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# MEETING REPORT

## RETREAT OF THE INFORMAL GROUP OF FRIENDS OF MONTERREY

Mexico City  
January 28th -29th  
2016

# INDEX

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- RETREAT OF THE ‘GROUP OF FRIENDS OF MONTERREY’, MAIN MESSAGES ..... 3
  - I Background..... 5
  - II Preparatory process for the FfD Forum and the report of the Inter-Agency Task Force ..... 7
  - III Working group discussions .....10
  - IV Annex.....16
    - Background papers.....16
    - Discussion Paper .....35
    - Towards a coordinated, participatory implementation of the new global development agenda\* .....35
    - Inter-agency Task Force on the follow-up to the Financing for Development outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (IATF on FfD).....56
    - Economic and Social Council Forum on Financing for Development follow up .....57
    - BMZ/GIZ working paper input for working groups A and B: A Design for the UN Follow-up and Review Process on Financing for Development .....59
    - BMZ/GIZ working paper input for working groups C and D: Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for FfD1 .....62
    - Biographies of Speakers .....65
  - V Photo gallery.....71



# RETREAT OF THE ‘GROUP OF FRIENDS OF MONTERREY’, MAIN MESSAGES

- Participants reiterated that the SDGs can be met within the framework of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, supported by the concrete policies and actions outlined in the FfD Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. Coherent mechanisms are needed for follow-up and review.
- There was a common understanding, that the first FfD Forum in 2016 has particular importance since it will set the basis for future meetings.
- The inaugural FfD Forum should lay the ground for future FfD Forums, amongst others by deciding on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) monitoring framework, based on the suggestions of the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF). The first Forum could also include substantive discussions in selected areas where monitoring is already possible.
- According to the current suggestion, the first FfD Forum will take place immediately after the Spring Meeting of the Bretton Woods institutions in the week of 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2016. There are different views on the optimal length of the Forum, of up to 5 days according to the AAAA. The final decision on timing and format of the meeting, including its length, will be taken by the President of ECOSOC, as main responsible of the organization of the meeting, in consultation with member states. The timing of the Forum will be crucial for its effectiveness.
- Participation in the Forum should be as comprehensive and inclusive as possible, as foreseen in para 132 AAAA. It should allow for exchange of best practices and peer-to-peer learning and provide policy guidance.
- The agenda and the content of the sessions of the ECOSOC Forum need further discussion. The emphasis on the substantive thematic focus should be centred in the actual content and implementation of the AAAA, but could refer to specific topics annually, depending on the availability of information and relevance (for instance in relation with relevant process in the same year) and in particular the HLPF meetings.
- The outcome document (intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations) will be based, amongst others, on the IATF-Report, and will be facilitated by two co-facilitators appointed by the ECOSOC President. The responsibilities of the co-facilitators could include preparing draft conclusions and recommendations to be intergovernmentally agreed by the Forum, based on consultations. Those recommendations would then be presented to the High-level

Political Forum on Sustainable Development as contributions from the FfD Forum to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

- The FfD monitoring will be based on the AAAA which goes further than the means of implementation (Mol) of the 2030 Agenda and contains many more commitments that will have to be reviewed. Therefore the FfD monitoring framework needs to be based on both, the Mol indicators and quantitative and qualitative information on those commitments not covered in the Mol. National capacities need to be considered when designing the monitoring framework.
- Policy coherence at the national and international level is not an end in itself but a means to achieve the 2030 Agenda, which requires a long-term approach due to its complexity. Commitment at the highest level, both nationally and internationally, will be decisive in achieving this goal.
- Inclusive multi-stakeholder approaches are central for implementing the 2030 Agenda. Preparing a catalogue of examples of successful partnerships and challenges could facilitate learning from experience.
- The international development agenda calls for a change of mind-set where old formats and concepts need to be revised. Funds should be pooled according to their purpose and not their source, with effectiveness and coherence as guiding principles.



## I Background

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) emphasises the need for a dedicated follow-up to and review of the financing for development (FfD) outcomes, as well as all the means of implementation (MoI) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In order to strengthen that process, member states decided to establish an annual ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up (FfD Forum) ‘with universal, intergovernmental participation, utilising the modalities of participation of the international conferences on financing for development, to be launched during the Council’s current cycle’ (132. AAAA). Moreover, member states decided that the ‘conclusions and recommendations will be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in the high-level political forum on sustainable development [HLPF]’. The currently proposed timing for the inaugural FfD Forum is the week of April 18<sup>th</sup> 2016, under the overall theme of ‘Financing for sustainable development: follow-up to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda’. ‘The forum will consist of up to five days, one of which will be the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD, as well as additional institutional and other stakeholders depending on the priorities and scope of the meeting; up to four days will be dedicated to discussing the follow-up and review of the financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the post 2015 development agenda’ (132. AAAA).

Since 2002, the ‘Group of Friends of Monterrey’ has offered an informal space for dialogue to advance substantive topics. Without constituting a negotiation environment, it encourages and facilitates the exchange of ideas and approximation of views. These features have made the Group a useful tool throughout different stages of the FfD process.

It is in this context that Mexico and Germany, in close coordination with the President of ECOSOC and the UN DESA Office for Financing for Development, convened a retreat of the ‘Group of Friends of Monterrey’ in Mexico City from 28 – 29 January 2016, bringing together 105 representatives from capital cities, delegates from New York and participants from CSOs, the private sector and academia.

The objective of the retreat was to take stock of and progress towards a common understanding of the correlation between relevant outcomes of the international processes on development issues that took place in 2015, namely the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the UN Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (as well as resolution A/Res/70/192). In addition, the retreat aimed to help identify synergies between the FfD Agenda and the 2030 Agenda, discuss the mandate and structure



of the new ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development and develop ideas on how recommendations of the Forum could be shaped and delivered to the HLPF.

The retreat was organised around a series of plenary meetings, including contributions from the Chairs of ECOSOC and the UNGA Second Committee, the two co-facilitators of the AAAA negotiation process, UN DESA and representatives from academia. There were also two rounds of workshops, focusing on possible modalities for the FfD Forum, options for a monitoring framework and for the practical monitoring of AAAA commitments, and the challenges to policy coherence and implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

## II Preparatory process for the FfD Forum and the report of the Inter-Agency Task Force

### *Financing for Development Follow-up Forum*

According to the current suggestions, the first ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development is proposed to take place in the week of April 18<sup>th</sup> 2016. It will be an inclusive event with participants from all stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, academia and philanthropy. The focus of the Forum will be the review and follow-up of FfD outcomes, namely the Monterrey Consensus, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as well as the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The idea is to address general monitoring based on an overall theme that will be aligned with the annual theme of the High Level Political Forum, as well as two to three focal areas covering specific topics that follow a four year cycle. It is suggested that the Forum will consist of a ministerial as well as a general segment in which multi-stakeholder round tables will facilitate the discussion of specific themes.

The outcome document of the FfD Forum will be intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations (see 132. AAAA). According to current plans, the draft conclusions and recommendations will be prepared by two co-facilitators. The conclusions will be based, inter alia, on the draft report of the Inter-Agency Task Force, which will not be available until mid-March 2016. The co-facilitators will therefore need to wait for this draft report to be circulated before they can work on and circulate a zero draft of the outcome document of the FfD Forum. Current plans suggest that the outcome document will be adopted following the ministerial segment. It is planned to send both the outcome document and a summary to the HLPF.

Discussions on a number of questions are ongoing. These include:

- Should there be a high-level segment?
- What is the right timing for the Forum?
- What would be the optimal duration of the Forum?
- What will be the agenda of the Forum and the content of its sessions?
- Which format should the conclusions have?

Participants emphasised the need for the FfD Forum to address the interlinkages with other development processes and to ensure a strong linkage with the HLPF. Further, participants suggested that the Forum should be innovative in its format and attractive for stakeholders, so as to encourage their participation.

### *Report of the Inter-Agency Task Force*



Paragraph 133 of the AAAA invites the UN Secretary-General (UNSG) ‘to convene an Inter-Agency Task Force [IATF], including the major institutional stakeholders and the United Nations system, including funds and programmes and specialized agencies whose mandates are related to the follow-up, building on the experience of the Millennium Development Goals Gap Task Force’, to support deliberations at the FfD Forum and the HLPF. The IATF is mandated to (i) review progress in implementing the FfD outcomes and the means of implementation (MoI) of the SDGs, and (ii) advise the intergovernmental follow-up thereto on progress, implementation gaps and recommendations for corrective action, while taking into consideration the national and regional dimensions.

The inaugural meeting of the IATF took place on 11 January 2016. In addition to the major institutional stakeholders of the FfD process (World Bank Group, IMF, WTO, UNCTAD and UNDP), around 45 agencies of the UN system that are members of the Executive Committee of Economic and Social Affairs Plus (ECESA Plus), as well as the OECD and FSB, have joined the IATF.

The IATF will produce a report on the implementation of commitments made in the AAAA and in the MoI of the SDGs. The report will be structured around the chapters of the Addis Agenda and key cross-cutting areas. It will also take into account the indicators for the MoI targets of the SDGs.

As baseline data for 2015 are missing, a full review of progress in early 2016 seems premature. Thus the inaugural 2016 IATF Report will be an abbreviated version. It will (i) outline the agreements in the Addis Agenda, including key principles and action items and commitments, and (ii) present options for a monitoring framework for the follow-up and review of these commitments.

The IATF Report will be an analytical report. It will be data driven and build on existing indicators rather than aiming to develop a new set of indicators. Since the Addis Agenda includes the MoI targets of the SDGs, the indicators for these targets, which are to be proposed by the UN Statistical Commission, should be an important input to the report. To monitor additional commitments, the report will identify supplementary data and information sources, without adding to the reporting burden for countries. Where such data are not available, other methods such as contextual analysis or case studies may be proposed. Given the breadth of the Addis Agenda, carrying out the follow-up in a concise but comprehensive way will pose a challenge.

Under the guidance of UN DESA and the major institutional stakeholders, chapter-specific working groups have now been convened and have started working on their respective chapters, with a view to compiling and finalising the report in time for the first FfD Forum in April 2016.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> UN DESA (2016).

The IATF Report was recognised by all participants as a critical reference for the Forum. However, it was also suggested that inputs (reports etc.) from other institutions and stakeholders should be considered. Remaining questions focus on how the work of the IATF will fit into the review of the 2030 Agenda and other processes (e.g. HLPF) and how different levels can be brought into the reporting.

Table 1: Roadmap IATF Report (website, FfD Office, UN DESA (2016))

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsible party</b>
22 February	Submission of chapter drafts to coordinator	Chapter contributors
29 February	Distribution of full draft report for comments by IATF members	FfDO/DESA
4 March	Submission of comments to coordinator	IATF
11 March	Submission of edited final draft for typesetting and printing	FfDO/DESA
18 April	Launch of IATF Report at FfD Forum	IATF, FfDO/DESA



### III Working group discussions

*Working groups A1 and B1: FfD Forum – modalities, format and deliverables*

**The FfD Forum 2016 – a starting point.** There was a common understanding that the first FfD Forum in 2016 will be particular. It will have to address the sensitive issue of setting up the follow-up and review mechanism to measure quantifiable and non-quantifiable commitments. However, participants argued that it should also provide some space to review specific areas where progress in implementation is already being made. A number of participants suggested that in order to avoid being too ambitious for the first FfD Forum, some of the initiatives already implemented (e.g. ‘Tax Inspectors Without Borders’ or policy products such as the ‘Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Investment in Agriculture’) could be discussed, instead of attempting to cover all commitments from the AAAA. Other participants argued that the FfD process is not new and commitments from previous conferences could be reviewed.

**Sufficient time for discussions and exchange.** The mandate of the FfD Forum is to discuss progress and encourage implementation of AAAA commitments. Some participants argued that the positive peer pressure created in this way may help to ensure that the commitments made are lived up to. There was a perception that the FfD Forum and its preparatory process should provide sufficient time for consultations and eventual negotiations. Many participants recognized the need for the FfD Forum to be innovative in order to create an incentive to participate. In this context it was suggested to use interactive formats and multi-stakeholder round tables. Several participants suggested that the FfD Forum should provide space for the exchange of experience and best practices as well as peer learning. In this way the Forum could also provide policy guidance for implementation at the national level (localise AAAA). However, there was no agreement on whether implementation of the FfD Agenda at national level should be a key element of the FfD Forum, or whether there should be a strong focus on global issues.

