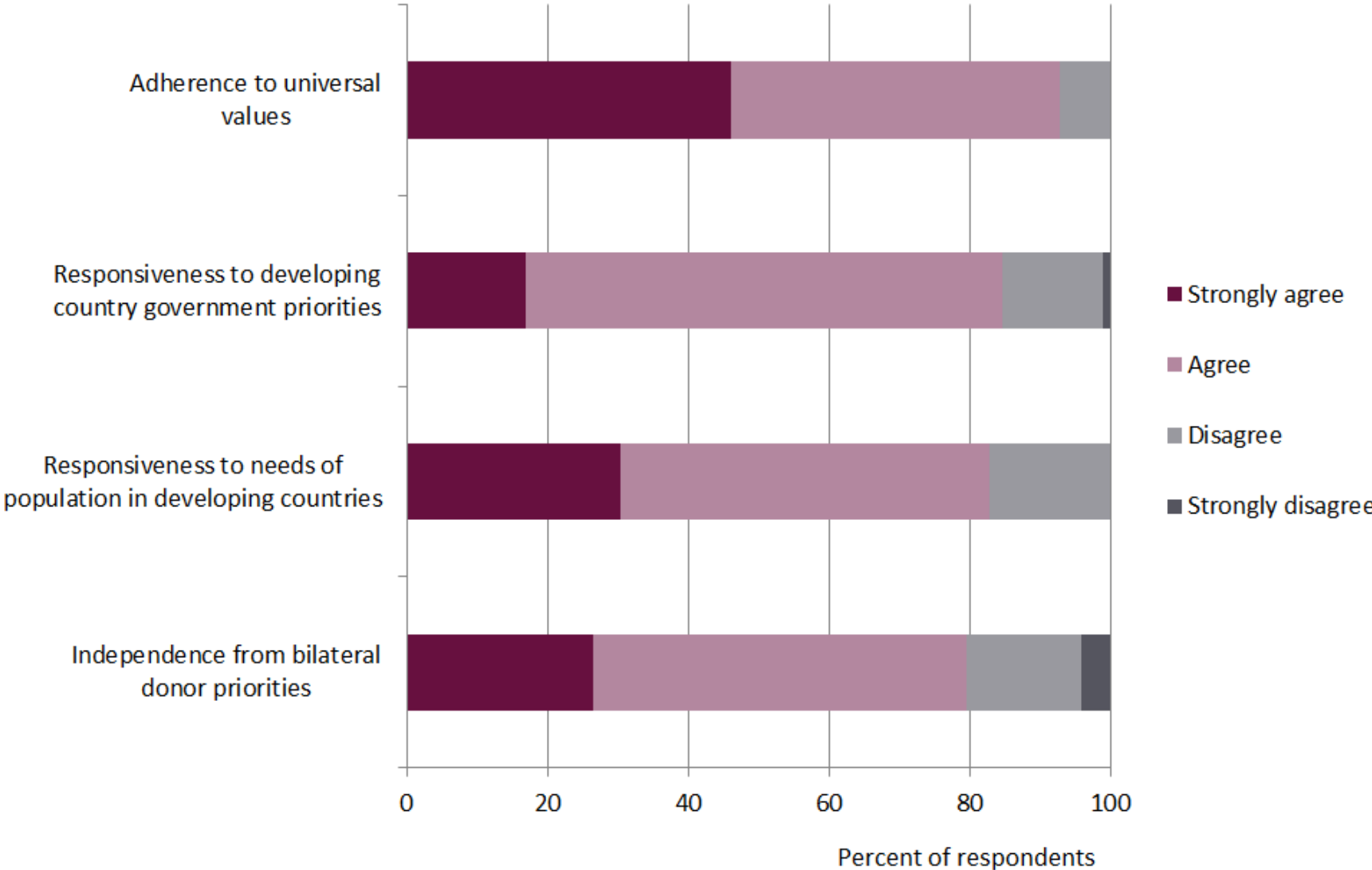


# └ FUNDS 2013 Expert survey

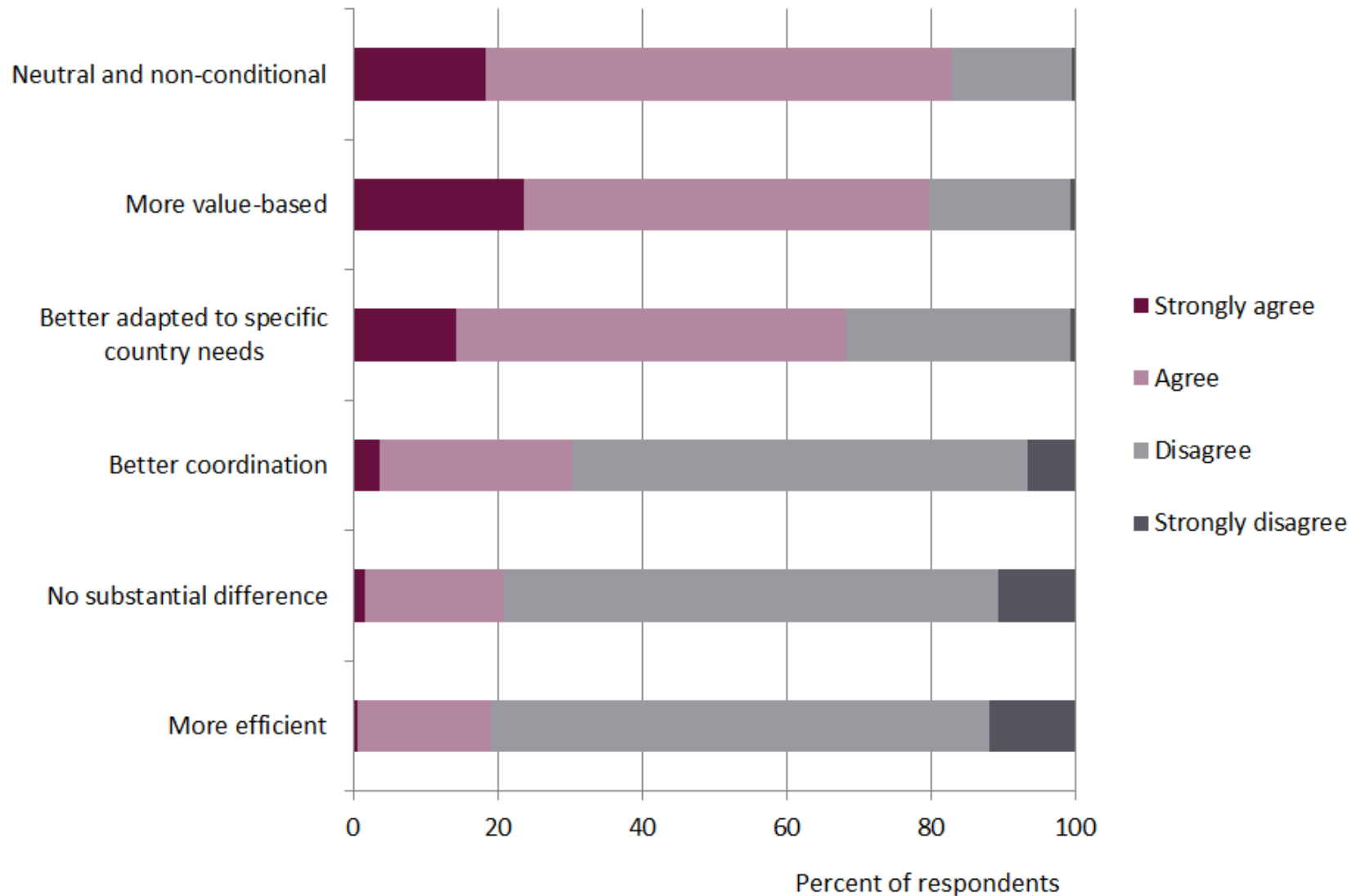
May 2013



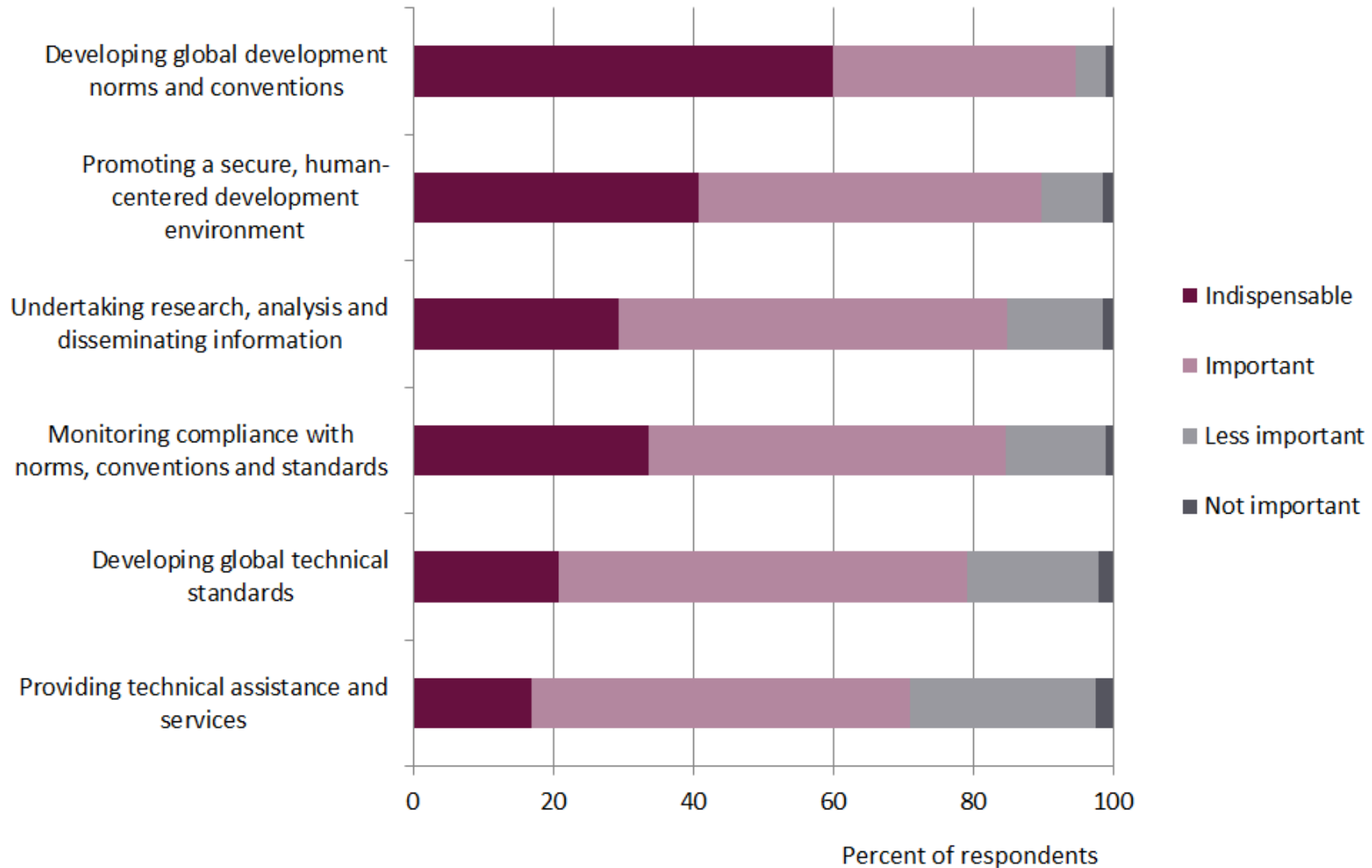
