

SDG IGN: FfD and MOI
23 April 3:00 pm EST
UNHQ Conference Room 1, NY

Brief Summary:

Key statements were made by South Africa on behalf of the G77/China, by the EU representative, by the Maldives on behalf of the Association of Small Island States (AOSIS) and by Tonga on behalf of Pacific Small Island Development States (PSIDS).

South Africa emphasized on behalf of the G77/China that the third OWG should give equal regard to each goal and not provide only key deliverables, but rather look at the whole report. The Ambassador highlighted that North-South cooperation remains the core of development cooperation and that South-South cooperation should be seen rather as a useful complement. The Ambassador also emphasized that the FfD should complement the post-2015 agenda with MOI, but that FfD is a separate process from the SDGs that goes beyond financing them. The FfD should not be the only pillar of the MOI: South Africa demands quantitative, time-bound financing targets for areas including debt relief and debt restructuring, trade, technology facilitation, global economic governance. Additionally, it is important to improve the global enabling environment through global policy frameworks, financial and trading system as well as global economic reform. The Ambassador pointed out that each country has a responsibility for its own policy and economy, but developing countries need additional resources, implicitly referring to the continued need for ODA. Throughout his speech, the Ambassador repeatedly called for the political will to imbue Addis with an ambitious outcome.

The statement of the EU stands in contrast to many of the points made by the G77. In reference to Goal 17, the EU clearly states that it wants to see a single new global partnership for poverty eradication, as opposed to multiple partnerships demanded by developing countries. This single new partnership should embrace the principles of universality, comprehensiveness, integration, policy coherence, shared responsibility, mutual accountability, respect for development capabilities, and multi-stakeholder involvement. While the G77 calls for myriad MOI, the EU affirmed that Addis should be the main pillar of MOI for the SDGs: the Addis outcome can cover all MOI issues in a balanced manner targeting the effective use of resource, creating an enabling environment, as well as non-financial MOIs. The EU highlighted that “we can’t work in silos”, but that countries need to effectively tackle interrelated challenges of SDGs. The EU pointed out the way in which investment in infrastructure, inter alia, will help successfully achieve poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Remaining countries on the speakers list aligned themselves with either of the two above positions and added little in their national capacity.

Co-facilitator FfD Petersen

- we should include all MOIs in the zero draft that should be mutually reinforcing

- some major initiatives: *sustainable infrastructure* is key to address hunger, poverty, etc. (MDB, G20)
- there is a huge demand for sustainable infrastructure
- how to move process forward? Identify needs and projects
- key issues
 - o sustainable infrastructure
 - o access of energy for 1.3 billion people requires 40-50 billion dollars (?)
 - o agriculture needs investments
 - o SME
 - o Social protection
- Connection between domestic resources mobilization and from ODA
- All MOIs need to be included (currently missing some MOIs)

South Africa

- on behalf of G77/China
- debate between FfD and MOI critical
- OWG third report should give equal regard to each goal; we will not engage in key deliverables, but rather look at the whole report
- Emphasis CBDR
- North South cooperation remains core of partnership; South-South cooperation is a useful complement
- FfD should complement post-2015 agenda with tools of implementation, but FfD is a separate process beyond financing the SDGs
- We demand quantitative, time-bound financing target from the developed countries (all MOIs: debt relief and debt restructuring, trade, technology facilitation, global economic governance)
- Global enabling environment should be improved (global policy frameworks, financial/trading system, global economic reform)
- International studies not needed for MOI, just practical steps through political will
- Each country has responsibility for its own policy and economy, but developing countries need additional resources (we need CBDR to bridge development gaps)
- Inclusive growth that leaves no one behind requires macroeconomic growth and reform (equitable distribution)
- With political will, Addis will be able to deliver an ambitious outcome to face development challenges

EU

- We need strong political engagement across policy and geographic areas
- New global partnership for poverty eradication is needed (universality, comprehensive, integration, policy coherence, shared responsibility, mutual accountability, respecting capabilities, multi-stakeholder approach)
- Addis should be main pillar of MOI for SDG, considering three pillars of SD (consistency and impact)
- Addis outcome needs to cover all MOI issues in a balanced manner (effective use of resource, enabling environment, non-financial MOIs need equal weighting)

- Investment in *infrastructure*, energy, agriculture will help successfully achieve poverty eradication and sustainable development
- Can't work in silos, need to effectively tackle interrelated challenges of SDGs

Maldives

- on behalf of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)
- aligns with G77+China
- FfD and MOI are separate in scope and substance
- Post-2015: policy frameworks that are closely linked
- Revitalized global partnership must speak to all clusters identified in SDG #11 (finance, trade, technology, data, etc, not just finance)
- Ingredient for success: national ownership and looking at SDGs holistically
- Emphasis on CBDR
- Small Island Development States (SIDS) need special consideration (great vulnerability, no economies of scale)
- SIDS Investment is not naturally driven: no high and quick return (we need support for technology investment and trade)
- SIDS need capacity building
- We need enabling policy environment