**Focus on specific topics.** Participants agreed that the Forum should concentrate on certain key issues by means of interactive discussions rather than covering the whole agenda. Several participants suggested that in addition to looking at specific policy actions, the Forum should also be used to follow up on voluntary pledges made in the context of the Third International conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in July 2015. One or two participants also argued that the Forum could be used to advance the FfD Agenda by addressing new and emerging issues; however, the concern was raised that this might lead to a renegotiation of previous outcomes, which must be avoided.

**Mixed views on ministerial segment.** Participants’ views on the level of participation diverged. Some argued that high-level participation will strengthen the standing of the Forum and thus the FfD follow-up process, enhancing commitment to the process. Others suggested

that discussions at the Forum should be technical rather than political and that participation at the ministerial level might not be realistic. It was also argued that the presence of high-level participants and other institutional stakeholders would generally depend on their interest in the specific discussions in the FfD Forum. Others argued that, based on AAAA (para 132) 'The forum will consist of up to five days, one of which will be the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD', that the first day of the Forum should be targeted to high-level participation, while the following days could be more technical in nature. The suggestion was made to invite ministerial champions of specific topics to present their case, which could create commitment at ministerial level.

**Timing of the Forum will be critical.** Several participants raised their concerns regarding the current timing of the Forum. While it was argued that having the Forum back-to-back with the Spring Meeting of the Bretton Woods Institutions would increase the likelihood of high-level participation at the Forum, some participants questioned this and suggested that the presence of high-level participants would depend on the topics rather than on the timing. Further, the timing early in the year puts pressure on the preparation of the report by the IATF, which needs to be available well in advance of the forum. Also, most of the indicators provided by international organisations will not be available until April. Some participants therefore suggested having the Forum back-to-back with the HLPF in coming years, to increase synergies with the HLPF, as well as, to allow enough time for preparing the IATF report and to ensure high-level participation and full consistency between the two events. Others suggested moving the date of the Forum to late May or early June to increase synergies while still maintaining the distinct nature of FfD.

**Divergent views on preparation and nature of Forum's outcome document.** Several participants argued that in order to avoid politicisation of the FfD Forum and to allow for sufficient room for substantive discussions, the outcome document should be negotiated before the Forum. However, as was raised by other participants, this would make it difficult to include emerging issues and outcomes from the Forum's discussions in the document. Some participants suggested having a chair's summary to capture the essence of the discussions during the FfD Forum. Among participants the form of the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions was discussed. Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions are an existing format (i.e. ECOSOC CSW). There was general agreement that the inter-governmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Forum will be fed into the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the HLPF.

**Multi-stakeholder participation.** Participants agreed that participation in the FfD Forum should be as comprehensive and inclusive as possible. There was also broad understanding that it is important for the Forum to have a multi-stakeholder perspective, with special emphasis on the participation of international organisations and the private sector. In addition, the



deliberations of the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) of ECOSOC, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) and other fora outside of the United Nations structure should be taken into account, in line with their mandate. Some participants pointed out that despite the comprehensive participation, the outcome document would still need to be the result of an intergovernmental process.

*Working groups C1 and D1: Options for a strong, practical and inclusive monitoring framework*

**Comprehensive and coherent FfD monitoring.** There was a common understanding among participants that AAAA is one of the means to implement the 2030 Agenda. Given the complementary but different monitoring processes of FfD and the 2030 Agenda, coherence of the monitoring systems is needed and duplication should be avoided. Coherence and consistency of the monitoring frameworks is crucial for their effectiveness. Further, participants agreed that the basis for FfD monitoring is the AAAA and that its commitments should be monitored in a comprehensive way, i.e. AAAA monitoring will include both FfD specific commitments as well as the MoIs of the 2030 Agenda. Thus the MoI indicators should be a basis for the FfD monitoring framework that needs to be complemented by other elements to also review additional commitments to the MoI indicators. Participants identified gaps in the areas of blended finance, trade flows, climate finance and systemic issues, among others. While several participants emphasised the value of an indicator-based framework, it was not suggested that a new indicator framework for FfD should be established.

**Monitoring with quantitative and qualitative elements.** Participants agreed that gaps in the MoI indicators should be bridged by utilising available sources, such as reports of specialised multilateral international organisations where possible. Participants shared the perception that in order to achieve a comprehensive picture, the AAAA monitoring needs to be a combination of quantitative and narrative reporting (e.g. case studies), taking into account that not all commitments could be measurable in a quantitative way. The FfD Forum could also serve as a space for international organisations to report on the status quo of the implementation of their initiatives (e.g. Global Infrastructure Platform) and as a means to reach out to other stakeholders (e.g. UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters), as well as a platform to coordinate initiatives.

**IATF report is an important basis for monitoring.** The IATF will produce a data-driven analytical report on the implementation of commitments made in Addis Ababa and the MoI of the SDGs. Participants argued that with this report the IATF is setting the base for the monitoring framework. Participants also asserted that the early availability of the report will be critical for ensuring that best use is made of the report at the Forum.

**Inclusive and multi-layered monitoring process.** Participants shared the view that monitoring should be carried out at the national, regional and global level. Most participants



were of the view that national monitoring should take place before regional and international monitoring. It was argued that national ownership of the monitoring framework will be important. Some participants also raised the point that monitoring at the national level would need to include the subnational level. It was pointed out that with data coming from different sources across countries and institutions, it will be necessary to ensure consistency of data and definitions. Participants agreed that the monitoring process should be inclusive and go beyond government and institutional stakeholders. It was discussed that it is important to include other stakeholders such as private sector in the monitoring process and to promote the alignment of their activities with country priorities in order to achieve the SDGs.

**National capacities need to be considered.** Participants identified a conflict between ensuring comprehensive monitoring of FfD and keeping it manageable. This conflict is especially apparent when it comes to the national level. Several participants argued that capacities need to be developed to ensure that effective contributions can be made to the monitoring exercise. In this context, participants drew attention to the importance of considering national capacities and needs when discussing the structure of the general monitoring framework.

*Working groups A2 and B2: Policy coherence at the national and international level*

**Policy coherence important for AAAA and 2030 Agenda implementation.** There was broad agreement among participants that policy coherence is not an end in itself but a means to effectively implement the AAAA and the 2030 Agenda. Participants also emphasised that national coherence has important implications (including legal considerations) for national budget processes and the allocation of resources. This in turn will affect the implementation of the agendas. Several participants suggested that a high-level focal point for implementing the agendas could contribute to ensuring policy coherence. Some participants proposed that the HLPF and the Forum could provide guidance for countries on policy coherence in this context.

**Leadership, communication, inclusiveness and data availability important factors for promoting policy coherence.** Participants agreed that no blueprint for national coherence exists as different country contexts require different solutions. However, participants identified a number of success factors for promoting a coherent approach: 1) Strong leadership from the highest possible level (heads of government) is required in order to guarantee ownership and motivation. 2) Clear and broad communication of the need for coherence and its benefits is required to ensure buy-in from the different actors. 3) Approaches must be inclusive, thus a wide group of politicians on the national and local level (in strongly decentralised countries) needs to be involved in order to avoid resistance. 4) The availability of high-quality data is crucial for informed decision-making processes.

**Policy coherence difficult to monitor.** It was stated that one constraint to achieving coherence is the difficulty of measuring it. The lack of baseline data for policy coherence would make it hard to scrutinise government efforts in this area. It was highlighted that a process-oriented approach should be given preference over a results-based one for this reason.

**Lack of exchange a common disruptor to coherence.** On both the national and the international level, the lack of information-sharing between different actors is often a disruptor to coherence. Participants argued that committed leaders can help to achieve a better exchange of information and thereby promote coherence. It was also suggested that the Forum could be a place to promote this exchange. Regarding the international level, several participants stressed that a better exchange between the Bretton Woods Institutions, the UN and the national states would be especially helpful. Participants also suggested that it is important to set the right priorities. In this regard, it was proposed to encourage international fora, e.g. the G20, to ensure they share the same priorities with regard to implementation of the FfD Agenda. It was also argued that the IATF report could help to build coherence between institutions.

**National level crucial for coherence.** In discussion on the various levels of policy coherence, there was a widely shared perception that the national level can be considered to be the nucleus. It was also mentioned that the FfD Agenda is a bottom-up and not a top-down approach. Thus, any decisions on the international level should consider the national realities.

#### *Working group C2: Enhancing multi-stakeholder approaches*

**Multi-stakeholder approaches need to be adequate for the specific situation.** Participants argued that there are a multitude of multi-stakeholder approaches and that it is important to adapt their structures to the specific circumstances. It was emphasised that a common language as well as specific modalities for participation need to be developed between the different stakeholders. Some participants stressed that it is important to also keep civil society engaged in discussions on partnerships and not focus solely on the role of the private sector.

**Private sector involvement is important but must comply with certain standards.** Participants agreed that it is important to involve the private sector not only for its financial contributions but also its capacities and technologies. At the same time, they emphasised that it is important that the private sector supports the public sector and its goals. Participants also argued that there might be conflicts of interest between the private and public sectors. An example given was the possible conflict of interest between short-term business interests and long-term development goals. Thus, the core question remains of how to influence private sector business models, or how to align private sector priorities with those of the 2030 Agenda. Some participants also argued that clear criteria, standards and rules for the private

sector are needed. In this context, participants suggested that it will be important to make participation in the Forum attractive to the private sector.

**Learning from successes and failures.** Participants shared the view that a great deal of experience has already been gathered on multi-stakeholder approaches. To learn from these experiences, it was suggested that success stories as well as failures could be compiled. The FfD Forum could create a space for presenting successful partnerships. In this context it was argued that the discussions at the Forum should focus on implementation rather than on theoretical discussions.

*Working group D2: New international development architecture*

**New mind set is required.** Participants argued that the new development architecture needs to go beyond old paradigms and categories of cooperation. Funds with similar purposes should be pooled, independent of their source; effectiveness and coherence between different flows should be guiding criteria. However, it was argued that multi-level coordination might be needed given the multitude of stakeholders (governments, private sector, foundations, civil society).

**All forms of cooperation are important.** Participants reconfirmed the important role of the private sector in implementing the AAAA. This role encompasses not only financial contributions but also capacity development and technology transfer. Therefore it will be important to identify ways to incentivise the private sector to become involved. However, it was also mentioned that some rules and standards need to be set to ensure that the private sector has a positive impact on development. Several participants argued that ODA continues to have a key role in the 2030 Agenda and partner countries must live up to their promises. ODA's role as a catalyst was emphasised in particular. Participants agreed that South-South Cooperation has an important role to play. Some participants argued that it should be better monitored.

## IV Annex

### Background papers

#### Framing the Conversation

Aligned with the working group sessions in the Agenda, the following short overviews shall help to provide a common basis for our conversation.

Each session will be guided by a moderator and **last 90 minutes**. The working groups provide an informal space where **open discussion along guiding questions** shall be achieved. The objective of the split-up sessions is to exchange ideas and to collect specific expectations and recommendations that will be part of the final documentation of the conference.

A rapporteur will **present the results of the discussion** in the following plenary session. A facilitator will help the rapporteur by noting down ideas and results of the discussion. These notes will be made visible on a metaplan pinboard.

#### **WORKING GROUP A: MODALITIES OF FIRST FFD FORUM – KEY DELIVERABLES AND DISCUSSION FORMATS**

##### BACKGROUND

The internationally agreed Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) provides the establishment of an intergovernmental follow-up and review mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Addis Agenda on Financing for Development (FfD) and the Means of Implementation (MoI) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This agreement provides an opportunity to capitalize on the convening power of the United Nations to advance implementation of these important agendas. The challenge now is to use this agreement to establish an effective intergovernmental process.

The follow-up and review process should “assess progress, identify obstacles and challenges to the implementation [of AAAA and MoI], promote the sharing of lessons learned from experiences at the national and regional levels, address new and emerging topics of relevance to the implementation of this agenda as the need arises, and provide policy recommendations for action by the international community (AAAA, para. 131).”