# Question 1: What are the principal merits of multilateral development assistance?



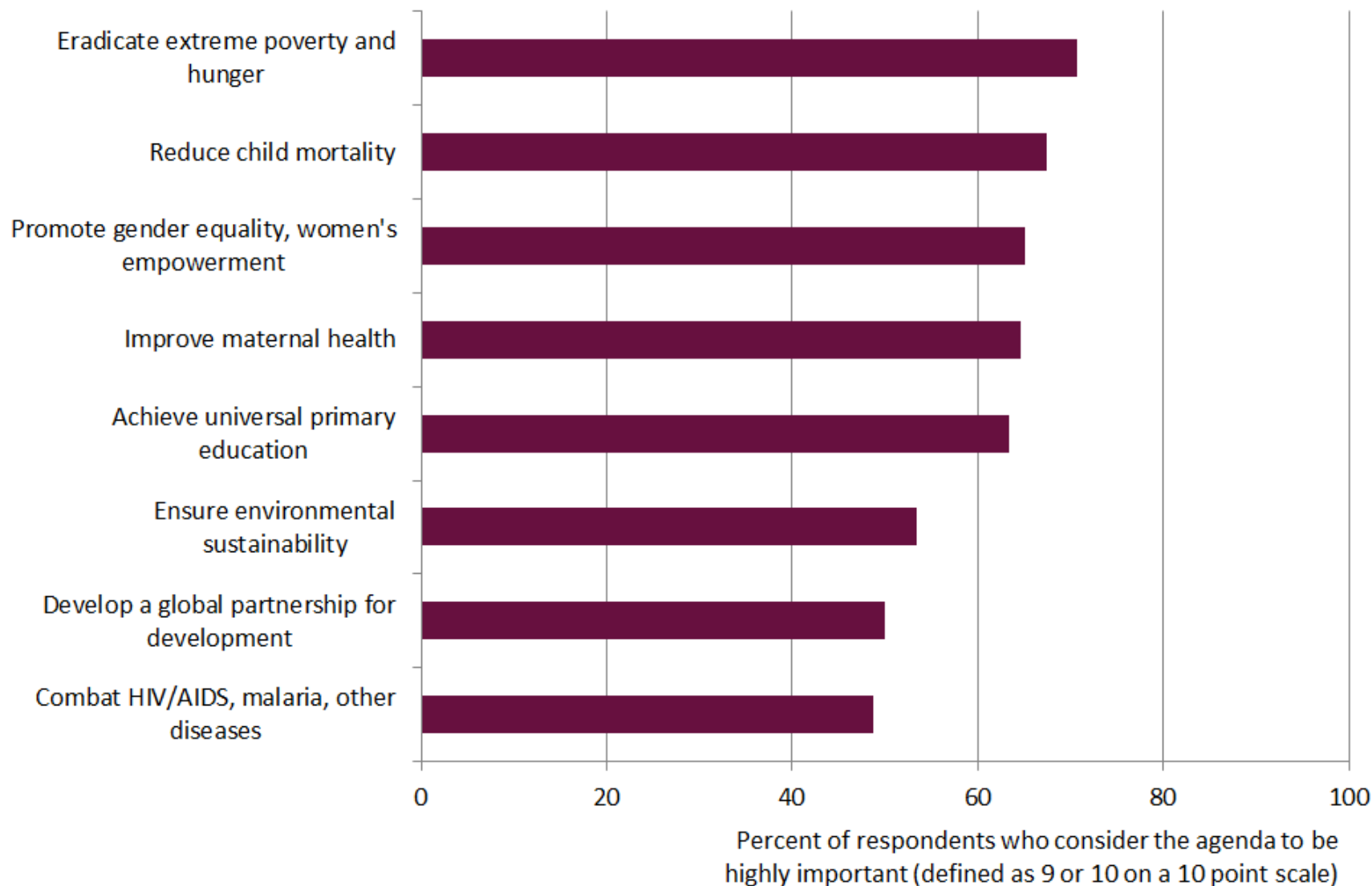
## Question 2: How does UN development assistance compare with other multilateral sources (World Bank, European Commission, regional development banks, etc.)?



