3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

TAKING STOCK OF SIDE EVENTS AND VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS AND INITIATIVES

United Nations

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Preface

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 13-16 July 2015) marked a turning point for the future of development cooperation. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities. It is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements the achievement of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and helps to contextualize its means of implementation with concrete policies and actions.

In parallel to its official programme, the Conference also provided a platform for Member States and other stakeholders to announce new policy and financial commitments and to launch new initiatives on financing for development. These new commitments and initiatives complement the actions contained in the Addis Agenda. Many of them were announced and elaborated during the side events held on the margins of the Conference.

A record number of 182 side events took place in Addis Ababa. This unprecedented programme of side events was coordinated by the Financing for Development Office, in cooperation with the Ethiopian Government and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Side events attracted high-level participation and featured in-depth discussions on a broad range of issues, such as domestic resource mobilization, private business and finance, support for women and children, international development cooperation, climate and environment finance, food and water, infrastructure and health.

The present publication provides a comprehensive record of the stimulating discussions and outcomes of the side events. In addition, it includes a compilation of the announcements and initiatives launched during the Conference. Taking stock and monitoring the implementation of these commitments and initiatives seeks to enhance stakeholder accountability in the context of the financing for development follow-up process, as well as the delivery of the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as mandated in the Addis Agenda.

Delivering on the historic agreements reached in 2015 relies on a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development. We have the collective responsibility to ensure that our global ambition for sustainable development becomes a reality for all. The Addis Agenda will be a driving force for our individual and collective actions to transform our shared vision into progress on the ground. I invite all stakeholders to stay actively engaged in the financing for development process and mobilize support at all levels to ensure that no one is left behind.

Alexander Trepelkov
Director, Financing for Development Office
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Acknowledgements

The Financing for Development Office at UN-DESA would like to express its sincere gratitude to the Government of Ethiopia, especially the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, for its substantial support in the organization of the side events during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. Thanks to the generous provision by the Ministry of numerous conference rooms, a record number of requests for side events was duly accommodated. Mr. Admasu Nebebe, Director, UN Agencies and Regional Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia, guided the process and served as the critical link between the Ministry in Addis Ababa and the Financing for Development Office in New York. Mr. Fantahun Belew Asfaw and Mr. Admasu Feyisa of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development facilitated the communication between side event organizers and hotel venues.

We also want to thank the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) for supporting the organization of flagship side events at the Conference premises. Mr. Carlos Lopez, Executive Secretary of ECA, provided valuable leadership to the overall process. Ms. Aida Opoku-Mensah, Special Advisor on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, ECA, served as the critical focal point for flagship side events at the Conference site. Mr. Ali Todaro, Chief, Conference Management Section, ECA, provided indispensable support on all organizational matters related to the Conference venue and his team's tireless effort was second to none. In addition, we would like to thank all volunteers who served as ushers for the side events in the ECA buildings. We also want to thank the staff from all hotels that hosted side events (Sheraton, Hilton, Elilly International, Intercontinental, Radisson BLU and Jupiter) for their logistical support.

Finally, we would like to thank all governments, international and regional organizations, civil society and the business sector entities, as well as other stakeholders who launched new commitments and initiatives in the context of the FfD-3 for taking action and supporting the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Likewise, we want to thank all side event organizers and participants for their stimulating contributions to the discussions at the Conference.

Introduction

The 182 side events, held during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 13-16 July 2015), complemented the official programme of the Conference by providing additional space for all stakeholders and participants to elaborate on substantive matters in greater detail and to announce new initiatives and commitments. Discussions at the side events helped shaping the conversation about the Addis Agenda and its implementation, thereby contributing to the overall success of the Conference.

Side events were organized by Member States, intergovernmental organizations, UN specialized agencies and regional commissions, civil society organizations, the business sector and philanthropic organisations. In many cases, events were organized jointly by multiple entities, allowing for a representation of diverse perspectives and supporting the inclusive approach of the Conference.

The programme of side events was managed by the Financing for Development Office (FfDO) of UN-DESA in close cooperation with the Ethiopian Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Under the overall leadership of Mr. Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and Secretary-General of the Conference, and executive direction by Mr. Alexander Trepelkov, Director, Financing for Development Office, the FfDO team for side event coordination comprised Ms. Dominika Halka, Chief of Branch, and Mr. Tim Hilger, Consultant.

The majority of side events were held in hotels within walking distance of the Conference Centre, courtesy of the Government of Ethiopia. Shuttle services between the hotels and the Conference site, also provided by the Ethiopian Government in cooperation with the UN Transportation Unit, allowed for quick and sheltered transition between the venues. A limited number of flagship side events with high-level participation were hosted in the historic Africa Hall on the ECA premises. Side events in all time slots and locations were generally very well attended, with many events exhausting the capacity limits of their venues.

Side events covered a broad range of topics closely linked to the Financing for Development process and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Out of the total of 182 events, 24 addressed issues related to domestic resource mobilization, including taxation. 18 events focused on private business and finance, while another 16 events put women and children at the centre of the debate. More than 10 side events covered each of the following areas: climate and environment finance, food and water, infrastructure, health, and international development cooperation. Multiple events also discussed issues in the fields of agriculture, energy, science and technology, and urbanization.

During the Conference and the side events, many voluntary commitments and new initiatives were announced by all actors. These announcements are additional to those contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and will support its implementation in the upcoming years.

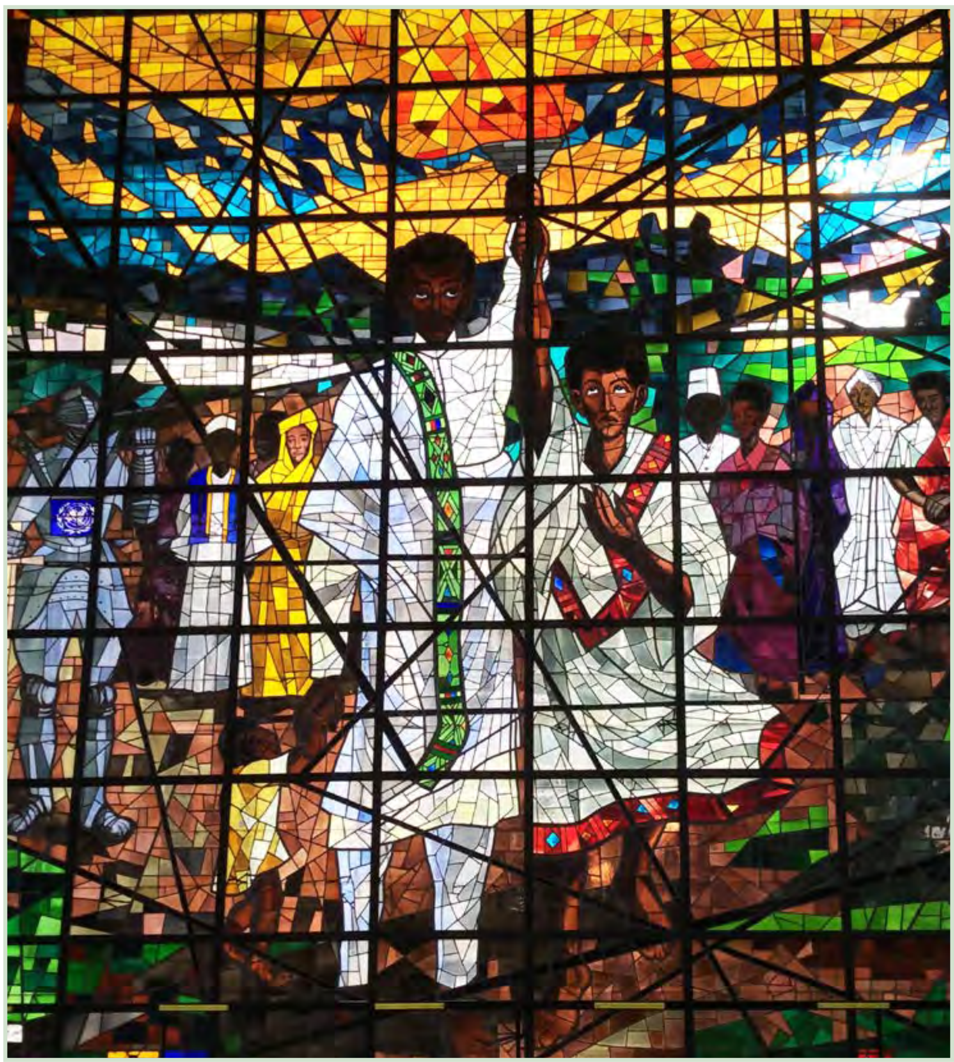
For example, three major initiatives, namely the *Addis Tax Initiative, Tax Inspectors Without Borders*, and a joint International Monetary Fund/World Bank initiative on international tax issues, were launched recognizing the crucial importance of capacity building for domestic resource mobilization. Also, national, regional and multilateral development banks, as well as the private sector, committed substantial amounts for infrastructure and SME financing. Furthermore, a number of countries reaffirmed or updated their ODA commitments. Other announcements were made in areas such as reducing risks for private sector investment. In the area of social needs, new partnerships were formed to address health and nutrition financing issues. Environmental concerns were addressed through commitments to sustainable energy and environmental funds. Attention was also given to tackling gaps in data availability and usage.

Several initiatives were launched before and after the Conference, especially those establishing new multilateral development banks and funds, which will be vital contributors to the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. However, this publication includes only those commitments and initiatives that were submitted to the Financing for Development

Office through the designated online platform on the Conference website. They should be viewed against the official summary of the plenary meetings (A/CONF.227/CRP.1), which contains additional information about announcements made during the plenary sessions.

This publication is intended to serve as an input and resource for the Financing for Development follow-up process, especially the annual ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up and the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development. The e-version of this book is available at the website of the Financing for Development Office.

Side Events



Side events: Monday, 13 July 2015

Remittances as a tool for financing development and meeting food security

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

Speakers:

- H.E. Sufian Ahmed (Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Mahboub Maalim (Executive Secretary, IGAD)
- Mr. Mar Abdoulaye Dieye (Assistant Secretary-General; Regional Director for Africa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))
- H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mahamoud (President of Somalia)
- Mr. Hussein Halane (Special Representative on Remittances, IGAD)
- Ms. Bisa Williams (Deputy Assistant Secretary, United States Department of State)
- Mr. Eric Meyers/Mr. Thomas Iverson (United States Treasury)
- Mr. Jean Pesme (World Bank)
- Mr. Gabriel Negatu (African Development Bank)
- Ms. Aida Mengistu (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA))

Objective(s):

The objective of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) high-level ministerial round table discussion on remittances was to review the linkages between remittances, financing for development and household food security in IGAD member countries, with a view to formulating appropriate policies for enhancing the contribution of remittances to local, national and regional economies, while also protecting the remittance flows. The other objective was to assess the impact of challenges that money transfer operators (MTOs) and remittance companies face, especially after legislation in Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States that has made it increasingly difficult for people to transfer money to receiving countries.

Key messages:

- Remittances make a significant contribution to both financing development and household food security. It was agreed that IGAD, together with partners, including the UNDP, Member States, and donor countries, should continue the dialogue to ensure the smooth flow of remittances to receiving countries, e.g., by helping formulate policies that take into account the security concerns of banking institutions and Governments.

Initiatives and commitments:

The side event culminated in the launch of the IGAD Regional Remittances Initiative.

Financing gender equality, human rights and economic justice: getting the right(s) balance in the FfD Addis Ababa Action Agenda

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Women's Working Group on Financing for Development together with the Addis Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Coordinating Group; Co-sponsors: Government of Iceland; Government of Uruguay; Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women); Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Speakers:

- Ms. Anne Schoenstein (Economic Justice Lead Advocacy Associate, Association for Women's Rights in Development)
- Ms. Marina Durano (Associate, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era)
- Ms. Lakshmi Puri (Assistant Secretary-General; Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women))
- H. E. Enrique Loedel (Deputy Director General for Foreign Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay)
- H.E. Gunnar Bragi Sveinsson (Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland)
- Mr. Benjamin Schachter (Human Rights Officer, Right to Development Section, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)
- Ms. Rosa Lizarde (Global Director, Feminist Task Force)

Objective(s):

The session was aimed at discussing the outcome of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) insofar as it affects the ability of States to fulfil their human rights, including obligations in relation to women's rights; and at achieving the realization of the post-2015 development agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals. The event thus presented the latest analysis of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda ("Addis Agenda") from a feminist and women's rights perspective, and highlighted the key issues at stake given the potential of the FfD process either to contribute to the achievement of economic justice and advance the realization of human rights for all or to further entrench human rights abuses and exacerbate gender inequality. The session also drew on the discussions and recommendations from the Women's Forum (10 July) and the CSO Forum (11 and 12 July). The publication of the Women's Working Group on Financing for Development *Realizing Women's Human Rights in Development* was launched at the event.

The session facilitated an open discussion among women's and CSO representatives and government and United Nations officials.

Key messages:

- The FfD agenda has a key role to play in removing global obstacles to development and setting the right priorities, policies and rules for financing the post-2015 development agenda. Allowing for the full implementation of other internationally agreed development agendas is essential. The United Nations should be the place where democracy is not only promoted but also practiced. It should be the forum where debt, trade and systemic issues are discussed, and where a just global economic governance and financial architecture is established. Unfortunately, the Addis Agenda does not make advances to this end, but it is hoped that the FfD follow-up mechanism will provide an opportunity in this regard.
- Policies need to be reviewed regarding the impact of domestic resource mobilization (DRM) on women's income, work — including unpaid labour and unpaid care work — and property and assets ownership. Policy space and taxation are two key areas related to DRM. Tax policy, among things, is not gender-neutral; gender bias of taxation therefore needs to be removed. International tax cooperation through the creation of a United Nations tax body is urgently required among all countries, including the genuine combatting of illicit financial flows and tax evasion.

- All private sector partnerships and public-private partnerships should have in place mandatory accountability mechanisms in compliance with human rights standards and norms, including environmental and social safeguards. Timelines for reporting and evaluation must be agreed ex ante and with the full participation of the affected communities, including women and girls, indigenous communities and other people and groups commonly facing structural discrimination. The duties and responsibilities of States must play a central role, and agreement upon the creation of strong regulatory frameworks; especially a legally binding instrument on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights (see A/HRC/26/L.22), is essential.
- Any kind of instrumentalization of women has to be avoided. Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment for enhancing economic growth and productivity is a problematic approach. Instead, gender equality must be addressed from a human rights angle. Achieving the full realization of women's human rights and gender equality must be an end in itself. This will ultimately be reached only if global policy incoherencies, systemic issues and power imbalances are tackled, and if dedicated resources and adequate, predictable and transformative financing for women's rights, gender equality and women's empowerment are ensured — with States having the primary responsibility.
- The human rights impact of trade and investment agreements should be assessed. Women's unpaid care work also needs to be addressed; this plays a critical role in most economies but often goes unrecognized. Despite many references to gender equality, and the rights of women and girls, failure to fully and adequately address these issues, and others related to debt, taxation, private sector activities and human rights policy coherence, etc., will continue to pose a threat to the realization of the human rights of women and girls.

Innovative financing for humanitarian action in Africa

10.15 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Emergency Preparedness and Response Sub-cluster of the Regional Coordination Mechanism, co-chaired by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); the African Union Liaison Office; Department of Political Affairs of the African Union Commission

Speakers:

- Mr. Abbas Gullet (Vice President, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society)
- Mr. Constantinos Berhutesfa (Trustee, Africa Humanitarian Action)
- Mr. Mamadou Touré (Founder and Chairman, Africa 2.0 Foundation; Director of Capital Markets for General Electric in Africa)
- Mr. Solomon Ayele Dersso (Commissioner, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights)

Objective(s):

Humanitarian responses have traditionally been dominated by international aid agencies, driven by international humanitarian law and globally accepted humanitarian principles and standards. International response, designed to support national efforts, more often than not replaced national efforts. This is changing. In crisis after crisis, African responders are the first to arrive on the scene and are the last to leave. Humanitarian action has financial costs, costs that were traditionally borne by donor-funded programming and contributions of United Nations Member States. As needs across the continent continue to escalate and funding sources are increasingly dispersed, African responses have been challenged to mobilize technical and financial resources for effective aid delivery in humanitarian and development programming. The objectives of the side event were: first, to explore the ways in which humanitarian action is carried out in Africa; second, to review some of the challenges faced in mounting effective aid operations at various levels; and third, to deliberate fresh perspectives for mobilizing resources to overcome crises and emergencies.

Key messages:

- Side event participants recognized that many of the tools used in humanitarian action are outdated and do not acknowledge local communities as responders, seeing them instead as vulnerable and helpless. In situations of chronic and recurring crises, or crises in emerging middle-income countries, in a context of diminishing international support, it is imperative to identify and analyse the contributions made through indigenous adaptive strategies and traditional humanitarian values of family and community solidarity, and to include them in the humanitarian narrative.
- The contributions of host communities and refugee-hosting countries are rarely quantified and included in the costs. The contributions (even beyond remittances) of local populations, the local private sector, faith-based organizations and the diaspora are tremendous, and these groups, together with national Governments, carry a significant share of the humanitarian burden. By making these more visible and by fostering a new narrative, it is possible to design whole-of-community programmes and mobilize resources with multiplier impacts over time. Diaspora and government-generated bonds are options for financing resilience and preparedness efforts in crisis-prone areas.
- The power of domestically mobilized resources lies in their immediate impact, greater flexibility and contextual adaptation, which transcend the conditionalities and inflexibilities of traditional donor-funded operations. The former quickly reach the local responders when and where needed. The Kenya Red Cross Society illustrated the successful application of Kenyans-for-Kenya funding that addresses root causes and builds sustainable resilience, without falling into the counterproductive relief – development discourse. Social-impact investments and commercially run social enterprises (The Boma Hotels, Kenya Red Cross Ambulance Service) are self-sustaining ways to raise funds to finance emergency and humanitarian operations. Donor appeals and pledging conferences are increasingly ineffective fundraising tools and rarely support local initiatives.
- The same division of labour seen in African peace support operations, where the first boots on the ground are African, also features in humanitarian action in Africa. These contributions are rarely calculated in the “escalating costs” of aid operations, despite being the most effective in saving lives and coming at a fraction of the cost of increasingly expensive international aid operations. Support for the safety of humanitarian workers does not include the local community response; nor is there a value put on the risks to life and limb that are borne by local responders. The Ebola crisis, where more than 800 front-line aid workers were deployed with no insurance, but with not a single casualty, illustrates this point.
- The strategy of creating entrepreneurs in conflict-prone or conflict-recovering contexts has risk-reduction components, which aim to proactively prevent outbreaks of conflict. Technology entrepreneurs are developing solutions that cut response times and costs during conflict (e.g., Ushahidi, through its financing of tech kiosks). Social impact funds, and foundations, increasingly subscribe to the notion of simultaneously “doing good while doing well”. Blended finance and public-private partnership models are successfully applied in several areas, like Kenya, to address short- and long-term needs and do not merely fund a response that is slow, reactive instead of proactive and less flexible than what is required for effective response.