The follow-up process, will rely on the work of an Inter-Agency Task Force, following the example of the MDG Gap Task force and focusing on the review of the implementation of the AAAA commitments and the SDG’s MoIs. For this aim it will produce a data based report that provides an annual overview on the status of implementation of the AAAA commitments taking into account the SDG indicator framework.



This report will inform the newly established Financing for Development Forum under the ECOSOC. This Forum will meet annually for up to five days with one day reserved for a dedicated exchange with the Bretton Woods Institutions, the WTO and others. The Forum will follow the modalities of the FfD process with universal and inclusive participation. It's inter-governmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations will be fed into the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the High-level Political Forum (HLPF).

In December 2015, the General Assembly in its resolution 70/192 encouraged the President of the ECOSOC to prepare some information on the arrangements of the first FfD Follow-up Forum which is planned to be held in April 2016. Up to now, only the described basic structure of the Forum has been agreed. Therefore the preparation of the first Forum and the Forum itself will be very decisive for the future of the follow-up process. The perception of success of the 1st FFD Forum and its Outcome will have an important influence on the future FfD process.

While it has been already agreed that the Forum shall discuss the follow-up and review of the FfD outcomes and shall come to agreed conclusions and recommendations, this still offers room to decide on the specific focus of the Forum. For example would it be possible that its

recommendation focus on specific focus areas every year or they could cover all aspects of the AAAA. Another question is how to approach and review the AAAA commitments which are often expressions of intention to work on specific policy imperatives that bear on the financing for sustainable development. The intended deliverables of the Forum will also have an influence on the way the Forum is organized and the decision on the most suitable formats of exchange. This encompasses also the question how different stakeholders and processes can be integrated into the Forum.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE SESSION

- Exchange ideas regarding the FfD Follow-up Forum
- Formulate expectations on deliverables of the first FfD Forum and recommendations on formats to achieve these deliverables

## GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- What are the key deliverables (formal and informal) of the Follow-up Forum?
- How should discussions be structured or conducted to achieve these deliverables?

## BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS / BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Addis Ababa Action Agenda:  
[http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wpcontent/uploads/2015/08/AAAA\\_Outcome.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wpcontent/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf)
- FfD Follow-up resolution A/70/471:  
[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/471](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/471)
- Declaration from the Addis Ababa Civil Society Forum on Financing for Development:



- <https://csoforffd.files.wordpress.com/2015/07/addis-ababa-cso-ffd-Forum-declaration-12-july-2015.pdf>
- Declaration of the International Business Forum on Financing for Development: <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/04/Business-Forum-Summary.pdf>
- 3 must-know development finance stories in 2015: <https://www.devex.com/news/3-mustknow-development-finance-stories-in-2015-87546>

## **WORKING GROUP B: MODALITIES OF THE FFD FORUM – DEVELOPMENT OF FFD AGENDA AND DISCUSSION FORMATS**

### **BACKGROUND**

The internationally agreed Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) provides the establishment of an intergovernmental follow-up and review mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Addis Agenda on Financing for Development (FfD) and the Means of Implementation (MoI) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This agreement provides an opportunity to capitalize on the convening power of the United Nations to advance implementation of these important agendas.

The challenge now is to use this agreement to establish an effective intergovernmental process. The follow-up and review process should “assess progress, identify obstacles and challenges to the implementation [of AAAA and MoI], promote the sharing of lessons learned from experiences at the national and regional levels, address new and emerging topics of relevance to the implementation of this agenda as the need arises, and provide policy recommendations for action by the international community (AAAA, para. 131).”

The follow-up process, will rely on the work of an Inter-Agency Task Force, following the example of the MDG Gap Task force and focusing on the review of the implementation of the AAAA commitments and the SDG’s MoIs. For this aim it will produce a data based report that provides an annual overview on the status of implementation of the AAAA commitments taking into account the SDG indicator framework.

This report will inform the newly established Financing for Development Forum under the ECOSOC. This Forum will meet annually for up to five days with one day reserved for a dedicated exchange with the Bretton Woods Institutions, the WTO and others. The Forum will follow the modalities of the FfD process with universal and inclusive participation. It’s inter-governmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations will be fed into the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the High-level Political Forum (HLPF).

In December, the General Assembly in its resolution 70/192 encouraged the President of the ECOSOC to prepare some information on the arrangements of the 1st FfD Follow-up Forum which is planned to be held in April 2016. Up to now, only the described basic structure of the Forum has been agreed.

The preparation of the upcoming Follow-up Forum and the Forum itself offer an important opportunity to shape the follow-up process and its objectives. While the main objective is to review achieved commitments, the Forum could also be used to develop the overall FfD agenda as the AAAA contains numerous expressions of intention to work further on specific policy imperatives that bear on the financing for sustainable development. The inclusive format of Forum and thus the combination of different point of views and experiences could also facilitate the discussion of emerging issues that are important for the FfD agenda but might



not have been captured in the past. The Forum, depending on how it will be structured, could therefore offer the possibility to not only look back in the FfD process by reviewing its commitments but also contribute to shape its prospects.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE SESSION

- Exchange ideas regarding the FfD Follow-up Forum
- Formulate expectations and recommendations how the Forum could be used to develop the FfD agenda

## GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- How is the FfD Follow-up Forum going to support the development of the FfD agenda?
- How should discussions be structured or conducted to further develop the FfD agenda?

## BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS / BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## **WORKING GROUP C: OPTIONS FOR A STRONG AND INCLUSIVE**

### **MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

#### **BACKGROUND**

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) emphasizes the importance of a “dedicated and strengthened” follow-up and review for the financing for development (FfD) outcomes and outlines the institutional follow-up process, notably through the ECOSOC FfD Follow-up Forum and the UN Inter-Agency Task Force. This process should “assess progress, identify obstacles and challenges to the implementation [of AAAA and Means of Implementation (MoI)], promote the sharing of lessons learned from experiences at the national and regional levels, address new and emerging topics of relevance to the implementation of this agenda as the need arises, and provide policy recommendations for action by the international community (AAAA, para. 131)”.

The FfD follow-up process relates to the 2030 Development Agenda MoIs. We will need to ensure coherence and convergence, avoiding overlaps between the distinct follow-up processes on these two political agreements.

To support monitoring of the 2030 Agenda, the UN Statistical Commission established the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to propose indicators to monitor all 169 SDG targets. The Inter-Agency Task Force is the primary Secretariat body in charge of working on monitoring the implementation of the AAAA. The task force will be convened by the UN Secretary-General and includes the major institutional stakeholders of the FfD process as well as UN regional commissions and specialized agencies. It will produce a data driven report building on the aforementioned SDGs indicators developed by the IAEG-SDG. Due to the overlap between the SDGs and the AAAA, many of the AAAA commitments are captured by these indicators. Yet, the AAAA includes many very specific financing for development topics which seem to be not adequately addressed in the monitoring framework of the 2030 Agenda. These include areas such as domestic resource mobilization, domestic and private finance but also systemic issues and capacity building. On the other hand, AAAA commitments relate not only to the specific MoIs of the SDGs (Goal 17) but also to other SDG areas. Here it needs to be ensured that the review on these areas is adequately integrated with the SDG monitoring to ensure coherence between the two processes.

In addition to questions on the relation between the AAAA and SDG review mechanisms, there is the question on the right level of AAAA monitoring. On the one hand, AAAA has a stronger focus than the SDG on supranational governance questions and international policy coherence. On the other hand, it also includes commitments that concern nation states and have to be implemented at the national level. In addition it requests activities from private stakeholders. This multitude of levels and stakeholders raises the question how these can be effectively included in the monitoring process.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE SESSION**



- Exchange ideas regarding a strong monitoring framework
- Formulate recommendations for a strong and inclusive monitoring framework for the AAAA and its link to the 2030 Agenda.

#### **GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION**

- How should a monitoring framework for FfD look like and how would it relate to the monitoring of the 2030 agenda?
- How should different levels (national, regional and global) be considered in the monitoring process?

#### **BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS / BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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- FfD Follow-up resolution A/70/471: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/471](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/471)
- Inter-Agency Task Force: <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd-follow-up/inter-agency-taskforce.html>
- Results of the list of indicators reviewed at the second IAEG-SDG meeting: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-02/Outcomes/Agenda%20Item%204%20Review%20of%20proposed%20indicators%20-%202%20Nov%202015.pdf>
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## **WORKING GROUP D: OPTIONS FOR A PRACTICAL MONITORING OF AAAA COMMITMENTS**

### **BACKGROUND**

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) emphasizes the importance of a “dedicated and strengthened” follow-up and review for the financing for development (FfD) outcomes and outlines the institutional follow-up- process, notably through the FfD Follow-up Forum and the UN Inter-Agency Task Force. This process should “assess progress, identify obstacles and challenges to the implementation [of AAAA and Means of Implementation (MoI)], promote the sharing of lessons learned from experiences at the national and regional levels, address new and emerging topics of relevance to the implementation of this agenda as the need arises, and provide policy recommendations for action by the international community (AAAA, para. 131)”.

The AAAA is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides many of its MoIs. To support monitoring of the 2030 Agenda, the UN Statistical Commission established the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to propose indicators to monitor all 169 SDG targets. The Inter-Agency Task Force is the primary Secretariat body in charge of working on monitoring the implementation of the AAAA and the MoIs of the 2030 Agenda. It will produce a data driven report building on the SDGs indicators developed by the IAEG-SDG. Due to the overlap between the SDGs and the AAAA, many of the AAAA commitments are captured by these indicators. Yet, the AAAA includes many very specific financing for development topics which seem to be not adequately addressed in the monitoring framework of the 2030 Agenda. These include areas such as domestic resource mobilization, domestic and private finance but also systemic issues and capacity building. Therefore it is important to analyze where the SDG monitoring framework sufficiently covers FfD and where gaps emerge that need to be closed.

Further the question emerges how the areas not sufficiently covered by SDG indicators can be monitored successfully. Many AAAA commitments relate to policy processes and it might be difficult to measure them with quantitative indicators. Yet, it will be important to cover the whole set of AAAA commitments in the monitoring process to ensure a strong follow-up on their implementation. Therefore it is necessary to identify ways to build a strong monitoring framework going beyond the SDG indicators but including them. Many of the needed information might already be available in reports of other institutions (e.g. World Bank, IMF, ILO) and the challenge will be to include these different data sources in the FfD review process without duplications. Yet, for some areas data availability might be limited by a non-universal membership of the collecting organization (e.g. OECD). To ensure a strong monitoring framework and a reliable review process it will be important to address and solve these questions. Successful global agreements need strong monitoring and sound indicators. The design of the monitoring framework will have an important influence on the reputation and development of the future FfD process.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE SESSION

Exchange ideas regarding a strong monitoring framework

Formulate recommendations for a practical and comprehensive monitoring framework for the AAAA that also addresses areas not sufficiently covered by the SDG indicators.

## GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- Which parts of the AAAA are already covered adequately by SDG indicators and which are not?
- How could areas not sufficiently covered by the SDG indicators be monitored?

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## Workshop Session II

### WORKING GROUP A2: COHERENCE OF THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### BACKGROUND

The three International Conferences on Financing for Development have recognized the importance of coherence and consistency of policies at different levels. This encompasses interministerial and inter-institutional coordination at the national level as well as ensuring coherence of the international financial and monetary and trading systems in support of development. The international community has also become increasingly aware of the need to take account of economic, social and environmental challenges, and to enhance policy coherence across all three dimensions of sustainable development. We need to find a broader approach on how to advance in policy coherence at the national, regional and international level that can help better understand policy interlinkages and trade-offs, so that this can inform decision-making to prevent negative spillovers. Addressing today's world challenges will require collective action, coordination and greater coherence. Improving policy coherence can maximize the impact of the policies of developed, emerging and developing countries in terms of growth and poverty reduction.

At the national level, governments need to enhance their capacities to exploit synergies across different policy areas with important inter-sectoral dimensions to create environments conducive to sustainable development, pursuing win-win situations and mutual benefits. Policy coherence is an important element for an enabling domestic environment that encourages productive and long-term, growth enhancing investments.

Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will require comprehensive national sustainable development strategies, supported by strengthened inter-governmental, interministerial and inter-institutional policy coherence, as well as an enabling and supportive international environment. Such an approach should cut across different policy domains, connect diverse stakeholders and actors and help monitor effects and changes in policies. This means that not only intra-governmental coherence needs to be ensured but governments will also need to foster coherence between their strategies and the activities of other stakeholders, such as the private sector. A lack of coordination between relevant ministries and across stakeholders will undermine the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and jeopardize efforts to achieve a sustainable development path.

In addition to national policy coherence, governments will also need to reconcile divergent policy objectives with broader international or global objectives. In today's increasingly interconnected global economy, domestic policies implemented by advanced and emerging economies are especially likely to have a global reach and influence the growth and development prospects of lower-income countries. It is now fundamental to take into

consideration the international spillovers of domestic policies, due to the impact that they can have on global development objectives and in the effectiveness of international development cooperation efforts. The resulting challenge for governments will be to identify coherence challenges and find ways to balance divergent policy objectives.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE SESSION:**

- Discuss and collect proposals on how to strengthen policy coherence at the national level for an enabling domestic environment to advance on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- Identify disruptors of policy coherence that can potentially have negative spillover effects on sustainable development and the mechanisms that could be used at the national level to address them.

#### **GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:**

- What are disruptors for policy coherence at the national level?
- Who has an influence on these disruptions?
- How can dialogue and coordination be facilitated to overcome these disruptions?

#### **BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS/BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

- “Ensuring Policy Coherence and an Enabling Environment at all Levels for Sustainable Development”. Background note by Secretariat for Round Tables 2, 4 and 6 at the Third Conference for Financing for Development, at [http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/07/FfD-3\\_BN\\_Policy-coherence\\_05.07.15.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/07/FfD-3_BN_Policy-coherence_05.07.15.pdf)
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## **WORKING GROUP B2: COHERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

### **BACKGROUND**

The three International Conferences on Financing for Development have recognized the importance of coherence and consistency of the international financial and monetary and trading systems in support of development. The international community has also become increasingly aware of the need to take account of economic, social and environmental challenges, and to enhance policy coherence across all three dimensions of sustainable development. Addressing today's world challenges will require collective action, coordination and greater coherence. We need to find the right approach on how to advance in policy coherence at the national, regional and international level that can help better understand policy interlinkages.

In today's increasingly interconnected global economy, domestic policies implemented by advanced and emerging economies are especially likely to have a global reach and influence the growth and development prospects of lower-income countries. It is now fundamental to take into consideration the international spillovers of domestic policies, due to the impact that they can have on global development objectives and in the effectiveness of international development cooperation efforts. This will also require more coordination and coherence among multilateral institutions at the regional and global level as well as standard-setting bodies. These institutions often influence national policies as well as the behavior of non-governmental stakeholders, e.g. the private sector, through their recommendations, policy frameworks and instruments. Strengthened coherence and coordination among these stakeholders will reduce the incidents where rules dealing with trade, aid, debt, finance, migration, environmental sustainability and other development issues come into conflict. For some of the international organizations, there has been a strong tradition of collaboration, e.g. IMF, World Bank and WTO. Yet, this exchange can still be improved and should extend to institutions not yet so much involved, especially at the regional level, e.g. ASEAN, ECOWAS and EU.

Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will require comprehensive national sustainable development strategies, supported by strengthened inter-governmental, inter-ministerial and inter-institutional policy coherence, as well as an enabling and supportive international environment. Such an approach should cut across different policy domains, connect diverse stakeholders and actors and help monitor effects and changes in policies. These efforts can be achieved through the renewed Global Partnership for Sustainable Development that would need to promote and strengthen increased cooperation and coordination among all development actors by putting in place collective mechanisms in order to ensure that the rules institutions and governance of the global economic system are geared to enable sustainable outcomes as a whole. Improving global policy coherence can maximize the impact of the policies of developed, emerging and developing countries in terms of growth and poverty reduction. These improvements must need to reflect this multipolar global economy in which all countries as well as institutional and non-institutional stakeholders are playing a role in driving global growth and development.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE SESSION:**



- Discuss and collect proposals on how to strengthen policy coherence at the international level for an enabling environment to advance on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- Identify disruptors of policy coherence that can potentially have negative spillover effects on sustainable development and the mechanisms that could be used at the international level to address them, and in particular the FfD Forum.

#### **GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:**

- What are disruptors for policy coherence at the international level?
- Who has an influence on these disruptions?
- How can dialogue and coordination be facilitated to overcome these disruptions?

#### **BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS/BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

- “Ensuring Policy Coherence and an Enabling Environment at all Levels for Sustainable Development”. Background note by Secretariat for Round Tables 2, 4 and 6 at the Third Conference for Financing for Development, at [http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/07/FfD-3\\_BN\\_Policy-coherence\\_05.07.15.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/07/FfD-3_BN_Policy-coherence_05.07.15.pdf)
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## **WORKING GROUP C2: IMPLEMENTATION OF AAAA THROUGH MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACHES**

### **BACKGROUND**

The Monterrey Consensus gravitates around the need for partnerships in order to achieve development, and the Third Financing for Development Conference in Addis Ababa confirms the imperative of establishing multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSHPs) for development as an essential enabler for leveraging different types of co-operation, including public and private flows, both domestic and international, for the implementation of the SDGs.

The concept of MSHPs as an instrument for achieving development goals is sound, particularly when stakeholders with unique complementary strengths or core competencies add value to development efforts and pool their resources and assets in solving problems. In this regard, MSHPs are about combining different stakeholders to create a partnership that is stronger and more effective than the sum of its parts and which promotes a more holistic approach to development. MSHPs vary enormously in terms of their purpose, complexity, level of engagement (local to global), size and diversity of partners. They can range from service provision and implementation (e.g. GAVI or PPPs) to standard setters (e.g. The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)) to knowledge sharing or coordination networks (e.g. the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research or sector specific coordination groups). Due to the variance in objectives MSHPs have they often also significantly differ in their structural and governance set-up.

As the international community devises an ambitious global development framework calling for the mobilization of a broad array of resources coming from different sources, there is need for strong partnerships. These partnerships can help to bring together and effectively manage the diversity of resources and partners that will be critical to achieving common development goals in order to strengthen their contributions through cooperation.

The AAAA was successful as it:

1. Incorporates global MSHPs as a key modality for financial and non-financial means of implementation, with a strong focus on measuring impact and accountability for results;
2. With respect to the private sector in MSHPs, focuses on increasing the adoption and disclosure of environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations by private actors, which can serve to both encourage greater private sector engagement and to ensure greater transparency and accountability of private finance and investment, and
3. Highlights the critical importance of decentralized and locally-controlled finance mechanisms, both within the broader framework of financing for sustainable development and as an element of global MSHPs—and thereby sending a powerful signal on this often-neglected area.



MSHPs can contribute to the effective implementation of AAAA commitments as they reflect the diversity of development stakeholders, such as governments, civil society, the private sector, foundations, and others. Successful MSHPs should be inclusive, with respect to membership and established decision-making processes, ensure joint ownership and equality among partners. Partnerships should also support capacity building of development partners. A focus on actions that produce results will help build the buy-in of the stakeholders for continuing the partnership.

There is an emerging consensus that partnerships must be aligned with the new agenda and its new goals. They should be streamlined and build on already existing and successful mechanisms and processes, have a monitoring and review mechanism for review and evaluation to determine success. They should also have intergovernmental oversight which would also help to build trust and confidence.

Well-designed and adequately-resourced global partnerships can have a number of potential benefits, including advancing in a more integrated, efficient and effective approaches to financing by enhancing efficiency and effectiveness by lowering transaction costs and reducing fragmentation and duplication; more flexible targeting of support to countries, groups and areas most in need; and providing more predictable multi-year funding commitments<sup>2</sup>.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE SESSION:**

- Collect ideas on forms of multi-stakeholder approaches and ways on how they can contribute to the implementation of AAAA commitments.
- Identify the factors that can enhance MSHPs effectiveness.

#### **GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:**

- How can MSAs contribute to implementing AAAA?
- How can the private sector be successfully integrated into MSAs?
- How can the civil society be successfully integrated into MSAs?

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## WORKING GROUP D2: NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ARCHITECTURE IN SUPPORT OF THE 2030 AGENDA

### BACKGROUND

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have reaffirmed the instrumental role of international development cooperation for the achievement of the SDGs. To deliver on this common ambition and on the promise of leaving no one behind, development cooperation actors must adapt their principles, policies, practices and partnerships, taking into account the changing landscape of support for sustainable development.

The AAAA, in laying out the steps the international community has committed into funding the world's new sustainable agenda, acknowledges the importance of effective development cooperation: it recognizes “common goals and common ambitions to strengthen international development cooperation and maximize its effectiveness, transparency, impact and results” and welcomes “the progress achieved in elaborating the principles that apply to our respective efforts to increase the impact of our cooperation” (OP 50). It welcomes “efforts to improve the quality, impact and effectiveness of development cooperation and other international efforts in public finance, including adherence to agreed development cooperation effectiveness principles” (OP 58).

Development cooperation has diversified considerably and changed in the way it is being allocated, delivered and accounted for within a short time span. Concerted efforts are increasingly shifting from a focus on aid coordination to the longer-term transformative changes needed to support poverty eradication and sustainable development.

The new development cooperation landscape is increasingly complex and dynamic. All types of financial flows – public, private, domestic and international – have increased since 2002, with domestic revenue representing the greatest jump at 14 per cent average annual growth since 2000<sup>3</sup>. While ODA by volume reached an all-time high in 2013, according to the latest OECD data, aid to the poorest countries has continued to fall. On the other hand, international private finance to developing countries shows rapid growth, mainly driven by the increase of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), equity flows, and remittances. Equally, according to some estimates, South-South Co-operation (SSC) has more than doubled between 2006-2011, while private aid has also grown to an estimated USD 60-70 billion annually<sup>4</sup>.

Modalities of development cooperation are evolving. The relative importance of ODA as well as its purposes are changing, particularly in countries where ODA accounts for less than 5 per cent of GNI. Nonetheless, this modality of the traditional cooperation is still a key element to

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<sup>3</sup> UNDP, “Strengthening Development Co-operation in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*

reach sustainable development in its 3 dimensions (economic, social and environmental). As well, countries are increasingly placing emphasis on South-South Co-operation (SSC) and Triangular Co-operation (TrC). Mutual benefit, capacity building, and the exchange of knowledge and best practices, are tools provided by SSC and TrC, which can be used to face the new development challenges.

While the diversification of development co-operation instruments may serve varied policy objectives for both development providers and recipient countries based on their respective political economies, there is a pressing need to better manage increasingly fragmented aid and a wider range of development sources at the country level.

The diverse modalities of development cooperation and its implementation should be focused on the national context and priorities of each country, aiding the recipients in reaching higher incomes, improving social services provided by governments and closing inequality gaps between and within countries. Catalytic development co-operation interventions are in great demand, supporting countries in undertaking necessary reforms to adjust policy and institutional frameworks, and harness the full potential of varied financial resources.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE SESSION:**

- Identify and discuss challenges and opportunities of the emerging trends in international development cooperation to implement the 2030 Agenda.

#### **GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:**

- What role may south-south and triangular cooperation play for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?
- How can the private sector and institutional investors be better integrated into the development architecture?
- What would be the role of ODA in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and how to ensure its effectiveness?

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# **Towards a coordinated, participatory implementation of the new global development agenda\***

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## Discussion Paper

### Towards a coordinated, participatory implementation of the new global development agenda\*

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#### Abstract

*The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals which support it, and international financing for development (FfD) and for fighting climate change constitute the most ambitious worldwide directives promoting a more equitable, brighter world. Mechanisms for orchestration, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and accountability (elements that are essential to the concept of global development governance) are to be put in place from 2016. In this regard, the authors argue that the definition and instrumentation of a more coherent, cross-sectional, coordinated, participatory, representative global development agenda is a task that cannot be delayed if this challenge is to be faced. In response to this challenge, the ECOSOC's first forum on FfD in April is to emerge as an essential space for the discussion and definition of proposals, objectives and policies leading to the achievement of the above aims. As such, a number of contributions or issues are suggested in the hopes of facilitating this task.*

#### 2015: New directives in global development

In 2015, the international community witnessed three major events contributing to the solidification of multilateral agreements addressing the most urgent needs facing the planet over the coming years: the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD),

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the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit and COP 21, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. As a result of these meetings, the basic foundations were laid for a new era for global development and governance.

