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Global Issues Newsletter

United Nations Development Programme in China

30 April 2015

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UN Headquarters Updates

Intergovernmental Negotiations on Post-2015 Development Agenda – Fourth Session

24 April 2015



The fourth session of intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda took place at UN Headquarters in New York from 21-24

April 2015. The session convened as a joint meeting with the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD3) process, and was co-chaired by the Co-Facilitators for the post-2015 process, David Donoghue, Permanent Representative of Ireland, and Macharia Kamau, Permanent Representative of Kenya, and the Co-Facilitators for the FfD3 preparatory process, Geir Pedersen, Permanent Representative of Norway, and George Talbot, Permanent Representative of Guyana.

Delegates focused on: the deliberations during the second preparatory meeting of the FfD3 process, which had convened the previous week; a discussion with representatives from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund; proposals for the creation of a technology facilitation mechanism and other science,

technology and innovation issues; the relationship between the FfD and post-2015 processes; follow-up and review on FfD and means of implementation (MOI); and coherence between the outcome documents from the two processes, outstanding issues and the way forward. An interactive dialogue with stakeholders took place on Thursday morning.

Throughout the four-day meeting, delegates discussed how they thought the two processes should relate to each other, with some saying the FfD3 process should comprise the MOI section of the post-2015 development agenda and others viewing them as distinct outcomes. Delegates noted that the ambitious proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out “what” the international community would strive to achieve during the post-2015 period, while the FfD3 process would address “how” the SDGs would be implemented. At the end of the week, delegates and the four Co-Facilitators commented that it had been a productive exchange of views, as they looked towards meetings on follow-up and review and the release of negotiating texts for both processes in May.

° Analysis on the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Post-2015 Development Agenda

1. Linking Parallel Processes

Delegates openly welcomed the presence of the four Co-Facilitators and the opportunity to address how the two parallel and deeply intertwined processes should coordinate and potentially be integrated. However, different interpretations of the relationship between the two processes were presented during the meeting.

Many developed countries proposed that the outcome of the FfD3 process should represent an agreement on the MOI of the post-2015 agenda, and called for the FfD3 document that will be adopted in Addis Ababa to be incorporated in its entirety as the post-2015 agenda’s MOI pillar. By contrast, many developing countries preferred to withhold judgement on how the FfD3 text would

be recognized in the post-2015 agenda outcome document. Some explained that it was a matter of not wanting to agree to anything until they knew what the final FfD3 outcome will be. Others indicated concern that the developed countries’ proposal entailed removing SDG 17 on MOI and possibly other MOI-related targets from the proposed SDGs. Suggesting an alternate format, South Africa, for the G-77 and China, insisted “the two processes should be retained as two separate tracks, as the scope of FfD3 goes beyond implementing the SDGs, while the MOI for the post-2015 agenda should go beyond FfD3.”

While many countries agreed duplication of the work of the post-2015 and FfD3 processes should be avoided, others welcomed maximum attention

on financing for the goals, and some even considered whether new commitments could be added on in Addis. With such differing ideas of the identity of FfD3 and its purpose for the post-2015 agenda, many left the four-day meeting without a clear view for how this traditionally difficult cluster of issues would be resolved in the 80 days remaining before FfD3 begins in Addis. Despite the concern that the ambitious agenda set out in the proposed SDGs might not receive the MOI that many delegates argue it needs to become a reality, some pointed to the procedure used during the four-day meeting as an important step forward. The attentive Co-Facilitators of both the Post-2015 and FfD3 processes presided over discussions on each of the agenda items, and delegates noted that the four men's partnership in shepherding the two processes will prove important for the success of both agendas, which they noted must also be marked by new and innovative partnerships.

2. Building Shared Definitions

As disagreements continued on the fundamental purpose of the implementation section of the post-2015 agenda and how parallel negotiations on FfD could be coordinated with this agenda, Member States also recognized that many of the key words that they have used for months still lack common definitions. Encouraged by the Co-Facilitators to offer specific and concrete ideas, options for some of these definitions emerged.