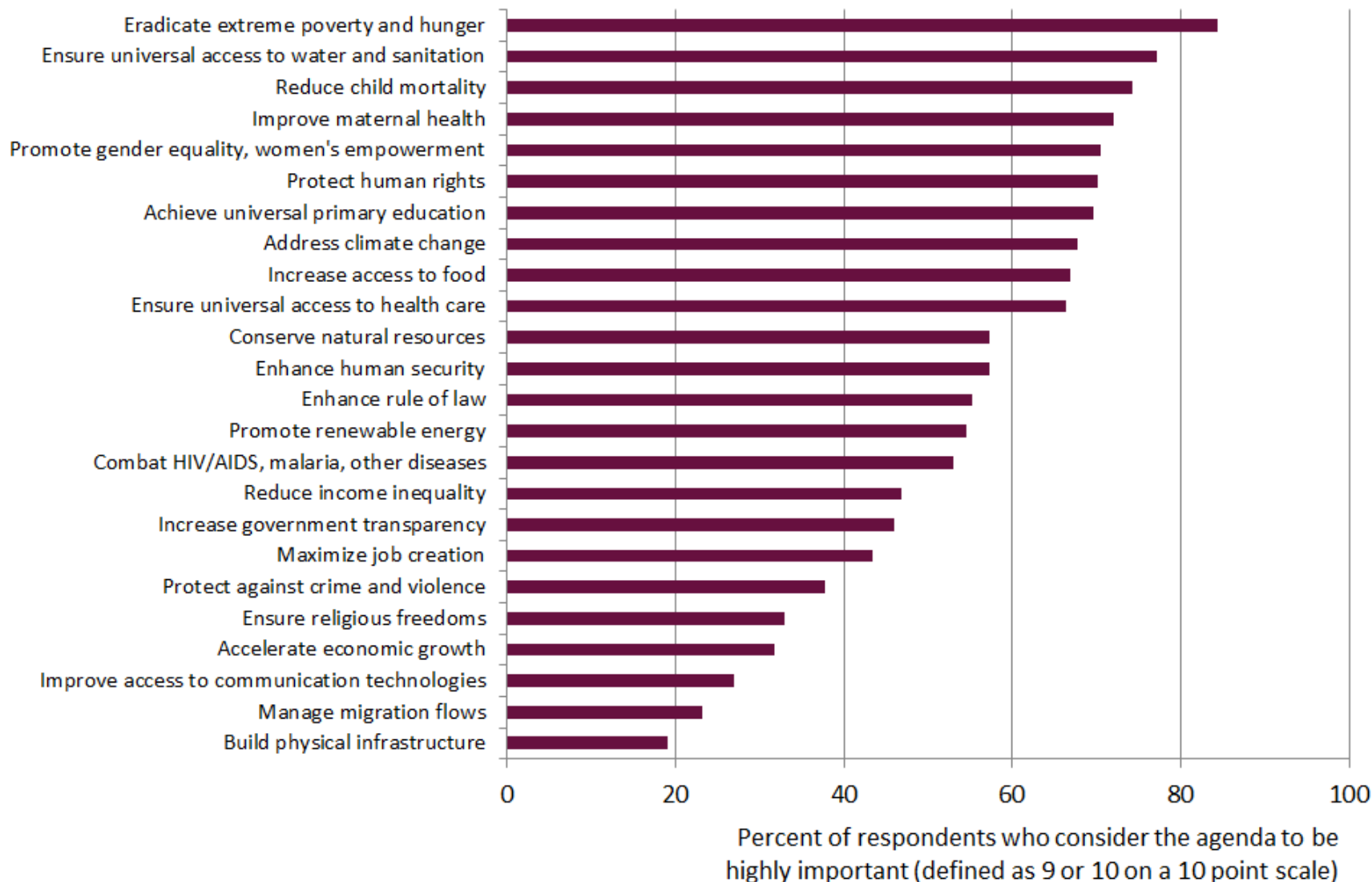
### Question 3: What do you consider to be the most valuable contributions of the UN system in terms of addressing global development needs?