### **The 2030 Agenda and the challenge of implementation**

The process of creating the structure and content of the 2030 Agenda shows that it is possible to achieve agreements through joint efforts to obtain better results for development. However, as pointed out by United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki Moon (13 July 2015) when inaugurating the Addis Ababa conference, “the real test will lie in their implementation.” This means that from the year 2016, the challenge will be to define the means necessary for orchestrating the commitments and implementation mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda in a way that is coherent, cohesive and holistic.

### **The 2030 Agenda as a reference point for global development governance**

The establishment of standards and national and international implementing agencies, as well as mechanisms for the orchestration, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and accountability (all enshrined in the concept of global development governance), are some of the most pressing challenges arising from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This particular exercise in governance boasts a series of participative, democratic processes, avoiding the fragmentation of any agreements, consensuses and/or Treaties which form part of it. As set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN Doc A/RES/70/1, para. 39), and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (UN Doc A/RES/69/313, para. 10) this requires active involvement by both developed and developing countries, as well as public and private actors, working jointly through the activism of multilateral organizations and mechanisms to establish guidelines for the instrumentation of the 2030 Agenda.

### **The challenge in responding to major setback in global development governance**

Despite the above advancements, the world continues to face persistent inequality in capacity and resources of power. As a result, a wide range of exercises in governance, being largely



directed by the North, are not fully adaptable to the interests of the South in terms of development. A lack of adequate representation by developing countries in decision-making processes in the most important multilateral financial institutions, as well as the fact that development is not always at the forefront of the global agenda in the face of the geopolitical, economic and security interests of a small number of countries, are just two examples of this. Similarly, the fragmentation among the different actors and instruments promoting development in its various forms (who do not always converge) is another challenge to be taken on, and is key to enabling the instrumentation of a cohesive global development agenda.

**At the same time, more diverse, participatory global development governance processes**

On par with the above circumstances, the current international stage is characterized by change. This phenomenon is defined by a dynamic process in which an increasing number of countries and a diverse range of other international actors with a variety of geographical allegiances are becoming more and more active in the global development agenda and its governance. In this regard, the gradual but growing versatility regarding the distribution of world power is contributing to transforming the roles, capacities and influence of countries which for many decades maintained an active, albeit secondary, role in the international development cooperation system. As such, the current context of increasing multi-polarity, apart from leading to greater complexity in the relationships between countries and other actors, also offers new opportunities for giving incentives for cooperation among participants in favor of collective aims.

**An Agenda with greater possibilities for facing structural setbacks in development and the international organization**

In order to rise to the challenge of the commitments which make up the 2030 Agenda, a number of distinctive features of the international organization must be changed, and also, in many cases, the political, economic and social dynamic of a number of countries, in order to honor these commitments. This document addresses only a few of the more relevant international areas.

In this regard, the Addis Ababa conference was an opportunity to establish a tone for an ambitious, transformative agenda that addresses structural injustices in the current global economic system and, at the same time, ensures that all financing for development is people-focused and protects the environment (UN Doc A/70/320, para. 71).

### **Emerging countries position themselves within the global development agenda**

Today, the world and the international organization created to promote its governance in the development sphere need more than ever to become more adaptive and inclusive of the needs – many of them historical – of the majority of the world’s population: those living in the South. This aim can be met with greater versatility due, among other factors, to the dramatic repositioning of the so-called emerging countries, which aim to exercise greater presence and influence over global issues affecting them.

The fact that in 2013 a group of 25 countries not affiliated with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) provided between them 23.5 billion dollars for financing their respective international development cooperation (IDC) activities, representing 13% of the total on a global level, including DAC contributions (OECD-DAC, 2015: 1), shows how a diverse range of governments from different parts of the world are more and more active in their involvement with the development agenda.

### **The South’s activism in the global development agenda**

One of the most meaningful outcomes of the above trends is the gradual, but increasingly evident, leadership by collaborators who are not traditional donors, among whom the countries of the South, and especially from Latin America, stand out.

The Human Development Report 2013 subtitled, “The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World,” makes reference to this occurrence, pointing out that “the striking transformation of a large number of developing countries into dynamic major economies with growing political influence is having a significant impact on human development progress” (UNDP, 2013: iv).



### **The repositioning of the South in the makeup of the 2030 Agenda**

This repositioning of the South on issues of increasing importance for the international agenda can largely be explained by the strengthening of cooperation by countries of the South among themselves, as occurs through South-South Cooperation (SSC). Apart from knowledge-sharing, this practice enables participating countries to increase their weight in a range of regional and global forums and institutions for the development agenda and international cooperation.

In this context, Latin American countries are playing a key role, both by increasing intra-regional cooperation and through activism in global debates on a range of issues related to the development agenda and governance, where their growing ties with China cannot be ignored, increasing the strategic value of these countries on the international stage.

### **The 2030 Agenda and its adaptability with regard to Latin American development challenges**

The aforementioned activism by the South on issues of the global development agenda has created a number of effects. Among the most significant are an unedited, gradual process of inclusion and convergence between North and South on a range of issues related to this theme. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the most representative example of this. The fact that the content of the Agenda, and especially that of the SDGs, is more responsive to Latin American and Caribbean needs in comparison with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), is evidence of the existence of ever more reversible and bidirectional ties between the North and the South on issues concerning the development of a global development agenda that is more and more global, participatory and representative (See Bracho: 2015; Prado, 2015).

### **The South in the face of the challenges of the global development agenda**

In this regard, emerging countries constitute a key factor in facing a number of challenges which are to be the focus of the Global Development Agenda as of 2016. This is due to their increasing leadership and political power in global affairs. It is also a product of their active

involvement in global development governance structures. The above leads to increased opportunities in support of democratizing the various agencies of the international organization where, with its support, the directives of the development agenda are drafted. The content of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development reflects the efforts of the South to insert important aims favoring equity from a range of perspectives.

### **The unavoidable obligation: defining and orchestrating a global development agenda that can rise to global development challenges**

The arguments set out here maintain that the establishment of effective, participatory and responsible global development governance is an inescapable duty.

For this to be achieved, communication and coordination mechanisms must be established between the different actors involved in such processes, and the diverse action mechanisms supporting global development, many of which are insufficiently coordinated or aligned among themselves. Establishing synergy and coherence between SDGs, FfD and the Paris Agreement, as well as other cross-sectional issues inherent in such commitments such as humanitarian, social, economic, environmental or migratory issues, all of which are synthesized in the human right to development, constitutes a basic premise in defining and structuring a more coherent, transversal, coordinated, participatory and representative global development agenda.

### **Towards the UN Social and Economic Council's first Forum on Financing for Development**

Paragraph 132 of the AAAA commits adopting parties to reflect and provide input to be addressed at the first FfD forum of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), scheduled for April of 2016. This forum is expected to provide an important deliberation space on monitoring and testing the results of FfD and the means for carrying out the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In other words, this forum will constitute a key opportunity to advance the global development agenda, by its embodiment of the characteristics set out under the previous heading. The very legitimacy and political relevance of this agency should of itself produce specific results which meet its proposed objectives, avoiding duplication and dispersion of efforts. Another of the forum's tasks is to maintain the spirit of holistic focus

promoted by the coordinators on a national and international level among relevant agencies and organizations involved in the issue of FfD.

This forum will invigorate the commitments made at Monterrey “where emphasized the importance of continuing to improve global economic governance and to strengthen the United Nations leadership role in promoting development” mentioned expressly in the AAAA (UN Doc A/RES/69/313, para. 103).

### **The Group of Friends of Monterrey and the first FfD forum. A number of priority topics for debate**

The Group of Friends of Monterrey, in line with the position it has maintained since its establishment, must continue its commitment to building the development agenda and its funding in a way that is coherent, cross-sectional, coordinated, participatory and representative. In this new phase of development governance, the group aims to provide relevant, constructive input in terms of identifying key questions and issues in order to strengthen the discussions of the first FfD forum. It is important to consider that these topics should not be addressed from the ground up, but rather should necessarily comprise those aspects which the South, and specifically Latin America and the Caribbean, promoted during the negotiations on the structure of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the AAAA and the Paris Agreement.

In this respect, the range of discussion topics is vast and is in no way encompassed entirely in this Discussion Paper, which endeavors to highlight only a few of those considered relevant, and which have key implications and impact on the path towards orchestrating the 2030 Agenda. While the main reference point for the following proposals is the AAAA, issues inherent to the SDGs and the Paris Agreement are also addressed.

### **A global framework for financing development post-2015**

In its first chapter, the AAAA expresses “the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing...” establishing the primary objective “to end poverty and hunger” by



achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions (inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment and promoting social inclusion). The aim is to promote “an equitable global economic system,” able to combat inequality, especially among vulnerable groups.

The AAAA stipulates that countries must establish cohesive development strategies, where national responsibilities are given priority, in line with the Monterrey Consensus, especially by pointing out that “we reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development,” although on a second level the document also refers to the need for a prosperous economic environment in which the coherence in policy is essential. In this regard, effective institutions and good governance are key factors in achieving such aims.

Despite the fact that many organizations fly the ideological (and sometimes rhetorical) flag for coherence in policy, in reality a lack of the same coherence in certain countries in terms of bringing their own foreign policy activities into line with and subject to global development strategies, such an aim is far from being met. This reality led the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) itself to point out that “there has been very limited progress on the policy coherence for development agenda” (OECD, 2014:11; OECD-DAC, 2014: 251).

Today, understanding is greater than ever that without policy coherence the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the content of the AAAA and the Paris Agreement will not punctually and fully be met.

In response to the above, the fundamental issue is whether the AAAA gives equal weight to national responsibilities with regard to a prosperous international economic environment, and to what degree the second condition affects the first – especially concerning the most vulnerable countries. In this regard, what is the role of policy coherence, and what concrete actions must be taken to aid compliance with the 2030 Agenda?

## Spheres for action

### *National public resources*

The AAAA emphasizes the need for countries to mobilize and make effective use of national public resources. This requires, among other things, fiscal policy, good governance, fighting corruption and promoting the Rule of Law. In this regard, the AAAA points out that improvements to modernized, progressive taxation systems and more efficient tax collection are essential characteristics sought by countries aiming to strengthen their capacities, for the sake of facing their respective national development challenges.

So, how best to take advantage of the AAAA's recommendations regarding issues of mobilizing national resources? In this regard, what would be the role of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters? Are Official Development Assistance (ODA) or even SSC effective at improving the capacities of national institutions, whether in applying a more efficient tax system or in reducing illegal financial flows? If required, how can such aims be achieved? How can the issue of an improved tax system be positioned domestically without invoking negative perceptions of tax issues?

In response to the rejection at Addis Ababa of making the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters an intergovernmental body, what forums could be appropriate for providing the most pluralistic, democratic space possible for discussing these issues? Considering that this is a task embodied in the AAAA, how can the efforts of other bodies, such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, be brought in? How can coordination be approached with other bodies such as the “*Addis Tax Initiative*”?

### **National and international private financial and commercial activity**

Today, the global development agenda is more heterogeneous, adaptive and inclusive in comparison with the MDGs. This situation has made it necessary for the 2030 Agenda, the AAAA and the Paris Agreement, due to their wide-ranging, ambitious content, to transform the *modus operandi* of the traditional development cooperation system, which for decades was dominated by traditional donors and other intergovernmental actors. This implies an



underlying need to work more closely with other kinds of providers, foremost among them, on one hand, countries who engage in SSC, and, on the other, private donors, in their two dimensions: non-governmental organizations and the private or business sector.

Paragraph 42 of the AAAA establishes that “We welcome the rapid growth of philanthropic giving and the significant financial and non-financial contribution philanthropists have made towards achieving our common goals” (UN Doc A/RES/69/313, para. 17). This leads to the unavoidable challenge of establishing mechanisms for dialog and coordination between public and private actors involved in financing for development.