During the discussion on the global partnership for development, for example, Post-2015 Co-Facilitator Kamau pointed out the discrepancy between discussing “The Global Partnership” and “global partnerships.” Canada offered definitions for these two concepts, describing the first as an underlying principle of solidarity and the second as the multi-stakeholder efforts necessary to achieve the goals. Developing countries replied with a different approach, stressing that North-South cooperation and commitments should be central to the Global Partnership concept. There appeared to be general consensus that the inclusion of civil society and the private sector in the implementation of the agenda will be crucial, with Finland essentially summarizing the thoughts

of many when she stated that “we cannot expect them to participate in an agenda they did not help develop.” However, competing perspectives arose in this area, too, with Germany proposing a monitoring framework rooted in the concept of a renewed global partnership, in which stakeholders participate with commitments of their own and help with collecting data, while the G-77/China stressed the importance of monitoring frameworks to monitor commitments on ODA, technology transfer and capacity building.

Participants observed that Member States' divisions also followed fairly traditional lines about the larger notion of universality, which is supposed to underpin the post-2015 agenda. Offering a definition of universality that moves away from a partnership divided along North-South lines, the UK explained that “universality” should be defined as a shared responsibility for implementation by all actors. India, on the other hand, said “North-South is not a divide, it is a fact,” and proposed addressing this reality by viewing universality as a complement of the principle of differentiation. He said universality means that developed countries would now also “be held responsible for their actions,” while developing countries would also take action on issues of collective importance in ways differentiated by their capacities to do so.

The discussion of technology also revealed recurring divides, as developing countries insisted that a long-discussed technology facilitation mechanism be created through the post-2015 process, and developed countries continued to favor existing initiatives and broader efforts on science, technology and innovation. Brazil and India stated that deciding on the mandate and form of a TFM could be a key deliverable of the post-2015 agenda, and some thought that the discussions at this joint meeting finally pointed to the possibility that past disagreements on this issue could be overcome. Others thought the reality of upcoming negotiations on this topic would entail late nights and extended consultations.

3. Ensuring Common Ambition

Following Post-2015 Co-Facilitator Kamau's reality check during the opening plenary, delegates quickly turned to the reality that the high ambition set by the proposed SDGs and targets would require huge commitments of resources in order to be achieved. Research done by the Bretton Woods Institutions, whose representatives briefed delegates following their Spring Meetings the previous weekend, informed delegates that funding must increase from "billions to trillions," in order to achieve the SDGs as currently proposed.

But efforts to fulfill that ambition will require more than successful negotiations on the format, wording and relationships of the post-2015 and financing agreements. As one delegate remarked, regardless of whether Member States reach consensus on how to implement the SDGs, the international community will still have to mobilize the money to make any progress on the central

goals of ending poverty and sustainable development.

On more than a few occasions, participants in the meeting attempted to remind each other of the weight and reality of the issues that they are contemplating, and the importance of matching their ambitious agreement on "what" to do—the SDGs—with resources for "how" to address them. Bringing delegates back to reality on the ground in their search to match political will with their pocketbooks, one Major Group representative silenced the room while presenting her personal account of female genital cutting and appealed for funds to educate others about the practice. Her courage and story were applauded by delegates, although whether their words will be filled with an equivalent level of courage will only unfold during the coming months, as delegates move into a schedule of almost continuous negotiations.

<http://www.iisd.ca/vol32/enb3217e.html>

Member States Review FfD 3 Zero Draft

17 April 2015



The second drafting session on the outcome document of the Third International

Conference on Financing for Development (FfD 3), which took place at UN Headquarters, New York, US, from 13-17 April 2015, focused on reviewing the zero draft of the outcome document, the Addis Ababa Accord, circulated by Co-Facilitators George Talbot, Permanent Representative of Guyana, and Geir Pedersen, Permanent Representative of Norway.

Delegates took up the zero draft's sections on a global framework for financing sustainable development, and mobilizing the means to implement the post-2015 development agenda, as

well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including its eight sub-sections: domestic public finance; domestic and international private business and finance; international public finance; international trade for sustainable development; debt and debt sustainability; systemic issues; technology, innovation and capacity building; and data, monitoring and follow-up.

