



Swiss Position on Governance in the Post-2015 Agenda

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Ensure voice, participation and access to justice and information

“We should measure what we treasure ... not treasure what we measure” Navanethem Pillay, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.¹

“Accountable leadership, responsive government, and the participation of people are essential to ensuring lasting change. Development, in turn, will also help consolidate democratic institutions. Democracy, development, and human rights are closely interlinked, and have to play an essential role in our efforts to combat poverty.” Joseph Deiss, President of the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly.²

Key recommendations:

- Elaborate a **self-standing governance goal**. Possible title: “Ensure voice, participation and access to justice and information”.
- Base to the maximum extent possible targets and indicators of the governance goal and of all post-2015 goals on **human rights** standards and instruments.
- **Integrate** in all new goals governance and human rights principles including: rule of law incl. access to justice, participation, responsiveness, non-discrimination and equality (including gender equality). Highlight particularly: strong local governments, accountability and transparency, public finance and policy coherence.
- Make sure that **indicators disaggregate** along different categories such as sex, urban/rural, identity groups and income bands so as to avoid camouflaging inequalities and promote inclusion/empowerment.

1. The challenge

Across the world, deficits in governance and human rights lie at the heart of decisive sustainable development challenges such as conflict, state fragility, inequality and environmental degradation. The importance of governance for sustainable development has been acknowledged in the Millennium Declaration and subsequent international declarations³ for instance at Rio+20 but has not been included in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There are two levels to this discussion (see table 1): firstly, governance related human rights such as the right to take part in public affairs and freedom of expression are a crucial part of sustainable development. They correspond to fundamental human needs and are important development objectives in their own right. Governance should thus constitute a self-standing post-2015 goal (see Ch. 4.2.). Secondly, there is overwhelming evidence that good governance favors progress towards the MDGs and sustainable development outcomes

¹ IISD, Summary of the Final Meeting of the Post-2015 Thematic Consultation on Governance, 28 February to 1 March 2013, Midrand, South Africa.

² Remarks on the occasion of the International Day of Democracy, 15 September 2010.

³ See e.g. MDG+10 and Rio+20. For an overview of “governance and human rights language” in such texts see Annex 1.

throughout the three pillars of sustainable development.⁴ It should thus be integrated into all post-2015 goals (implementation framework, Ch. 4.3.).⁵

Table 1: Overview

	Logic	Contents		
Self-standing post-2015 Goal: Ensure voice, participation, access to justice and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Ends</i> in themselves that are an integral part of sustainable development (actual improvements in people's lives) ➤ Based on human rights 	Human rights related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ political participation ➤ freedom of expression ➤ freedom of assembly and association ➤ access to justice 	Transversal issues: gender & inequality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ disaggregation of indicators 	Local, national, regional and global levels
Integration of Governance in other post-2015 goals (implementation)	Governance as an <i>instrument</i> for implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ governance enables the achievement of other post-2015 goals (social, economic and environmental development impacts) ➤ Integration of governance and human rights principles in other post-2015 goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Human rights standards and governance principles including: rule of law incl. access to justice, participation, accountability, responsiveness, non-discrimination and equality. ➤ A particular focus on: strong local governments, accountability and transparency, public finance and policy coherence. 		

2. Scope

Governance refers to the exercise of political and administrative authority at various levels, from local to global. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions, through which people articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences. Governance, in its democratic form, can be defined as “a process of creating and sustaining an environment for inclusive and responsive political processes and settlements.”⁶ Good governance requires a functioning state responsive to the rights of citizens and non-citizens and relates to principles such as the rule of law including access to justice, accountability, transparency, non-discrimination and equality, participation as well as responsiveness and efficient use of public resources. It encompasses executive, legislative and judicial branches of government at global, regional, national and sub-national levels. It includes the management of public finances, taxation and monetary policy. Different environmental, social and economic policy areas count with their specific governance arrangements (see Chapter 4.3.). Solid institutions are equally needed in the non-state including the private sector.⁷