Considering that while the private sector represents a key actor in the global development agenda, and that in certain cases it can contribute proactively to the task, without neglecting to acknowledge that its usual aims related to commerce and profit can lead to the opposite perception, what are the opportunities, elements of opportunities and even risks inherent to this task? What international institutions should assume a leadership role within the framework of the private sector’s necessary involvement in the development agenda, thereby promoting a more integrated, inclusive global development governance?

How can it be ensured that private investment, whether domestic or foreign, can be a true tool for development? What can be drawn from past experience? How can conditions be established in least developed, more vulnerable countries to enable them to build and consolidate a private sector?

Is it plausible to identify issues, modalities of collaboration and even financial commitments in which both developed and developing countries, as well as private actors, work individually and collectively to promote compliance with the 2030 Agenda, the AAAA and the Paris Agreement? What are the challenges inherent to the appearance of SSC and private donors on the global development agenda? Is it possible to establish common, but differentiated, responsibilities and commitments among these essential actors of growing importance for the global development agenda, without affecting their unique characteristics? How can the content of aid effectiveness platforms, and especially the precepts of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, be adapted to the practices of SSC and private actors?

Considering that experience points to the tendency of private funding flows to be volatile and asymmetrical, with a limited impact for development, how could participation by business in development affairs be viewed and demarcated, taking into account the widespread skepticism and distrust that its presence creates in many countries of the South?

Similarly, it is important to analyze whether there are issues related to the development agenda, which it would be worthwhile for the countries of the North, those of the South or private donors to make their particular focus. This would increase coordination and synergy among donors, with a view to increasing the possibilities of meeting the commitments taken on. What are the mechanisms for which Latin American SSC should be identified as a preferred donor, with a greater likelihood of success with regard to the regional and global development agenda?

With regard to cash transfers from abroad, another essential private source of development funding, is it possible to build a more favorable situation for remitters of these transfers, in order to satisfy the commitment established in the AAAA to reducing the median transaction cost of deposits by migrants to less than 3% of the amount transferred by the year 2030? What international body or agency is the most appropriate for monitoring this goal, or, where necessary, supporting countries in their attempts to achieve full compliance with it?

Regarding philanthropic donations, the AAAA is very clear on their important role in private financing for development. Is it viable to ask the individuals supplying these financing flows for greater transparency in their resources, processes and results? How can coherence and alignment with SDGs and other global goals be promoted?

Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) constitute another key pillar of private development financing. If such resources are directed based on the logic of free competition and the highest possible earnings (where developed and emerging countries are more competitive), is it possible to regulate and, where necessary, redirect such flows toward needier countries? How

can such an aim be achieved, and through what channels? One fundamental premise is to enable least developed, more vulnerable countries to establish conditions that make them attractive to foreign investment – how can this be achieved?

### *International Development Cooperation*

While it does acknowledge an increase in ODA in recent years (starting in 2013), the AAAA also expresses concern over the reduction in the proportion of this resource set aside for Least Developed Countries. How can the prioritization of political, commercial, geostrategic and security interests over development be reduced as a criteria in the distribution of ODA and even SSC by several donors?

In terms of effectiveness, the AAAA offers the reminder that there are currently two main platforms addressing this important issue: the ECOSOC's Development Cooperation Forum and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation; how best to unite the efforts of both agencies to establish a more coordinated, consolidated and adaptive effectiveness agenda to meet the wide range of countries' visions and capacities in this respect? The AAAA acknowledges that ODA must continue to be a fundamental source of financing for development – what position must be adopted in response to aid measurements, such as the proposed TOSSD (Total Official Support for Sustainable Development)? In response to a concern expressed by a significant number of countries, especially Middle-Income countries, regarding how to avoid confusion between resources intended for climate change issues and the commitments taken on at COP 21 in the Paris Agreement, how should resources intended for fighting climate change be accounted for?

The AAAA recognizes the major potential of multilateral development banks in the task of global economic financing and governance. However, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB) continue to define their decision-making systems by way of structures which do not represent the transformations that have taken place in the international system during the twenty-first century. Considering that the democratization of the main multilateral financial institutions is a fundamental condition for promoting the

strongest form of development, what is the best way to encourage greater decision-making opportunities for a wider range of countries in the decision-making agencies belonging to these organizations? In this respect, what opportunities have become available following the recent freeing-up of the reform to the World Bank's voting system by the United States Senate?

#### *International trade as a catalyst for development*

International trade is stipulated by the Monterrey Consensus and the AAAA as an important generator of resources for development. How can the Doha Development Agenda be revitalized in order that this activity can become a more promising source of development resources? What will be the impact of the "Nairobi Package" adopted at the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Tenth Ministerial Meeting held in December 2015 in the Kenyan capital? How can access be gained to financing for trade which can translate into the development of a country's trade potential and be turned into opportunities for using trade as a catalyst for development?

What is the best way to achieve growth in world trade in a way which is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals? Again, reflecting the need for coordination, how will the Forum achieve synergy with the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as a coordination hub with the United Nations system for an integrated approach to trade and development, but above all sustainable development?

#### *Debt and debt sustainability*

In the delicate and controversial area of debt, there are existing mechanisms. Do these work, and how well do they work? Does the AAAA go far enough in the sense of establishing coordinated policies aimed at encourage the financing, relief, re-structuring and rational management of debt? How can debt sustainability and judicious management of public debt be ensured?

#### *Addressing systemic issues*



With regard to fostering equity, Latin America and the Caribbean, in spite of their disagreements on many issues of global politics and the development agenda itself, participated in the many discussion forums leading to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the FfD Conference and even COP21 with a homogeneous position and a common objective: to position the issue of equity as a fundamental, cross-sectional element in the above accords. Beyond this outstanding achievement, there are a number of fundamental questions which must be clarified and answered. How can implementation of the SDGs, the AAAA and the Paris agreement be achieved based on the precept of equity? How can countries both be equitable and also complement one another in terms of compliance with the above three mainstays of the global development agenda?

#### *Science, technology, innovation and capacity-building*

The AAAA acknowledges the persistence of the “digital divide” and the differences in innovative capacity, connectivity and access to technology, including information and communications technology, and that developing these capacities will be essential to meeting the SDGs. What measures must be taken to encourage the development of new technology and research in support of innovation? What incentives must be established to incorporate technological advances into the countries that have fallen furthest behind in this area, and into certain regions within Middle-Income countries which show the same deficits, thereby contributing to meeting the targets of SDG 17?

#### **Data, oversight and monitoring**

The orchestration, monitoring, evaluation and accountability of the SDGs and other such commitments require appropriate statistical systems. How should such statistical systems be built on a national and even regional level to ensure that they are able to engage in dialogue and are mutually compatible and cooperative?

As pointed out by the MDG Gap Task Force (2015: iii), the AAAA has established “the framework that will turn our aspirations into practical steps and strategies. We will also need to put in place a strong mechanism to follow up on the commitments reached in Addis.”

The group also points out that “one conclusion that the Task Force wishes to emphasize from its experience is the need to periodically question indicator methodologies, to ask if the indicators are adequately addressing the monitoring tasks that were intended, and how the monitoring might be improved through new or revised indicators.” (Gap Task Force, 2015: 7)

Therefore, in statistical terms, it is worth examining the value of establishing dialogue spaces to identify the levels to which innovative data should be broken down to measure the status of compliance with the SDGs, considering key and particularly vulnerable sectors of the population such as migrants, indigenous people, people with disabilities, etc. How can homogeneous, consensus-based systems be created in order that the information generated is as uniform as possible? How can they be operated to ensure that these measurement mechanisms can be provided to the least developed countries, fragile States and other countries in special situations which cannot establish and run their own methodologies for making these evaluations? In this regard, what is the role of SSC and even Triangular Cooperation in addressing these issues?

### **Common but differentiated responsibilities in development policy**

Beyond the agreements reached at Addis Ababa incorporated into the Action Agenda, reflection is needed on a number of excluded topics which continue to cause concern to emerging countries, especially Middle-Income Latin American countries. One of these is the principle of common, but differentiated, responsibilities.

While this principle was promoted by countries of the South concerning the environmental agenda and under the premise that environmental issues cannot be dissociated from development issues, the statement passed into the development agenda. This issue was one of the divergent questions in negotiations on the issue of financing. For this reason, the precept

was not addressed by the AAAA. However, the adoption of this principle for the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda offer the opportunity to afford it new relevance, above all as a means to enter discussion in a broader sense, in such a way that it may constitute a central argument for a wide range of aims. “This Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities, in the light of different national circumstances,” reads the Agreement (UN Doc FCCC/CP/2015/L.9, article 2.2).

Paragraph 71 of the AAAA acknowledges that Middle-Income countries still face considerable difficulties in achieving sustainable development. The document establishes the mandate to “ensure that the diverse and specific development needs of middle-income countries are appropriately considered and addressed, in a tailored fashion, in their relevant strategies and policies with a view to promoting a coherent and comprehensive approach towards individual countries.” It is also expressly acknowledged that ODA and other kinds of financing under the right conditions continue to be essential to many of these countries, and can play a role in achieving specific results, considering the concrete needs of these countries (UN Doc A/RES/69/313, para. 25); this begs the following questions:

How can the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities be honored in the implementation of the SDGs, the AAAA and the Paris Agreement, in such a way as to allow all countries to take on commitments between them that are compatible and therefore not exclusionary with their respective statuses in the international system? How can this principle be treated as a reasonable demand by countries of the South without it being saddled with ideological overtones?

On the other hand, what is the best way to avoid this precept from being used as a justification by certain traditional donors for unilateral withdrawing their cooperation from certain countries? This necessarily leads to the question, what is the best way to ensure that this principle is appropriated by traditional donor countries and even by Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, in order to avoid depriving countries of the South, and particularly in Latin



America, of cooperation in the form of development partnerships (whether in receiving cooperation or as countries that practice triangular cooperation)?

The task of strengthening the financing framework to enable development to be adapted to the needs of the 2030 Development Agenda requires all Member States to show broad political will, despite the difficulties arising in the current global political and economic environments. While the AAAA did not fully include the diverse (and often divergent) proposals of the South, these countries accepted and allowed its unanimous adoption, giving authority to the document. However, this does not imply that such aims will be abandoned in practice, but rather that in the implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda they must remain present and, eventually, be consolidated, especially the principle of common, but differentiated, responsibilities.

**Final considerations. Towards a more coherent, cross-sectional, coordinated, participatory and representative global agenda**

The entry into effect of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its three dimensions (FfD, SDGs and fighting climate change) simultaneously comprises two different, albeit interrelated, processes: The first came to a head in the year 2015, following a long negotiation process involving the participation of a wide range of countries and other international actors. This process was characterized by its regulatory profile, in the sense that it formally established a number of diverse commitments to be addressed by the international community over the coming years. The second process, beginning in 2016, involves honoring the mechanisms for implementing the goals, targets and other commitments enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.<sup>5</sup> The urgent task of building and orchestrating a

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<sup>5</sup> For example, in the chapter called “Means of implementation,” the 2030 Agenda sets out in point 40 that “The Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, can be met within the framework of a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the outcome document of the third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015. We welcome the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We recognize that the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is critical for the realization of the Sustainable

global development agenda that is more coherent, cross-sectional, coordinated, participatory and representative is an essential one, as it is the only way to contribute to the formation of a global development governance that is effective, participatory and responsible, which is up to meeting expectations. In summary, the global development agenda depends on appropriate global governance. In other words, if an adequate global agenda that is beneficial to the South is to be shaped, coherent, fair governance is needed to enable sufficient progress in discussions for the achievement of this end. If communication and coordination mechanisms designed to build cohesion between the different parties that make up the current new global development agenda<sup>6</sup> are not launched appropriately, they will become even more fragmented than they currently appear. If this occurs, this disconnect in the development agenda will predictable extend to other areas that are inextricably linked to it, such as humanitarian issues, gender, human rights, environmental issues, migrations, fragility, etc. This challenge also demands the incorporation of a range of actors, particularly countries of the South due to the geographical and population-based representativeness they carry, as well as civil society and the private sector. High expectations have been created from the shaping of the 2030 Agenda, and the effort that has gone into achieving it is considerable. In light of this, the Agenda requires implementation mechanisms that can bring life – and change the lives – of the whole of this planet’s population.

