

# **GETTING TO ZERO BY 2030**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: A Roundtable on the New Global Development Framework**



**Roundtable on the New Global  
Development Framework  
Washington, DC  
15 - 16 January 2015**

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Author: Ray Tetz, Mind Over Media

World Vision is a Christian relief, development and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice.

**[www.wvi.org](http://www.wvi.org)**

**Executive Summary:**

Approximately 40 participants from across WVI gathered in Washington DC to consider the Partnership's response to the Post-2015 development framework. The meeting, hosted by Global Capitals, Advocacy & Justice for Children and WVUS as the first in a series of dialogues that will take place across the regions and other global capitals in 2015/16. Recognising that the Post-2015 development agenda is likely to frame the development landscape for the next generation, the meeting sought to grapple with the central promise of those negotiations to date: the call for the elimination of extreme poverty.

**Three clear themes** emerged from two days of rich dialogue informed by the contributions of a number of eminent stakeholders from government, academia, faith-based organisations, peers CSOs and the private sector. The first was the stark challenge at the core of the agenda: the conviction that there should be more reflection and action within the Partnership in pursuit of the objective of ending extreme poverty in order to realise child well-being. Secondly, recognising that poverty is increasingly concentrated in fragile and conflict affected states, the meeting grappled with our calling to serve the most vulnerable by radically scaling up our work in those areas and our investment in peacebuilding as the foundation for sustainable development. Finally, there was a strong sense in the room that we need to do more to use our prophetic voice as a faith based organisation both individually and with other agencies to create transformational change at community level and in the corridors of power.

**Round Table Format:**

Time map: 13 Sessions

Content/Discussion Mix: 75% core content; 25% discussion

Diverse Presenters (mostly external)

Diverse Participants (mostly internal)

**General Notes****Devotionals**

## 1. Thursday—Kent Hill

- How does our Christian identity impact our work?
- The Apostles Creed unites us; what difference does this make?
- Three emerging priorities driven by our identity: Peacemaking; Inter- religious Dialogue; Environmental Accountability
- *“Faithful Christian organizations will be united in radical love.”*

## 2. Friday—Jayakumar Christian

- Prophetic role of WV = lift up sovereignty of God
- Movements are born at the margins even as the pull is to get to the centre
- Integrity is a matter of character; applied sovereignty is a character issue
- Organizational holiness and personal holiness feed off each other; staff are not pulled to holiness if organization doesn't require it; transformation is contagious

Applied sovereignty is:

About a person

It's a verb, not a noun

Integrity is a matter of character

There should be a mystery component

*Call attention to God*

*Be holy – individual and organizational*

**Keynote Dinner** - Peter Greer, keynote speaker

*“In its simplest form, Mission True organizations know why they exist and protect their core at all costs. They remain faithful to what they believe God has entrusted them to do. They define what is immutable: their values and purposes, their DNA, their heart and soul.” —Peter Greer*

**8 Working Sessions over two days:****1) The Backdrop to 2015****Charles Badenoch and Lars Gustavsson**

- The MDGs end in 2015, and the new SDGs begin in 2016.
- The UN is in transition, with new models and mechanisms that will be both disruptive and productive.
- Major crises continue to threaten world stability and resources.
- The end of the MDGs are a catalyst for a “re-boot” on Global Development
- WVI Questions: Our contribution? Our Priorities and Identities? Our alignment with sectoral priorities
- What is the real meaning behind “Getting to Zero by 2030”?
- *“Business as usual will not do if we are to reach the most vulnerable children.”*
- *“We have a dual focus for these two days: strategic and prophetic.”*

**2) WV's engagement to date on Post-2015 Dialogue and Plans****Kirsty Nowlan (WVI A&JC), Chris Derksen-Hiebert (WVI A&JC)**

- Review of MDGs provided impetus for intentional plan for SDGs.
- By July 2014: 17 Goals, 169 targets
- WV challenge is prioritizing child-focused targets, navigating political landscape also shaped by social/economic/climate realities
- Grand focus for all member states: Stop at nothing for vulnerable children
- Significant Economic return in investment in young children; adolescents
- Relationships with member states essential; decision-making cohort is about 200 people
- World's Vision's key message: Stop at Nothing. The success of the post-2015 framework that replaces the MDGs must be measured by its ability to reach the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children in the hardest places to live.
- We must target the ones farthest from the goals.”
- Four Factors underpinning the global development dialogue (World Conference on DRR, Post-2015, Climate Negotiations and World Humanitarian Summit):
  1. Peace—most extreme poverty is in FCAS. If you don't have peace, you don't have development.
  2. A set of global social entitlements—particularly for the most vulnerable, underpinned by resilience
  3. Focus on accountability—for all actors including governments
  4. Cross sectoral partnering—bringing related interests into alignment

### 3. Getting real about Getting to Zero by 2030: Overview of progress toward MDGs and emerging SDGs

**John McArthur (UN Foundation), Kirsty Nowlan (WVI A&JC).**

**Q:** Can we get it done?

**A:** Positive –1.25 to \$2 is possible; movement of significant part of China's population will be Middle Class; business sectors seek new markets and realize that extreme poverty inhibits market access; see progress in MDGs and know how to address this; rapid advance of innovation .