<http://sd.iisd.org/news/member-states-review-ffd-3-zero-draft/>

Experts Discuss Multi-Stakeholder Assessments for Post-2015 Development, FfD

14 April 2015



FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT
13-16 JULY 2015 · ADDIS ABABA · ETHIOPIA
TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION

At a side event to the second drafting session on the outcome document of the Third International

Conference on Financing for Development (FfD 3) at UN Headquarters on 14 April 2015, panelists discussed how evidence-based, inclusive, and integrated policy planning efforts might be used as a means of implementation for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the post-2015 development agenda. The event brought together civil society, UN system, and Member State institutions interested to learn about such assessments.

The event was hosted by the Permanent Missions of Benin, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland, along with the Biovision Foundation, the Millennium Institute, and the Sustainable World Initiative.

Elliott Harris, UN Environment Programme (UNEP), who moderated the session, explained that the post-2015 development agenda requires a more integrated approach to policy-making, including integration across line ministries and different stakeholders responsible for implementing the agenda, in order to achieve co-benefits across issue areas.

<http://sd.iisd.org/news/experts-discuss-multi-stakeholder-assessments-for-post-2015-development-ffd/>

Member States Discuss Proposed Measure of Total Official Support for Sustainable Development

15 April 2015



UN Member States and stakeholders discussed how a new measure of Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD), proposed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), could contribute to the monitoring of development finance resources mobilized for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on an event that took place in New York, US, on 15 April 2015.

The event, titled 'Financing the post-2015 agenda: A broader measurement framework for monitoring resources in support of the SDGs,' took place on the sidelines of the second drafting session on the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD 3).

Opening the panel, Haje Schütte, OECD, said TOSSD is a statistical measure that would capture the diversity of resource flows in support of sustainable

development. TOSSD would measure flows from: Development Assistance Committee (DAC) agencies; non-DAC sovereign providers (BRICS and MINT countries, South-South Cooperation providers); export credit institutions; private investors (foreign direct investment (FDI), other private flows); Development Finance Institutions (non-concessional loans and investments); and private philanthropy.

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/2ds-ConceptNote-TOSSD-April2015.pdf>

<http://sd.iisd.org/news/member-states-discuss-proposed-measure-of-total-official-support-for-sustainable-development/>

ECOSOC Dialogue Considers Functions of UN Development System

17 April 2015



As part of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the UN development system, ECOSOC held a one-day workshop to discuss the functions of the system, in particular lessons learned, innovations, and expectations in the context of the post-2015 development agenda in New York, US, on 17 April 2015.

María Emma Mejía Vélez, Permanent Representative of Colombia and ECOSOC Vice-President, noted that the workshop was the first in a series of informal events taking place between now and May 2016. The workshops and retreats will focus on six areas of the dialogue, she said: functions; capacity and impact; funding practices; governance structures; organizational arrangements; and partnership approaches.

The ECOSOC dialogue on longer-term positioning of the UN Development System was called for in ECOSOC Resolution 2014/14, and will inform the outcome of the next UN General Assembly (UNGA) resolution on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) - the mechanism through which the UNGA assesses the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact of the UN development system. A roadmap on the process for this dialogue was issued on 27 February 2015.

<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/qcpr/index.shtml>

<http://sd.iisd.org/news/ecosoc-dialogue-considers-functions-of-un-development-system/>

Business Sector Highlights Infrastructure, SMEs, ESG Ahead of FfD 3

9 April 2015



UN Member States and UN Member States and representatives of the business sector discussed financing for infrastructure, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and ESG (environmental, social and governance) reporting, at an informal interactive hearing as part of the preparatory process for the third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD 3) in New York, US, on 8 April 2015.

Opening the session, Nicholas Emiliou, Acting UN General Assembly (UNGA) President, said mobilizing financing for critical infrastructure such as energy, transport, water and sanitation, as well as for SMEs, is "instrumental for structural transformation, economic growth, social inclusion and environmental sustainability."

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon expected 2015 to bring a universal meaningful climate change agreement for the first time in history, and encouraged participants to do their "historical

responsibility," urging that "your leadership, your engagement is very important."

Taking the floor, Member States and representatives of the business sector raised issues related to: building incentive structures for the business sector; changing the perception of risk in developing markets, where risk-adjusted returns are "far better than people think"; aligning the languages of investment and public policy; and drafting the FfD 3 outcome in language that encourages the business sector to get involved.