3. 2000-2015

Two years short of 2015 more countries than ever attempt to improve their governance.⁸ Most recently, a number of Arab countries are seeing popular uprisings initiating a process of democratic

⁴ See, for example, UNDP, *Human Development Report: Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World* (2002); UNDP, *The Path to Achieving the MDGs: a synthesis of evidence from around the world* (2010); UNDP, *Beyond the Mid-point: achieving the MDGs* (2010). Klaus Veigel, *Decentralisation matter for the poor. KfW Discussion paper* (2012). UNDP, *Localizing Sustainable Human Development: Consideration for Post-2015 Global Development Agenda, Policy Brief* (2012).

⁵ While formulating its recommendations the Swiss post-2015 working group on governance looked inter alia at the consultation on governance mandated by the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda: <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/governance>

⁶ UNDP, UNDESA and UNESCO, *Governance and Development, Thematic Think Piece* (May 2012). This definition is based on the work of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration, *Definition of basic concepts and terminologies in governance and public administration* (E/C.16/2006/4).

⁷ Focusing mainly on governance in the public sphere, “internal” governance arrangements of civil society organizations or the private sector are not discussed in detail here. That does not lower their importance. They are closely linked to public governance as the state is setting the overall “rules of the game” while at the same time involving non-state actors in public governance. In sector specific development goals governance of such entities may move center stage (e.g. the private sector in a possible goal on economic development).

⁸ Improvements in the art of governing since 2000 include: innovations in participatory democracy and the role of local governments for example in the area of natural resource management or economic development, increasing popular pressure around the world to implement the rights to access to information and to take part in government, new technological advances (ICT, e-governance, social media), improvements in economic governance (e.g. public financial management, taxation, regulatory quality), quality of public administrations (responsive and accountable service delivery, improved procurement systems and further efforts in anti-corruption) and the application of the rule of law (e.g. access to justice and property rights), continued discussions on global governance reform (e.g. reform of Bretton Woods institutions, role of G20 and UN) and

transitions though difficult and at times inconsistent. Their challenge is to build institutions that are responsive and accountable to the people, promote sustainable development and the full enjoyment of human rights. This is not an overnight job. Governance is a continuous and long term assignment, a journey fraught with many sizeable challenges.⁹

The international community has increasingly acknowledged that for sustainable development responsive, accountable, non-discriminatory and efficient institutions, based on the rule of law and human rights, are crucially important. This becomes evident in countless international policy agreements¹⁰ as well as numerous initiatives to “measure” democratization and governance across countries.¹¹

Participants to the UN global thematic consultation on governance post-2015, held 2012-2013, conclude that governance requires a self-standing goal and that governance and human rights principles should be integrated in other goals.¹² Similarly, the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (hereafter HLP) proclaims, “Personal security, access to justice, freedom from discrimination and persecution, and a voice in the decisions that affect their lives are development outcomes as well as enablers. We are calling for a fundamental shift—to recognize peace and good governance as core elements of well-being...”¹³ Switzerland strongly shares this view.

4. Post-2015

4.1. An agenda for the world including Switzerland

Whereas the MDGs were exclusively addressed to developing countries, the new goals shall guide all countries including Switzerland.

In line with article 54 of its constitution, which enshrines the promotion of the respect of human rights and democracy, Switzerland¹⁴ prioritizes governance in its international cooperation working on: democratization, multi-level governance, decentralization and local governance, gender equality, participation and accountability, economic governance, land governance, rule of law, media, and civil society. In addition, governance and human rights principles such as responsiveness, accountability and participation are integrated in international cooperation activities. Decentralization and local governance have been and remain among the particular priorities of Switzerland’s international cooperation efforts.¹⁵ Swiss cooperation in specific sectors such as health or water adopts a strong emphasis on local governance processes. In the realm of global governance, Switzerland was actively engaged in setting-up the UN Human Rights Council, fostering the coherence of the United Nations development system (e.g. One UN, Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review), the Security Council reform, advocating strongly for human rights at the MDG+10 conference and the reform of global sustainable development governance at Rio+20 as well as promoting the five state and peace building goals, including respect for human rights, accountable governments and an empowered civil society in the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States.