The new financing framework for sustainable development: how to create investment opportunities at scale

10.15 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Government of Sweden; Government of Mexico; FfD Business Steering Committee; African Investor; Global Clearinghouse for Development Finance

Speakers:

- Ms. Charlotte Petri Gornitzka (Director-General, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency)
- Mr. Mark Suzman (President of Global Policy, Advocacy, and Country Programs, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)
- Ms. María de los Ángeles González Miranda (Head of the International Affairs Unit, Ministry of Finance of Mexico)
- Mr. Uche Orji (Chief Executive Officer, Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority)
- Ms. Sarah McPhee (Senior Adviser Sustainability, Storebrand/SPP)
- Ms. Astrid Manroth (Managing Director, Environment and Social Capital, Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management)
- Mr. Admassu Tadesse (Chief Executive Officer and President, PTA Bank)
- Mr. Humphrey Wattanga (Senior Partner, Afcorp Investments, Kenya)
- Mr. Peter Sullivan (Head of Africa, Public Finance, Citigroup)
- Mr. Erik Solheim (Chair, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee)
- Mr. Vincent Rigby (Assistant Deputy Minister for Strategy Policy, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development of Canada)
- Ms. Barbara Samuels (Executive Director, Global Clearinghouse for Development Finance; Vice-Chair, FfD Business Steering Committee)

Objective(s):

Worldwide savings, private finance and capital markets — in particular domestic markets — can play a key role in helping to close the financing gap for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, there is a lack of investment opportunities and investable projects that have the right risk, return, transparency profiles and scale to match the requirements of domestic and international investors. Meeting the SDGs requires a more effective financial framework that can bridge public and private interests and that has the capacity to provide project development and financial advisory services. This includes structuring, packaging and facilitating deals, bringing together cofinancing, including from public and private sources ("blending"), advising both sides of the market, helping to build investment pipelines, and bringing opportunities to scale through pooled finance, special purpose vehicles and other funding structures. The side event aimed to set forth actionable ideas and solutions for creating local pipelines of investable projects and a new financial industry for sustainable finance.

Key messages:

- Investment capital is available but bankable projects are not. Agriculture, microfinance, etc., are attractive areas for investments, but a brokerage is missing for bringing the funders and the projects together. Targeted public sector interventions are needed to address investment impediments so that the private sector can be fully mobilized.
- The process of project development, structuring and packaging projects into bankable investment opportunities has extremely high upfront costs, which are not financially justifiable for most development projects. Governments and their development partners need to step in and contribute to project development costs. In particular, there is a lack of understanding among the stakeholders on the need to allocate resources to the development of smaller projects (those less than US$50 million). Costs can be reduced by pooling projects (e.g., pooled finance facilities) and by using qualified local experts to develop viable structures, business models, investment partnerships and risk mitigation approaches.

- There are many projects being developed across developing countries, but to achieve full financing they need support to get to the point where they are sustainable and financially viable. For example, one speaker noted that Kenya has over 70 projects on one government agency's list, but over the past five years only 3 have been developed sufficiently to secure financing. One proposed solution would be to create in-country financing hubs, serving as incubators that would provide the required focus, support and resources, managed by in-country experts acting as "deal teams".
- There is a need to build a local ecosystem and the local capacity of financial professionals who can identify investment opportunities and structure and package them in such a way that they appeal to domestic and international investors. Local professional experts who can create pipelines of bankable products have to be identified, mentored and supported.
- Global, blended finance platforms such as the Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (SDIP), Convergence and INFRADEV can play a key role in facilitating demand and supply of private capital and can also help in bringing in development partners to derisk investment opportunities. The INFRADEV focus on building local marketplaces of experts with access to international support and enabling information can use the frameworks of in-country financing hubs. Harnessing global capital is important, but domestic capital has to be invested in local projects, thereby creating anchor investors that will protect the investments and ensure their sustainability. If international investors see developing countries investing in their own development, they will follow.

Advancing financial inclusion in Africa through digital financial services

10.15 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

African Development Bank (AfDB); Making Finance Work for Africa (MFW4A)

Speakers:

- The Hon. Alexander de Croo (Minister of Development Cooperation of Belgium)
- Mr. Emmanuel Nnadozie (Executive Secretary, African Capacity-Building Foundation)
- Mr. Stefan Nalletamby (Director, Financial Sector Development Department, African Development Bank)
- Mr. Henri Dommel (Manager, Mobile Money Programme, United Nations Capital Development Fund)
- Ms. Elaine Weidman (Vice-President, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility, ERICSSON)
- Mr. Danson Muchemi (Chief Executive Officer, JAMBOPAY)

Objective(s):

Technology can be a game-changer in advancing financial inclusion in Africa, allowing underserved portions of the population to perform financial transactions cheaply and securely. Digital financial services (DFS) refers to the provision of financial services through mobile or internet platforms. Cash becomes electronically exchangeable through a bank account linked to a customer's mobile phone. Customers can use their phone or computer to accomplish basic or more complex transactions (make purchases, pay bills, take out a loan or insurance).

The objective of the panel organized by the AfDB was to discuss the linkages between DFS and the agenda for inclusive growth on the continent. It gathered high-level policymakers, development agencies and private sector representatives to:

- Share perspectives on how to mainstream digital financial inclusion into discussions leading to the adoption of the sustainable development goals.

- Analyse the factors which can foster widespread access to DFS, including, but not limited to, the introduction of innovative pro-poor products and services, the digitalization of government payments, the interoperability of mobile money networks, and a regulatory framework which balances innovation, enhanced market competition and consumer protection.
- Devise strategies to maximize the contributions of Governments, development partners and private agents to digital financial inclusion.

Key messages:

- The development and dissemination of information and communications technology (ICT) and, more particularly, digital financial products and services are powerful drivers of inclusion in developing countries. DFS has the potential to make a massive contribution to formalizing African economies, increasing transaction efficiency and improving domestic resource mobilization.
- Only four of the Sustainable Development Goals explicitly refer to ICT. There is a need to build greater momentum within the international development community around the benefits that technology-based products and services can bring to excluded populations.
- The technological divide between and within countries in terms of infrastructure, market opportunities and access requires a differentiated and tailored approach to digital finance. Any successful strategy will need to put in place a cross-cutting agenda involving all the stakeholders present in the value chain: policymakers and regulators, infrastructure providers, services and payment providers, and customers.
- In several African middle-income countries, there are vast opportunities to scale up mobile technologies, increasingly considered as high-potential markets by private actors. However, several barriers limit this potential, including the lack of standardization of products, the lack of interoperability between countries and technologies and inappropriate regulations. The role of development partners will be to support private sector investments in scaling up DFS by eliminating barriers to market expansion.
- From the private sector perspective, one of the major challenges is product relevance. Products are not always tailored to fit the needs of the bottom of the pyramid. To be competitive, they will need to be as flexible and as easy to use as cash.
- In least developed countries, development partners will need to compensate for market failures by directly financing technology-based financial services for the poor, through official development assistance (ODA) flows or public-private partnerships.

Access to cleaner and safer energy in Africa

10.15 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

SMEFunds/Green Energy and Biofuels

Speaker:

- Mr. Femi Oye (Coach/Chief Executive Officer, SMEFunds/Green Energy and Biofuels)

Objective(s):

Lack of access to cleaner and safer energy in Africa is a source of serious concern; more than 40 per cent of the world's population does not have access to cleaner and safer energy, Africa being particularly affected. It is the strong desire of SMEFunds to continue to make access to clean, affordable and renewable energy in Africa possible.

The objectives of the side event were:

- To share the organizer's success stories with the participants; to apprise participants of the situation at the starting point and inform them of the state of progress today. To report also on how many lives SMEFunds has impacted in Africa through the distribution of its Clean Cookstoves and Biofuels Gel from plant waste.

- To create a platform for sharing experiences and learning from other actors in the private sector who work in promoting access, finance and education, with a view to learning why others are failing or succeeding.
- To collaborate with other players in order to bring ideas forward quickly. This will also make technical advice available to those who need it.

Key messages:

- It was unanimously agreed that taking people off fossil fuel usage requires much education, reorientation, persistence, patience and perseverance. Many people are still not seeing benefits accruable to them as a result of accessing cleaner and safer energy. For some, this is due to lack of education and, for others, to group inertia.
- Bearing in mind the people that are most affected by inaccessibility to cleaner and safer energy, financiers should not look to financial return alone, but consider the real social impacts of these projects, i.e., how many people's lives are being affected.
- Since investment in clean, affordable and renewable energy is capital-intensive, the support of international donors, foundations and the private sector would be required for scaling up.
- It was recommended that developing countries should effect systemic change that would allow the rule of law to take its full course and create a conducive environment in which social enterprise can thrive.
- It was also stated that collaboration is key to scaling up through sharing experiences on capacity-building and ensuring that financial institutions understand the financial instruments used in financing sustainable business.

Unlocking public and private finance for African infrastructure

10.15 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN); New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Agency

Speakers:

- Mr. Jeffrey D. Sachs (Director, United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network)
- Mr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki (Chief Executive Officer, NEPAD Agency)
- Mr. Joseph Stiglitz (Nobel Laureate in Economics, Co-President, Initiative for Policy Dialogue, Columbia University)
- Mr. Sanjay Peters (Associate Professor, Copenhagen Business School; Senior Research Scholar: Center for Global Economic Governance, Columbia University)
- Mr. Malcolm Gray (Global Head of ESG, Investec Asset Management)
- Ms. Tas Anvaripour (General Director, Africa 50 Infrastructure Fund)
- Mr. James Zhan (Director, Investment and Enterprise, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)
- Mr. Amadou Sy (Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution; Director, Africa Growth Initiative)

Objective(s):

A key priority for Addis was to close the gap in access to core infrastructure services, including safe water and sanitation, transport, connectivity and modern energy services. NEPAD has already identified the most important infrastructure needs for Africa within the context of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA). Global support is required to complete the PIDA agenda, including large-scale investments in power, roads, rail, ports, broadband and other core regional infrastructure needs. Specifically, PIDA has highlighted 16 high-priority projects at the Dakar Financing Summit, which should be fast-tracked by Governments and the private sector.

With the emergence of the new Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), it was noted that Asia will soon have a massive infusion of new financing for its infrastructure. Participants at the side event discussed whether a similar initiative should be launched for Africa. Given that Africa's infrastructure gaps are even larger than those of Asia, what solutions are envisioned by the continent's actors, such as the African Development Bank and the NEPAD Agency? How can the efforts already deployed be supported? Finally, new infrastructure investment platforms that crowd in private capital from institutional and sovereign investors will need to be identified, structured and operationalized quickly in order to fill Africa's infrastructure gap.

Key messages:

- Closing Africa's infrastructure gap is a top priority in order to put the continent on a path towards double-digit growth and sustainable development. The only way to achieve this is to focus on large-scale investments in transnational infrastructure projects in support of power, roads, broadband and other core regional infrastructure needs. If Africa is to realize the 2030 timeframe, the global community must rally around the NEPAD agenda as the continent's strategy for implementing cross-border infrastructure projects. The NEPAD Agency has identified Africa's most important infrastructure needs within the context of PIDA, which provides the framework for implementing 51 priority programmes and projects in the sectors of energy, transport, broadband and transboundary water.
- To crowd in investment, African economies were encouraged to forge partnerships with East Asia, tap into capital markets and strengthen continental bodies such as the NEPAD Agency and the African Development Bank. Africa's challenge is not a lack of resources, but a lack of bankable projects; it is about proposing structured projects. Complementary instruments that have been developed to build the necessary capacity for early-stage project preparation and the Africa50 Infrastructure Fund to finance the implementation of PIDA and other regional infrastructure projects should be noted.
- Financial markets have "failed to translate pools of savings into productive investment". There is a need to better match these large-scale resources with the financing priorities of developing countries. The best way for Africa to achieve its infrastructure goals is to tap into a Global Infrastructure Investment Platform (GIIP). The objective of GIIP is to put forward an ambitious proposal that would allow long-term investors to ramp up their infrastructure asset holdings, with an allocation target of up to 10 per cent of assets under management over a 15-year horizon.
- Some scepticism was expressed about large-scale infrastructure projects, and it was noted that small-scale projects could attract private sector financing, especially in the energy and information and communications technology (ICT) sectors. Although institutional investors such as pension funds and sovereign wealth funds have a need for long-term investment opportunities, their intermediaries (consultants, asset managers and issuers of securities) have a shorter-term horizon and do not have expertise in illiquid investments. There is some progress, however, as recent changes in the South African regulatory framework now allow pension funds to invest up to 25 per cent of their assets in illiquid investments, such as private equity and infrastructure funds. The new regulation also supports environmental and social considerations in investment.
- The latest World Investment Report (2015) by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) includes proposals to reform the international investment regime. A new methodology was developed by UNCTAD,

which estimates the contribution of affiliates of foreign multinational enterprises (MNEs) to government budgets in developing countries to be about US$730 billion annually, or 10 per cent of total government revenues. This new methodology is a useful contribution to the debate on domestic revenue mobilization and base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) as the largest share of infrastructure financing comes from government budgets.

Ending female genital cutting

10.15 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

Orchid Project

Speakers:

- Ms. Faith Mwangi-Powell (Global Director, The Girl Generation)
- Ms. Susan Bissell (Child Protection Chief, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF))
- Sister Fa (Activist and musician, Senegal)
- Ms. Domtila Chesang (Activist, Kenya)
- Mr. David Hallam (Director for International Relations, Department for International Development, United Kingdom)
- Ms. Hannah Wettig (Project Coordinator, Stop FGM Middle East)

Objective(s):

This event allowed attendees to hear from leading figures in the United Nations and the European Union, activists and country representatives on what can be done to end female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). The event discussed the shape of effective interventions and the challenges faced. It also looked at the Sustainable Development Goals, and the critical importance of securing a global indicator on FGM/C.

Key messages:

- A democratic process is important for tackling FGM/C effectively.
- Data is lacking in many countries, in particular in Asia.
- Grass root activists and civil society organizations play an important role in ending FGM/C.
- There is a great need for more official development assistance to address FGM/C successfully.

Long-term finance in Africa — the next frontier

10.15 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

Making Finance Work for Africa Secretariat (MFW4A); African Development Bank (AfDB)

Speakers:

- Mr. Issa Faye (Manager, Research Department, African Development Bank)
- Ms. Rhoda Mhango (Member Services Coordinator, African Venture Capital Association)
- Mr. Njuguna Ndung'u (Former Governor, Central Bank of Kenya)
- Mr. Dave Uduanu (Chair, Africa Pension Fund Network)
- Mr. David Ashiagbor (Financial Sector Adviser, Making Finance Work for Africa)

Objective(s):

African financial systems have seen considerable growth in recent years. New players, products and technology have helped to broaden access to financial services. It is the ability of African financial systems to transform short-term claims into long-term assets that will support the investments Africa needs for its development. However, the development of structures to support the provision of long-term finance in Africa is still in its early stages, leaving many long-term finance needs unfilled. The session brought together a cross-section of development finance institutions, policymakers and the private sector to:

- Take stock of the current situation with respect to long-term finance in Africa: What are the key needs and where are gaps? What are the respective roles of policymakers, development finance institutions, local institutional investors and the private sector?

- Identify opportunities and challenges for the development of long-term finance in Africa: What is working and what is not from the perspective of each stakeholder group? What are the opportunities and how can they work together to address them? What are some current innovations in the field and how can they be replicated?
- Propose concrete actions for each stakeholder group to support the development of long-term finance in Africa.

Key messages:

- Improved financial inclusion in Africa has been critical for financial sector development and provides the basis for addressing the continent's challenges in providing adequate long-term finance.
- Africa's development agenda is crowded with opportunities awaiting appropriate financing and risk-management strategies. Addressing these needs requires innovative financing solutions and appropriate regulation which provides the necessary system stability without stifling innovation.
- There is a need for financial sector development policies at the national level, encompassing all areas of finance inclusion, financial literacy and capital markets development in order to support long-term finance in Africa.
- Creating the right incentives for financial sector development goes beyond financial institutions to the much broader issues of governance.
- Agricultural finance goes beyond micro- and rural financing and encompasses a variety of long-term needs. Value-chain financing has been successful in financing agriculture in different regions in the world, and can be replicated in Africa if the right model is applied by financial institutions and others involved in developing value chains.
- Illicit financial flows are a growing phenomenon that set back growth and economic development in Africa. Greater public awareness of this issue has led to calls for stronger legal frameworks and safeguarding measures.

Credible information to facilitate investing in land restoration

10.15 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); World Resources Institute (WRI)

Speakers:

- H.E. Ato Sileshi (State Minister for Agriculture of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Tefara (Advisor to the Minister of Environment and Forest of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Amadou Allahoury (Country Representative to Ethiopia, FAO)
- Mr. Elvis Paul Tangem (Great Green Wall Coordinator, African Union)
- Mr. Steve Danyo (Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist, World Bank)
- Mr. Fraser Brown (Principal, Net Positive Solutions)
- Ms. Adia Bey (Geospatial Analyst and Trainer, FAO)
- Mr. Lars Laestadius (Senior Associate, WRI)
- Mr. Fred Stolle (Senior Associate, WRI)
- Mr. Tesfay Woldemariam (Research Analyst, WRI)

Objective(s):

More than 40 per cent of the estimated 7.2 billion people in the world still live in rural areas and depend heavily on the natural environment for their food and energy. However, many of the lands are degraded, giving lower returns, and they do not provide the ecosystem services they once did. This causes lower yield, less opportunity in rural areas, migration and land abandonment. However, this degradation spiral is reversible, as has been proven in many areas and by many projects. Nevertheless, to return land to a healthy status and deliver higher returns, an initial investment is needed. If such action is to be scaled up across Africa, rather than carried out at the project level, massive investments are needed. The large-scale investment opportunity exists from a mix of private and public funding. However, investors are held back by lack of ability to measure progress and estimate risk. It is difficult to invest in something whose progress cannot be tracked and measured. The objective of this event was to link the plans for landscape restoration in Ethiopia and the Great Green Wall of Africa to the need for attracting investors and measuring progress.