**A:** Negative: Somalia as example; root causes; donor architecture issues; governance concerns; promises routinely broken; philosophically – do you hold to 'poor will always be with us' thinking?

- We are entering the last mile on ending extreme poverty
- Before, half the world living in extreme poverty was the benchmark
- Data: world has cut extreme poverty by half [now around 13% in developing world; dropped 1% point per year over the last 10 years]
- If you exclude China from this, in 2015, developing community is on track of cutting extreme poverty by half; every part of the world has seen reductions in the last 10 years
- What are we on track for: forces of markets will get people on 'business as usual' track; we can get close but not all of the way
- Significant slate of problems to solve to reach this goal.
- Fragile and conflict affected states – toughest site for tackling extreme poverty; quantitatively [numbers] and qualitatively [how]
- Agriculture/rural sector – need to boost their livelihoods/incomes, if we want to lift them out of poverty [jobs or improve agricultural production]
- Define what is minimum basket of services for humanity – MDGs showed how to do this with health. So, education, access to bank account, etc. key. What does it look like, for any person on this planet, to have 'the bare minimum'
- Define poverty, to be a participating human being – these make it possible to address extreme poverty
- *"We are increasingly seeing that more and more countries move to middle status. Who gets left behind? This is part of the renaissance of global equality. The world can't handle this level of inequality. The question of who gets left behind differs by country or society. It is always the most vulnerable groups."*

#### 4. **Getting real about Getting to Zero by 2030: What does this mean for Public Institutions and Bilateral Donors?**

**Adam Taylor (World Bank), Carol Welch (Gates Foundation), Marius Wanders (WVI Global Capitals—EU), Noam Unger (USAID). Moderator: Charles Badenoch**

- Want to finish the business of MDGs – don't lose the extreme poverty agenda in SDGs; push for new targets that are ambitious and technically do-able
- Impact of SDGs:
  - Reaching most vulnerable groups
  - Integrating gender across development
  - More attention to data
- Common platforms, collaboration, cross-sector linkage
- Focused on making sure unfinished business is addressed, especially around extreme poverty. This takes us to 'getting to zero'.
- USAID mission statement: partner to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies. For USAID—looking at what extreme poverty means in different contexts via Missions
- Looking to define extreme poverty and what is the vision for USAID? Is it a measure -- \$1.25? Or is it something else?
- Recognize that the data point is useful but acknowledge that poverty is multi-dimensional [assets; rights and freedoms; relative equality, even at household level; inclusivity and social exclusion; access to services; etc...]
- Role of FBOs: Work on the ground because we are trusted, on the ground, focused on families, especially on children; Cost effective approaches because of the trusted relationship; Can reach the unreachable, since we are already there or have way to reach them.
- Ending extreme poverty by 2030 means to get down to 3% of global population; need to lift approx. 50,000,000 people annually to 2030 to get to the 3%; and boost shared prosperity among bottom 40%
- The World Bank's 14 global practices are drivers for sectoral work along with cross-sector themes, and align with the 17 SDGs quite well
- WB is committed to delivery of services
  - Fragile States are focus of extremely poor into the future
  - Yardstick/proxy for our priorities – tackle poverty from multi-dimensional approach (
  - Combatting inequality – measure how top 60% are doing versus how bottom 40% are doing
- Five strengths of WB:
  - Data collecting/Data revolution
  - Financing for Development
  - Knowledge creation/best practices
  - Convening power—national priorities and plans

Catalyse stronger movement around goals

- *“Ending poverty captures the popular imagination. WV is uniquely positioned in SDGs debate to be like Isaiah and Amos, to speak truth to power and bring the poor to the table, and to influence setting the moral framework for creating and pushing political will.”*
- EU made up of 28 member states; 500 million people; largest economic bloc in the world
- EU allocates 58 billion Euros for development cooperation [USA – 24 billion; Japan – 8 billion]
- 3 sector focus for EU:
  - 1) Volume of resources to those most in need; reduce aid for those not deemed ‘most in need’
  - 2) Support for social inclusion [20% of overall aid]
  - 3) Aid through innovative financing,
- Importance of resiliency in EU is strong
- In EU context, challenging to talk about FBO engagement; strong Christian tradition but political actions are aimed to be ‘secular’
- WV one of the few who presents the private sector as an opportunity and not negative player in development