Aiming at global coverage, post-2015 should challenge rich and poor countries alike. Targets should be set accordingly, i.e. if need be in a differentiated fashion. Switzerland’s democratic system is

increased debates on governance regarding specific sectors or actors such as commodities, natural resource management or multinational companies.

⁹ Among the challenges figure: continuous exclusion of marginalized groups – minorities but also an overwhelming proportion of poor people - from political decision-making and justice, continuous discrimination against women in the political process, widespread corruption that impedes development, recentralization tendencies (e.g. in some African countries), capacity gaps in judicial systems and lack of accountability and transparency in economic activities (e.g. raw materials and agriculture). There is also widespread discontent with global governance that is considered by many as dysfunctional and outdated in the face of intensifying global risks. The system remains to a large extent uncoordinated and, particularly in global economic governance, undemocratic. While some reforms were successful (e.g. UN Women) or are bearing fruits (like coherence of UN development system), many developing countries and civil society organizations call for reforming the overall architecture.

¹⁰ See a selection in Annex 1.

¹¹ For an overview see UNDP, *Measuring Democracy and Democratic Governance in a post-2015 Development Framework* (2012).

¹² See e.g. Final Meeting of the Global Thematic Consultation on Governance and the Post-2015 Framework, 28 February – 01 March 2013, Snapshot Review of Outcomes by UNDP and OHCHR.

¹³ The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, *A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development: The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda* (2013), p. 9. This report also strongly roots the proposed agenda in human rights and refers to them in regard to specific goals and targets. See also Sustainable Development Solutions Network, *An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2013), p. 23.

¹⁴ See e.g. *Botschaft über die internationale Zusammenarbeit 2013-2016* (BBI 2012 2486) and *Botschaft über die Weiterführung von Massnahmen zur Förderung des Friedens und der menschlichen Sicherheit 2012-2016* (BBI 2010 6311).

¹⁵ Switzerland supports decentralization processes in over 30 countries.

considered by many as exemplary, particularly in terms of participation and decentralization. Switzerland fares well on governance and corruption indices such as the World Governance Indicators. Yet, there is room for improvement. The Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council¹⁶ and other international initiatives consider among the challenges for instance the political participation of women¹⁷ and migrant communities¹⁸ as well as transparency in political party financing.¹⁹

4.2. A freestanding goal: “Ensure voice, participation, access to justice and information”

Development today is measured by much more than income per capita and provision of social services. Civil and political rights are considered an integral part of sustainable development. Political participation and access to justice, particularly of the powerless, are held to be not only instrumental for peace and economic, environmental and social progress, but fundamental human needs. They are important development objectives in their own right. They constitute development impacts in the sense of actual improvements in people’s lives similarly to access to health and education. In other words, as some would somewhat provocatively sustain, “participatory democracy makes happy”²⁰ Governance related to human rights and to sustainable development should thus not only be integrated in the post-2015 framework (see Chapter 4.3.) but also comprise a free-standing goal.

Since 2000, human rights’ considerations have gained a notable traction in the international development community. Human rights help to shift the discourse from a development approach based on charity to one that is based on rights holders as well as duty bearers (mainly the state).²¹ Building targets and indicators on human rights standards has several advantages: they have been largely accepted by states and several of them encompass well-established indicators and monitoring processes.²² This approach is also consistent with requirements laid out by the UN Task Team²³ and at Rio+20²⁴ and, even more importantly, corresponds to people’s expectations around the world.²⁵

For a free-standing post-2015 goal on governance the following human rights that are at the same time a fundamental part of sustainable development, are relevant:

1. **Political participation** (UDHR: 21, ICCPR: 25): The right to take part in government is ensured through elections or direct participation in public affairs by belonging to the government or participatory governance mechanisms like referendums or popular assemblies. The right broadly covers the exercise of political power, in particular legislative, executive and administrative powers, all aspects of public administration, and the formulation and implementation of policy internationally, nationally, regionally and locally.²⁶
2. **Freedom of expression and opinion** (UDHR: 19, ICCPR: 19): this includes, among other elements, a free and uncensored press or other media, the right to express ones political opinion and the right to seek and access information, including information held by public bodies.
3. **Freedom of assembly and association** (UDHR: 20, ICCPR: 21, 22): Rights to form groups, to organize and to assemble together in a peaceful manner with the aim of addressing issues of common concern.