Key messages:

- Ethiopia's lands are critical to its economic and social development; however, because of degradation, agricultural gross domestic product has decreased significantly. The importance of restoring land is expressed in a very ambitious target to restore 15 million hectares. This requires coordination at all levels and in all sectors of government, as well as in local communities, academic and research institutes, the private sector and civil society organizations, not to mention, of course, the role of development partners and investors. Ethiopia has developed a robust strategic framework to facilitate restoration and, especially, investments.
- Scaling up restoration to achieve impact needs: (a) institutions: coordination has a cost, but fragmentation carries a greater cost; (b) information: without good, accessible information, investment will not be attracted; (c) incentives: markets, land use planning, tenure rights, community decision-making and carbon pricing all need to be used; (d) innovations: many innovations are there waiting to be discovered and there is a need to identify innovators and their work with a view to scaling them up; and (e) integrated investment: leveraging multiple sources: official development assistance (ODA) grants and loans, government budgets, communities and farmers themselves, private sector development at small and large levels, payments for services (carbon finance).
- To restore forest landscapes at a global scale, about US$34 billion is needed per annum, a massive amount of money for the forest/agricultural sector. But amounts such as these are business as usual in the private sector. One liquefied natural gas plant investment in Gorgon, Australia, alone is a US$34 billion investment. The private sector is needed in order to scale restoration. One difference from big investor projects is that funds need to be disbursed to the local level. This is certainly possible as the MasterCard Foundation Fund for Rural Prosperity has proven in disbursing 125,000 agricultural loans totalling US$29 million to smallholder farmers since 2009. These kinds of successes are possible because of software innovations that register individual plots and link those plots to money transactions and management of payments.
- The FAO, in collaboration with Google, has developed an innovative way to use cost-free, very high resolution satellite imagery to be able to measure bushes, trees and other landscape features in never-before-seen detail, called Collect Earth. This is especially important for restoration since improvement in landscape (more seedlings, more bushes, single-shade trees, terraces and other anti-erosion features) was not detectable in such detail before, but with this new method it can easily be assessed over large areas.

Initiatives and commitments:

- TerrAfrica: The World Bank has a second generation portfolio fund mechanism for the Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative, which includes 12 country operations, a regional knowledge hub project, over US$100 million in GEF grants, and over US$1 billion in cofinancing from the World Bank Group, TerrAfrica, trust funds and other sources.
- FAO-WRI with CollectEarth is mapping trees for the first time in the drylands in the Horn of Africa. This map will be joined by other maps and presented as the new dryland map of the world at the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification in October 2015 in Ankara, Turkey.
- As a follow-up to the mapping of drylands in the Horn of Africa, mapping is planned for the two northern states/provinces of Ethiopia to provide a baseline for restoration planning. The mapping will be led by the Ministry of Environment and Forest of Ethiopia, the FAO and the WRI.

Sustainable private investment can drive better health outcomes — the health credit exchange model

10.15 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

GBCHealth

Speakers:

- Mr. Gary Cohen (Acting Chief Executive Officer, GBCHealth; Executive Vice President, Becton, Dickinson & Company)
- Mr. John Simon (Founding Partner, Total Impact Advisors)
- Mr. Suprotik Basu (Chief Executive Officer, Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Financing the Health Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and for Malaria)

Objective(s):

GBCHealth, in partnership with Total Impact Advisors and the MDG Health Alliance, invited participants to join them on the occasion of the announcement of the Health Credit Exchange. The event brought together a dynamic group of leaders searching for innovative ways to finance global health.

The Health Credit Exchange is designed to mobilize sustainable sources of private capital to drive better health outcomes. Through a pay-for-performance model, the Exchange offers both small and large donors an opportunity to pool their resources and expertise to incentivize cooperation towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. By paying for results only after progress has been achieved, the mechanism aims to reward innovative approaches and provide significant funding for the immediate scale-up of successful programmes.

During the event, speakers shared an overview of the Exchange, discussed innovative models for mobilizing corporate investment in global health, and requested feedback as the concept continues to move from incubation to execution.

Key messages:

- A focus on domestic resource mobilization: tapping local sources of private capital will be key to ensuring the sustainability of the programme and its alignment to national development goals. This will likely have to be done in partnership given the limited size of GBCHealth and the broad geographic scope of the initiative.
- A clear strategy for monetizing the value of credits sold on the exchange will be essential: the value of the incentive must be of an appropriate size, so as not to distort performance in other areas, and credits must be logically priced using a standardized process.
- Better definitions are required to explain the functioning of the exchange.
- A clear and transparent process for the management of funds must be established and broadly disseminated.
- Details need to be confirmed before a potential launch at the United Nations General Assembly on issues surrounding partner due diligence, the legal framework, contracts, allocation of risk and criteria for selecting output metrics.

Initiatives and commitments:

GBCHealth is committed to working through its network of partners, including private corporations and non-profit organizations, to support innovative financing to pay for performance in achieving better health outcomes. At an event hosted by the Secretary-General, GBCHealth extended this commitment to working with the Global Financing Facility (GFF) in support of Every Woman Every Child to raise capital from its network of companies through the Health Credit Exchange, a new performance-based funding initiative.

Private funding for food security: the investment sharing facility

10.15 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

The Global Crop Diversity Trust

Speakers:

- Ms. Marie Haga (Executive Director, The Global Crop Diversity Trust)
- Mr. Klaus Runow (Managing Director, Deutsche Bank AG)

Objective(s):

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 calls for an end to hunger; target 2.5 aims to conserve crop diversity by 2020—a prerequisite for food security. The Global Crop Diversity Trust safeguards crop diversity in international seed collections, providing them with sustainable funding. The side event witnessed the launch of the Investment Sharing Facility (ISF). The ISF is a simple yet first-of-its-kind capital market innovation. The ISF will consist of a mutual fund managed by Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management that invests responsibly in world equities. While investors capture the opportunities in international equity markets and hold on to their fund shares, they donate their annual income distributions—mostly stock dividends—to the Crop Trust to safeguard global crop diversity.

Key messages:

- By using dividends from investments to conserve the foundations of agriculture, the ISF achieves "double harvest" investing: finance that powers a socially and environmentally responsible economy today and that will safeguard a secure tomorrow for the world's farmers.
- The international collections funded by the Crop Trust are the backbone of the global system for conserving, sharing and using crop diversity. They operate under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, which ensures that collections of global relevance are accessible to everyone.
- Operating these specialized facilities, distributing their material and maintaining their collections costs about US$20 million per year. It is absolutely essential that this funding remain stable and reliable; otherwise, the seeds of the future could be lost for good. The Crop Trust exists to conserve these agricultural treasures forever.

Initiatives and commitments:

The ISF was launched in July 2015 and will open a new frontier in financing the global effort to achieve future food security. This challenge is not only the responsibility of Governments; such a historic task requires support from everyone, and the ISF is a win-win, "double harvest" solution for which private investors can give support.

The product will be available to individuals and institutional investors in the European Union. Further investor jurisdictions may be added in the future.

Malaria financing for a new era: an exceptional case for investment

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Africa Hall, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

H.E. Hailemariam Dessalegn (Prime Minister of Ethiopia and Chair of the African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA); H.E. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma (Chairperson of the African Union Commission); African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA); Mr. Ray Chambers (Special Envoy for Financing the Health Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and for Malaria); Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Partnership; Malaria No More

Speakers:

- H.E. Hailemariam Dessalegn (Prime Minister of Ethiopia)
- H.E. Ban Ki-moon (Secretary-General of the United Nations)
- H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (President of Liberia)
- H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta (President of Kenya)
- H.E. Thomas Boni Yayi (President of Benin)
- H.E. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma (Chairperson, African Union Commission)
- Mr. Carlos Lopes (Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa)
- Dr. Margaret Chan (Director General, World Health Organization (WHO))
- Dr. Fatoumata Nafo-Traore (Executive Director, Roll Back Malaria Partnership)
- Dr. Mark Dybul (Executive Director, The Global Fund)
- Mr. Tim Evans (Senior Director, Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice, World Bank)

Objective(s):

Political leaders and senior representatives of the global health community convened to showcase malaria financing as one of the "best buys" in global development and highlighted the need for increased funding for malaria elimination. Participants discussed malaria's impact on the broader development agenda, highlighting malaria as a leading priority in a shifting development landscape. Speakers illustrated best practices in achieving malaria control and showcased innovative financing approaches that will advance progress towards elimination targets and allow continued success. The event also served as a platform for the launch of the WHO Global Technical Strategy for Malaria and the RBM Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016-2030, which together provide a strategic framework for eliminating malaria, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Key messages:

- There has been remarkable progress globally on reducing malaria morbidity and mortality over the past decade. Malaria incidence is down by 37 per cent and malaria mortality by 58 per cent. An estimated 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted due to the unprecedented scale-up of universal coverage of essential malaria commodities.
- Regarding the malaria target in MDG6, nine African countries are on track to achieving a 75 per cent decrease in malaria incidence, and an additional three African countries are expected to achieve between a 50 and 75 per cent decrease. By the end of 2015, 80 per cent of African countries will have achieved 100 per cent operational vector control coverage. The leaders of Benin, Ethiopia, Kenya and Liberia all noted increased coverage in their countries. Malaria mortality among children under five on the African continent is down by 69 per cent; this reduction has contributed to tremendous progress on MDG4.
- In the transition from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the SDGs, political and health leaders will continue to highlight health as a key development issue and ramp up malaria control efforts while pivoting to malaria elimination. Country leadership and ownership is essential. The African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda envisage that African counties will achieve universal coverage and access to health services and work to eliminate malaria by 2030. Building and rebuilding robust health systems in countries so that they can deliver preventative health care and respond to emergencies, like the recent outbreak of the Ebola virus in some West African countries, is a priority.
- WHO launched its Technical Strategy for Malaria (2016-2030) to provide guidance to countries, and the Roll Back Malaria Partnership launched Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria, urging increased investment and a multisectoral approach. WHO will support all regions and countries in drafting and rolling out implementation plans.
- Estimates indicate that more than US$100 billion is needed for malaria elimination. The Africa region will need US$10.5 billion to fully implement national malaria control and elimination plans, of which US$6.5 billion has already been secured. Leaders called for a robust replenishment of the Global Fund next year, it being one of the largest funders of malaria

control and elimination. Financing, retaining existing international funding and ramping up domestic and innovative financing will be integral. The launch of the Global Finance Facility was previewed for the attendees. A partnership between the United Nations and the World Bank, the Global Financing Facility (GFF), will mobilize additional domestic and international resources for women and children, as well as for malaria.

Role of science, technology and innovation for achieving sustainable development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Press Briefing Room, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and World Bank

Speakers:

- Mr. Nikhil Seth (Director, Division for Sustainable Development, UN-DESA) on behalf of Mr. Wu Hongbo (Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs)
- Ms. Irina Bokova (Director General, UNESCO, on behalf of Inter-agency Working Group members)
- Mr. Li Yong (Director General, UNIDO)
- H.E. Alexander De Croo (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Telecom and Postal Services of Belgium)
- H.E. Macharia Kamau (Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations, Co-facilitator of intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda)
- Mr. Frederic Bontems (Director for Development and Global Public Goods, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France)
- Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi (Secretary-General, UNCTAD)

Objective(s):

This high-level side event was convened by the informal Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on a Technology Facilitation Mechanism. It focused on how the United Nations system is prepared to coordinate its capacity-building efforts and initiatives on science, technology and innovation (STI) in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It provided an opportunity for a dialogue with Member States and other stakeholders, including the private sector, on a coordinated way forward to support implementation of the STI-related decisions contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (“Addis Agenda”), notably with regard to a technology facilitation mechanism. It also reported on the progress of inter-agency coordination on technology facilitation through the work of the IAWG.

Key messages:

- The heads of the IAWG delivered a joint statement with a focus on the enhanced interagency coordination and collaboration on STI in support of the SDGs.
- The Group committed itself to continued support for the building of STI capacities, especially in developing countries, in order to promote STI for all, including the most marginalized and vulnerable.

- The Group stood ready to implement the Addis Agenda decision on establishing a technology facilitation mechanism, which comprises a multi-stakeholder forum on STI for the SDGs, and an online platform as a gateway for information on existing STI initiatives, mechanisms and programmes.

Initiatives and commitments:

The formal creation of the Inter-agency Task Team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (IATT) was announced for September 2015. The Task Team will initially be composed of the entities that currently make up the informal working group on technology facilitation, namely, UN-DESA, UNEP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, ITU, WIPO and the World Bank. The Division for Sustainable Development (UN-DESA) and the UNEP New York Office initiated this group. The agencies announced during the side event in a joint statement that they will support implementation of the STI-related decisions contained in the Addis Agenda, prepare for launching an online platform on a technology facilitation mechanism, and plan for the new work on the multi-stakeholder STI for SDGs Forum.

Details of the joint statement by eight heads of United Nations entities are available from https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/technology/facilitationmechanism.

Financing for impact: investing in a sustainable fashion value chain

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

International Trade Centre (ITC); African Development Bank (AfDB); Government of Germany

Speakers:

- H.E. Amina C. Mohamed (Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Kenya)
- H.E. Lilianne Ploumen (Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands)
- Ms. Arancha González (Executive Director, ITC)
- Ms. Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi (Special Envoy on Gender, AfDB)
- Mr. Dominik Ziller (Deputy Director-General, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany)
- Mr. Samuel Mensah (Founder and Chief Executive Officer, KISUA)
- Mr. Patrick Kariuki (Director and Founder, Amalgamated Chama Ltd.; Chairman, Kenya Association of Investment Groups)
- Ms. Helen Hai (Chief Executive Officer, Made in Africa Initiative; United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Goodwill Ambassador)
- Ms. Adama Paris (Fashion designer)
- Mr. Gavin Rajah (Fashion designer, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Goodwill Ambassador)
- Mr. Auret van Heerden (President and Founder, Equiception)

Objective(s):

The side event served as a platform to discuss innovative financing mechanisms to incentivize and promote the growth of a sustainable fashion industry, such as attracting venture capital investment in developing countries that benefits African women and youth.

Creative industries, such as the African fashion industry, are important sources of economic growth and job creation, notably for youth and women.

The session involved private and public partners committed to supporting sustainable development through investments which provide productive employment, strengthen local communities, facilitate regional integration and spur economic growth.

Taking Kenya as an example, the discussion highlighted the innovative development approach of the ITC Ethical Fashion Initiative, involving businesses, Governments, funders and other investors, and how it successfully forges partnerships to align people-centred public and private investments to gain the greatest impact.

Key messages:

- The fashion industry in Africa could be worth US$15.5 billion in five years as personal incomes grow.
- Textile and clothing is the second largest sector in the developing world after agriculture. A large percentage of this workforce is made up of women. Because it is labour-intensive, it has great scope to offer employment and to transform the lives of many women and youth across Africa.
- The industry faces major challenges: 90 per cent of fashion businesses are small to medium-sized enterprises: they are faced with lack of capital, education and industrialization; high transport costs for shipping fabric and raw materials; stiff operational costs; loss of intellectual property and high copyright costs; and lack of government support.

Financing for transformation: from agenda to action on sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); with Asian Development Bank (ADB) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Speakers:

- Ms. Shamshad Akhtar (United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ESCAP)

Objective(s):

The year 2015 is a milestone in which the international community is expected to adopt a transformative sustainable development agenda for a more inclusive and sustainable future. This requires equally ambitious, credible and forward-looking strategies for resource mobilization. Owing to the vast financial resources in the Asia-Pacific region, the Member States are uniquely placed to implement a transformative post-2015 development agenda.

The objective of the side event was to provide a focused discussion on innovative financing sources, modalities and priorities in the Asia and the Pacific region for the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. The side event also considered and elaborated on the policy recommendations contained in the Chair's Summary from the Asia-Pacific High-level Consultation on Financing for Development, Jakarta, 29 and 30 April 2015. ESCAP launched its book Financing for Transformation: From Agenda to Action on Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

Key messages:

- The Asia-Pacific region could face costs of between US$2.1 trillion and US$2.5 trillion per year to close infrastructure gaps, expand basic social protection and address climate mitigation and adaptation in order to meet post-2015 sustainable development requirements.
- The Asia-Pacific region's financing systems will need to be further enhanced to fully tap the enormous potential from savings in the region and channel the right mix of financing for the implementation of the sustainable development agenda.
- The key is to address the skewed distribution of financial needs and resources across countries in the region to promote long-term financing and

risk capital in support of infrastructure investment, and to prioritize investment in sustainable development, which has significant socioeconomic benefits but low or zero private returns.
- The region would also benefit from improved access to financial services for small and medium-sized businesses, as well as for poor households which are often excluded from the formal financial system.

Strengthening international cooperation to mobilize and measure public finance for sustainable development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizer:

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Speakers:

- Mr. Angel Gurría (Secretary-General, OECD)
- H.E. Sheikha Lubna Bint Khalid Al Qasimi (Minister for International Cooperation and Development of the United Arab Emirates)
- H.E. Kristian Jensen (Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark)
- H.E. Claver Gatete (Minister of Finance of Rwanda)
- Ms. Caroline Heider (Director General and Senior Vice President, Evaluation, World Bank Group)
- H.E. Komi Koutche (Minister of Finance of Benin)
- Mr. Juan Manuel Valle (Executive Director, AMEXCID)
- Mr. Joachim Reiter (Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)
- Ms. Mmakgoshi Phetla-Lekhethe (Deputy Director-General, National Treasury, South Africa)
- Mr. Philippe Orliange (Executive Director, Directorate for Strategy, Partnerships and Communication, French Development Agency (AFD))
- Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox (Director, United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS))
- Mr. Henry Bonsu (Moderator)

Objective(s):

The framework for financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will need to respond to the vast — and ongoing — transformation in the international development landscape. It should comprise a cohesive set of tools to facilitate a holistic approach to scaling up a global partnership for development. While official development assistance (ODA) will continue to play a crucial role, particularly for the countries most in need, the mobilization of much broader international financial resources will be needed to match the ambitious aims of the post-2015 agenda. Joint public-private solutions can help mitigate risks through instruments such as guarantees, blended finance or public-private partnerships. Recognizing, and thereby giving value to, official efforts to catalyse and leverage additional capital can also create incentives for increased investment. In all of these efforts, there is an urgent need to foster transparency and accountability, and to ensure that all resources are aligned with priorities of developing countries. This side event was aimed at exploring the relevance of the proposed total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD) framework for tracking international flows that complement ODA, clarifying possible avenues for future international collaboration and concretization.

Key messages:

- The ambitious aims of the SDGs will call for successful mobilization of the broadest possible range of development finance. ODA remains important, but it is a broader measure. TOSSD is needed to take account of additional official finance supporting development, including through innovative partnerships and instruments that catalyse resources from the private sector. There is a pressing need to devise new approaches and measures to capture more comprehensively and accurately development finance in order to: (a) better understand and, consequently, manage financial flows and (b) incentivize more creative efforts to mobilize additional finance by officially acknowledging such finance.

