PGA’s Stocktaking event panel on Monitoring and Review Framework

Statement by H.E. Tim Mawe, Deputy Permanent Representative of Ireland to the UN

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Introduction: Ms. Amina J. Mohammed, Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning

Moderator: H.E. Mr. Roman Oyarzun Marchesi, Vice-President of the General Assembly (Spain)

- Mr Moderator, for the post 2015 agenda to be truly transformative, it must be accompanied by a strong accountability framework, one that is inclusive, has broad-based ownership, and places citizens at its core.

- The agreement of such a framework – one that monitors commitments made on substantive goals and targets, on means of implementation and on global partnership – will be an important piece of work for the coming year.

- Let’s not kid ourselves; however, this will not be easy. The framework will have to deal effectively with an agenda which is both universally applicable and adapted to the needs, circumstances and capacities of all member states. Indicators will need to be developed which capture both progress at a country level while allowing for aggregation at the global level.

- There are, in my view four key steps which could inform our overall approach to designing such a framework.
First, given the voluntary nature of post 2015 agenda commitments, the framework should focus on promoting constructive accountability. While the specific responsibilities of the different actors must be well defined, post 2015 accountability mechanisms should assist decision-makers to incentivise further action and identify where progress is being made, where there are gaps and what tools can be used to address bottle-necks.

Second, the monitoring and review framework should be based on transparency, openness and participation. Ensuring adequate space for civil society organisations will be key in this regard.

Third, we must not only monitor what we are doing and what we are achieving, but also the effectiveness of our collective efforts. In this regard, we must further build on the Paris, Accra and Busan Agreements on aid and development effectiveness.

Fourth, the availability and reliability of relevant information and data will be of fundamental importance to an effective monitoring and review framework. Reducing inequality and prioritising progress for the most vulnerable groups, demands data which is appropriately disaggregated by sex, income group, age, disability etc. Making a transformational shift to sustainable economies will require greater access to data on environmental impact and on efficiency of resource use.

In this regard, I welcome the Secretary General’s appointment of an Advisory Group on a Data Revolution. I would like to emphasise, however, that we must ensure that all Member States have the ability to generate and access accurate and useable data.

In terms of accountability at different levels, the foundations of the framework must be built at the country-level, so as to strengthen the
social contract, and build on existing accountability institutions such as Parliaments, Human Rights Commissions and an independent media.

Regional level monitoring and accountability structures should also be considered. As a member of the European Union, the Council of Europe and other regional organisations, Ireland sees the benefits of effective peer review mechanisms where States, at similar levels of development, share good practice and encourage each other to make progress.

Given the universal nature of this agenda, its implementation will also benefit from monitoring and review at the global level. The HLPF, with its dedicated national reviews and potential to provide political leadership, will be key in this regard. Its exact role and operations will have to be determined over the coming period and it will be important to consider lessons learned from other similar mechanisms such the Human Rights Council’s Universal Periodic Review.

Mr Moderator, like the implementation of the overall post 2015 agenda, it is important to recognise that the creation and operation of a monitoring and review framework will require time, capacity and finances at all levels.

We must, however, continuously seek out the added value, build synergies with existing tools and processes and minimise financial and human resource implications where possible, to that we have the most effective and efficient monitoring and review framework possible.

Ireland looks forward to engaging with all colleagues in this endeavour.

Thank you.