## 5) Getting real about Getting to Zero by 2030: What does this mean for World Vision and our faith-based distinctive?

**Chris Seiple (Institute for Global Engagement), Dale Hanson Bourke (PDI), Katie Taylor (USAID), Beris Gwynne (WVI Global Capitals). Moderator: Jayakumar Christian (WV India).**

- *Challenge – to make sure that people of faith do more than sponsorship; to address the fact that majority of Christians with wealth don't understand root causes of poverty.*
- *Pervasive sense that WVI looks at Christians as donors only*
- *How can we expand the donor breadth of understanding?*
- *Can we appeal to next generation of donors? They want more than sponsorship*
- *Have we made an idol of fundraising?*
- *The Church is the perfectly pre-positioned Body of believers—in every vocation & location, worldwide—called to be ambassadors of reconciliation*
- *The Church is prophetic when it lives its identity...when its individuals and institutions see their respective missions as a means to living out their reconciling identity in Christ*
  
- *The Church—and its Christian organizations—have never been better positioned to be relevant to the cruel edges of the world, as individual reconcilers, through their respective institutional missions...*
- *What can the church do?*
  - Internally: Can it edify and equip its members to engage?*
  - Externally: Can it develop/contribute to a common narrative that is accessible to all, providing permission to all parties to participate in a new paradigm?*
- *Paradigm and language are key – development actors uncomfortable with using faith-based language to explain development goals*
- *Faith actors often not at the table when deciding what is being done in countries and how it will be done; so, how do we ensure the energy of faith actors are harnessed? Need to be an integrated part of the response.*
- *Are we willing to apply to ourselves the same analysis we subject others to?*
- *We are nervous about human rights language even though it provides a stable platform around which we can assert human dignity. The HR language has deep roots in all faiths*
- *Globalization has led to greater inequality and where is the Christian voice?*
- *We are also not able to talk about climate change and environment even though people are telling us about the impact on their lives, especially the vulnerable for whom we are supposed to care*
- *Host of issues/discussion around which we are absent*
  - Human rights*
  - Trade and investment*
  - Climate*
- *UNHCR: faith communities are part of creating a more 'hopeful' message and not just delivering services*

### Participant Response:

*"We need to find ways to invest in our staff. In that faith literacy, there needs to be more education on other faiths. With that knowledge, then we are in the position to work at the multi-channel initiatives."*

*"To what degree will ADPs be islands of wellbeing or places of systemic change?"*

*"We have been talking about our new development framework. From a Christian perspective, where is the place for the poor themselves? Is it for them, in partnership with them, in place of them? We have been talking about the need for different levels of partnership - what about partnering with the poor themselves?"*

*"Is there a safe place to talk about tough issues?"*

*"When people see you as being authentic and true to whom you are real relationships happen."*

*"There are informal institutions and formal institutions. It is not about formal or informal institutions, it's about both. We need to build trust between governments and societies. The question behind that is how do you build trust between donors and society/government?"*

*"Generally when we look at faith issues, it's used as a motivator and source of identity. Do we have any more to offer than simply saying faith is our way of defining our self? Do we have anything to offer in terms of substance of response?"*

## 6) Focus on fragile states

**Rick Barton (Former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State), Daniel Speckhard (Lutheran World Relief), Jonathan Papoulidis (WVUS Fragile States). Moderator: Matt Scott, (WVI Peacebuilding)**

- Is the poverty that is left going to be solved as quickly as the poverty before?
- Total ODA to FS is 53 Billion.
- There is some consistence between different Fragility frameworks:
  - Good Governance
  - Conflict Analysis
  - Peace and Reconciliation
  - Empowerment category

*"It's important to talk about Framework but our primary responsibility is to view fragility through the lens of children."*

- We are in 32 of 51 fragile states
- By 2030, 2/3 of extremely poor will be in fragile states
- Aid will be focused, away from India and China, so, how do we harness this, in a positive way
- Foreign investment has grown in fragile states (business development; technology; and of course, extractives; food and beverage; construction; even tourism)
- Almost half of fragile states are MICs— inequality and wide gaps in resources
- DRC: 81% of country in extreme poverty [multi-dimensional view]; one of the lowest levels of MDG accomplishments
- Lowest primary school enrolment in fragile states; low access to sanitation
- Urbanization fastest in fragile states >> urban and peri-urban
- Half of Africa is fragile states
  