¹⁶ United Nations Human Rights Council, Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Switzerland (2012, A/HRC/WG.6/14/L.9) and Federal Council, Swiss Confederation, Stellungnahme der Schweiz zu den offenen UPR Empfehlungen – 27.02.2013

¹⁷ Ibid. See also: 26.8% seats in Parliament are occupied by women (UNDP, *Human Development Index 2013*; table 4, Gender Inequality Index).

¹⁸ See e.g. Sustainable Governance Indicators: http://www.sgi-network.org/index.php?page=indicator_quali&indicator=S1_1&pointer=CHE#CHE

¹⁹ Greco, *Evaluation Report on Switzerland Transparency of Political Party Funding (Theme II)* (2011)

²⁰ Bruno S. Frey, *Macht Demokratie glücklich?*, Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 8. März 2013.

²¹ See e.g. Dhaka Declaration by Parliamentarians and Civil Society on MDG Acceleration and the Post 2014 Development Agenda, 10-11 December 2012 and Rolf von der Hoeven, *MDGs post 2015: Beacons in turbulent times or false light?* (2012).

²² See e.g. Rajeev Malhotra, *Global Governance for Development and Human Wellbeing: A Framework for Post 2015, Working Draft for Meeting Nov. 13-14, New York* (2012).

²³ UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, *Realizing the Future we Want for All, Report to the Secretary-General* (2012), §93 and UN System Task Team, *Statistics and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda* (2013), see e.g. p. vii.

²⁴ SDGs need to be “consistent with international law”, see § 246 “The Future We Want”.

²⁵ United Nations Development Group, *The Global Conversation Begins – Emerging Views for a New Development Agenda* (2013), see e.g. p. 50-51.

²⁶ See General Comment No. 25: The right to participate in public affairs, voting rights and the right of equal access to public service (Art. 25): 12.07.1996. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7.

4. **Access to justice** (UDHR: 6-11, ICCPR: 9-11, 14-16, 26). A conjunction of rights aiming at effective, responsive, accessible, non-discriminatory and fair justice systems. These include inter alia the rights to recognition as a person before the law, to equality before the law and to remedy by a competent tribunal.²⁷

The focus on the four (groups of) human rights allows for a coherent approach that is also easily communicable to a broader audience. They are also reflected in the proposed governance goal (10) of the HLP. The delineation between governance issues as “ends in themselves” (Chapter 4.2.), and governance as an instrument to achieve other sustainable development goals (Chapter 4.3.), is however not a matter of science. Other stakeholders may suggest additional important elements for inclusion in a self-standing goal. The HLP for example additionally recommends targets for identity/birth registration and anti-corruption.

From a communication point of view, the succinct articulation of the MDGs has proven to be effective. Formulations suggested by participants to the UN thematic consultation on governance and elsewhere, propose to maintain this approach.²⁸ In line, Switzerland suggests “Ensure voice, participation, access to justice and information” expressing well the recommended governance goal.