Tonga

- on behalf of Pacific SIDS (PSIDS)
- aligns with G77/China and AOSIS
- FfD and MOI tracks are connected, but distinct
 - o MOI are not exhausted by commitments of the FfD
 - o FfD must make specific reference to goals
- Unregulated fishing needs to be addressed
- Ocean contributes to all three dimensions of SD
- SIDS remain special case given vulnerabilities

Uganda

- aligns with G77/China, Africa Group
- FfD should be based on Monterrey and Doha and promote global partnerships
- ODA remains critical source of financing for development states
- We need long-term financing for infrastructure (MDB need to be more responsive to need of LDCs)
- We need to avoid brain drain in African countries
- Review and follow-up process is needed

Republic of Korea

- global partnership
 - o global partnership is prerequisite for implementing post-2015 agenda ("New Global Partnership")
 - o Monterrey: improved performance for development
 - o Aid to development cooperation: should follow principles of development cooperation effectiveness

- Trade
 - o Referred only in context of multilateral trading system (e.g. WTO)
 - o There is broader meaning: private and domestic trade
 - o Engine for economic growth in developing countries
 - o To achieve trade we need regulatory framework (i.e. trade law)
 - o We need modernizing and harmonizing commercial law (to reduce transaction cost and facilitate entrepreneurship and economic growth)

Canada

- global partnership vs global partnerships: distinction is very important
- renewed global partnership is basis for work of the next 15 years
- global partnerships: multi-stakeholder partnerships around specific goals and targets involving civil society
- global partnerships need to facilitate involvement of all stakeholders

Venezuela

- CBDR
- National governments need to set national development agenda

Nigeria

- aligns with G77 and African Group
- SDGs should be the basis for the FfD MOI, not the other way around
- We need goal-specific MOIs

Chad

- aligns with G77, African Group, LDCs, LLDC
- we need to highlight synergies between FfD/post-2015, but these processes are different

Germany

- aligns with EU
- clarification on global partnership: what and how
- we need coherent and inclusive multi-stakeholder agreement
- we need to overcome North-South divide
- new global partnership:
 - o universality: applicable for all countries with global ambition
 - o shared responsibility: CBDR (Rio)
 - o M&E
 - o multi-stakeholder approach
- In Addis, we will decide on all financial and non-financial MOI for the SDG/post-2015 agenda. We should not reopen that discussion

Mexico

- FfD/MOI should be mutually strengthening, but they do not replace each other
- Using all financing channels: public, private, ODA

India

- FfD/MOI should be mutually reinforcing, but needs to maintain distinct identity (not subsidiary but complementary)
- FfD should not undermine or replace MOI of SDG
- Premature whether FfD can provide entire MOI pillar of agenda, since Addis conference hasn't taken place yet

Indonesia

- aligns with G77/China
- need to create synergy between FfD and post-2015 agenda
- MOI for SDG goes beyond finance to include trade, technology, and capacity building
- Addis should provide policy prescriptions given CBDR

Morocco

- Infrastructure and PPP are key
- Capacity building to take advantage of infrastructure and PPP is important
- We need sustainable infrastructure and dynamic regional cooperation

Italy

- MOI criteria: we need to assess needs and see what gaps need to be filled
- World Bank should become knowledge hub

Turkey

- Addis should support the needs of SDG (coherence and synergy)
- Addis should raise ambition level further
- Developed countries should reach ODA levels
- South-South and triangular cooperation should not substitute North-South cooperation
- We need to channel private resources by reducing risks for investors
- Trade needs to be strengthened

Japan

- priorities for global partnerships: inclusiveness and multi-stakeholder

China

- support G77
- MOI are major component in post-2015 agenda
- Addis should be complement to post-2015
- There should be one global partnership
- North-South should be main channel of development cooperation
- Create enabling economic environment

Qatar

- aligns with G77 and Arab Group

- development and rule of law are mutually reinforcing

France

- aligns with EU
- there shouldn't be a silo approach
- need for new modes of management and cooperation
- improving sustainable infrastructure is key to resilience
- development banks have capacities to make a difference

UK

- FfD should respond to needs of SDG

Switzerland

- we need to identify areas of convergence between the two processes
- 3 principles
 - o key deliverables need to focus on convergence
 - o deliverables need to be game changers with impact
 - o keep number of key deliverables to a minimum (ideally three to four)

US

- we need to define a vision for the future (clear, compelling and transformation)
- both public and private, domestic and international financing sources
- catalytic outcome of investment in R&D
- energy of MOI should stay in FfD

Iceland

- zero draft is firm basis for moving forward
- we need better implementation on MOIs, best to have it all in one forum
- investment in sustainable fisheries