- The larger concern that I have is that our institutions and our industries (defence, intel, humanitarian, development) have not moved into the space of FS. We are late to this market.
- I don't see that policy and practice come together - We need to engage this challenge.
- Where we need your help most:
  - Engage more with politics. If you want to be relevant you have to get involved in politics)
  - Governance
  - State building (too close to nation-building)
  - Social contract
  - Expand local ownership a lot earlier
  - You have folks out there
  - Day to day diplomacy needs to reach farther - get to locals vs just old people????
  - Take programmatic initiatives
  - Don't wait for UN

If you have money and independence... don't wait on all the governments that aren't ready to play a role

- *“The larger challenge is to focus on the larger world”*
- We live in an interconnected world and nothing happens in isolation
- FS problems often don't recognize borders
- There is a challenge about how to measure success
- You got to get it out of your head that you can measure the results in 12 months
  - These results need to be measured differently (over 10 years)
  - Staying somewhere is a good metric
  - Letting people know that small gains and staying still are successes
- The extreme poor won't fit in neat country categories
- Climate change will be increasingly part of the FS conversation
- What will this do to the fragility of the governments, youth etc.

***Turn from evil and do good; seek peace and pursue it. Psalm 34:14***

## 7) Focus on most vulnerable children

**Susan Bissell (UNICEF), David Stewart (UNICEF). Moderator: Martha Newsome (WVI Health)**

- Post-2015: children must be at the centre; unapologetic about this, as a child-focused agency
- Reach the most vulnerable children is key
- If the lens is child poverty, then we need to look at children everywhere and this is how to make social protection child sensitive: 2/3 of poorest children are in middle-income countries
- Social protection has benefited from rigorous scrutiny and thus has become stronger. Small transfers of cash can impact child poverty levels; can increase family livelihoods
- Fragile states: cutting edge area >Prevention of fragile situation
- With respect to SDGs: there is a dilution of focus on children. The number of MDG targets that were child focused = 70%; with SDGs = 20%
- The first goal on poverty is a pivotal goal; having children have a foothold in this first goal is critical. So, can we ensure that children have a special place in this goal? Then, we can have knock-on effects for social protection?
- Second target says 'men, women and children' – so there is a foothold
- Three things to do:
  - Protect what exists in the targets;
  - The indicators are key: child poverty and social protection;
  - Implementation plan is vital: How do we support countries?
- In SDG conversation: we have something that ties the international community together:
- Need to be holistic about child protection: an array of issues undergirding conversations
- Partnership is crucial to the mandate of 'getting to zero'; the six child-focused agencies working together is critical
- People understand violence but want to be solution focused. WE do have solutions for addressing violence of children.
- We need to be solutions focused under the SDGs
- Getting to zero needs a different financing model than traditional development assistance
- SDGs: protection of children is scattered throughout SDGs and so, even if something is lost, we still will preserve aspects of protection for children
- Four priorities for UNICEF's child protection:
  - Violence in all contexts
  - FGM and child marriage
  - Birth registration
  - Child soldiers

## 8) New Dilemmas, Challenges and Opportunities

**Daniel Runde (Center for Strategic & International Studies), Larry Cooley (Management Systems International), Dave McMurtry (Habitat for Humanity). Moderator: Lars Gustavsson (WVI GOSCI)**

- Imagine an economy that serves everyone plus that of the natural environment
- Imagine a resilient financial system, to serve its core purpose
- Today's financial system is failing the sustainability test
- There is a large missing middle
- We are analogue while new tech abounds; tomorrow, we need to reverse to "value for investment"
- Four dilemmas for the whole sector
  - 1) Next generation not interested in direct mail or child sponsorship. Create rich crowd sourcing experience for our small sum donors or walk away from direct mail solicitation
  - 2) More boots on the ground has been our history and our future: WV - model the solution to the NGO education and training challenge. Our goal should be not "one to many" but "many to many": let people learn from each other. Our vision of learning should be about multiplying the learning processes
  - 3) Many development solutions for poverty are overly capital intensive: teach bottom of pyramid and promote shared economy.
    - Big deal: driving a third revolution
    - Tech innovation
    - Value shifts
    - Economic realities
    - Environmental considerations
    - 80 million in USA active in shared economy; 100 million in global English
  - 4) Our sector doesn't know how to sell risk/reward to donors. Have innovation pipeline that rewards people for 'failing'. Explore alternative investment strategies to reward both investor and entrepreneur
- WV will be fine, given global networks and people on the ground
- WV has a little 'old ladies' network who give money to WV because they like the brand
- SDGs are a set of organizing principles: Have a hard time around organizing around 17 goals
- Useful as 'gospel truths' but 17 is too many
- Shared Opportunity = role of private sector; bi-partisan document. Nine out of 10 jobs are from the private sector
- Strategic drivers: urbanization is key. We are positioned to pivot given that nearly 50% of globe will be in urban settings.
- Domestic resources mobilization: tax collection from rising middle class in Africa, for instance. In 2012, sub-Saharan Africa had domestic tax revenues of \$530,000,000,000, while ODA was \$54 billion; so, they can play for own development

