



PACIFIC SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES
United Nations Member States

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Statement of H.E. Mr. Mahe 'U. S. Tupouniua
Permanent Representative and Ambassador of the Kingdom of Tonga to the United Nations
Chair of the Pacific Small Island Developing States
for the Joint Session between FfD and Post-2015 processes: Issues from the FfD negotiation session

Tuesday, 21st April 2015 New York

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Co-Facilitators,

1. I have the honor to speak on behalf of the 12 Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) with presence at the United Nations. We align ourselves with the statement delivered by Maldives as Chair of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), and for those of us that are members of the Group of 77 and China, with the statement delivered by South Africa as Chair of that Group.
2. At the outset, we would firstly, commend and thank you for your leadership and guidance in this important intergovernmental process and secondly, welcome this opportunity to take stock of last week's Financing for Development (FfD) preparatory process within the context of the ongoing negotiations of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, and particularly consider and further clarify some pending broader issues of significance to these processes.

Co-Facilitators

3. The imperative of defining with clarity the relationship, coherence, and complementarity between the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the FfD process cannot be overstated. In our view, this continues to remain unclear. This is necessary to ensure that the desired respective outcomes help deliver the future we want. We would therefore prefer that both the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the FfD tracks conclusively resolve with urgency the outstanding grey areas, which continue to constrain and impede our work. For instance, the appropriate forum to discuss and eventually locate the Means of Implementation (MoI) for the post-2015 development agenda.
4. For PSIDS, the FfD and MoI tracks must be considered as connected, yet distinct. The FfD process is providing a number of useful tools to support the implementation of the SDGs. Wherever possible, it should make reference to specific goals and targets that can be supported by concrete and measurable commitments. However, the means of implementation of the post-2015 agenda are not exhausted by the commitments made in the FfD process. The means of implementation of some goals and targets are best supported by commitments of a kind that are not traditionally found within the FfD process.

Co-Facilitators,

5. We would also caution against MoI goal discussions in the FfD process being devoid of the other SDGs but rather this be considered in a holistic manner to ensure the success of the entire SDGs framework.

6. The FfD process is very well suited to support the means of implementation for a number of the SDGs and targets, especially those that ask for specific and concrete commitments. For those goals and targets, the FfD text should be as explicit as possible about what is being supported, and what commitments will serve as the means of implementation for them.
7. For some goals and targets, the FfD process has little to say. Some targets will require commitments of a non-financial nature. For example, targets concerned with the environmental pillar of sustainable development will require us to reduce pollution or to conserve resources. Targets under goal 16 provide an additional example. While such goals and targets can and should be supported by financial resources, they also require us to implement policy changes in order to secure their implementation. Targets of this variety require special attention in a standalone MoI chapter of a post-2015 development agenda outcome.
8. All discussions on financing, need to start with established commitments. In this regard, the 0.7% GNI target for ODA remains of critical importance.

Co-Facilitators,

9. PSIDS would also stress again that for a transformative development agenda to be attained universally requires that the sustainable development needs, including the most critical component on MoI, for countries in special situations such as SIDS, must be sufficiently considered and integrated in the FfD and post-2015 development agenda.
10. Finally, a strengthened and scaled-up global partnership for development is another vitally important component to support implementation of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. SIDS have recent experience with the elaboration of partnerships to support a sustainable development agenda, in the form of the SAMOA Pathway. Lessons from the SAMOA Pathway will be invaluable as we seek to support the implementation of the SDGs.

I thank you, Co-Facilitators.