

Overview:	Beyond the Millennium Development Goals: Towards an OECD Contribution to the Post-2015 Agenda
Element 1:	Keeping the Multiple Dimensions of Poverty at the Heart of Development
Element 2:	The OECD's Contribution on Education to the Post-2015 Framework: PISA for Development
Element 3:	Gender Equality and Women's Rights in the Post-2015 Agenda: A Foundation for Sustainable Development

Element 4, Paper 1: Global and Local Environmental Sustainability, Development and Growth

Element 4, Paper 2:	Enabling Investment in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure
Element 4, Paper 3:	Achieving Sustainable Water and Sanitation for All
Element 5:	Strengthening National Statistical Systems to Monitor Global Goals
Element 6:	Building Open, Effective and Accountable Institutions for All
Element 7:	Building Peaceful Societies and Effective States: Peace, Conflict, and Fragility in the Post-2015 Agenda
Element 8:	Policy Coherence for Inclusive and Sustainable Development
Element 9:	Sharing Knowledge and Engaging in Policy Dialogue and Mutual Learning
Element 10:	Effective Development Co-operation: An Important Enabler in a Post-2015 Global Development Framework
Element 11:	Measuring and Monitoring External Development Finance

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