- Rise of accountability: through technology; issue of corruption increasingly on the list
- Busan Principles: how to spend monies; go local is pressure
- New forms of partnerships with local governments, etc.
- New partnerships with local donors and companies: addressing youth bulge, professionalizing workforce, job creation
- Need to think about walking away from ODA in some country contexts when it conflicts with our principles
- Two “shiny objects” to avoid:
  - Anticipating getting any BRICS resources - this is commercially based
  - South-South is not a business opportunity for WV
- Need to have workforce who know how to talk with private sectors
  
- FBOs can sustainably deliver goods and services at scale!!
- Wisdom is knowing the difference between a cycle and a trend; we are in long cycle which functions like a trend
- Disproportionate number of problems focused in a small group of countries; what we know is how to do relief in these contexts but not development.
- Need to learn how to do sustainable development in fragile contexts without trying to spend all time on eliminating fragility
- Major source of fragility is governance. Going around governments only increases the fragility
- Resources curse in many of these same countries with poor governance
- Vertical programmes [HIV; TB; Child feeding]: those countries with strong management, these work fine.
- Thinking and acting politically
- Not just advocacy but change management: engage with system and secure change







# CONTACTS

## World Vision Lead Contact on Future Studies and Development Trends: Lars Gustavsson

Chief Futurist and Co Partnership Leader for the Global Office of Strategy, Collaboration and Innovation:

[lars\\_gustavsson@wvi.org](mailto:lars_gustavsson@wvi.org)

Strategy Specialist, Yousef Abu-Ghazaleh, Global Office of Strategy, Collaboration and Innovation:

[yousef\\_abu-ghazaleh@wvi.org](mailto:yousef_abu-ghazaleh@wvi.org)

Intern and Research Assistant, Allison Weidemann, Global Office of Strategy, Collaboration and Innovation:

[allison\\_weidemann@wvi.org](mailto:allison_weidemann@wvi.org)

Executive Assistant, Debra Villalobos, Global Office of Strategy, Collaboration and Innovation:

[debra\\_villalobos@wvi.org](mailto:debra_villalobos@wvi.org)

## World Vision International Lead Contact for Strategy Management: Norbert Hsu

Chief Strategist and Co Partnership Leader for the Global Office of Strategy, Collaboration and Innovation:

[norbert\\_hsu@wvi.org](mailto:norbert_hsu@wvi.org)

Executive Assistant, Nichole Gonzales, Global Office of Strategy, Collaboration and Innovation:

[nichole\\_gonzales@wvi.org](mailto:nichole_gonzales@wvi.org)

## World Vision International

### Global Executive Office

1 Roundwood Avenue, Stockley Park Uxbridge, Middlesex UB11 1FG

United Kingdom

+44.20.7758.2900

## World Vision International Global Office of Strategy Collaboration and Innovation

World Vision International

800 West Chestnut Avenue

Monrovia, CA 91016

USA

+1.626.303.8811

## World Vision International Geneva

### & United Nations Liaison Office

Beris Gwynne, Director and UN Representative: [beris\\_gwynne@wvi.org](mailto:beris_gwynne@wvi.org)

7-9 Chemin de Balexert

Case Postale 545

CH-1219 Châtelaine

Switzerland

+41.22.798.4183

## World Vision International New York

### & United Nations Liaison Office

Frank Williams, Director and UN Representative: [frank\\_williams@wvi.org](mailto:frank_williams@wvi.org)

919 2nd Avenue, 2nd Floor

New York, NY 10017

USA

+1.212.355.1779

## World Vision Brussels & EU Representation ivzw

Marius Wanders, Director and EU Representative: [marius\\_wanders@wvi.org](mailto:marius_wanders@wvi.org)

18, Square de Meeûs

1st Floor, Box 2

B-1050 Brussels

Belgium

+32.2.230.1621

[www.wvi.org](http://www.wvi.org)