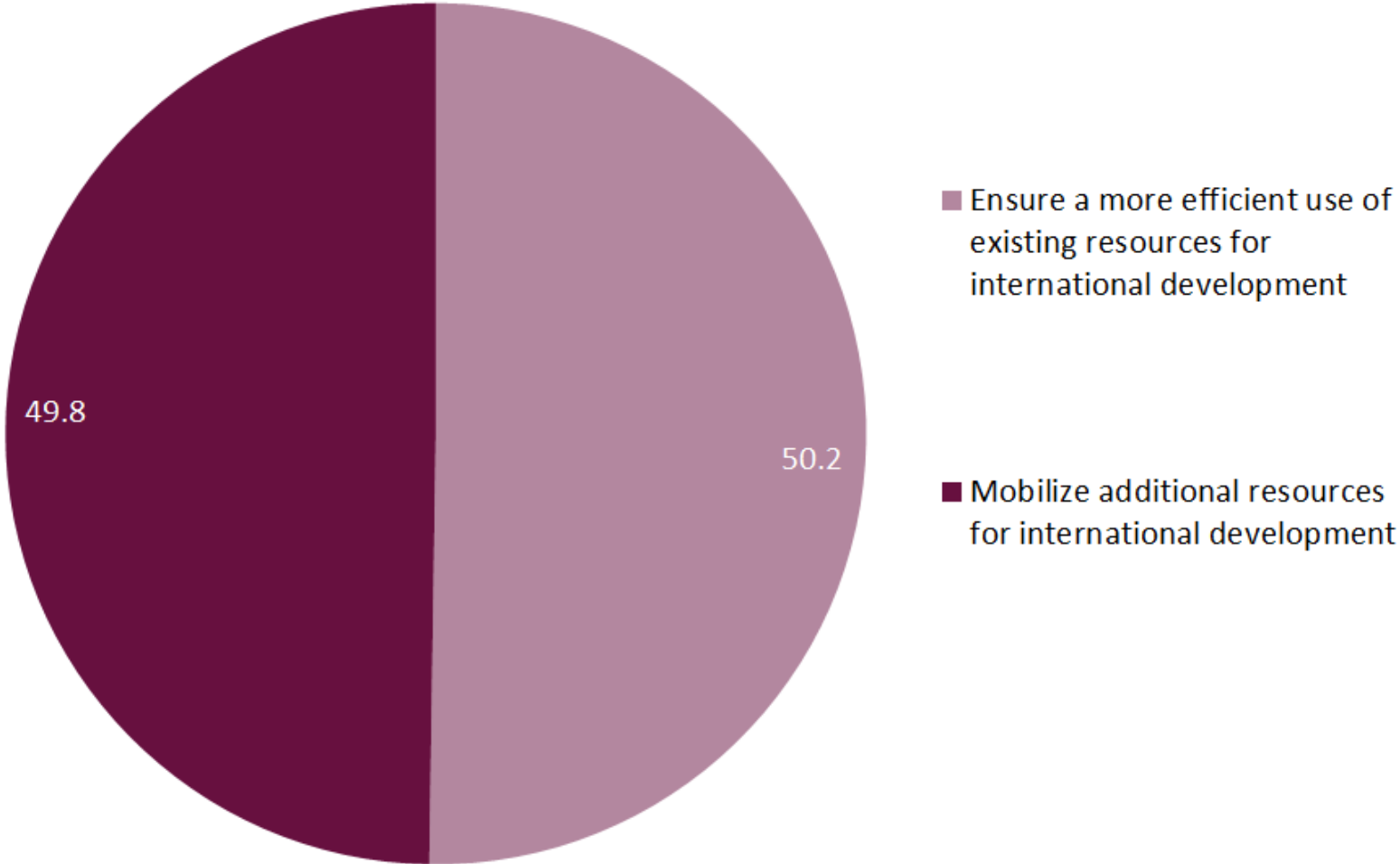
## Question 4: To what extent are the MDGs of continuing relevance for UN development system action.