- ODA and TOSSD can work in complementary and synergistic ways to facilitate development finance partnerships that unlock potentially huge development gains. The panel acknowledged the immense potential of the private sector as a source of development finance, noting the diversity of new financial actors, modalities and instruments on offer in this regard. Denmark and Rwanda both detailed examples of successful partnerships with the private sector, highlighting the role that oversight and co-ordination played in achieving results. In order for development finance to have the biggest possible impact on low-income countries, ODA donor countries should focus on strengthening their own systems, infrastructure and markets and building capacity which will, in turn, attract more private investment.
- TOSSD data can help non-traditional providers have a clearer picture of their development efforts and guide their decision-making. Mexico and the United Arab Emirates underlined their appreciation of this new framework given the particular characteristics of their development cooperation systems. An estimated 10-20 per cent of United Arab Emirates development finance flows provided through philanthropy, corporate social responsibility programmes and religious affiliations are not captured in ODA. Likewise, Mexico's South-South cooperation activities are not captured in the ODA measure: TOSSD could potentially bridge this gap.
- Ensuring that development finance is deployed where it is most needed, and achieves results, is crucial. There is currently a gap in statistical data capturing wider development finance. For example, Mexico noted that, in the absence of data on its development activities, it struggles to demonstrate the positive impact of its cooperation efforts and to communicate this message to its own citizens. For developing countries, the lack of data creates challenges to ensure that resources are used where they are most needed and to the best effect. Private investment needs to be evaluated in order to ensure that it delivers both value for shareholders and investors and results for the developing countries involved. A high quality, broad-based data monitoring framework will be indispensable for implementing the SDGs.

Biodiversity investments for sustainable development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Governments of Mexico and the Republic of Korea

Speakers:

- Mr. Braulio F. de Souza Dias (Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity)
- H.E. Yun Bung-se (Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea)
- Ms. Helen Clark (Administrator, UNDP)

Objective(s):

The side event served as the official launch of the second report of the High-level Panel on the Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Key messages:

- Biodiversity is central to goals relating to the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and ocean ecosystems and should be integrated, along with biodiversity-related targets and indicators, into all relevant focal areas of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- The World Economic Forum Global Risks report 2015 found that four out of the eight worst global risks are ecosystem-based. Therefore, investments in biodiversity need to be substantially increased, in turn resulting in enhanced development benefits. For example, at a global scale, the removal of harmful fisheries subsidies, which currently amount to an estimated US$19.2 billion, would contribute to obtaining a net gain in returns to fisheries of US$124.8 billion by 2020, thereby providing significant development benefits.

Keeping health affordable — leveraging private and domestic resources for health innovations

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizer:

Every Woman Every Child Innovation Working Group

Speakers:

- H.E. Kesetebirhan Admasu (Minister of Health of Ethiopia)
- Ms. Caroline Anstey (Group Managing Director and Global Head, UBS and Society)
- Mr. Mark Suzman (President of Global Policy, Advocacy, and Country Programs, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)
- Ms. Amie Batson (Chief Strategy Officer, PATH)
- Mr. Peter Singer (Co-Chair, Every Woman Every Child Innovation Working Group; Chief Executive Officer, Grand Challenges Canada)
- Mr. Tore Godal (Special Adviser, Office of the Prime Minister of Norway)

Objective(s):

Innovations in health are essential to controlling costs while achieving the health goals. As economies grow and countries graduate from aid, domestic resources will increasingly finance the improved health embodied by the United Nations Every Woman, Every Child initiative within the Sustainable Development Goals. Innovations that increase the affordability, access and effectiveness of health interventions are essential to this goal. This event discussed new approaches to sourcing, assessing and selecting cost-effective innovations and attracting public and private capital to accelerate their development, market creation, uptake and scaling-up in low- and middle-income countries' health systems and markets.

Harnessing innovative financing for nutrition in Africa

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

African Union Commission, World Food Programme (WFP); United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Speakers:

- His Majesty King Letsie III (Head of State of Lesotho; African Nutrition Champion)
- H.E. Mustapha Kaloko (Commissioner for Social Affairs, African Union Commission)

- Mr. Amir Abdulla (Deputy Executive Director, WFP)
- Mr. Abdalla Hamdok (Deputy Executive Secretary, UNECA)
- Mr. Olav Kjorven (Director, Public Partnerships Division, UNICEF)
- H.E. Abdoulaye Diop (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mali)
- H.E. Boubou Cisse (Minister of Mines and Industry of Mali)

Objective(s):

The high-level advocacy side event was organized to encourage Governments and all stakeholders to increase investments in nutrition and ensure that global and continental targets set on nutrition are accompanied by viable financing needed to implement nutrition initiatives at all levels. This would further help "end all forms of malnutrition" as articulated in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The event advocated for increased investment in nutrition, accompanied by the commissioning of the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) Study for the second phase results; launched the African Regional Nutrition Strategy 2016-2025; and discussed the way forward to curb and eliminate stunting and wasting in children in Africa.

Key messages:

- His Majesty King Letsie III urged African policymakers and stakeholders to increase investments in nutrition, while ensuring that implementation of viable financing mechanisms to support nutrition initiatives are a priority for the continent's socio-economic development.
- Emphasis was placed on the need to honour previous commitments, such as the Abuja Declaration, which called for allocating 15 per cent of the national budget to health.
- Panellists called for a redoubling of global efforts to tackle undernutrition in Africa.
- Panellists highlighted the terrible costs of malnutrition — costs measured in poor health, in missed educational opportunities, in lives; costs that can be avoided by investing in nutrition. Every dollar invested in nutrition programmes results in an economic return of 16 times that amount.
- Mali, on behalf of member States of the African Union, emphasized the need for African Governments to take on the leadership role in addressing malnutrition and to have a national vision and strategies in place. Underscoring the need to harness domestic resources, the speaker gave an example of how a percentage of Mali's revenues from its extractive industries will be directed to support nutrition interventions.

Initiatives and commitments:

- The report of the Cost of Hunger in Africa Study from the second phase countries — Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi and Rwanda — was commissioned.
- The African Regional Nutrition Strategy for the period 2016-2025 was launched.
- Mali declared its participation in the UNITLIFE initiative, which contributes 20 cents to one dollar per gram of the nation's gold extracted towards improving nutrition in the country. The UNITLIFE design of the initiative is intended to replicate the highly successful UNITAID model (micro-levy on airline tickets for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria). The initiative is to be funded through a proposed tax levy on oil and other extractive industries in selected African countries. These revenues would be collected in a globally pooled fund to finance nutrition programmes in sub-Saharan Africa. The micro-levy is estimated to generate US$100 million to US$200 million per year. This exceeds other expected international resource flows for nutrition, given stagnating official development assistance levels to least developed countries.

Mobilizing non-traditional sources of finance to achieve the SDGs: the role of Islamic finance

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group, in collaboration with the World Bank Group

Speakers:

- Mr. Savas Alpay (Chief Economist, IsDB)
- Mr. Abdulhakim Elwaer (Director, Cooperation and Integration Department, IsDB)
- Mr. Sami Al-Suwailem (Manager, Islamic Financial Products Development Centre, IsDB)
- Mr. Mahmoud Mohieldin (Corporate Secretary; President's Special Envoy, World Bank Group)
- Dr. Ayo Ajayi (Director, Africa Team, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)
- Mr. Johannes Majewski (Program Coordinator, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ))

Objective(s):

Non-traditional sources of finance, especially Islamic finance, are gaining traction worldwide because of their emphasis on risk-sharing, their linkage to the real sector, and their partnership-based and equity-focused approach, which gives them a potentially significant role in financing the post-2015 development agenda.

Islamic financial instruments are well suited to addressing and financing many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as they seek to promote social, economic and financial inclusion of the poor and the underserved. Islamic finance also provides long-term financing solutions to social and economic development through a wide range of financial products, including sukuk (Islamic bonds) and social welfare tools (zakat, sadaqah and awqaf).

The objectives were to explain the concept of Islamic finance with special emphasis on how the model balances rewards and risks in a fair and transparent manner, as well as on how it links finance with the real economy; and to discuss how the various components/instruments of Islamic finance could be a transformative force for unlocking resources to finance the SDGs.

Key messages:

- Islamic finance is a time-honoured, non-traditional source of financing which has strong potential for financing various components of the SDGs.
- Islamic instruments such as sukuk (Islamic bonds) have been proven to be an effective tool for resource mobilization to finance big projects targeting infrastructure development.
- Islamic social welfare tools (zakat, awqaf and sadaqah) could play a crucial role in addressing poverty and financial inclusion.
- The principles of Islamic finance could be used to collaborate with philanthropic organizations to raise resources for developing member countries to finance health- and education-related projects, as exemplified by a recent joint IsDB-Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation initiative, "The Lives and Livelihoods Fund".
- The event called on the international community to mainstream Islamic finance into the global financial system.

Initiatives and commitments:

The IsDB announced that it will increase its funding of SDG-related activities through its 10-year strategy framework, from US$80 billion recorded during the MDGs to US$150 billion over the next 15 years (2016-2030)

Financing development through decent work

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

International Labour Organization; Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations

Speakers:

- H.E. Stefan Löfven (Prime Minister of Sweden)
- H.E. Nhlanhla Nene (Minister of Finance of South Africa)
- H.E. Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck (Minister of State of Belgium)
- H.E. Carlos Márcio Cozendey (Director-General of Financial and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Relations of Brazil)
- Mr. Wellington Chibebe (Deputy General Secretary, International Trade Union Confederation)
- Ms. Jacqueline Mugo (Secretary General, Business Africa; Executive Director, Federation of Kenya Employers)

Objective(s):

Full and productive employment and decent work for all constitutes a primary source of resources for development by generating a virtuous cycle of income which boosts consumption, spurs demand and increases rates of savings to finance development. The side event aimed to stimulate a discussion on how decent work can help achieve sustainable development, as well as on the type of global partnership needed to make this a reality. The event further elaborated on how employment and decent work can help generate fiscal space and on how investments may be targeted to help spur demand, generate decent work and build social cohesion.

Key messages:

- Decent work provides a productive path to inclusion and a sustainable route out of poverty. It can thus be an integrating component of the new agenda because pursuit of the goal cuts across all dimensions of sustainable development. The importance of social protection to poverty reduction is an example, as is access to finance for investment in the real economy, especially micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises.
- Development finance could support a wide array of measures to promote decent work and social protection floors.
- The workers and employers, representing the world of work, should be core members in multi-stakeholder partnerships. Their commitment to promote decent work for all is welcomed and their efforts in developing a partnership greatly anticipated.
- In order to deliver on the financing commitments, as well as to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 8, a multi-stakeholder partnership may be needed to identify effective strategies and commitments. The creation of decent work would increase the likelihood of generating the virtuous cycle needed to propel countries onto their own sustained and sustainable development path.

Global tax reform to finance the SDGs: going beyond BEPS and beyond Addis

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning of Senegal

Speakers:

- H.E. Amadou Ba (Minister of Economy, Finance and Planning of Senegal)
- H.E. Mokhtar Ould Diay (Minister of Finance of Mauritania)
- Mr. José Antonio Ocampo (Chair, Independent Commission on the Reform of International Corporate Taxation)
- Ms. Winnie Byanyima (Executive Director, Oxfam International)
- Mr. Matthew Martin (Director, Development Finance International)

Objective(s):

To finance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and build a just world without poverty, the international community must be encouraged to reform the international tax system fundamentally, going beyond the base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS)/automatic exchange of information (AEOI) initiatives, so that developing countries can mobilize the resources needed for their development. This side event allowed stakeholders to discuss the priority measures needed at the national and global levels to ensure a much more significant increase in tax revenues in developing countries, and the initiatives being taken to introduce such measures.

Key messages:

- The SDGs are estimated to be three times as expensive as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for developing countries. Even though a higher proportion of funding (in profitable sectors such as infrastructure and green technology) could come from private sources, the SDGs will require a massive increase in public spending in order to: target the world's poorest and most marginalized citizens; fight inequality and climate change; provide universal social protection; and expand the MDG agenda in education, health and water.
- During the MDG period, budget revenues (domestic public resources) funded 77 per cent of public spending on the MDGs, and were the funding which was most stable, predictable, aligned with national priorities, and accountable to countries' parliaments and citizens. This reflected major efforts by developing countries to increase their tax revenues, by improving their tax administration, introducing new taxes, renegotiating contracts with key investors and combating tax exemptions. These measures increased revenues by an average of 8 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in low-income countries and 5 per cent in low- and middle-income countries: to fund the SDGs, another 10 per cent of GDP is needed.
- Yet the scope for country-level efforts is shrinking fast: the IMF projects that revenues will stagnate as a proportion of GDP. Further progress will be possible only if countries get their "fair share" of global tax revenues, through a genuine partnership with developed countries. The current global tax system undermines fair tax by: encouraging tax exemptions for official flows, and "incentives" for private sector foreign investments; agreeing tax and investment treaties which favour paying taxes in "headquarter" countries (OECD or tax havens); and discouraging comprehensive measures to fight tax evasion through individual "illicit flows".
- Key points are: reforming international corporate taxation (going beyond BEPS/AEOI) by changing global rules and encouraging enterprises to adopt "fair tax" policies; reducing tax incentives for private investors by reviewing tax and investment codes; reducing requests for tax exemptions by donors and development finance institutions; revising tax and investment treaties to favour paying taxes in "source countries" of profit; increasing progressivity by ensuring fairer tax burdens at the national level; exchanging information non-reciprocally on bank accounts and beneficial ownership in order to combat individual and corporate tax evasion and illicit flows; increasing transparency and taxpaying in the most profitable sectors (e.g., extractive industries, financial, fishing, real estate, tourism); developing partnerships to reinforce country capacity to implement the aforesaid measures; reforming global tax governance, including ensuring equal representation and decision-making power for developing countries.

Realizing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda at the country level: bridging the missing middle between international discourse and country reality

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Government of Bangladesh; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Speakers:

- The Hon. Muhammad Abdul Mannan (State Minister, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning of Bangladesh)
- H.E. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki (Chief Executive Officer, NEPAD Agency)
- Mr. Nilesh Prakash (Chief Economic Planning Officer, Ministry of Finance of Fiji)

- Mr. Patrick Egli (Deputy Head, Division for Global Institutions, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation)
- Mr. Scott Hook (Economic Infrastructure Advisor, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS))
- Ms. Violeta Corpus (Assistant Director, Monitoring and Evaluation, National Economic and Development Authority of the Philippines)
- Mr. Phan Phalla (Director General of Economic and Public Finance Policies, Ministry of Economy and Finance of Cambodia)
- Mr. Mansour Ndiaye (Team Leader for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development, UNDP Regional Centre for Africa)

Objective(s):

While forging agreements on financing for development (FfD) is sought at the international level, at the country level there are ongoing challenges to managing an increasingly complex landscape of development finance. These challenges are well known. There are different modalities for accessing different types of international public finance. Fiscal planning and budgeting systems are often not optimal for promoting an integrated approach to managing development finance. More needs to be done to understand how different flows — domestic and external, public and private — can be brought together to achieve national development goals.

Regional platforms such as the Bangladesh-led Asia Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility (AP-DEF), the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), and the NEPAD Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDev) can ensure that country innovations and good practices on managing finance in pursuit of development goals can be shared across the countries of their respective regions. Likewise, these platforms help highlight key constraints at the country level which can in turn inform the monitoring and implementation of international commitments.

The side event showcased how development partners, Governments and regional organizations are already working together to help align finance with national development goals. It highlighted approaches such as Development Finance Assessments (DFAs), which provide planning and finance ministries with data and analysis on the changing trends in development finance, and featured a discussion on how regional platforms can play a role in the future implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

Key messages:

- International agreements are often not followed through at the country level. Regional platforms have a key role to play in supporting countries in this regard. AP-DEF (Asia-Pacific), NEPAD/APDEV (Africa) and PIFS (Pacific) all have experience in this area, including supporting capacity development at the country level for the implementation of international agreements, and fostering sharing of experiences among countries in a given region.
- More needs to be done to encourage use of country systems and support countries to strengthen and make increasing use of existing results frameworks to track progress and translate SDG/FfD commitments into national development plans.
- There is a need to continue to support countries in achieving sound public financial management, including by ensuring efficiencies in budget allocation and execution; this is an area where capacity development support is often needed.
- There are specific initiatives and tools which can support countries to localize FfD commitments at the country level. For example, AP-DEF has initiated DFAs in several countries in Asia and the Pacific. These country-level studies provide ministries of finance and planning with data and analysis on the changing trends in development finance, and provoke dialogue on how institutions and systems might be adjusted to ensure that development finance is delivered in a coherent manner across all areas of government.

The Green Climate Fund and the SDGs: A perspective

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

Green Climate Fund

Speakers:

- H.E. Isabella Lövin (Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden)
- H.E. Ato Kare Chawicha (State Minister of Environment and Forest of Ethiopia)
- H.E. Atsuyuki Oike (Ambassador and Director General for Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan)
- Mr. Tosi Mpanu Mpanu (Alternate Board Member, Green Climate Fund)
- Ms. Hela Cheikhrouhou (Executive Director, Green Climate Fund)

Objective(s):

Speakers at this interactive discussion addressed the link between climate finance and the achievements of the sustainable development goals, and explored the role that the Green Climate Fund can have in this context.

Matching quantity with quality: how multi-stakeholder dialogue can enhance financing for development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

Government of Uganda; CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE); Government of Sweden

Speakers:

- H.E. Henry Banyenza (Minister for Economic Monitoring of Uganda)
- Mr. Henry Rotich (Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury, Kenya)
- Ms. Charlotte Petri Gornitzka (Director-General, Swedish International Development Cooperation)
- Mr. Christiaan Rebergen (Director-General for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands)
- Mr. Richard Ssewakiryanga (Executive Director, Uganda National NGO Forum)
- Mr. Jan-Willem Scheijgrond (Global Head of Government Affairs B2G, Royal Philips)
- Mr. Jorge Balbis (CPDE, Co-Chair)

Objective(s):

Effective development cooperation has been intertwined with financing for development (FfD) since the first FfD conference in Monterrey, Mexico. Subsequent meetings in Rome, Paris, Accra and Busan confirmed the importance of keeping these two agendas together. Through the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), established in Busan, Republic of Korea, in 2011, the international community introduced a partnership model to improve development finance mechanisms through inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue. This side event examined what works and what does not work when this model is applied on the ground.

Key messages:

- Since Busan, Uganda has made an important contribution to moving the "how-to" discussion forward and is seen as a relevant player in this area, particularly through the Building Block "Managing Diversity and Reducing Aid Fragmentation". By building on the four principles of effective development cooperation agreed in Busan — ownership of development priorities by developing countries, focus on results, inclusive development partnerships and transparency and accountability to each other — the Building Block works with a wide array of development actors, including CPDE members, to produce maximum impact for development.
- A preferred approach for both Uganda and the CPDE is to promote dialogue and partnerships among a diverse group of development stakeholders, particularly at the country level.

Through the GPEDC "global light, country-focused" approach they seek to focus attention on what actually happens on the ground — the challenges, achievements and lessons learned in managing development cooperation. The CPDE, in particular, sees a multi-stakeholder approach based on human rights and gender equity as the fundamental prerequisite to operationalizing development effectiveness principles and commitments. Development processes need to include those whom the processes serve — the people themselves through their own organizations — in order to work.

- Based on previous experiences, Sweden prioritizes multi-stakeholder dialogue, perceiving it as a relevant approach to promoting innovative partnerships and dialogue with different actors in society; this means involving several actors with different perspectives and competencies, all highly relevant for development. Support for civil society in its own right, in line with the Busan Partnership agreement, and work for an enabling environment for civil society are important principles for Sweden as a donor, with multi-stakeholder dialogue being one relevant working modality.