4.3. Implementation: Integrating governance and human rights principles in other post-2015 goals

The MDGs were focused on development impact. It has been criticized that MDGs neglect process and implementation. One of the strong points of the UN Task Team report “Realizing the Future We all Want” was its emphasis on “enablers”²⁹, underlying inter alia the importance of governance for reaching objectives across the three dimensions of sustainable development. The instrumental value of governance can be framed in different ways: “cross-cutting”, “mainstreaming”, “integrating”, apply governance in a “transversal” fashion in other goals, governance as an “enabler” for reaching post-2015 goals or governance as part of a post-2015 “implementation framework”. Whatever the labeling, in essence, the same thing is meant: principles underlying governance and human rights including rule of law (including access to justice), accountability, transparency, non-discrimination and equality, participation as well as responsiveness, and efficient use of public resources promote the effectiveness of sustainable development policies (economic, environmental and social). They should thus be integrated across the other goals and/or figure in an implementation framework for post-2015 goals. When integrating the mentioned principles, each sector related goal may encounter its specific governance and human rights challenges and count with corresponding standards and instruments to tackle them. This requires the strengthening of state and non-state actors, particularly civil society, alike.

While all these principles are important, with a view to impact the international negotiation process, Switzerland focuses particularly on:

- **Strong local governments** can play a crucial role in reaching development outcomes, if they are embedded in a coherent system of attribution of tasks, powers, and financial resources (multi-level governance). This has been acknowledged by the UN System Task Team³⁰ and convincingly substantiated by many³¹. Along the line of the principles of subsidiarity and municipal autonomy, to be effective many policies need to be rooted in local realities, strengthen and make use of local governance structures, and be coordinated among various actors and sectors present in a given territory. Decentralization and strong local governments are “strategic enablers” for achieving aims such as reducing inequality, improving access to basic services, economic development, environmental sustainability, food security and the

²⁷ For a discussion of the linkages between poverty and access to justice, see e.g.: Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, *Making the Law Work for Everyone, Volume I* (2008).

²⁸ E.g.: “By 2030 governance will be more open, accountable and inclusive” (Save the Children), “strengthen global governance” (UNDP), “empowering of people to achieve their civil and political rights” (Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)).

²⁹ UN System Task Team, *op. cit.*, §103.

³⁰ UN System Task Team, *op. cit.*, §92.

³¹ DeLoG, *Post-2015 Global Development Agenda - Making the Case for Decentralization and Local Governance as a Strategic Enabler for Realizing the Future We Want for All, Background Paper* (2012). UNDP, *Localizing Sustainable Human Development: Consideration for Post-2015 Global Development Agenda, Policy Brief* (2012). United Cities and Local Governments, E-consultation I, <http://www.worldwewant2015.org>

reduction of fragility.³² Underlying this approach is an ambition of pursuing development in an integrated and territorial not just in a sector-specific fashion.

- **High standards of transparency and accountability** in the public sphere as well as among non-state actors including the private sector play a paramount role in the development process. To be effective standards may have to take into account specific challenges of different sectors and types of institutions/companies. Greater access by country residents to reliable and timely public information and to information of non-state actors, inasmuch it is relevant to the public, allow for enhanced scrutiny and accountability of government activities and where justified of private actors, and lead to more evidence-based policy decisions and ultimately improved social, environmental and economic outcomes. This includes the quality and timeliness of information without which any efforts to establish a transformational post-2015 agenda will be directed at an incomplete and potentially inaccurate picture. Equally required are adequate institutions and mechanisms for accountability.
- **Public finances**, that is their design, institutional arrangements, and their management, are key to promote sustainable development for all. They should be mobilized, allocated and spent in an equitable, accountable and transparent way, matching the distribution of powers and tasks at hand. Mobilizing domestic resources and preventing tax base erosion and profit shifting by tax evasion and avoidance in and out of developing countries as well as emerging economies are fundamental steps towards more equitable, transparent and effective tax systems producing the necessary resources for the States to perform their duties. In this context, transparent, efficient and democratically controlled expenditure management is further indispensable.
- Decades of experience with Official Development Assistance (ODA) and related international debates including at Rio+20³³ illustrate that **policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD)** is indispensable for reaching development effectiveness. PCSD is a key aspect of governance. It is through political mechanisms, processes and institutions that various interests are pondered and policy decisions made. PCSD helps to address systemic and structural conditions that constrain sustainable development and to identify specific policy fields where incoherencies may occur. This means for example, particularly for more developed countries, to internalize development and poverty considerations in various sectoral foreign policies that often have a more significant impact on development than ODA. Coordination and coherent policies at the sub-national, national, regional, and global levels help to create enabling environments for sustainable development as envisaged by the UN Task Team³⁴ and contribute to merge the poverty and the sustainability agendas.³⁵ At the global level, the newly created High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development is tasked to enhance integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner at all levels, and to conduct reviews on the follow-up and implementation of sustainable development commitments and objectives within the context of the post-2015 development agenda.³⁶ As recognized at Rio +20,³⁷ National Sustainable Development Strategies³⁸ are useful instruments for cross-sectoral coordination between different governmental departments and levels (horizontal and vertical coordination) and to associate other interested stakeholders (civil society, private sector, etc.) allowing for a long-term orientation of objectives and a balancing of economic, environmental and social policies.