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Development Goals and targets.” For its part, the AAAA points out that “In September 2015, the United Nations will host a summit to adopt an ambitious and transformative post-2015 development agenda, including sustainable development goals. This agenda must be underpinned by equally ambitious and credible means of implementation. We have come together to establish a holistic and forward-looking framework and to commit to concrete actions to deliver on the promise of that agenda. Our task is threefold: to follow-up on commitments and assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration; to further strengthen the framework to finance sustainable development and the means of implementation for the universal post-2015 development agenda; and to reinvigorate and strengthen the financing for development follow-up process to ensure that the actions to which we commit are implemented and reviewed in an appropriate, inclusive, timely and transparent manner.”

<sup>6</sup> The first and main coordination mechanism is to revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (SDG 17 and means for implementing the 2030 Agenda; Paragraphs 9, 10 and 19 of the AAAA) which will be the central mechanism for alignment between both. The second is as taken for granted that the AAAA – as stated in the paragraph quoted above – has presented itself as a tool for achieving the financing necessary to achieving the SDGs; the third, no less important, is the key role played by the ECOSOC in both, in terms of monitoring commitments and progress, creating an institutional cohesion that was absent from Monterrey and the MDGs.



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## **Inter-agency Task Force on the follow-up to the Financing for Development outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (IATF on FfD)**

In paragraph 133 of the Addis Agenda, Member States have invited the Secretary-General to convene an inter-agency task force (IATF) to support their deliberations at the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up (FfDF) and the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). Specifically, the IATF is mandated to

- (i) review progress in implementing the FfD outcomes and the means of implementation (Mol) of the SDGs, and (ii) advise the intergovernmental follow-up thereto on progress, implementation gaps and recommendations for corrective action, while taking into consideration the national and regional dimensions.

Mr. Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General of DESA and chair of the IATF, convened its first meeting on 11 January 2016. Around 45 ECESA Plus members, as well as the OECD, have joined the IATF, with the major institutional stakeholders of the FfD process (the World Bank Group, the IMF, WTO, UNCTAD and UNDP), actively engaged.

The interagency task force will produce a data-driven analytical report on the implementation of commitments made in Addis Ababa and in FfD outcomes. The report will be structured around the chapters of the Addis Agenda and key cross-cutting areas. It will also take into account the indicators for the Mol targets of the SDGs.

### ***First Report of the IATF***

As a full review of progress in early 2016 would be premature, the inaugural 2016 IATF Report will be an abbreviated version. It will outline the agreements in the Addis Agenda, including key principles and action items and commitments, and present options for a monitoring framework for the follow-up and review of these commitments.

To avoid adding to the reporting burden of countries, the report will identify existing data on these commitments, including indicators measuring progress on the SDG Mol targets. But it will have to go further to (i) cover additional commitments in the Addis Agenda and made in conjunction with the Addis Conference, and (ii) assess progress in implementing agenda items that may not be easily captured in quantitative indicators, including follow-up on processes and qualitative measurements. It will also discuss options for monitoring and follow-up in areas where data is lacking, such as case studies.

Under the guidance of DESA and the major institutional stakeholders, chapter-specific working groups have now been convened and have started working on the respective chapters, with a view to compile and finalize the report in time for publication for the first ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up in April 2016.

**More information, including the roadmap and outline of commitments can be found at:**

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd-follow-up/inter-agency-task-force.html>

### **Economic and Social Council Forum on Financing for Development follow up**

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) emphasises the need for a dedicated follow-up to and review of the financing for development outcomes, as well as all the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In order to strengthen that process, Member States, in paragraph 132 of the AAAA, decided to establish an annual ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up with universal, intergovernmental participation, utilizing the modalities of participation of the international conferences on financing for development, to be launched during the Council's current cycle.

The Forum will consist of up to five days, one of which will be the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD, as well as additional institutional and other stakeholders depending on the priorities and scope of the meeting. The inter-governmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Forum will be fed into the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The deliberations of the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, according to its mandate, will also be taken into account.

More recently, the General Assembly, in its resolution 70/192 on Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development of 22 December 2015, decided that the FfD Forum will be held in New York in the spring, with its inaugural session in 2016, and that it will be chaired by the President of ECOSOC, who is requested to prepare the Forum according to paragraph 132 of the AAAA and is encouraged to produce an information note regarding arrangements for the 2016 forum, in collaboration with the Secretary-General. The resolution further invites the ECOSOC President to consider appointing two co-facilitators to prepare a draft of conclusions and recommendations of the Forum and to facilitate consultations among Member States, with a view to reaching an intergovernmental agreement on that draft.

The FfD Forum will be informed by a report of the inter-agency task force, convened by the Secretary-General, in fulfilment of the mandate contained in paragraph 133 of the AAAA.

The proposed dates for the inaugural FfD forum are 18-22 April 2016, under the overall theme: "Financing for sustainable development: follow-up to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda".

More information can be found at <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd>







## BMZ/GIZ working paper input for working groups A and B: A Design for the UN Follow-up and Review Process on Financing for Development<sup>7</sup>

- Based on a working paper by Barry Herman (2016).
- In the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) the establishment of an intergovernmental follow-up mechanism to monitor implementation of the Addis Agenda on Financing for Development (FfD) and the Means of Implementation (MoI) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was agreed (General Assembly resolution 70/1). This agreement provides an opportunity to capitalize on the convening power of the United Nations to advance implementation of these important agendas. This paper provides some arguments on how an effective FfD follow-up process might be designed and implemented.

### 1. Create new enthusiasm

- The enthusiasm on the FfD process that emerged after the successful Monterrey conference eroded over time. Reasons for this were, inter alia, how the meetings to follow-up the Monterrey Consensus were organized and a number of frustrations in implementing the Monterrey commitments.
- The Addis Agenda offers the opportunity to strengthen the follow-up process and thereby renew the commitment to the FfD process.
- The new FfD Follow-up Forum could help rebuild political momentum for appropriately sharing responsibilities for stepped up and coherent international actions for sustainable, inclusive and less volatile global development.

### 2. Design an inclusive process that ensures policy coherence

- The FfD process tried to forge consensus across institutional and ministerial lines from the start. Already in its initial consideration on an intergovernmental FfD process, the UN General Assembly recognized the need for “systematic, comprehensive and integrated” consideration of FfD (resolution 52/179).
- Traditionally, the FfD process encourages substantive exchange at the UN among government representatives, major institutional stakeholders, civil society, business organizations, financial regulatory committees, regional development banks, and other international organizations. The new FfD Follow-up Forum should keep this spirit and be an open forum that is driven by substantive global economic and financial policy concerns and sets off sector and policy silos. The inclusivity of the FfD process as well requires a new interrelationship with the Development Cooperation Forum based on interlinkages with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation as well. Given the parenthood of the ECOSOC for the DCF duplications must be avoided and synergies by clarifying the complementary roles these fora play be identified. Also multistakeholder partnerships have to get a permanent seat at the tables.

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<sup>7</sup> Based on a working paper by Barry Herman (2016).

- Governments can contribute to this spirit at the national level by involving relevant officials from ministries and institutions as well as those who represent them in relevant international institutions. They would help to provide overall intellectual and policy guidance to the participation of their governments in the FfD process. This active involvement facilitates the creation of ownership and commitment to the process and its outcomes.
- Inclusiveness of the forum - beyond institutional stakeholders and governments - will to a large part depend on the will of stakeholders to participate in the Forum. Establishing a Follow-up Forum that offers space for sustained dialogue and leads to conclusions that actually create policy actions and impact international policy will be a crucial ingredient to ensure broad participation.

### **3. Establish a Forum that allows to progress on FfD agenda**

- In addition to monitoring the overall implementation of AAAA and the Means of Implementation (MoI) of the 2030 Agenda, the Forum shall identify “obstacles and challenges”, “address emerging issues” and reach agreed “policy recommendations for action by the international community.” (Para 131, AAAA).
- Fulfilling this second task will require to move away from standard, broad and inconclusive UN debates toward facilitating global consensus building on specific pending and emerging global policy concerns.
- To achieve this sort of consensus two things are important. First, a focus topic for each Forum should be identified by the member states which they see as crucial for implementing the FfD Agenda. This approach would be preferable to pre-setting a list of topics to be discussed over the coming years as it will ensure interest and commitment by the participants. The second key contributor will be the format of discussion. Allowing for expert inputs and informal discussions in smaller closed-door round-tables could create a new spirit of discussion. The informal setting without reporting would facilitate frank discussions and exchange between stakeholders that rarely speak to each other.
- The focus topic of each Forum shall address key questions or problems that need to be answered/solved in order to progress on implementing the FfD agenda. Often they will be complex and request a longer process of analysis and discussion. A series of preparatory meetings could be a way to facilitate addressing such complex issues. Combining these preparatory meetings with other international meetings and fora would be a way to reduce the costs of establishing such a process.
- Commitment to the process will depend heavily on the possibilities to contribute the process and on the quality of its outcomes. The conclusions of the Forum, though pre-negotiated, therefore need to reflect the actual discussion during the Forum. Detaching the discussions at the Forum from its conclusions will dramatically decrease incentives to participate in the Forum and limit the opportunity to progress on the FfD agenda.

### **4. Strengthen visibility of and action on Forum conclusions**



- If the objective of the Forum is to create policy action, it will be important to reach out beyond the Forum itself. Where possible, conclusions of the Forum should be brought to the attention of other international fora and institutions, e.g. World Bank Development Committee or the G20. This outreach helps to strengthen the visibility of the Forum's conclusions and might help to trigger actions to implement them.

#### **5. Use the 1<sup>st</sup> FfD Forum to settle the process**

- This year's Forum's ability to monitor the progress on implementing the Addis Agenda will be limited as the main background document, the report of the Inter-Agency Task Force, will not be able provide a comprehensive overview on this topic this year.
- The focus of this year's Forum will be to lay the base and decide on principles for the review process in the coming years. This is an important task and sufficient time and resources should be allocated to achieve this objective.
- Concluding with a strong agreement on the setup of the review process at the first Forum will be important to ensure that in the future the Forum will be able to start its work and to focus on substantive issues of the implementation.

## BMZ/GIZ working paper input for working groups C and D: Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for FfD18

Following the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the development of a strong follow-up and review mechanism remains a high priority. The AAAA emphasizes the importance of “dedicated and strengthened” follow-up and review for the financing for development outcomes (Para 131, AAAA). The newly established Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) will be in charge of producing a yearly monitoring report on the implementation of the AAAA. While this responsibility is already set the concrete monitoring framework for the AAAA has not yet been designed. This paper provides some arguments on what needs to be considered in establishing a strong monitoring framework for the AAAA.

### 1. FfD Monitoring has to be comprehensive

- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides the means of implementation (MoI) for the agenda. Yet, AAAA also goes beyond the 2030 Agenda and addresses specific topics that are not covered by the 2030 Agenda. Therefore it will be important that monitoring the AAAA will include both, FfD specific commitments as well as the MoIs of the 2030 Agenda.

### 2. Gaps left by the set of SDG indicators need to be closed

- The currently developed SDG Indicators will not be able to cover all AAAA commitments due to the reasons mentioned above. Yet, open discussions on the set of grey indicators could be used to strengthen the alignment of the still open indicators with AAAA commitments.
- The interagency task force will produce a data-driven analytical report on the implementation of commitments made in Addis Ababa and in FfD outcomes. The report will be structured around the chapters of the Addis Agenda and key cross-cutting areas. It will also take into account the indicators for the MoI targets of the SDGs.
- Though it is not comprehensive, the set of SDG indicators builds a good input for the AAAA monitoring framework which should be complemented by identifying ways to monitor the areas not covered by the SDG indicators. An additional indicator framework to close these gaps does not seem to be a favorable solution. This process would be very time consuming and would impede a prompt focus on implementation.
- Many of the gaps can be filled by data published in different existing multilateral monitoring reports. The Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) will be in charge of publishing a yearly monitoring report on the implementation of the AAAA. The IATF is currently identifying which sources could be used to feed into its report. One question that arises in this context is the role of international organizations without a universal membership

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<sup>8</sup> Based on a working paper by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2016).

(but with potentially important data for the monitoring process (e.g. WTO, OECD). Given the importance of good and comparable data one solution could be to open the work of these institutions on AAAA specific data to international scrutiny and participation or to have the data screened and processed in partnership with a UN organization.