Social and solidarity economy for a better financing for sustainable development in the post-2015 agenda

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

Governments of France, Colombia and Ecuador on behalf of the Leading Group on Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE), including The Mont-Blanc Meetings — International Forum of the Social and Solidarity Economy Entrepreneurs as the permanent secretariat.

Speakers:

- Mr. Thierry Jeantet (President, The Mont-Blanc Meetings — International Forum of the Social and Solidarity Economy Entrepreneurs, permanent secretariat of the Leading Group on SSE)
- Ms. Cecilia Vaca (Minister Coordinator of Social Development of Ecuador)
- H.E. Maria Emma Mejia (Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations)
- Mr. Annick Girardin (Secretary of State for Development and Francophony of France)
- Mr. Jesús Gracia Aldaz (Secretary of State for International Cooperation and for Ibero-America, Spain)
- Mr. Jean-Louis Bancel (President, International Cooperative Banking Association, Member of the Board of the International Cooperative Alliance, President of the Crédit Coopératif Group)
- Mr. Jacques Moineville (Deputy Chief Executive Officer, French Development Agency (AFD))
- Mr. Yatma Mody Ndiaye (Director of Cabinet, Ministry in charge of Microfinance and Solidarity Economy of Senegal)
- Ms. Jacqueline Moustache-Belle (Mayor of Victoria, Seychelles; Board Member of the International Association of Francophone Mayors)
- Mr. Jürgen Schwettmann (on behalf of the UN Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy; Director, Partnerships and Development Cooperation, International Labour Organization)
- Mr. Abdou Salam Fall and Ms. Nicole Alix (Board Members of The Mont-Blanc Meetings — International Forum of the Social and Solidarity Economy Entrepreneurs)

Objective(s):

The side event afforded the Leading Group on Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) the opportunity to focus on Social and Solidarity Finance (SSF) and to demonstrate the potential of SSE for the post-2015 agenda. The localization of the solutions for a sustainable development as well as the partnerships between the public, the various forms of enterprises of the private sector and the potential of civil society are crucial issues. SSF should therefore be promoted as a support for SSE and, more broadly, for local and social development.

The objectives of the side event were therefore to demonstrate, by highlighting concrete examples, how SSF, in support of SSE enterprises as a means of implementing the SDGs, should subsequently be promoted; and to propose an action plan for both financing for development and the post-2015 agenda.

Key messages:

- The importance of SSE in financing sustainable development to create a fairer world was underlined: the SSE enterprises have a real, transformative role in implementing change in an economy rooted in territories. They are a lever for new developments which should be supported by adequate financing. The financial arrangements of the SSF, because of their operating principles, constitute a critical way to leverage domestic resources. SSE enterprises (mutual societies, cooperatives, associations, foundations and other types of social enterprises) should be recognized as critical innovative means of financing development and for the achievement of the SDGs. To develop their full potential, they need to be better understood and supported by policymakers. There was also a focus on human capital as a source of social and economic development, creating jobs and local resources, for example, the Arco Iris cooperative. It was also proposed that indicators which address the process of change should be promoted, and that a roadmap to allow the scaling of local innovations should be defined.
- Recalling the importance of this sector, efforts to integrate the SSE in international frameworks such as the Council of Europe or the United Nations were noted. In this regard, one speaker called on "the negotiators to remember to take into account the diversity of economic operators: the place of the public sector, the place of the private sector, the place of the SSE". Coalitions of actors were also encouraged.
- An example was given of the national strategy currently being developed in Senegal for a framework for the creation of social and solidarity enterprises, a charter for impact investment and the creation of a guarantee fund and a sovereign wealth fund. There was significant progress for the SSE in Senegal, one year after the creation of a dedicated ministry. In Namibia, the SSE is a major focus in the economic and social development policies to implement in the country for a better redistribution of wealth.
- Participatory financing was also at the heart of the debates, particularly in relation to local authorities, with the development of participatory budgets, closer to citizens, fostering the mobilization of local resources.
- Strong partnerships between public actors, including local authorities, and SSE enterprises should be built in order to further demonstrate the power of actors with socially driven economic activities.
- SSE should be integrated into financing for development (through the SSF) and into the post-2015 agenda as an innovative means of implementation rooted in territories. More broadly, the diversity of economic operators, including SSE enterprises, should be taken into account in all international negotiations.
- Indicators that address the process of change and defining a road map that allows the scaling of local innovations should be promoted.

Science, technology and innovation in support of the Sustainable Development Goals

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Ministry of External Relations of Brazil; World Centre for Sustainable Development (Rio+ Centre)

Speaker:

- Mr. Pedro Conceição (Director of Strategic Policy, Bureau of Policy and Programme Support, United Nations Development Programme)

Objective(s):

The event aimed to deepen the discussion about the role that science and technology should play for both the financing for development (FfD) agenda and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Issues related to enablers of and barriers to development, transfer and dissemination of technology were raised. Practical cases were also discussed, such as the technological transfer between Brazil and African countries in the cotton production industry.

Key messages:

- While a process is in place to explore how to adequately integrate science, technology and innovation into the SDG agenda in a way that is responsive to the needs of developing countries, there has yet to be an agreement on the establishment of a global mechanism for technology facilitation and the role it would play.
- Notwithstanding the recognition of the centrality of science, technology and innovation (STI) to sustainable development, current flows of technology transfer fall short of meeting the needs of developing countries. While STI can catalyse sustainable economic growth in order to meet the transformational potential of the SDGs, significant progress will be needed in technology development, transfer and dissemination at the international level.
- Technology facilitation is not only about acquiring technology but also about investing in developing countries to enable them to design, produce and implement their own science, technologies and innovations for sustainable development. Contributions could come from both South-South and North-South cooperation. STI should be fully integrated into national and international sustainable development strategies and accompanied by a framework of investments stemming from both the public and private sectors.
- Investment in STI will require both domestic resource mobilization as well as investments from international public funds directed at research and development that extends beyond the commercial arena in order to comprise a global public good for a more sustainable future.

Sustaining investments in childhood

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Government of Canada; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children; ChildFund Alliance; Plan International; Save the Children; SOS Children's Villages; World Vision

Speakers:

- H.E. Saada Mkuya Salum (Minister of Finance of the United Republic of Tanzania)
- Mr. Nick Dyer (Director General for Policy and Global Programmes, Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom)
- Ms. Gugulethu Ndebele (Chief Executive Officer, Save the Children South Africa)
- Ms. Marta Santos Pais (Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children)
- Mr. Shar Kurtishi (Public Finance Expert)
- Mr. Gary Cohen (Founder, Together for Girls)

- The Hon. Christian Paradis (Minister of International Development and Minister for La Francophonie of Canada)
- Ms. Yoka Brandt (Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF)
- Ms. Mary Healy (Executive Director, Human Dignity Foundation)

Objective(s):

The side event aimed to facilitate a discussion about the role of an emerging global partnership and associated fund to end violence against children. At the event, participants were informed about the progress made in the development of such a global partnership and fund, including the proposed scope of programmatic support for country-level actions, the consultation process that has been put in motion, and the proposed membership and views of the diverse set of partners representing both the global North and South.

The event also aimed to demonstrate that failure to invest in tackling violence against children leads to substantial economic losses (estimated at 2-8 per cent of GDP), while also decreasing the effectiveness of government and donor expenditure on child survival and development.

The event also provided evidence in support of the cost effectiveness of a set of interventions that are proven to prevent violence against children, while identifying the scale of the investment "gap" at the national and international levels.

Key messages:

- Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 16.2 (to end all forms of violence against children) and related targets offer an important new opportunity for countries to prioritize the protection of children.
- Governments should make a new commitment to investing in the prevention of violence against children and to building the systems that make societies a safe place in which children can thrive.
- A new — global — partnership can be a critical vehicle for galvanizing greater investment in solutions that will reduce violence in the lives of children and improve the chances of success of the SDG agenda as a whole.
- A new partnership for ending violence and protecting children can play a catalytic role in demonstrating how violence against children can most effectively be reduced, while leveraging new sources of investment.

Initiatives and commitments:

A global partnership and associated fund to end violence against children could create a critical financing mechanism to support the implementation of SDG target 16.2 and other related targets on violence against children.

Experts built a financial case for preventing violence against children, emphasizing that costing exercises are possible, and that prevention and early interventions are good value for money. For example, the return on investments made in prevention represents over US$10 for every US$1 spent, while in the case of investments to keep children outside of the welfare system, the return is US$4.

DFID announced the fundamental role that the proposed new fund would play in tackling transnational threats to children, such as online sexual exploitation, highlighting the contribution of the United Kingdom in establishing said fund.

Canada reaffirmed its commitment to the issue, and stated "Canada is keen to see the fund to end violence against children up and running, sooner rather than later".

Opportunity lost? Countering illicit trade, freeing up development finance and bolstering State resilience

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); African Development Bank (AfDB); Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime

Speakers:

- Mr. Jon Lomoy (Director, Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD)
- Mr. Peter Gastrow (Senior Advisor, Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime)
- Mr. Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa (Acting Chief Economist and Vice-President, African Development Bank (AfDB))
- Ms. Cornelia Richter (Managing Director, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ))
- Mr. Jeffrey Isima (Principal Officer, Research and Planning, Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa)
- Mr. William Nutakor (Officer, Financial Intelligence Centre, Ghana)

Objective(s):

How can illicit trade be prevented from draining precious resources from developing countries? The value of resource flows from criminal and contraband goods can be greater than the security budgets of some countries. The panel looked at evidence to assess what can be done about transactions in illegal goods and violation of regulations governing legal trade. In both cases, public funds for poverty reduction and development are lost. This can be either because goods go untaxed or because resources are diverted away from priorities, such as health, education and infrastructure, to fight illegal activities, e.g., law enforcement to combat narcotics trafficking. The event provided a forum for sharing international practices and will inform the recommendations of a groundbreaking report focusing on illicit trade in West Africa being developed by the OECD in association with the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, the AfDB, the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Key messages:

- Illicit financial flows (IFFs) are more than just evaded taxes, and some of these flows do more harm than others, beyond the loss of financial resources. IFFs damage countries' governance structures, contribute to environmental degradation, increase violence and reduce the legitimacy of the State.
- Illicit trade problems are transnational, operating through a chain of activities and actors that span regions and have connections to other continents. National Governments alone cannot address them; this requires regional and global cooperation.
- The distinction between licit and illicit is blurred. The same entrepreneurs can have activities on both sides. Ensuring political will to address this is challenging, because of this unclear dividing line between what is licit and what is illicit.
- Some activities perceived as criminal in some societies do not have the same stigma attached to them in the region (child labour, involvement in contraband or drug trafficking) and are regarded as valid livelihood alternatives. This is a complex issue and needs to be addressed to avoid creating more problems for an already fragile region.
- Some of the profits of these activities do not flow outside and sometimes are productively invested inside these countries.

Initiatives and commitments:

- A report focusing on the networks and financial flows associated with illicit trade in West Africa will be published in early 2016 by the OECD, AfDB and Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. It will provide recommendations for national authorities, regional bodies in West Africa and the international community.

Financing health in the post-2015 era: filling gaps for sustained impact

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Jupiter International Hotel

Organizers:

Futures Group; Eco Bank; General Electric; White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood

Speakers:

- Mr. Aron Betru (Chief Executive Officer, Financing for Development Corp.)
- Ms. Suneeta Sharma (Director, Health Policy Project)
- The Hon. Juliana Lunguzi (Chair, Health Committee Parliament, Malawi)
- Ms. Lillian Kidane (Director, Healthimagination Africa, GE Africa)
- Mr. David Lyamuya (Project Manager, White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood, United Republic of Tanzania)

Objective(s):

As international donor funding for HIV and other health programmes begins to plateau and resources are focused on the most urgent needs, countries must identify sustainable alternative (non-donor) resources to support health systems. The panel discussion focused on the role that donors, host Governments, civil society organizations and the private sector are playing in generating policy actions for sustainable health financing. Specific examples were given: at the global level, the Canadian Government's leadership in global maternal health and nutrition; in the private sector, alternative financing mechanisms to support short-term financing for health commodities, strategic costing and policy support; at the national legislative level, the member of parliament movement for increased family planning resources in Malawi; and at the NGO level, accountability, transparency and advocacy with the White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Investing in every woman, child and adolescent to survive and thrive by 2030: an Every Woman Every Child high-level event with the launch of the Global Financing Facility, hosted by UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon

5.00 p.m. – 6.30 p.m.
Africa Hall, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

Executive Office of the United Nations Secretary-General; World Bank Group; Government of Canada; Government of Norway; Government of the United States of America

Speakers:

- H.E. Ban Ki-moon (Secretary-General of the United Nations)
- Ms. Amina Mohammed (United Nations Secretary-General's Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning)
- Dr. Jim Yong Kim (President, World Bank Group)
- H.E. Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta (President of Kenya)
- H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (President of Liberia)
- H.E. Demeke Mekonnen (Deputy Prime Minister of Ethiopia)
- The Hon. Christian Paradis (Minister of International Development and Minister for La Francophonie of Canada)
- H.E. Borge Brende (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway)
- Dr. Margaret Chan (Director-General, World Health Organization)
- Mr. Kiyoshi Kodera (Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency)
- Mr. Mark Suzman (President, Global Policy, Advocacy and Country Programs, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)

- Ambassador Alfonso E. Lenhardt (Acting Administrator, United States Agency for International Development)
- Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin (Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund)
- H.E. Mr. Seif Rashid (Minister of Health and Social Welfare of the United Republic of Tanzania)
- Dr. Seth Berkley (Chief Executive Officer, Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance)
- Ms. Robin Gorna (Executive Director, The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health)
- Mr. Gary Cohen (Acting Chief Executive Officer, GBC Health)
- Ms. Tinsae (youth representative from Ethiopia)

Objective(s):

The transformative agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be achieved only if women, children and adolescents are at its centre, providing the drive for the comprehensive change envisaged. The Global Financing Facility (GFF) in support of Every Woman Every Child — a partnerships-based financing mechanism and potential pathfinder for post-2015 financing — was officially launched by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the World Bank, Canada, Norway and the United States, together with Heads of State and global leaders. Along with the launch, innovative and transformative financing approaches were showcased that will contribute to delivering results for the Secretary-General's updated Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health for the post-2015 era.

Key messages:

- Investing in women's, children's and adolescents' health will secure substantial health, social and economic returns. Healthy women, children, adolescents are the foundation of robust economies and resilient societies.
- Women, children and adolescents are the world's greatest untapped resource for driving the transformative SDG agenda. There is a need to continue to prioritize them under this new agenda and to increase investments.
- A unique characteristic of the present generation is that, collectively, it has the financial and ever-improving technical capacity to reduce infectious disease, child and maternal mortality rates to universally low levels by 2035, so as to achieve a "grand convergence" in health.
- With enhanced investments to scale up existing and new health interventions, and the systems to deliver them, most low-income countries and lower-middle-income countries could reduce rates of infectious disease, child and maternal deaths down to levels seen today in the best-performing middle-income countries.
- The GFF is a key financing platform in support of the Secretary-General's Every Woman Every Child movement and the updated Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health. It is a country-driven financing partnership that brings together, under national government leadership, stakeholders in reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health; to provide smart, scaled and sustainable financing to accelerate efforts to end preventable maternal, newborn, child and adolescent deaths by 2030 and ensure the well-being of these groups. The GFF will be instrumental in closing the financing gap for women's and children's health.

Initiatives and commitments:

- The side event provided the occasion for the launch of the GFF in support of Every Woman Every Child. The GFF is a key financing platform in support of the United Nations Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health and the SDGs.
- The speakers, joined by country and global health leaders, announced that private and public funding has been aligned to country-led five-year investment plans in the four GFF front-runner countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. They also announced the next group of eight countries to benefit from the GFF — Bangladesh, Cameroon, India, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda — with the goal of supporting 62 high-burden low- and lower-middle-income countries within five years.

- The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Japan and the United States announced new financing commitments totalling US$214 million. This is in addition to commitments previously made by Norway and Canada of US$600 million and US$200 million, respectively, to the World Bank Group-managed GFF Trust Fund.
- Also announced was a new partnership to leverage private sector investments for maternal, child and adolescent health.

Billions to trillions: ideas to action

3.30 p.m. – 5.00 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

World Bank Group; African Development Bank (AfDB); Asian Development Bank (ADB); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); European Investment Bank; Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Speakers:

- Mr. Jim Yong Kim (President, World Bank Group)
- H.E. Ban Ki-Moon (Secretary General of the United Nations)
- Mr. Min Zhu (Deputy Managing Director, IMF)
- Mr. Bertrand Badré (Group Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer, World Bank Group)
- Mr. Jin-Yong Cai (Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer, International Finance Corporation (IFC))
- Mr. Donald Kaberuka (President, AfDB)
- Mr. Stephen Groff (Vice President, ADB)
- Mr. Suma Chakrabarti (President, EBRD)
- Ms. Julie T. Katzman (Executive Vice-President, IDB)
- Mr. Ambroise Fayolle (Vice-President, European Investment Bank (EIB))
- Ms. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (Former Minister of Finance of Nigeria)
- Mr. Walt Macnee (Vice Chairman, MasterCard; President, MasterCard Center for Inclusive Growth)
- Mr. Jay Collins (Vice Chairman, Citi, Corporate and Investment Banking)
- Mr. Henry Bonsu (Independent Journalist/ Moderator, formerly with BBC News)

Objective(s):

The event contributed to the ongoing dialogue and collaboration among multilateral development partners, as well as the private sector, in support of the post-2015 development finance agenda. The session was designed to showcase the issues, solutions and commitments of the regional multilateral development banks and the role of the private sector and to add a level of concreteness to the conversation on unlocking the resources needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Speakers and panellists discussed new approaches and tools to help countries harness national resources more effectively, the private sector's experience and ways to strengthen the public-private nexus.

Key messages:

- The changing global development landscape and ambitious SDGs call for a massive scaling up of finances for development. Because the resources needed to achieve the SDGs will surpass current development flows, the world needs an ambitious plan for financing.
- The global community provides roughly US$135 billion a year in official development assistance (ODA) — a fundamental source of financing, especially in the poorest and most fragile countries. But it is far from enough.
- The billions of dollars in ODA need to be used more strategically in order to catalyse trillions in investments of all kinds — public and private, national and global — and to channel them to support the achievement of the SDGs. Large amounts of investable resources, mostly private, are available in advanced and emerging economies. In addition, domestic public resources — even in low-income countries — can be increased.
- The World Bank Group, the multilateral development banks (MDBs) and the IMF are working together in an unprecedented way to develop new ways to leverage finances towards the post-2015 development agenda.