Following the hearing with the business sector, an informal interactive hearing for civil society will convene on 9 April 2015.

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=50519#.VSX4cfnF8wC>

<http://sd.iisd.org/news/business-sector-highlights-infrastructure-smes-esg-ahead-of-ffd-3/>

Civil Society Brings Input to FfD 3 Hearing

9 April 2015



UN Member States and representatives of civil society organisations discussed issues related to the third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD 3) at an informal interactive hearing as part of the preparatory process for the conference. The substantive informal session took place in New York, US, on 9 April 2015.

Opening the session, Nicholas Emiliou, Acting UN General Assembly (UNGA) President, highlighted the need for all partners, business, civil society and governments to work together to secure a strong outcome of the Addis Ababa Conference, building on the Monterrey and Doha outcomes. Tessa Khan, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), called for more emphasis on a human-rights-

based approach in the FfD 3 zero draft and reform of the current international economic regulatory system. Nazeem Martin, Business Partners Ltd, underlined that the common focus on entrepreneurship and self-employment as important solutions to the current job crisis needs to be nuanced, as it entails less job security and poorer standards in terms of insurance, pension and other normal benefits.

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=50535#.VTha-9KSyGN>

<http://sd.iisd.org/news/civil-society-brings-input-to-ffd-3-hearing/>

Global Updates

WNICBR Discusses Climate Change and Sustainable Development

26 April 2015, Attard, Malta



At its fifth meeting, held in Attard, Malta, from 24-26 March 2015, the World Network of Island and Coastal Biosphere Reserves (WNICBR) focused on 'The Impact of Climate Change and Sustainable Development on Island and Coastal Biosphere Reserves.

The meeting was attended by representatives from 18 biosphere reserves (BRs) from Australia, Canada, Chile, Estonia, France, Germany, Japan, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Spain and Tunisia, as well as the Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB) National Committees of the Republic of Korea and Spain, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) National Commissions of Iceland, Malta and the Republic of Korea, and the UNESCO/MAB Secretariat. Participants introduced their BRs, examined future action plans and took a number of decisions.

The meeting's main outcomes included the WNICBR decision to establish regulations for systematically ensuring and managing network activities on a continuous basis, and the WNICBR's strong support for the application of the new Fajas de São Jorge BR, Azores, Portugal. Participants also suggested that BR members work to share their activities with others, including their use of the BR brand as a contribution to conservation and sustainable development, and for profit creation.

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/priority-areas/sids/single-view-small-island/news-is-land-and-coastal-biosphere-reserves-discussed-in-malta-future-action-plans/#.VThdPNKSyGO>

<http://sd.iisd.org/news/wnicbr-discusses-climate-change-and-sustainable-development/>

DCF Symposium Discusses Targeting ODA to Poorest 20%

10 April 2015, Incheon, Republic of Korea



The
Development
Cooperation

Forum (DCF) High-Level Symposium, which convened in Incheon, Republic of Korea, on 8-10 April 2015, discussed improving development outcomes by targeting official development assistance (ODA) to the poorest 20% of people in poor and middle-income countries. The symposium - the first high-level event to take place in preparation for the 2016 DCF - was organized by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and hosted by the Republic of Korea. It also aimed to also provide policy recommendations to the post-2015 development agenda and Financing for Development (FfD 3) processes.

The symposium focused on the theme 'Development cooperation for people and planet: What will it take?' Participants discussed aligning commitments on financing and other means of implementation (MOI), and considered the implications of a

universal development agenda for development cooperation in the post-2015 era. They took part in workshops on technology facilitation and capacity building, and on strengthening the impact of different development cooperation modalities.

ECOSOC President Martin Sajdik said the success of the post-2015 development agenda will hinge on effective review and follow-up, especially on "the full spectrum" of MOI, including financial as well as capacity building, technology transfer and other means. In this regard, he called for a flexible, multi-layered global framework that takes a bottom-up approach and builds on existing mechanisms. He highlighted that both financial and non-financial MOI are part of development cooperation.