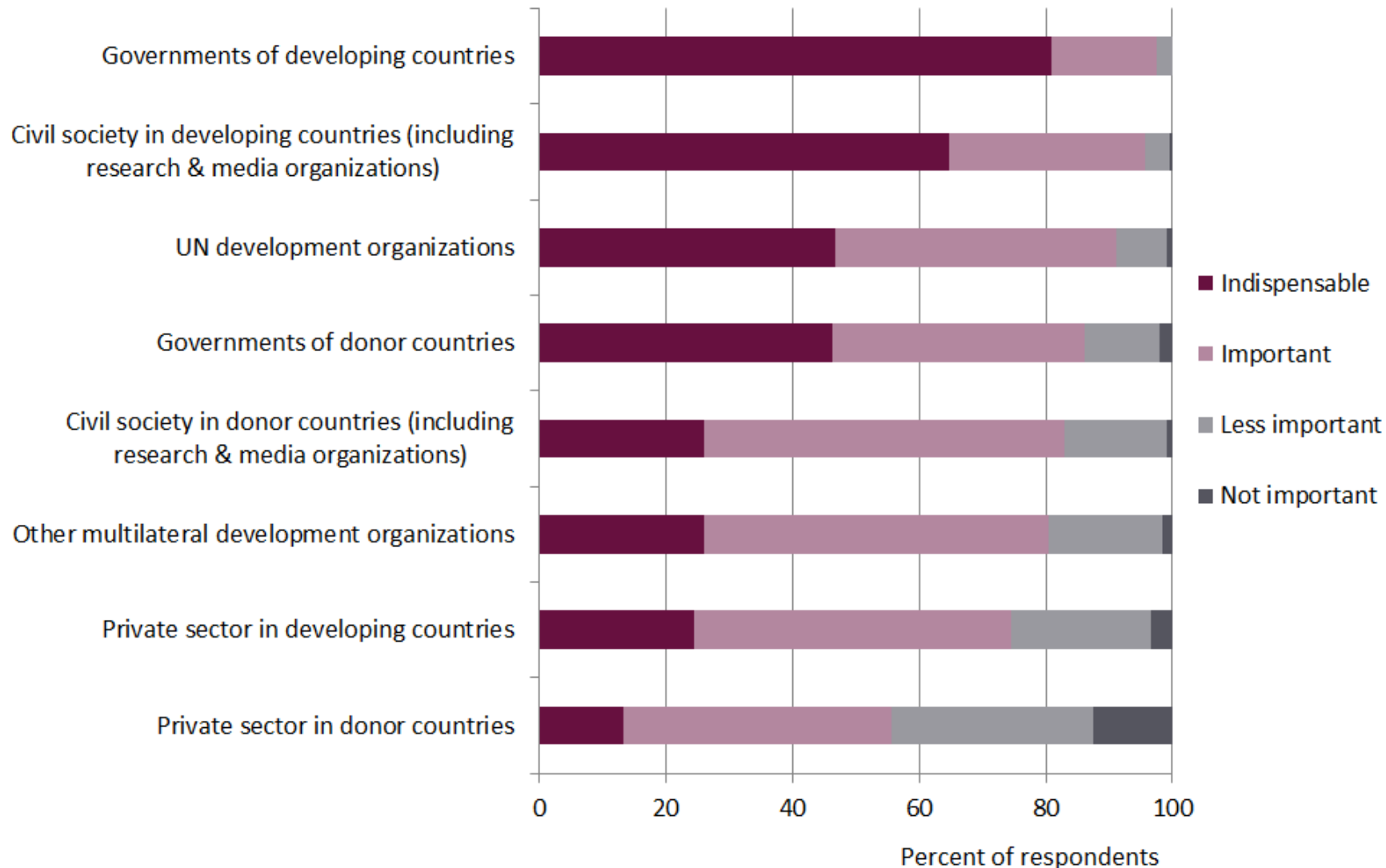
## Question 5: How important do you think it is for the UN to give priority to the following development goals post-2015?



# Question 5A: In terms of resources, which do you think should be more highly prioritized in the discussions on how to reach the future development goals?