Initiatives and commitments:

In the lead-up to the Addis conference, thanks in part to ongoing efforts to stretch their balance sheets, the World Bank Group, the MDBs and the IMF announced plans to provide more than US$400 billion in commitments over the next three years (US$138 billion per year from 2016-2018) and to collaborate more closely with the private sector and developing country partners to mobilize the resources needed to end extreme poverty.

Financing sustainable energy for all

4.00 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; World Bank Group; Government of Canada; Government of Norway; Government of the United States of America

Speakers:

- H.E. Ban Ki-moon (Secretary-General of the United Nations)
- H.E. Jim Yong Kim (President, World Bank Group)
- H.E. Alemayehu Tegenu (Minister of Water, Irrigation and Energy of Ethiopia)
- H.E. Gunnar Bragi Sveinsson (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iceland)
- H.E. Mogens Lykketoft (President-elect, seventieth session of the United Nations General Assembly)
- Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya (Under-Secretary-General; High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States)
- Mr. Mohinder Gulati (Chief Operating Officer, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All))
- Mr. Peter Launsky (Director General for Multilateral Development Cooperation of Austria)
- Mr. Tom Steyer (Founder, Farallon Capital Management)
- Ms. Beth Tritter (Vice-President for Policy and Evaluation, Millennium Challenge Corp)
- Ms. Naoko Ishii (Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson, Global Environment Facility (GEF))
- Mr. Fernando Frutuoso de Melo (Director-General, International Cooperation and Development, European Commission)
- Mr. Richard MacGeorge (Lead Infrastructure Finance Specialist Financial Solutions, Energy and Extractives, World Bank Group)
- Mr. Henning Wuester (Director of the Knowledge, Policy and Finance Centre, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA))
- Mr. João Carlos Ferraz (Director, Brazilian Development Bank)

Objective(s):

The side event included the handover of the report of the Committee on Scaling Up Finance for Sustainable Energy Investments of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Advisory Board to the Co-Chairs of the Advisory Board.

The two Co-Chairs, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and World Bank President Jim Yong Kim, encouraged action on the recommendations of the report. These calls for action were joined by other high-level speakers at the event.

The recommendations of the report demonstrate the potential to raise US$120 billion in incremental annual investments by 2020, through market-based initiatives, partnerships and leveraging development banks.

The event discussed the recommendations of the revised and updated report, shared recent developments and key messages, presented some concrete examples as reference cases, and introduced potential projects as illustrative candidate projects for which the financing mechanisms recommended in the report could be deployed. Effective ways to reinforce the recommendations and reach the proposed targets were also discussed.

Key messages:

- Investment from both the public and private sectors will need to triple to more than US$1 trillion per year to meet the ambitious SE4All goal of sustainable energy for all by 2030, according to latest estimates.
- The report identifies a potential for catalysing US$120 billion of incremental annual investment by 2020 across four themes:

1) US$35 billion — Green Bonds: to catalyse further expansion of the Green Bond market and use it to drive fresh capital into new sustainable energy investments, in particular into the more nascent project bond market and asset-backed Green Bond segments
2) US$30 billion — development finance institutions (DFIs) (co-lending): to develop tailored structures that allow the private sector to co-lend with DFIs in emerging markets, as well as help to refinance existing sustainable energy loan portfolios by attracting new investors
3) US$30 billion — development finance institutions (DFIs) (private sector lending): to encourage new construction-stage lending, supported by DFI subordinated debt credit enhancement instruments, and enable later-stage institutional investor flows
4) US$25 billion — aggregation: to develop aggregation and blended funding structures for renewable energy project developers, including those doing replicable small-scale projects in emerging markets and for energy efficiency.

- The SE4All Advisory Board's Finance Committee on Scaling Up Finance For Sustainable Energy Investments has assessed that the overriding challenges to delivering this level of investment relate to:

1) Developing the deal flow, the pipelines for projects, particularly in developing countries
2) Deploying financing structures and instruments that will leverage public and DFI resources and attract private finance to form a larger share of the capital mix
3) mproving governance and management of the energy sector to enhance its creditworthiness, by Governments and power utilities in most developing countries.

Initiatives and commitments:

As part of its Catalytic Finance Initiative, Bank of America has already put forward US$1 billion to mobilize an additional US$10 billion in line with the recommendations of the SE4All finance committee's report.

Further information is available from www.se4all.org/2015/07/14/calls-for-action-on-se4alls-finance-recommendations/.

Official development assistance and fragile environments: the shift of development finance and assistance in the post-2015 agenda

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizer:

Government of Belgium

Speakers:

- Mr. Alexander de Croo (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Telecom and Postal Services of Belgium)
- Ms. Isabella Lövin (Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden; Co-Chair of the International Dialogue)
- Mr. Kaifala Marah (Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Sierra Leone; Co-Chair of the International Dialogue; Chair of the g7+ group of fragile States)

- Mr. Saliou Akadiri (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Benin)
- Mr. Erik Solheim (Chairman, Development Assistance Committee, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
- Ms. Eloise Todd (Global Policy Director, ONE Campaign)

Objective(s):

Countries in fragile situations and the least developed countries (LDCs) will face particular challenges to meet the goals of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. Despite the decline in the relative share of official development assistance (ODA) in development finance worldwide, it is expected that ODA will remain a critical and catalytic factor for supporting countries in fragile situations and LDCs to address environmental, economic and social development challenges. The side event brought together key decision-makers with a clear technical understanding and political interest in the stakes and challenges in fragile environments and LDCs. Topics of discussion included: financing targets for LDCs, ODA as a tool to address fragility issues, risk-sharing and management, and improving accountability and transparency.

Key messages:

- At least 50 per cent of ODA should be geared towards LDCs.
- ODA should be used to leverage other sources of finance for development, such as national and international private finance and domestic resource mobilization.
- There should be a strong focus on local capacity-building.
- There is a need for mutual accountability frameworks as foreseen in the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, which was crafted by the International Dialogue and signed by more than 40 countries and organizations at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness on 30 November 2011 in Busan, Republic of Korea.
- There is a need for strong data: "We can't fight poverty if we don't map poverty."

Money matters: female parliamentarians and domestic financing for an equal post-2015 agenda

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); Women in Parliaments Global Forum; National Democratic Institute

Speakers:

- Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma (Chairperson, African Union Commission)
- Ms. Giovanie Biha (Deputy Executive Secretary, UNECA)
- Ms. Geraldine Moleketi-Fraser (Special Envoy on Gender, African Development Bank)
- Ms. Linda McAvan (Member of the European Parliament; Chair, European Parliament Development Committee)
- Ms. Caren Grown (Senior Director Gender Group, World Bank Group)

Objective(s):

In a dialogue with female members of parliament, this side event gave special attention to the role that domestic resource mobilization plays in achieving key goals such as gender equality and women's empowerment. The session also included a briefing on the emerging outcome of the Financing for Development Conference and the draft Sustainable Development Goals. The side event also featured an interactive question and answer session intended to serve as a basis for a toolkit aimed at guiding female parliamentarians in their work on resource mobilization in their national contexts.

Key messages:

- Globally, significant domestic resources that could be spent to support gender equality and empowerment are lost every year through corruption, corporate tax evasion and inefficient tax collection systems.

- Progress on gender equality is insufficient and cannot be achieved unless finance and tax systems are "unpacked" and screened for gender bias. Some tax systems, such as value added tax, disproportionately burden the poor, most of whom are women.
- Parliamentarians play a key role in the dialogue and should use their mandates to ensure that future budget allocations reflect their countries' commitments to achieving the empowerment of women and girls. Parliamentarians have an important role to play in promoting accountability, transparency and justice within the tax system.
- Domestic resource mobilization can also help African countries — as well as other countries and regions — achieve their respective democracy and governance goals because greater reliance on domestic resources would, at the same time, build institutions, markets and democracy.

Transparency, accountability and participation: laying the foundation for people-centred implementation

3.30 p.m. — 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Transparency, Accountability & Participation (TAP) Network; United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS)

Speakers:

- Mr. Paul Divakar (General Secretary, National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights)
- Mr. Danny Sriskandarajah (Secretary-General, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation)
- Mr. Rupert Simons (Chief Executive Officer, Publish What You Fund)
- Ms. Claire Schouten (Senior Program Officer, International Budget Partnership)
- Ms. María José Romero (Policy and Advocacy Manager, Private Finance, Eurodad)
- Ms. Susan Alzner (Officer in Charge, UN-NGLS, New York)

Objective(s):

As cross-cutting elements, the principles of transparency, accountability and participation underpin effective and accountable governance, which is critical to the successful implementation of this new agenda. Additionally, transparent and accountable institutions and citizen participation in governance serve as prerequisites for progress on sustainable development at all levels.

This side event provided an opportunity for a wide range of experts to examine how the issues of transparency, accountability and citizen participation are reflected in the financing for development outcome document, with a view to ensuring that the global community effectively implements the commitments made in Addis Ababa, as well as the post-2015 agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

Key messages:

- Ensure discussions are not only between countries but within countries so as to "leave no one behind".
- Citizen-generated data can put the power of development back into the hands of the people.
- Publishing open data from donors can assist Governments in making better decisions and can introduce an element of accountability.
- Safeguards are needed to ensure democratic accountability in cases where the private sector is included in order to preserve the interest of the users and the public sector.

Rethinking philanthropy's contribution to the financing for development agenda and beyond

3.30 p.m. — 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Governments of Mexico and the Netherlands, with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre

Speakers:

- Ms. Amina Mohammed (Special Advisor of the United Nations Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning)
- Ms. Gabriela Ramos (OECD Chief of Staff, G20 Sherpa and Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General)
- Ms. Lilianne Ploumen (Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Netherlands; Co-Chair, Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation)
- Mr. Juan Manuel Valle (Executive Director, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation)
- Mr. Mario Pezzini (Director, OECD Development Centre)
- Mr. Mamadou Biteye (Managing Director, Africa, Rockefeller Foundation)
- Ms. Clare Woodcraft (Chief Executive Officer, Emirates Foundation for Youth Development)
- Mr. Michael Anderson (Chief Executive Officer, Children's Investment Fund Foundation)
- Mr. Neera Nundy (Partner, Dasra)
- Mr. Manisha Bhinge (Senior Manager, Partnerships, Tata Trusts)
- Mr. Sam Parker (Chief Executive Officer, Shell Foundation)
- Mr. Theo Sowa (Chairperson, African Grantmakers Network)

Objective(s):

The side event discussed concrete examples of how philanthropic and public resources could be further leveraged and deployed more efficiently to achieve the post-2015 agenda faster and more cost-effectively. This "Davos-style" panel brought together chief executive officers of prominent philanthropic actors with ministerial-level representatives from Mexico and the Netherlands. These countries have been engaging with the philanthropic sector and shared their experience and views on how to improve collaboration between philanthropy and policymakers in support of financing for development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Notably, the discussions stressed that foundations are becoming increasingly pivotal to the post-2015 agenda through innovative approaches, such as venture philanthropy, and their ability to test ideas and develop new financing tools, such as development impact bonds.

Specific objectives were:

1. To highlight the financial and non-financial contribution of philanthropy to the implementation of SDGs through more inclusive partnerships and the use of innovative finance and approaches.
2. To identify how foundations, Governments and other development stakeholders could further leverage resources and deploy them more efficiently in support of the SDGs, for instance, through future initiatives such as the OECD Network of Foundations Working for Development (netFWD)-led "Accelerating Impact 2030".

Key messages:

- The Special Advisor of the United Nations Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning headlined the event, confirming the OECD Development Centre's value as a critical contributor to the Secretary General's efforts to maximize engagement with foundations.
- The Minister from the Netherlands also noted that Addis marked the first time philanthropy was being recognized in the outcome document, despite this being the Third Conference on Financing for Development. Indeed, philanthropic organizations are valuable actors in the post-2015 agenda. They have the ability to take risks, engage patient capital, invest in innovative tools, such as development impact bonds, and stay involved longer and in ways disconnected

from political cycles. Urgency is now building to better leverage the synergies and comparative advantages of philanthropists and Governments.
- The discussion highlighted the pivotal role of netFWD in enabling these different actors to pull together their strengths and complementarities.
- The Accelerating Impact 2030 initiative that netFWD is leading will support philanthropy's contributions to speeding up progress towards the SDGs. The thinking behind this new initiative is that the SDGs can be achieved faster and more cost-effectively when philanthropic and public resources are deployed together efficiently, specifically in partner countries.

Initiatives and commitments:

Building on its Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement that help foundations working with or in developing countries to improve the impact of their development activities, and taking stock of a new era in Government-foundation partnerships, the OECD Development Centre announced the imminent launch of a new global initiative called "Accelerating Impact 2030".

This framework, backed by foundations and like-minded actors, in partnership with netFWD, aims to demonstrate how the forthcoming SDGs could be achieved faster and more cost-effectively if philanthropic and public resources were deployed more efficiently.

Fighting illicit financial flows: Are partnerships and policy coherence the keys to success?

4.00 p.m. — 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); World Bank Group; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), with the cooperation of the Governments of Sweden and the United Kingdom and with the support of the Government of Thailand

Speakers:

- Ms. Gabriela Ramos (OECD Chief of Staff and G20 Sherpa and Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General)
- Mr. Henry Rotich (Cabinet Secretary for National Treasury of Kenya (Finance Minister))
- H.E. Per Bolund (Minister for Financial Markets and Consumer Affairs of Sweden)
- Mr. Nick Dyer (Director General for Policy and Global Programmes, Department for International Development, United Kingdom)
- Ms. Mary Beth Goodman (Senior Director for Development and Democracy, National Security Council, United States of America)
- Mr. Paul O'Brien (Vice President for Policy and Campaigns, Oxfam America)
- Mr. Jean-Luc Lemahieu (Director, Division for Policy Analysis, UNODC)

Objective(s):

With the commitment highlighted in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to strengthen national regulation and international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows (IFFs) as a backdrop, this side event aimed to identify concrete policy actions to prevent and reduce such flows. Actions are required from a range of actors — from developed and developing countries, international organizations, the private sector and civil society.

Discussions provided insight into what it would take to prevent and reduce IFFs, and what was needed to change the underlying behaviours that give rise to the flows. Discussions also focused on the impact of illicit flows, particularly on resource mobilization for the Sustainable Development Goals and their role as key determinants of growth, development, governance and security. The event aimed to discuss the opportunities, at the country and global levels, for improving policy coherence and enhancing targeting; as well as the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships in implementing approaches that mitigate the risk of IFFs and support growth and prosperity. The session supported the commitment of countries to implement coherent approaches that are grounded in international norms, linked to national development plans and dedicated to having an impact on the ground.

Key messages:

- IIFs are substantial; their size is rapidly increasing, and they pose a growing danger to development, economic advancement and basic security in many countries around the world.
- IIFs are ultimately a cross-border problem. They flow through several jurisdictions, using complex corporate structures, and expose other countries to risk, even those that do not have domestic problems of crime, corruption or tax evasion. Policy coherence and collective action at the international level are therefore essential.
- Increasing financing for development will not be possible unless IFFs flowing from developing countries are significantly reduced. All activities that generate IFFs are interlinked and addressing them will require strengthening international cooperation.
- IFFs not only reduce domestic resources for financing infrastructure, but also undermine the rule of law. Reforms are required at the local, regional and international levels; and at the country level there is a need to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach. There is a need to gain understanding of what activities and conditions are generating IFFs in each country so that appropriate measures can be taken. The broad numbers available need to be broken down to a better level of detail.
- To tackle IFFs, participants emphasized the need for breaking out of policy silos; increasing international shared responsibility and commitment; strengthening policy coherence at different levels; building capacities, especially in developing countries; strengthening cross-border cooperation; taking into account specific contexts and challenges of countries; and focusing on implementation.
- There is also a need to strengthen partnerships and collaboration between the World Bank, the United Nations and the OECD in order to exploit the best technical knowledge for tackling IFFs.

Multi-stakeholder positioning to support implementation and monitoring of financing for development, post-Addis

3.30 p.m. — 5.00 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

Governments of Nigeria and Uganda; United Nations Millennium Campaign (UNMC); Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA); Women in Parliament Forum (WIP); Ford Foundation; United Nations Volunteers (UNV); Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD); Southern Voice for the Post-MDG International Development Goals

Speakers:

- Mr. Sering Falu Njie (Regional Director for Africa, a.i., UNMC)
- Mr. J.O. Gillis-Harry (Deputy Director and Head of Sectors, Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the Millennium Development Goals, Nigeria)
- The Hon. Henry Banyenzaki (Minister of State for Economic Monitoring, Office of the President, Uganda)
- The Hon. Chief Charumbira (Chair, Committee on Governance and Financial Audit, Pan-African Parliament)
- Mr. Loic Whitmore (Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa)
- The Hon. Nancy Abisai (Member of the East African Legislative Assembly, representing the Women in Parliament Forum)
- The Hon. Simon Osei-Mensah (Deputy Speaker, ECOWAS Parliament (Economic Community of West African States))
- Mr. Chris Eaton (Executive Director, World University Service of Canada)
- Rev. Marta Benavides (Co-Chair, Global Call to Action against Poverty)
- Mr. Debapriya Bhattacharya (Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue)

Objective(s):

The goal of the side event was to further disseminate the results of the work conducted in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean and delve deeper into the unique and common challenges of financing the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to explore the role of stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of the outcomes from the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

Key messages:

- Key issues on financing emanating from the three regions include public-private partnerships, remittances, financing data needs and, specifically for Africa, transformation of African economies to finance development.
- The way forward — the role of stakeholders: Given the Addis outcomes, the role and immediate steps to be taken by stakeholders to begin supporting implementation and monitoring is key to successful implementation of the agenda.

Changing the conversation on development finance for health

3.30 p.m. — 6.00 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

World Health Organization (WHO); Governments of Barbados and Thailand

Speakers:

- Ms. Margaret Chan (Director General, WHO)
- The Hon. Boni Yayi (President of Benin)
- Mr. Suwit Wibulpolpraset (Advisor to the Minister of Public Health of Thailand)
- The Hon. John Boyce (Minister of Health of Barbados)

Objective(s):

This event discussed what it would take to finance health in the post-2015 world. The discussion showcased the latest thinking on mobilizing domestic public finance and ways of improving the catalytic role of international public finance (including innovative financing) to leverage domestic action. Dimensions that were addressed included: universal health coverage, unfinished business of the health-related Millennium Development Goals, national and global health risks, noncommunicable diseases and mental health. The event highlighted the importance of domestic action to finance health in the post-2015 development agenda and the use of international public finance to complement national efforts.

Key messages:

- International public financing is needed to complement local health investment if universal health coverage is to be achieved.
- Ministries of health are urged to work with ministries of finance to convince the latter of the efficient use of money for health development.
- Countries need to engage in innovative ways of raising health revenues inasmuch as their cultural and local situation permits. Such innovative financing approaches could include heavy taxes on tobacco and on sugar-sweetened drinks.

Financing development justice: How can FfD3 deliver for rights and sustainability?