4.4. Gender and Inequality

A number of fundamental “*cross-cutting* issues” should be considered in a post-2015 governance goal (Ch. 4.2.) and implementation framework (Ch. 4.3.). Among them: gender equality as a worldwide

³² DeLoG, *ibid.*

³³ See e.g. § 101 “The Future We Want”.

³⁴ UN System Task Team, *op. cit.*, §52, 54, 106.

³⁵ For the strategic importance of a higher degree of coherence between aid and non-aid policies (PCD) or, more generally, between “regimes” (such as migration, trade, knowledge) see *OECD, Beyond the Millennium Development Goals: towards an OECD contribution to the Post-2015 Agenda* (Working Draft as of January 2013); *Communication from the EU Commission on A Decent Life For All* (of 27 February 2013) and the *European Report on Development 2013* (first Draft of 3 December 2012).

³⁶ UN GA Res. 67/290 (Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development); § 84 – 86 “The Future We Want”.

³⁷ § 246 “The Future We Want”.

³⁸ The Swiss edition: <http://www.are.admin.ch/themen/nachhaltig/00262/00528/index.html?lang=en>

sustainable development goal and inequality. Gender discrimination and gender inequality is decisively hampering sustainable development and economic growth. Institutions around the globe continue to neglect gender equality: domestic laws are often discriminatory and deny women their political rights, women are underrepresented at all levels of governance, gender equality goals are often ignored in policy making, implementation and monitoring, budgets are rarely gender-responsive and statistics rarely based on sex-disaggregated data. The current model by which women's participation is measured needs to be reformulated to address not only quantitative gender equality but also the underlying structural and societal barriers to women's empowerment aimed at achieving gender equality at all levels of decision-making.³⁹

The poor, indigenous people, ethnic minorities, migrants and other marginalized groups remain widely excluded from power and justice. Inequality is poorly reflected in the MDGs that don't encompass disaggregated data thereby masking massive disparities among and inside countries.⁴⁰ Inequality is linked to broader disparities in the distribution of power, wealth and opportunity.⁴¹ As Save the Children asserts, strong policy frameworks that uphold the rights of various groups, including non-citizens, are essential if inequality is to be reduced in a sustainable way. A related challenge is to ensure that disaggregated data are collected so that inequalities can be tackled. Transparency and accountability are main ingredients in policies to reduce inequality.⁴²

³⁹ See The World We Want 2015, Thematic Consultation Governance, E-Discussion Phase I "What should be the governance building blocks for a post-2015 agenda?", contribution by UN-Women, Zohra Khan (December 2012): <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/288006>

⁴⁰ Christian aid, E-Discussion Phase I.

⁴¹ *Ibid* and UNESCO, *Education for all Global Monitoring Report* (2009).

⁴² Save the Children, *Born Equal: How reducing inequality could give our children a better future* (2012).