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=50524#.VThcA9KSvGO>

<http://sd.iisd.org/news/dcf-symposium-discusses-targeting-oda-to-poorest-20/>

OECD Development Forum Calls for Ambition, Action, Accountability in FfD

1 April 2015, Paris, France



Participants called for increased ambition, action and accountability in financing for development (FfD) at the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) 'Global Forum on Development: Post-2015 Financing for Sustainable Development' at OECD Headquarters in Paris, France, on 1 April. The Forum, which is organized by the OECD Development Centre and Development Co-operation Directorate discussed, inter alia: monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and FfD; developing country perspectives on the post-2015 development agenda; and the role of non-state actors in implementing the SDGs.

To deliver a transformative sustainable development agenda, "the global community has to be equally ambitious on financing and means of implementation (MOI)," Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs Statement, said in a keynote address. He outlined three tasks that must be completed between now and July to ensure the success of the Third International Conference on FfD: formulating a comprehensive

financing framework for sustainable development that is relevant to SDG implementation for all regions and income groups and maximizes synergies with other financing schemes; bringing concrete deliverables to the Conference, including reaffirming official development assistance (ODA) commitments and progress in tackling illicit financial flows and international tax cooperation; and ensuring that the outcome addresses effective monitoring and mutual accountability.

On FfD, participants discussed the global costs of SDG implementation, potential resources and national constraints and conditions that affect development finance policy and practice. Several participants stressed the need to hold governments and other actors accountable for commitments made at the Third International Conference on FfD, with some emphasizing the importance of clear, precise commitments and instruments to ensure implementation and accountability.

<http://www.oecd.org/site/oecdgfd>

<http://sd.iisd.org/news/oecd-development-forum-calls-for-ambition-action-accountability-in-ffd/>

ESCAP Statistics Committee Promotes National Capacities for Monitoring SDGs

27 March 2015, Bangkok, Thailand



The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Committee on Statistics discussed ways for countries to develop national statistical capacity for tracking progress toward development aims, and considered the establishment of a regional forum to bring together users and producers of data for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), possibly within the Asia-Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development on its fourth session from 25-27 March 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand. It also discussed the resources required for adequate investment in statistical capacity, for the attention of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD 3).

Anis Chowdhury, Director of the ESCAP Statistics Division, highlighted the need for good data to support policy making, noting that, "The goals and targets of the new development agenda will not be realized without quality statistics to provide insight about the most disadvantaged, vulnerable people in our communities."

<http://sd.iisd.org/news/escap-statistics-committee-promotes-national-capacities-for-monitoring-sdgs/>

<http://www.unescap.org/news/driving-data-revolution-asia-pacific-forges-agreements-improve-statistics>

China Updates

Chinese President Xi Jinping raised a proposal on carrying forward the Bandung Spirit to promote cooperation among Asian, African countries and beyond.

22 April 2015



Asian African Conference
Commemoration
Indonesia 2015

On April 22-23 2015, Asian-African Conference is held on Jakarta under the

theme "Strengthening South-South Cooperation to Promote World Peace and Prosperity" .

vitality even today, Asian and African countries should strive for a new type of international relations with win-win cooperation at the core, promote a more just and equitable international order, and help build a community of common destiny for mankind.

Chinese President Xi Jinping joined leaders and representatives from about 100 countries and international organizations at the Asian-African Summit 2015, where he is to deliver a speech and lay out Beijing's initiatives.

The summit promised to reinvigorate the New Asian African Strategic Partnership (NAASP).

Addressing the summit, Chinese President Xi Jinping put forward a three-point proposal on building a community of common destiny for all mankind in line with the time-honored Bandung Spirit of solidarity, friendship and cooperation, which he said remains relevant and potent today.

The meeting has successfully adopted three important outcome documents: the Bandung Message, the Declaration on Reinvigorating the New Asian African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) and the Declaration on Palestine.

President Xi mentioned that the Asia-Africa cooperation should be deepened, while South-South cooperation be broadened and South-North cooperation be promoted. By carrying forward the Bandung Spirit, which is unleashing a strong

http://english.cntv.cn/2015/03/17/ARTI1426595058397595_s.html

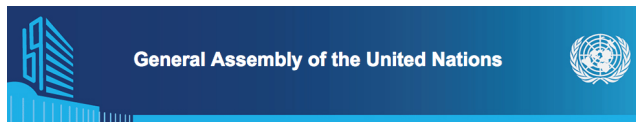
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-03/25/c_134096965.htm

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-03/17/c_134073564.htm

http://www.chinadailyasia.com/business/2015-03/26/content_15244254.html

Upcoming Events

May 2015

**1. Intergovernmental Negotiations on Post-2015 Development Agenda – Fifth Session**

Dates: 18-22 May 2015

Venue: UN Headquarters

Description: : The fifth session of the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda will take place on 18-22 May 2015. This session is expected to focus on follow-up and review.