3.30 p.m. — 6.00 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

IBON International; Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (RCEM); Asia Pacific Research Network; Reality of Aid Africa Network; Asia-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW); Voluntary Service Overseas; KEPA-The Finnish NGO Platform

Speakers:

- Ms. Tessa Khan (Programme Officer, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development)
- Ms. Florence Nazare (Head, Capacity Development Division, NEPAD Agency)
- Ms. Neth Dano (Researcher, ETC Group/RCEM)
- Ms. Brenda Killen (Deputy-Director, Development Cooperation Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD))
- Mr. Vitalice Meja (Africa Coordinator, Reality of Aid)
- Ms. Ranja Sengupta (Senior Researcher, Third World Network)
- Ms. Biplabi Shrestha (Programme Officer, ARROW)
- Ms. Nilangi Sardeshpande (SAHAJ)
- Ms. Jennifer del Rosario-Malonzo (Head, Policy and Communications Unit, IBON International)

Objective(s):

The event discussed views and recommendations on financing for development through the lens of development justice — an alternative framework for development broadly embraced by civil society in Asia and the Pacific — and human rights. It asked whether the Third International Conference on Financing for Development would advance the realization of human rights and development justice or push the world farther into inequality and unsustainability. Discussions looked into challenges in mobilizing adequate resources, particularly public finance; protecting public welfare in engaging with the private sector; and monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to foster accountability to people, especially the poor.

Key messages:

- Development justice is an alternative framework that aims to redistribute resources, wealth, power and opportunities to all human beings equitably. It compels actors to dismantle the existing systems that channel resources and wealth from developing countries to wealthy countries, and to develop economies that enable dignified lives, accommodate needs and facilitate capabilities, employment and livelihoods available to all. It promotes democratic and just governance systems that enable people and countries to make informed decisions about their own lives, communities and futures. It advocates that the common good takes precedence over elite interests: that the needs and rights of all women and men should be realized and the environment and lives of future generations should not be sacrificed to benefit only the few.

The African Agenda 2063: finding the money! Developing African tax systems in order to mobilize domestic resources to fund Africa's development

3.30 p.m. — 6.00 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

The African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF)

Speakers:

- Mr. Logan Wort (Executive Secretary, ATAF)
- Mr. Gershem Pasi (Commissioner General of the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority; Chairman, ATAF Council)
- Mr. Manuel Sager (State Secretary and Director-General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation)

Objective(s):

Recognizing domestic resource mobilization as a key development indicator, the African Union's Agenda 2063 has placed it, and in particular taxation, at the heart of resourcing the continent's development. The mainstay of implementing Agenda 2063 would thus have to come primarily from Africa's own resources, complemented by attracting outside investment.

Key messages:

- Place tax administration at the centre of the continent's renewed efforts to mobilize greater domestic resources for its development.
- Urge African Governments to provide the required political support to their respective agencies in their quest to raise revenues and tackle tax base erosion (e.g., illicit financial flows, especially trade misinvoicing; base erosion and profit shifting; tax incentives; taxation of natural resources).
- Highlight the importance of increasing commitments to domestic resource mobilization by the donor community. In this regard, ATAF welcomes and supports the Addis Tax Initiative.
- Channel the increased commitment by the donor community through regional tax organizations such as ATAF to promote local ownership.

Priorities of the Turkish G20 Presidency with particular focus on development

3.30 pm – 6.00 pm
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

G20 Turkish Presidency; Civil-20 (C20); Think-20 (T20); Network of Southern Think-Tanks (NeST)

Speakers:

- Ms. Ayşe Sinirlioğlu (G20 Sherpa, Turkey)
- Mr. Ali Babacan (Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey)
- Ms. Zeynep Bodur Okyay (C20 Chair)
- Mr. Amar Bhattacharya (Senior Fellow at the Global Economy and Development Programme, Brookings Institution)
- Mr. Neissan Besharati (South African Institute of International Institute)
- Dr. Fanwell K. Bokosi (Executive Director, African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD))
- Mr. Ussal Sahbaz (T20 Turkey, Director of the TEPAV G20 Studies Centre)

Objective(s):

The year 2015 is pivotal for the international development agenda. Under Turkey's presidency, the G20's priorities for 2015 are defined within the framework of inclusiveness, implementation and investment, with a focus on low-income developing countries, for strong, sustainable and inclusive growth in the global economy. In this context, the G20 Presidency has placed development at the centre of its agenda.

The objective was to discuss policy options that can promote a just and equitable growth at national, regional and international levels. The challenges encountered by developing countries were the main focus during the panel discussion. Special emphasis was given to infrastructure investments, food security, access to basic services, quality growth, the reform of the financial sector and information-sharing.

Key messages:

- The G20 could play a key role in triggering quality growth and the inclusion of the low-income countries.

- Trade, investment, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building are important instruments that can promote inclusive growth.
- South-South cooperation in the area of international development as well as triangular cooperation are important.

FfD and the promotion of quality infrastructure investment

3.30 p.m. — 6.00 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Governments of Ethiopia, Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) and the Philippines

Speakers:

- The Hon. Arkebe Oqubay (Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Ethiopia)
- The Hon. Hailemeskel Tefera (State Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Construction, Ethiopia)
- The Hon. Ato Tekletsadik Reba (State Minister of Transport, Ethiopia)
- The Hon. Minoru Kiuchi (State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan)
- The Hon. Motoi Sasaki (Vice Minister for Infrastructure, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan)
- Mr. Takehiko Mori (Counsellor, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan)
- The Hon. Sinatambou (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade of Mauritius)
- Mr. Karim Dahou (Deputy Head of the OECD Investment Division)

Objective(s):

The event showcased global initiatives and good practices regarding "quality infrastructure investment" from the perspective of effective use of development financing, and enjoyed the participation of a wide range of stakeholders such as Governments, international organizations and the private sector. It thereby provided inputs into the discussion of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development by reaffirming the importance of quality infrastructure investment, which contributes to the effective use of development financing.

Key messages:

- Addressing the infrastructure gap, a major bottleneck for global growth, remains among the top priorities in major regional/international forums and institutions which deal with development. There should be a clear emphasis on the "quality" of infrastructure investments so as to ensure that they help countries achieve "quality" growth which is sustainable, resilient and inclusive; and that developing financing for infrastructure is used in an effective manner.
- To consolidate various initiatives and raise further momentum for quality infrastructure investment with effective resource mobilization, including through public-private partnerships, there is a need for various stakeholders to forge a common understanding of "quality investment", identify concrete measures and mobilize adequate resources through public-private partnerships.

Financing health for development

6.30 p.m. — 8.00 p.m.
Conference Room 2, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

Government of Ethiopia; African Union; United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria; African Development Bank (ADB)

Objective(s):

The event on the health financing landscape in the post-2015 development agenda provided an opportunity to explore effective and efficient use of resources, as well as long-term innovative domestic financing schemes, with distinguished leaders in the sector.

Expanding the role of philanthropy in financing for development

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors; Foundation Center and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with: Government of Kenya, Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, Ford Foundation, The MasterCard Foundation, Southern Africa Trust, European Foundation Centre, Realdania, Philanthropy Association of Indonesia, Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support (WINGS), San Patrignano Foundation and The B Team

Speakers:

- H.E. Sam K. Kutesa (President of the sixty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly)
- Mr. Korir Sing'Oei (Executive Office of the Deputy President, Kenya)
- Ms. Nardos Bekele-Thomas (United Nations Resident Coordinator, Kenya)
- Ms. Letizia Moratti (Co-founder, San Patrignano Foundation)
- Mr. Bhekinkosi Moyo (Executive Director, Southern Africa Trust and Council Member of the African Union Foundation)
- Mr. Jesper Nygard (Chief Executive Officer, Realdania)
- Mr. Chris Johnston (Senior Manager Policy and Research, The MasterCard Foundation)
- Mr. Rajiv Joshi (Managing Director, The B Team)
- Mr. Ivan Tumuhimbise (Program Officer, Ford Foundation)
- Ms. Gail Hurley (Policy Specialist on Development Finance, UNDP)
- Ms. Sevdalina Rukanova (Sr. Policy Development Officer, European Foundation Centre)

Objective(s):

There are more than 200,000 foundations globally, the largest 1,000 alone providing about US$25 billion annually to support poverty eradication, improved health and education, and positive environmental outcomes. Equally important is that the philanthropic sector is rapidly growing in number and size in emerging markets and in countries across the world, with the largest 1,000 entities already providing significant support through grants and operational programmes.

The discussion at this side event emphasized common ground among different sectors, and highlighted policy choices that accelerate strategic philanthropic engagement and the unlocking of funds for enabling and improving the implementation of programmes geared towards shared goals.

This event also touched on the following topics:

1. Emerging mechanisms and platforms through which foundations can blend their investments and efforts with those of Governments, intergovernmental organizations and the private sector.
2. How this major pool of capital, intellectual capacity and experience can be integrated into the FfD process.
3. How philanthropic and social investors can combine a return on investment with the achievement of positive environmental, social and governance impacts.

Key messages:

- There is a convergence and greater alignment of interests among Governments, the United Nations system, multilateral development banks, philanthropic entities, the private sector and civil society. Some parts of the United Nations system are committed to working with the philanthropic sector and developing a shared strategy to work towards the ambitious agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the means to finance them; however, other parts of the system have very little understanding of the sector, or how to realize its contributions to development nationally and globally. It will be important to work together at the national and global levels to build bridges of understanding and joint action. This needs to happen soon.
- Foundations have the ability to support work at multiple levels, from the community to the national, regional and global levels. The

philanthropic sector can take risks, be flexible and adapt quickly to changing contexts and conditions in order to achieve greater impact. Strategies can vary according to what will be most effective: grant-making, designing programmes, funding research and pilot programmes, co-creating initiatives with a range of partners, and influencing and investing in the development of new financing vehicles, such as social impact investment and development impact bonds.
- Foundations can engage at the programme level to analyse what is happening, to provide support for research and evidence-building, and to engage in policy recommendations and the testing of new ideas for building solutions to address the many development challenges, as well as influence the political and decision-making processes.
- Foundations are in a good position to develop and drive strong partnerships and improve cross-sectoral understanding by bringing together diverse teams from a range of stakeholders and fields. Foundations should be aware that better coordination amongst each other and with local and international agencies, and improved cognizance of relevant public policies and government plans, will in many cases increase their impact.

Initiatives and commitments:

The foundations and other partners who participated in this event committed to strengthening the philanthropic sector's understanding of the post-2015 development agenda, and therefore planned to attend the September United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda; to convene a meeting on the eve of the summit (24 September) in New York which would again bring together philanthropic entities, Member States, the United Nations system, civil society and business; and to organize other events in 2015 and 2016 to lay the foundation for philanthropy's meaningful engagement towards achieving the SDGs.

The San Patrignano Foundation announced a new project they are launching with a number of Italian entrepreneurs and an Italian university, working with five African countries. The project is to assist these African countries in terms of capacity-building over the next seven years.

Foundation Center, working with Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors and UNDP, is launching the website SDGFunders.org in September 2015 as a first-of-its-kind portal on philanthropy and the SDGs.

Leveraging environmental finance for sustainable development

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizer:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Speakers:

- Ms. Helen Clark (Administrator, UNDP)
- Dr. Naoko Ishii (Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson, Global Environment Facility (GEF))
- H.E. Belete Taffere (Minister for Environment and Forest of Ethiopia)
- H.E. Atsuyuki Oike (Ambassador and Director-General for Global Issues, Japan)

Objective(s):

In a world challenged by escalating threats to the environment, economy and society, many developing countries struggle to implement transformative sustainable development strategies. To achieve sustainable development, it is imperative that any environmental investment made with public financing be used to connect and generate multiple development outcomes at the local and global levels. The UNDP Administrator, the Chief Executive Officer of GEF and the high-level representatives from Ethiopia and Japan agreed on the merit of and opportunity for creating environment financing streams, including for climate, to act as catalysts for economic and social development. Following the case made by the UNDP Administrator for catalysing environmental finance for sustainable development, the Chief Executive Officer of GEF recalled common successful features that would realize the same end: an integrated approach, multi-stakeholder platforms and the leveraging of private resources. The Ambassador from

Japan then highlighted possible means of mobilizing private capital for the environment. The objective of the event was to advance the understanding of the role environmental finance can play in catalysing significant resources for sustainable development; and to raise awareness of the multiple development benefits that environmental finance can generate.

Key messages:

- The new development agenda is about both people and the planet.
- Smart decisions need to be made for using environmental finance to catalyse and deliver multiple economic, social and environmental benefits.
- Different sources and types of environmental finance can be brought together to deliver maximum impact and transformational change. Only by tracking environmental and socioeconomic impacts can the contribution of environmental finance to sustainable development be better understood.

Featured video: Investing in Sustainable Development for the Future: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EMQ3aLHF6QA

Mission impossible: development without public services

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Public Services International; ActionAid International; Action Contre la Faim; Global Alliance for Tax Justice; Independent Commission for the Reform of International Corporate Taxation; Oxfam International; Pax Romana, part of the International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organisations; The Blue Planet Project

Speakers:

- Mr. José Antonio Ocampo (Chairperson, Independent Commission for the Reform of International Corporate Taxation)
- Mr. Fernando Aportela (Undersecretary, Mexican Ministry of Finance)
- Ms. Pamela Chisanga (Country Director, ActionAid Zambia)
- Mr. Paul O'Brien (Policy Director, Oxfam America)
- Ms. Mae Buenaventura (Global Alliance for Tax Justice/Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development)
- Ms. Rosa Pavanelli (General Secretary, Public Services International)
- Ms. Sandra Vermuyten (Public Services International)

Objective(s):

The provision of universally accessible quality public services contributes to the reduction of hunger, poverty and inequality, and the expansion of decent work, and enhances social integration and cohesion. However, participants argued that privatization was about to become official United Nations policy. Despite concerns regarding the human rights and social justice impacts of privatization, there is a great push for private financing and private sector participation to fund public services within the financing for development agenda.

The event aimed to raise concerns about public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the areas of health, education and water and sanitation and proposed alternative policy options that are more compatible with social development.

Key messages:

- Many Governments are still turning to PPPs in the hope that the private sector will finance public infrastructure and public services. However, experience with so-called PPPs shows that privatization is fundamentally flawed — in countries both rich and poor, these are seen to be expensive and inefficient ways of financing infrastructure and services, since they conceal public borrowing, while providing long-term State guarantees for profits to private companies.
- Private sector corporations must maximize profits if they are to survive. This is often fundamentally incompatible with protecting the environment and ensuring universal access to quality public services.
- In sectors where PPPs are being considered, they must be subject to intense scrutiny and review,

follow strict criteria or guidelines and show real added value versus traditional forms of public procurement. Procurement mechanisms should ensure that the private sector benefits local economies and does not infringe upon the right to development by imposing conditions, but instead supports all aspects of the sustainable development agenda.

Financing of sustainable infrastructure

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Government of Ethiopia, in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on Monetary Affairs and Development and the Brookings Institution

Speakers:

- Mr. Donald Kaberuka (President, African Development Bank)
- The Hon. Sufian Ahmed (Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Nicholas Stern (Chair, Grantham Research Institute, London School of Economics)
- The Hon. Ali Babacan (Deputy Prime Minister, Turkey)
- The Hon. Jayant Sinha (Minister of State for Finance, India)
- H.E. Geir O. Pedersen (Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations)
- Mr. Joseph Stiglitz (Professor, Columbia University)
- Ms. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (Commissioner, The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate)
- Mr. Bertrand Badré (Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer, World Bank Group)
- Mr. Thierry Déau (Chief Executive Officer, Meridiam)

Objective(s):

Sustainable infrastructure represents one of the most cross-cutting and important deliverables of the post-2015 development agenda. Yet, the scale and complexity of the financing challenge is unprecedented: over the next 15 years, the world will need to invest US$75 trillion-US$90 trillion in sustainable infrastructure assets and their efficient use. To assess the nature of the challenge and to help build consensus on a global platform of action, the event provided the opportunity for an interactive dialogue between ministers, eminent thought leaders, the heads of multilateral institutions, leaders from the private sector and senior representatives from civil society.

Key messages:

- Better infrastructure is transformational for development, climate and the economy, and there is clear support for its realization. There was widespread consensus on pursuing a programme of action to scale up investments in sustainable infrastructure going forward. Such a programme will draw on a wide range of stakeholders.
- There was a shared view that countries need to articulate their development strategies on sustainable infrastructure. These strategies will need to be underpinned by an institutional capacity and the ability to raise the necessary resources to finance them. One important priority will be tackling the distortions in fossil fuel pricing and addressing the absence of a carbon price corridor.
- There is broad recognition of support for global collective action to tackle impediments to infrastructure investment and for an augmented financing architecture. The G20 is making an important contribution in this regard through its work and focus on knowledge-sharing, leading practices, improved securitization and data dissemination under its Global Infrastructure Initiative. The global infrastructure forum proposed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda represents an indispensable opportunity for establishing a broader global platform for discussion and action.
- Multilateral development banks can play a potentially powerful role in supporting the scaling-up of sustainable infrastructure. To fulfil this role effectively, they will need to optimize the use of their balance sheets, augment capital, reform instruments and business practices, and address longstanding governance deficiencies.

Can climate finance be an opportunity for financing development?

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA); African Development Interchange Network, Oxfam

Speakers:

- H.E. Isabella Lövin (Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden)
- Mr. Martin Tsounkeu (Africa Development Interchange Network)
- Mr. Masaki Inaaba (Programme Coordinator, Japan Citizens Network)
- Mr. Mwangi Waituru (Policy Advisor, Beyond 2015)
- Ms. Stellah Riunguh (Researcher, Daystar University)
- Mr. Robert Muthami (Advocacy and Networking Officer, PACJA)

Objective(s):

The event aimed to bring together representatives of Governments and civil society in order to explore the links between climate financing and financing for development. Climate finance was referred to in the plenary of the Conference and was also raised in discussion at several side events, thus reflecting the importance of connecting the climate and the sustainable development agendas. PACJA presented a paper on climate and development finance, which formed the basis for discussion.

Key messages:

- The issues of climate finance and sustainable development are linked.
- Failure to address climate change and adequately resource climate action will undermine the global community's ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Five big ideas to finance development: practical proposals, sustainable solutions

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Center for Global Development (CGD); Bretton Woods II; Save the Children UK

Speakers:

- Mr. Suma Chakrabarti (President, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
- Ms. Elizabeth Littlefield (President and Chief Executive Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation)
- Mr. Owen Barder (Director and Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development Europe)
- Mr. Tomicah Tilleman (Director, Bretton Woods II; Senior Fellow, New America)
- Ms. Gugulethu Ndebele (Chief Executive Officer, Save the Children South Africa)
- Mr. Rajesh Mirchandani (Senior Director of Communications and Policy Outreach, CGD)

Objective(s):

The Sustainable Development Goals offer a blueprint for innovative and inclusive development. How the world finances them must be innovative and inclusive too. That means thinking beyond aid — to more and different sources of development finance. As Member States worked out the "what" and the "why" of financing for development, this event concentrated on the "how". The focus of this event was sustainable solutions and practical proposals — a showcase for the best ideas to finance development. Five featured speakers outlined five big ideas and the event then offered an open forum for more ideas from attendees.