Annex 1

The table below includes a non-exhaustive selection of provisions related to governance in a number of major international development policy declarations: Millennium Declaration (MD, 2000), Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI, 2002), World Summit Outcome (WSO, 2005), MDG+10 (Keeping the Promise, united to achieve de MDGs, 2010), Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development (MC, 2002), Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (DC, 2008) and Rio+20 (The Future We Want, 2012). This overview does not aim at a comprehensive picture. Many other UN declarations and resolutions, as well as texts produced by other institutions such as the OECD, include important governance references (e.g. Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure).

Issues	Declaration
Importance of governance, democracy and human rights for development	MD: 6, 12, 27 WSO: 9, 11, 12, 21, 24h, 68, 72, 119, 135 MDG+10: 3, 11, 12, 13, 23j, 53, 55, 71a, 72a, 73a/l, 75a, 76b Rio+20: 8, 9, 10, 84 MC: 4, 11, 40, 61, DC: 2
Access to justice and legal empowerment	MDG+10: 23l, 72k/g, Rio+20: 43, 99, 238
Accountability	MDG+10: 23n, 72g, 73a, 78c Rio+20: 10, 19, 92, 228, 259 MC: 8, 9, 15 DC: 46
Corruption	WSO: 24c, 113 MDG+10: 52 Rio+20: 266 MC: 13
Disaster Risk Reduction	Rio+20: 186
Food security	MDG+10: 70c/i///l/u Rio+20: 109, 115, 116, 117
Education	MDG+10: 71a/d Rio+20: 234
Economic governance, public finance management	WSO: 22b, 24a/h MDG+10: 24, 78i Rio+20: 71, 253 MC: 4, 14, 15, 17, 19 DC: 11, 16, 17, 25, 27
Environment	JPOI: 140d MDG+10: 77d/j/k/o Rio+20: 87, 88, 119, 121, 127, 193, 195, 199, 202, 215, 216, 217, 218, 228
Global governance (incl. UN)	MD: 9, 58, 59 WSO: 6, 16, 21 MDG+10: 58, 59, 78k/r Rio+20: 75, 76, 77-79, 80-81, 82-83, 84-86, 92, 118, 191, 282 MC: 1, 4, 7, 8, 28, 38, 46, 52, 53, 57, 62, 63, 64, 71 DC: 1, 2, 16, 37, 55, 61, 65, 68, 69, 72, 75, 77, 78
Gender	WSO: 116 MDG+10: 72 (partic. l) Rio+20: 31, 45, 236, 237, 238, 240, 242, 244 DC: 2, 4, 19
Health	MDG+10: 73a/h, Rio+20: 138, 139, 145, 146
Human rights mainstreaming	WSO: 126, 169
Illicit capital flows	WSO: 24/e, MDG+10: 78j Rio+20: 266 DC: 16, 20
Local level and governance, multi-level governance and decentralization	WSO: 3, 174 MDG+10: 17, 23e, 77o Rio+20: 22, 42, 43, 76, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 127, 133, 135,

	136, 186 MC: 8
Migration	Rio+20: 157
National ownership	WSO: 22 MDG+10: 10, 23a, 36 Rio+20: 252 MC: 4 DC: 2, 9
Non-discrimination:	WSO: 116 MDG+10: 71d, 72k, 72g/f Rio+20: 4, 118, 146
Participation, civil society	MD: 25 WSO: 22e, 68, 116, 172 MDG+10: 17, 23i, 71c, 72f/h/k, 77d/j/k Rio+20: 13, 31, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 53, 76, 99, 135, 139 MC: 9, 62, 63
Policy coherence	MDG+10: 41 Rio+20: 101
Private sector, public private partnership	MDG+10: 17, 56 Rio+20: 46, 268 MC: 12, 15, 21, 23, 24 DC: 10, 11, 27
Rule of law	MD: 9, 24 WSO: 11, 21, 119 MDG+10: 10, 11, 16 Rio+20: 8, 10 MC: 11 DC: 2
Transparency, and access to information	MDG+10: 23n, 23o, 73a, 78j Rio+20: 19, 43, 44, 67, 98, 99, 173, 228, 259 MC: 9, 15, 17, 21, 25 DC: 46, 75
Water	MD: 23