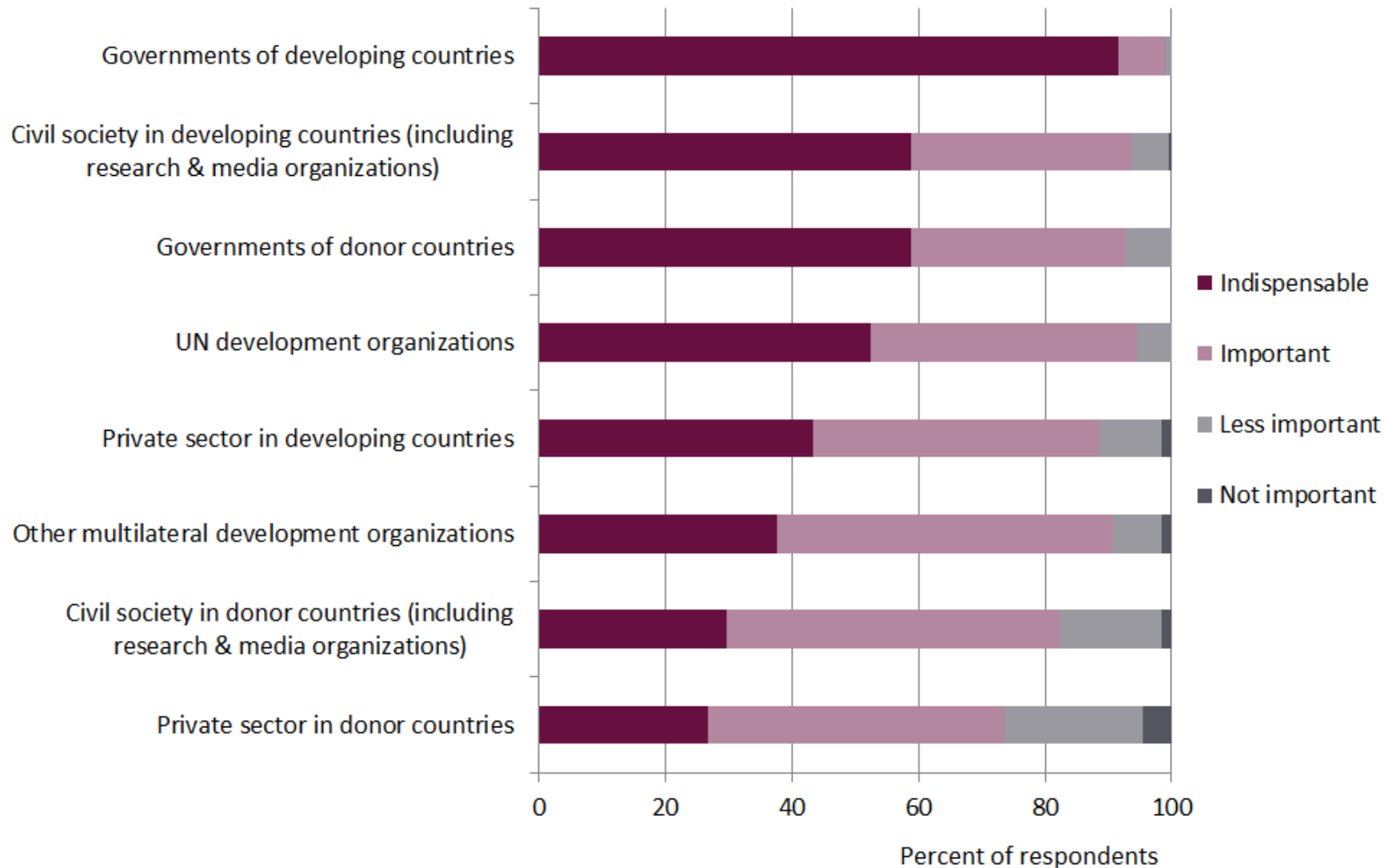


## Question 6: How important do you think it is that the following groups of stakeholders contribute actively in the IDENTIFICATION of the post-2015 development goals?