<http://sd.iisd.org/events/intergovernmental-negotiations-on-post-2015-development-agenda-fifth-session/>

**3. Second Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development**

Dates: 21-22 May 2015

Venue: Bangkok UN Conference Centre, Bangkok (Krung Thep), Thailand

Description: The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) will hold its Second Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD 2015), which also serves as the regional forum for sustainable development (RFSD). The meeting will solicit Asia-Pacific regional input to the High-level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF) session to be held in June and July 2015 in New York. The theme of APFSD 2015 will be in line with the theme of HLPF 2015 on “strengthening integration, implementation and review – HLPF after 2015”. Participants of APFSD 2015 will include representatives from governments, Major Groups, and international organizations.

<http://sd.iisd.org/events/second-asia-pacific-forum-on-sustainable-development/>

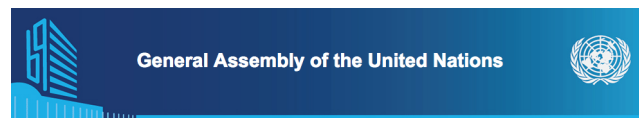
**2. Second UN Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Forum**

Dates: 17-22 May 2015

Venue: UN Headquarter

Description: The second annual Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Forum will continue the momentum from the launch of the UN Decade of SE4ALL (2014-2024) at the first annual Forum, which took place in June 2014. The Forums were envisioned as annual events that will provide benchmarks for progress during the Decade. UN Member States will use the global platform as an opportunity to "take stock and push forward". The event is expected to include governments, civil society and the initiative's partner organizations, who will present their work, form partnerships and commit to further action. The Forum will also facilitate coordinating input from SE4ALL to other processes, such as climate change negotiations and the post-2015 development agenda.

<http://energy-l.iisd.org/events/second-un-sustainable-energy-for-all-se4all-forum/>

**4. Informal Hearings with NGOs, Civil Society, Major Groups and the Private Sector on the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

Dates: 26-27 May 2015

Venue: UN Headquarters

Description: As part of the preparatory process for the September 2015 UN General Assembly (UNGA) Summit for the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, two days of stakeholder hearings will be hosted by UNGA President Sam Kutesa and the Co-Facilitators of the post-2015 development agenda negotiations. The UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS) invites feedback from stakeholders on themes for the four round-table discussions that will be conducted as part of these hearings, and feedback should be submitted by 31 March 2015.

<http://sd.iisd.org/events/informal-hearings-with-ngos-civil-society-major-groups-and-the-private-sector-on-the-post-2015-development-agenda/>

Voices



“We must work closely together to make this year a year of global action, one that will be remembered as the dawn of a new era of sustainable development.”

Secretary-General Ban in remarks at high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with global financial institutions on 20 April 2015.

http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocus/speeches/statments_full.asp?statID=2578#.VT9Z0SawpFo

“Development cooperation is a vital part of the broader global partnership for sustainable development needed to bring about the systemic policy changes for all partners to come closer together and make progress, to leave no one behind, to tackle common global problems and take up opportunities to put the world on a firm path toward sustainable development for all.”

ECOSOC President Martin Sajdik’s remarks at the 2015 United Nations Development Cooperation Forum in Incheon, Republic of Korea, on 10 April 2015.

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=50524#.VTi1YtKSyGO>



“To deliver [the post-2015 development agenda], the global community has to be equally ambitious on financing and means of implementation. The financing needs for sustainable development are indeed enormous. Current investment patterns will not deliver sustainable development. The Addis Conference is a unique opportunity to put us on a more sustainable path.”

Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Secretary-General for the Third International Conference on Financing for Development said in a keynote address at 2015 Global Forum on Development in Paris, France, on 1 April 2015.

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/usg/statements/mr-wu/2015/04/keynote-address-2015-global-forum-on-development.html>



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