### **3. Major gaps exist in the area of international and domestic private finance and global issues**

- Given the nature of FfD, the AAAA commitments are especially in financial areas more concrete than the SDGs but also in areas that concern global and systemic challenges.
- Important commitments that are not sufficiently covered by the SDG indicators relate, inter alia, to remittances, financial literacy, deepening domestic capital markets, attract foreign investments through bankable projects. The first and largest resources to be mobilized will be on domestic/national scale; here substantial divergences between SDG 11 and further objectives contained in the AAAA e.g. on subnational financing (see Habitat) but also on an international scale – see combatting illicit flows and tax avoidance as well as strengthening international tax cooperation - are obvious.
- Also major gaps in the area of systemic issue and global policy coherence are for example strengthening trade and sustainability safeguards as well as coherence between trade and investment agreements, global standards for debtors and creditors and macroeconomic. Also private finance and investors, be them involved via leveraging and catalyzing through ODA or blending with further public resources, as well as their responsibility for global commons have not been addressed.

### **4. AAAA monitoring needs to be a combination of quantitative and narrative reporting**

- Not all AAAA commitments will be measurable in a quantitative way. Several AAAA commitments relate to changes of policies or do not define goals but incorporate exhortations. The difficulty in monitoring these commitments should not be used as an excuse to not follow-up on them. Narrative reporting will be necessary in these cases, where, if possible, case studies can be presented.

### **5. FfD Monitoring needs to be inclusive and broad-based**

- A particular challenge of monitoring the AAAA commitments is that they cut across global and national responsibilities as well as different stakeholders. To ensure a comprehensive monitoring it will be important to include information and data for all stakeholders, even if this might in some cases mean that the monitoring needs to draw on non-official data.
- Those AAAA commitments that concern sharing of best practices and peer learning as well as policy oriented commitments specific to a certain region are particularly suited for regional dialogue. Strong regional peer-review mechanisms already exist, for example the African Peer Review Mechanism, that could be used for this regional monitoring exercise.

- At the national level, countries should establish their own national dialogues on follow-up and review of the AAAA based on a national set of monitoring indicators. These indicators could, where possible, be derived from the indicators defined at the global level to reduce reporting burden. At the national level, it will be important to define national targets and baselines as the AAAA commitments fall short of specifying such targets.
- At the regional and national level will it be as important as on the global level to ensure an inclusive process that goes beyond government and institutional stakeholders. Monitoring at the national and regional level should complement the global monitoring.



## Biographies of Speakers

### Opening Session

#### Ms. Gina Casar (Executive Director AMEXCID)



Before her current appointment as Executive Director of AMEXCID, Ms. Casar worked for over 10 years at the United Nations, where she served as Under Secretary-General and Associate Administrator at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Throughout her career at the UN, Ms. Casar held various positions related to the budget and finances of the organization, most notably as controller and representative of the Secretary-General for the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and as Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts.

In Mexico Ms. Casar served as national treasurer, chief financial officer at the Banco Nacional de Servicios Financieros and held positions at the Secretariat of Finance and the National Banking Commission.

Additionally, she was professor and head of the School of Accounting and Administration at the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM) and is author of numerous publications related to development finance.

Ms. Casar has a Bachelor's degree in public accounting and a MBA from ITAM.

#### Mr. Dominik Ziller (Deputy Director General BMZ)



Dominik Ziller is Deputy Director General for Global Cooperation at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Prior to this he was Director of the Migration Unit and Member of the Executive Management Committee of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Deputy Director General for Asia in the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Before starting to work for BMZ in 1998 as a Deputy Head of the Division for Donor Coordination, OECD, G7/G8, he was working at the German Federal Press and Information Office as desk officer and personal assistant to the speaker of the Federal Government.

Mr. Ziller studied Law at Bonn and Munich University. He is Board Member of the European Fund for South East Europe (EFSE) and Member of the Planning Committee at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. Since 2010 Mr. Ziller is as well Board Member at the German Institute for Human Rights and Board Member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

## H.E. Oh Joon (President of ECOSOC)



Ambassador Oh Joon is Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations in New York. Since July 2015 he is serving a one year term as President of the Economic and Social Council. In addition, he serves as the President of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). He also served as President of the UN Security Council during the 2013-2014 term.

Prior to this position, he was, among others, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea in Singapore and Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Seoul. Moreover, he served as Chairman of the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) for the 2006 session.

Ambassador Oh Joon holds a Master's degree in International Policy Studies from Stanford University; a diploma in International and Comparative Politics from the London School of Economics and Political Science; and a Bachelor's in French literature from Seoul National University. He was a visiting scholar at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University and a member of the Korea Agenda Council of the World Economic Forum.

## H.E. George Wilfred Talbot (Permanent Representative of Guyana to the UN)



Ambassador Talbot serves as Permanent Representative of Guyana to the UN since January 2012. Prior to his appointment, he was Chargé d'affaires a.i. at the Permanent Mission of Guyana in New York, where he also held the rank of Minister Counsellor.

The President of the 69th session of the General Assembly appointed Ambassador George Talbot of Guyana as co-facilitator to lead open, inclusive and transparent consultations on all issues related to the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and its preparatory process. Ambassador Talbot was Chair of the Second Committee for the General Assembly's 69th session (2012/2013).

Among others Ambassador Talbot headed his country's delegation in New York when Guyana was Chair of the Union of South American Nations in 2011, and the Rio Group in 2006.

He holds a master's degree in international relations from Tufts University and a bachelor's degree in modern languages from the University of Guyana.

## **H.E. Geir Pedersen (Permanent Representative of Norway to the UN)**



Ambassador Geir O. Pedersen serves as Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations since September 2012. Ambassador Pedersen was previously Director General of the Department for the United Nations, Peace and Humanitarian Affairs in the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In October 2014, the President of the 69th session of the General Assembly appointed Ambassador Pedersen as co-facilitator to lead open, inclusive and transparent consultations on all issues related to the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and its preparatory process.

Among others, Mr. Pedersen served as the Secretary General Special Personal Representative and Special Coordinator for Lebanon at the level of Under-Secretary-General from April 2007 to February 2008. He has also served as Director of the Asia and Pacific Division in the UN Department of Political Affairs.

Mr. Pedersen has also served as a Norwegian diplomat in China and Germany. He holds a master's degree in history.

## **Mr. Alexander Trepelkov (Director Financing for Development Office UN DESA)**



Mr. Alexander Trepelkov is Director of the Financing for Development Office at UN-DESA since January 2010 and with this leading the secretariat's support for the intergovernmental follow-up process of the Financing for Development process. He coordinated preparations for the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa Ethiopia in support of the post-2015 development agenda.

His previous assignments at UN DESA were in the areas of Financing for Development and Macroeconomics and Development Policy.

Prior to joining the UN Secretariat, he was a career diplomat in the Foreign Service of the former Soviet Union.

Mr. Trepelkov holds MA and Ph.D. degrees in International Economics from MGIMO-University and authored several publications.

### **Mr. José Antonio Ocampo (Professor Columbia University)**



José Antonio Ocampo is director of the Economic and Political Development Concentration at the School of International and Public Affairs, Member of the Committee on Global Thought and co-President of the Initiative for Policy Dialogue at Columbia University. He is also the Chair of the Committee for Development Policy, an expert committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Mr. Ocampo served in a number of positions in the United Nations and the Government of Colombia, most notably as United Nations Under-Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs; Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Chairman of the Board of the Central Bank of Colombia; Director of the National Planning Department (Minister of Planning); Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Executive Director of FEDESARROLLO.

Mr. Ocampo has published extensively on macroeconomic theory and policy, international financial issues, economic and social development, international trade, and Colombian and Latin American economic history.

He holds a BA in economics and sociology from the University of Notre Dame and a PhD in economics from Yale University.

### **Plenary Session I**

### **Ms. Dominika Halka (Chief of the Multi-Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach Branch UN DESA)**



Ms. Dominika Halka has been appointed Chief of the Multi-Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach Branch (effective 1 February 2016) of the Financing for Development Office at UN DESA. The Branch is responsible for support to the participation of Governments and all relevant stakeholders in the FfD follow-up process.

To this end, the Branch coordinates the organization of the annual ECOSOC Forum on FfD follow-up, including the Special High-level Meeting of ECOSOC with the World Bank, IMF, WTO and UNCTAD. The Branch also organizes, in collaboration with experts from the public and private sectors, multi-stakeholder

events and activities aimed at promoting the FfD outcomes and the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Previously, Ms. Halka was the Chief of Capacity Development Unit at FfD Office at UN DESA.

Ms. Halka holds M. Phil in Finance and Economics and M. S. in Business Research from Columbia University School of Business.



### **Ms. Shari Spiegel (Chief of Policy Analysis and Development Branch UN DESA)**



Shari Spiegel is Chief of the Policy Analysis and Development Branch of the FfD Office at UN DESA. The Branch provides among others support to the Inter-Agency Task Force in the FfD follow-up process.

Ms. Spiegel served as Executive Director of the Initiative for Policy Dialogue, a think-tank presided over by Joseph Stiglitz at Columbia University. She has extensive experience at the private sector, among others, as a Principal at New Holland Capital and as head of fixed-income emerging markets at Lazard Asset Management. She also served as an advisor to

the Hungarian Central Bank in the early 1990s.

Shari Spiegel is co-author and co-editor of several of books and articles on capital and financial markets, debt, and macroeconomics.

She holds a MA in economics from Princeton University and a BA in applied mathematics and economics from Northwestern University.

### **Pietro Bertazzi (Senior Manager, Global Reporting Initiative)**



Pietro Bertazzi joined the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Secretariat in March 2010. As Senior Manager – Policy and Government Affairs, his primary focus is to proactively contribute to GRI's sustainability reporting and to ensure strong and dynamic resource mobilizations with policy and regulatory bodies. He has been responsible for GRI activities related to Rio+20 and currently engaged in the follow-up.

Before joining GRI, Mr. Bertazzi worked for Amnesty International, in different positions and roles.

Mr. Bertazzi holds a MA in Management and Governance of Non Profit (LUISS University), a Master in Corporate Citizenship (Fondaca, Sant'Anna di Pisa, Boston College) and a Master in Economics and Management of Environment and Energy (Bocconi University).

### **Prof. Barry Herman (Visiting Senior Fellow at the New School in New York)**





Prof. Herman is a Visiting Senior Fellow at the Graduate Program in International Affairs of The New School in New York.

Among others, he co-chaired the Task Force on Debt Restructuring and Sovereign Bankruptcy at the Initiative for Policy Dialogue at Columbia University.

Prof. Herman completed almost 30 years in the United Nations Secretariat in 2005, the last two years of which were as Senior Advisor in the FfD Office at UN DESA. He consults with various offices of the United Nations and other official bodies and non-governmental networks on international economic and financial

policies (most recently, the World Council of Churches in 2012). He holds an PhD in Economics.

## Recap of day 1

### **Juan Pablo Prado Lallande (Research Professor at Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, México)**



Juan Pablo Prado Lallande is a visiting professor at universities in Brazil, Colombia and Spain and specializes in international cooperation for development. He has been consultant for the UN, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID) and Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), among others.

Prado Lallande is author of over 100 academic papers published in various countries engaged in international cooperation. His work emphasizes personal responsibility in international cooperation; actions, challenges, trends and conditionality policy in international cooperation for development. He is a member of the National System of Researchers.

He holds a PhD in International Relations and European Union Cooperation and Magister International from Complutense University of Madrid.

## Moderator of the retreat

### **Arthur Zimmermann (Senior consultant at odcp consult gmbh)**



Arthur Zimmermann is consultant for politics and institutional development, organizational and network development in public sector reforms, decentralization and regional economic development, environmental governance, capacity development, conflict transformation and prevention, political economy issues.

He is founder and director of odcp consult gmbh, Switzerland, and postgraduate lecturer at UDLA Chile, University of Potsdam and



Swiss Federal Institute of Technology ETH Zurich. Until August 2002 Mr. Zimmermann was Resident Coordinator of the German International Cooperation / GIZ Programs in Ecuador. Mr. Zimmermann holds a PhD in Economic History and Social Sciences.

## V Photo gallery

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/amexcid/albums/72157664047627372>





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