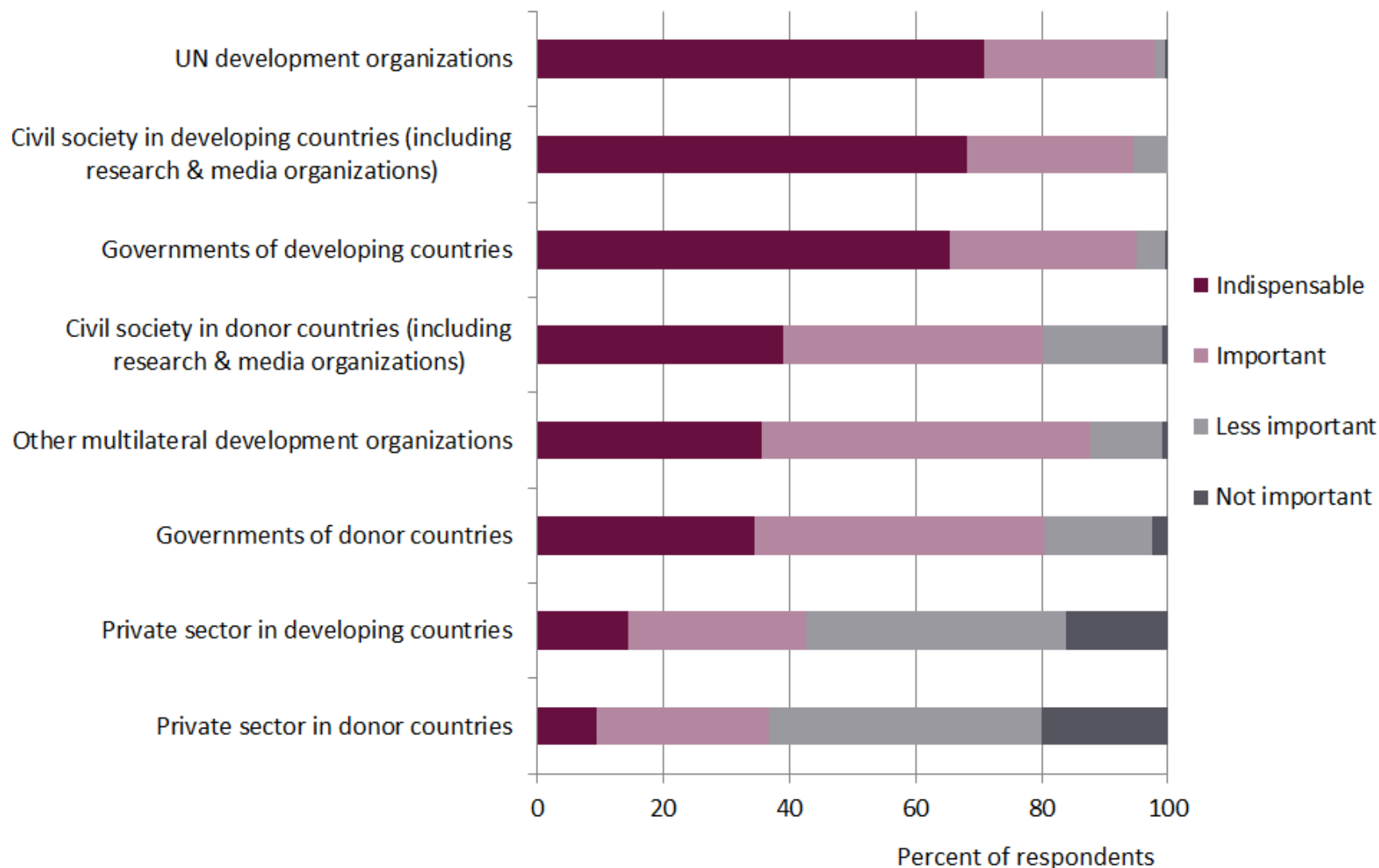




## Question 7: How important do you think it is that the following groups of stakeholders contribute actively to the REALIZATION of the post-2015 development goals?



## Question 8: How important do you think is the role of the following in MONITORING THE ACHIEVEMENT of the new development goals?



# Selection of open-ended comments: What do new goals imply for the structure and orientation of the UN development system?

*“ I believe the UN can increase its efficiency by addressing key governance and organizational structures. In my experience of engaging with UN organizations, it is heavy on bureaucracy and slow. The bureaucracy has been installed in an attempt to provide better transparency and accountability. However, such structures tend to absorb significant resources and actually do little to improve the desired outcomes. ”*

*“ The UN development system should provide solid and measurable norms and standards for the achievement of new goals. ”*

*“ There is a crying need for more serious attention to what used to be a primary vocation of the UN which is serious research and analysis in identifying goals and monitoring successes and failures in their achievement. ”*

*“ New Goals means new objective that the society has to understand, they have to be commensurate with the needs of the people and not only rely on the expectations of the "Western" society. ”*

*“ The relatively limited number of the current MDGs has contributed to more focus and concentration of the UN system's efforts. The new goals must preserve this quality and avoid the risk of increased fragmentation by including too many competing objectives. ”*

*“ Increase the decision capacity of developing countries civil society in the use of UN resources, in order to take into account the real needs of those countries populations. ”*

# Key facts on the sample

*Table A1: Country of origin*

	Share	Number
Number of countries		56
OECD		159
NON-OECD		47
<i>Top 10 countries:</i>		
1. United Kingdom		45
2. United States		31
3. Germany		13
4. Canada		9
5. Switzerland		9
6. Norway		8
7. India		5
8. Australia		5
9. Denmark		5
10. Netherlands		5

*Table A2: Sector of employment*

	Share	Number
1. UN organization or agency	30.6	63
2. Public sector	17.5	36
3. Private sector /NGO	13.6	28
4. Academia	36.9	76
5. Other/missing	1.5	3
Grand Total	100.0	206

*Table A3: UN affiliation*

	Share	Number
1. Employed/previously employed within UNDS	51.5	106
2. Never been employed within the UN development system	46.6	96
3. Other/missing	3.4	7
Total	100.0	206