Key messages:

- Moving beyond aid is crucial: cost-neutral, development-friendly policy reforms by rich countries across a range of areas, including trade, migration and transparency, are required.

- Large assets such as sovereign wealth funds and pension funds as development investors need to be tapped.
- Private sector interventions in achieving basic health coverage — careful assessments of what works and what does not — are needed.
- Improving the investment climate in developing countries is critical.
- Public money can be a lever to crowd-in private investment.

The Addis Ababa accord: making it meaningful for women and girls

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

International Planned Parenthood Federation; Government of the Netherlands

Speakers:

- Mr. Tewodros Melesse (Director General, International Planned Parenthood Federation)
- Mr. Bouwe-Jan Smeding (First Secretary Health, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Ethiopia)
- The Right Hon. Lenita Toivakka (Minister for Foreign Trade and Development of Finland)
- Dr. Marleen Temmerman (Director, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, World Health Organization)
- George Ndungu (Organisation of African Youth)
- Representative of H.E. Abdoulaye Oumar Diop (Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and International Cooperation of Mali)

Objective(s):

This event explored the implications of the new financing for development agenda for women and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). SRHR underpin the empowerment of women and girls, and while policymakers recognize the important role of SRHR in achieving sustainable development and make political commitments to address the issue, the funding often falls short. If the proposed goal on gender equality and women's empowerment and the overall goal of sustainable development is to be achieved, it is critical that the financing framework be inclusive of all populations and that the most marginalized women and girls not be left behind. The speakers reviewed the implications of any new financing for development agenda for achieving SRHR for all, and assessed what is required to ensure that the current gaps in the aid architecture for SRHR are filled. The event provided commentary on how the financing for development agenda can be operationalized at the national level, both in terms of domestic spending and official development assistance (ODA) allocation; it also explored the impact that effective and consistent financing of SRHR could have on empowerment of women and girls and on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

SRHR are also not sufficiently reflected in ODA commitments or domestic government spending. The vast majority of funding for SRHR comes from out-of-pocket payments. Out-of-pocket payments act as a significant barrier, preventing underserved and vulnerable people, particularly women and girls, from accessing sexual and reproductive health services. This in part explains the lack of progress globally on Millennium Development Goal 5 "Improve maternal health" and, in particular, target 5b "Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health".

Key messages:

- It is imperative that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda continues to prioritize funding for girls and women, and to promote gender equality and SRHR.
- The Global Financing Facility is an innovative new funding mechanism, but there are concerns

about its implications for increasing sustainable financing for SRHR.
- Government commitment and will is central to ensuring adequate funding and prioritization for SRHR services and must be prioritized in the new post-2015 framework.

Key issues in FfD3 and the post-2015 development agenda: views of the South

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

South Centre

Objective(s):

Through its various mandates and two previous international conferences, the financing for development process has provided an important platform for the discussion of issues and problems in the global economic architecture that impinge upon the development efforts of developing countries. The event explored and debated the financing for development follow-up process, and how it relates to and can strengthen the accountability mechanisms for the post-2015 development agenda.

The discussion explored what is required to establish an enabling international environment under the financing for development process and how domestic fiscal and monetary policies can be directed at promoting sustainable development goals.

Rapid urbanization and climate change: financing sustainable and resilient infrastructure in developing countries

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

WaterAid; Government of Ethiopia

Speakers:

- H.E. Ato Kebede Gerba (State Minister (Water), Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, Ethiopia)
- Mr. Jochen Rudolph (Development Economist, Water and Sanitation Department, African Development Bank)
- Mr. Marco Kamiya (Urban Economist, Urban Economy Branch, UN-Habitat)
- Mr. Hafiz Mirza (Chief, Investment Issues Section, Investment and Issues Branch, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)
- Mr. John Garrett (Senior Policy Adviser, WaterAid)

Objective(s):

The high-level panel of experts discussed rapid urbanization and climate change, and financing sustainable and resilient infrastructure in developing countries. The debate offered panellists the opportunity to discuss the critical need to provide sustainable and resilient infrastructure for water, sanitation and other sectors within the context of rapid urbanization and climate change.

Areas of focus included: the major infrastructure deficits in Africa and other developing regions; the Ethiopian Government's approach to funding infrastructure through its Growth and Transformation Plan; the continuing challenges facing developing countries in securing sufficient financing for infrastructure for energy, housing, transport, water and sanitation; support for human resources and technical capacity to establish robust systems for urban service delivery; and the need for dynamic planning for services.

Key messages:

- Water and sanitation for all is requisite. What is needed now is more and better financing.
- There is need for investment in regulatory capacities and recognition that sanitation has been neglected in terms of financing. There must be integrated and harmonized ways of working.
- One WASH in Ethiopia is a positive way forward for addressing water and sanitation needs in urban areas in that country, but urgent commitment and action are required both nationally and regionally.

A new financial architecture for localizing FfD: a critical dimension to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments; Government of France

Speakers:

- Ms. Jacqueline Moustache Belle (Mayor of Victoria, Seychelles; Co-president, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), on behalf of the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments)
- Ms. Annick Girardin (Secretary of State for Development and Francophony, France)
- Mr. Stephan Ohme (Head, Division on Financing for Development, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany)
- Mr. Park Tau (Mayor of Johannesburg, South Africa)
- The Rev. Mpho Moruakgomo (Member of the Board, Commonwealth Local Governments Forum; President, Botswana Association of Local Authorities)
- Mr. Jacques Moineville (Deputy Director, French Development Agency)
- Mr. Ronan Dantec (Senator; Chair, ULCG Climate Negotiating Group; City Councillor, Nantes, France)
- Ms. Aisa Kirabo Kacyira (Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat)

Objective(s):

"Many of the investments to achieve the sustainable development goals will take place at the subnational level and be led by local authorities" (Synthesis Report of the United Nations Secretary-General on the Post-2015 Agenda). The global organizations of local and regional authorities, together with the Government of France, have been working on mechanisms for mobilizing funding to provide infrastructure and services in urban areas and territories. Cities and territories are the places where people live, where prosperity is generated and opportunities to tackle poverty exist. Unlocking the developmental potential of urban areas and territories cannot be ignored as a central contribution to finance and to ensure the implementation of the post-2015 agenda. Massive public and private investments of trillions of dollars will be necessary to improve access to basic services and infrastructures in cities, to improve their resilience and environmental impact and to prepare them to host 2.5 billion new urban residents over the next three decades, in particular in developing countries. The side event emphasized the need for a strong legal and institutional framework, especially in terms of fiscal reforms, for access to alternative sources of funding for long-term investments (loans, financial markets, public private partnerships, etc.), as well as capacity-building issues.

Key messages:

- Given the broad powers transferred to local governments, a key part of the investments required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be implemented, and therefore financed, at the local level. In this regard, during the opening of the workshop, the French and German Governments emphasized the potential of territories as essential levers for development.
- The weak financial capacities of local authorities constitute a major obstacle to the achievement of

the Millennium Development Goals. It is therefore necessary to proceed differently with regard to the implementation of the SDGs, particularly by providing local governments with the necessary financial and institutional capacities to meet these challenges.

Climate finance: investing in the most vulnerable, building a just and sustainable future

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

World Council of Churches (WCC); ACT Alliance

Speakers:

- Mr. Endeshaw Kassa (Project Officer, Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus)
- Ms. Alix Masounie (Climate Action Network (CAN))
- Ms. Athena Peralta (Consultant for Economic and Ecological Justice, WCC)
- Ms. Sabine Mininger (Policy Adviser, Bread for the World)

Objective(s):

Climate change constitutes one of the biggest threats confronting humanity today, and affects the marginalized and the impoverished particularly. A critical aspect of responding to this global challenge is building and strengthening the capacities of low-income and climate-vulnerable countries to adapt to the inescapable impacts of climate change and to transition onto low-carbon, climate-resilient development paths. Against this background, the side event discussed the following questions: How much is needed to deliver low-carbon systems and climate resilience? What types/modalities and sources of climate finance are available? What works best and is there such a thing as an optimal mix? Are there alternative instruments for raising climate finance? How do we guarantee that the financial burden of coping with climate change risks is not transferred to those who contribute minimally to greenhouse gas emissions? How do we ensure transparency, predictability and additionality of climate funds, and that such funds meet the needs of the most vulnerable, i.e., rural and coastal communities and people, particularly women, living in poverty? Finally, and based on the foregoing discussions, what concrete policies and proposals should faith-based organizations and movements advocate for in support of establishing a just and sustainable climate finance architecture?

Key messages:

- "Prolonged droughts coupled with sudden floods are the face of climate change in Ethiopia," said the Project Officer of the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus. Observing that smallholder subsistence farmers are suffering the most, he warned that "as water becomes scarce, crops fail, livestock perish; communities are forced to leave the land". He noted that rural communities in Ethiopia are already responding to the challenge posed by climate change. They are planting drought-resistant crops and building water-harvesting facilities. "These initiatives need to be supported and scaled up," he argued.
- The WCC consultant for the Economic and Ecological Justice Programme said that "mobilizing resources to enable impoverished and vulnerable communities to adapt to climate warming and transition towards low-carbon, climate-resilient development is a key challenge. It is also a matter of justice."
- She went on to say that financing interventions to address global ecological challenges must support the impoverished, women, as well as rural and coastal communities. "We must make sure that the financial burden of coping with climate change is not transferred to nations who contribute least to greenhouse gas emissions, possess scant financial resources, yet still are particularly exposed to climate change," she said.
- The representative of CAN said that "rich nations must substantially increase their level of support for climate finance in addition to official development assistance". While sharing recommendations from CAN, she added that subsidies provided to fossil fuel industries should be phased out and renewable energy projects

supported. She said that a financial transaction tax at global, regional and national levels would raise revenues enabling climate-vulnerable nations and communities to face up to climate change. Moreover, "private finance must be subject to accountability to ensure [it] meet[s] human rights and ecological sustainability criteria. These proposals should be considered in the Addis Ababa Accord," she said.

- The WCC statement on Eco-justice and Ecological Debt and the report on Economy of Life for All Now: An Ecumenical Action Plan for a New International Financial and Economic Architecture call upon rich nations, primarily responsible for climate change, to transfer resources to impoverished nations to pay the costs of climate-proofing. The former specifically calls for the cancellation of illegitimate debts. This form of climate debt reparations could free up resources for building climate resilience. The payment of reparations could be realized through implementation of carbon and other pollution taxes.

Investing in promoting the quality of higher education and skills in Africa

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

People to People, Inc.

Objective(s):

Investment in African higher education is the cornerstone of development that encompasses quality health, skills and education in order to narrow the gaps and build the capacity of local institutions to find their own indigenous solutions, to engineer their ideas towards national and international markets and to avoid dependency on foreign aid. The session brought together experts from the United Nation system (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)), and African higher education institutions, to discuss the major issues regarding investing in higher education and skills in Africa.

Key messages:

- Various research outcomes indicate that there is a need to invest in higher education with a focus on human skills development. Africa has closed its eyes, hoping the solution would come from outside. However, sustainable development should come from within through the active involvement of private actors and government, with possible support from international institutions. This would require major reforms both at the university and the country levels.

Leveraging science and technology for sustainable development

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

French Research for Development Institute (IRD); Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France; OECD Development Centre

Speakers:

- H.E. Mohamed Nabil (Minister of Higher Education and Research of Djibouti)
- Mr. Mahama Ouedraogo (Director, Human Resources for Sciences and Technology, African Union)
- Mr. Kaleab Baye (Assistant Professor, Center for Food Science and Nutrition, Addis Ababa University)
- Mr. Philippe Jahshan (President, Coordination Sud (Solidarité Urgence Développement))
- Mr. Jean-Marc Chataigner (Deputy-Executive Director, IRD, France)
- Mr. Mario Pezzini (Director, OECD Development Centre)
- Ms. Mieja Vola Rakotonarivo (Director, Nutri'zaza Enterprise, Madagascar)
- Mr. Matthieu Quett (Scientist, IRD, France)
- Ms. Frédérique Seyler (Senior Scientist, IRD, France)

Objective(s):

Research is key to producing new technologies; similarly, an enabling environment is key to converting and using those technologies to achieve sustainable development. The side event gave an opportunity to scientists, decision-makers, and private sector and civil society representatives to discuss the benefits of investing in research to produce components of sustainable development (including production, sharing, transfer and adaptation, capacity and business development of new technology). Illustrative cases presented included aspects of technology-sharing and use for climate-related risk and natural resources management, nutritional security, enterprise development and intellectual property-related issues. The event demonstrated the role of research as a driver for sustainable development.

Key messages:

- Financing research is crucial to generating new knowledge, technologies and solutions to address today's societal challenges. It also helps in identifying, adapting and applying local solutions.
- To achieve sustainability, it is important to adequately finance capacity-building at different levels: from higher education, for adaptation of knowledge and technology transfer, to the local community level, for the contribution, appropriation, dissemination and use of appropriate technologies.
- Accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals needs technology and innovation initiatives that also gather and share best practices and showcase successful examples of technology development and transfer. Such initiatives would provide opportunities to strengthen links between government, the business sector, academia and civil society, and contribute to promoting needed enabling environments for sustainable development.

Global launch: Tax Inspectors without Borders

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Speakers:

- Mr. Angel Gurría (Secretary-General, OECD)
- Ms. Helen Clark (Administrator, UNDP)
- Mr. Pascal Saint-Amans (Director, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD)
- Mr. Abdoulaye Mar Dieye (Assistant Administrator, Director, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP)
- Mr. Jeroen Verheul (Ambassador for Trade and Development, Netherlands) on behalf of Ms. Lilianne Ploumen (Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands)
- Mr. Andrés Escobar Arango (Deputy Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Colombia)
- Mr. George Blankson (Commissioner-General Ghana Revenue Service)
- Mr. Alvin Mosioma (Executive Director of Tax Justice Network-Africa)

Objective(s):

At the side event, the Secretary-General of the OECD and the Administrator of UNDP launched the joint partnership on Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB). The TIWB initiative is designed to support developing countries to build tax audit capacity. TIWB facilitates well-targeted, specialized tax audit assistance in developing countries around the world. Under TIWB, tax audit experts work alongside local officials of developing country tax administrations on tax audit and tax audit-related issues. TIWB aims to transfer technical know-how and skills to developing countries' tax auditors, as well as share general audit practices.

The host administrations of developing countries are the lead partners in TIWB programmes, clearly specifying their needs and scope of work. A dedicated central unit (TIWB secretariat) jointly managed by OECD and UNDP will operate as a clearing house to match the demand for auditing assistance with appropriate expertise. By facilitating targeted tax-audit assistance to developing countries, TIWB can make a key contribution to domestic resource mobilization efforts.

Key messages:

- Governments and civil society welcomed this highly practical contribution to the financing for development agenda and the concrete action to help developing countries address cross-border tax avoidance through audit support.
- Participants showed strong support for the OECD/UNDP partnership: OECD strength on tax matters and networks of experts complemented the global reach and network of offices of UNDP in developing countries.
- Participants further recognized that the testing phase had already delivered concrete results, with significant revenue gains for several countries (Colombia and Kenya), providing strong evidence for scaling up the project. The power of TIWB was illustrated through a live case of Ghana being twinned with the Netherlands on a TIWB audit.
- Stakeholders were called to gear up support: donors to provide resources; tax administrations to provide high quality experts; and Governments in developing countries to identify their needs in the area of audit.
- South-South TIWB cooperation will be an essential feature going forward.

Who pays for progress? The role of domestic resource mobilization and donor aid for health financing in Africa

6.15 p.m. — 7.45 p.m.
Jupiter Hotel

Organizers:

RESULTS UK; Kenya AIDS NGO Consortium (KANCO); World AIDS Campaign (WACI) and ACTION

Speakers:

- Ms. Yvonne Chaka Chaka (UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador; Founder, Princess of Africa Foundation)
- Mr. Philippe Douste-Blazy (Chairman, Executive Board UNITAID; Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary General on Innovative Financing for Development)
- Dr. Tim Evans (Senior Director for Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice, World Bank Group)
- The Right Hon. Stephen Mule (Member of Parliament, Mutungulu Constituency, Kenya)
- Mr. Julius Court (Acting Director, Department for International Development (United Kingdom) Ethiopia)
- Mr. Christoph Benn (Director, External Relations, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria)
- Ms. Maurine Murenga (Global Fund Advocates Network; International Community of Women Living with HIV)
- Ms. Cordelia Lonsdale (Engagement Advisor, Development Initiatives)
- Mr. Steve Lewis (Head of Policy Advocacy, RESULTS UK)
- Ms. Evelyn Kibuchi (Senior TB Advocacy Manager, KANCO)

Objective(s):

This high-level event brought together policy, parliamentary and civil society actors to discuss finance for achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Kenya. It explored the important issue of graduation from low-income to middle-income country status and the role domestic resource mobilization has to play in ensuring that finance for health is maintained throughout the transition.

The event saw the launch of a joint report from RESULTS UK, KANCO, World AIDS Campaign International and ACTION titled Who Pays for Progress? The Role of Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Development Assistance for Health: A Case Study from Kenya. The report outlined recommendations for donor countries and Kenya, and explored the ways in which both have a role to play in increasing resources for health.

Key messages:

- Donor countries should implement their 0.7 per cent aid commitment.
- Donor countries should do more to stop tax evasion and illicit financial flows, and should increase support to strengthen tax collection facilities in developing countries, all of which could generate funds which could, and should, be used to increase a country's health budget.
- Low- and middle-income countries should, and must, increase their health budgets, in line with their Abuja commitments, to help achieve UHC.
- A number of different sources of finance, including innovative finance, need to be considered in order to raise the billions required to achieve UHC.

Side events: Tuesday, 14 July 2015

Financing for gender equality — results and good practices

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Africa Hall, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

UN-Women; World Bank Group

Speakers:

- H.E. Ban Ki-moon (Secretary-General of the United Nations)
- Mr. Jim Yong Kim (President, World Bank Group)
- H.E. Stefan Löfvén (Prime Minister of Sweden)
- H.E. Jayant Sinha (Minister of State for Finance of India)
- Ms. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (former Minister of Finance of Nigeria)
- Ms. Musimbi Kanyoro (President and Chief Executive Officer, Global Fund for Women)
- Ms. Tara Nathan (Executive Director, International Development, MasterCard)
- Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka (Under-Secretary-General, and Executive Director, UN-Women)

Objective(s):

The side event took the form of a high-level panel, focusing on the array of financing sources — private and public, domestic and international — and policy changes needed to realize the vision of transformative financing for gender equality and women's empowerment. The purpose of this side event was to mobilize high-level political support for financing for gender equality and women's empowerment, drawing on global good practices and lessons learned.

Looking towards the new post-2015 development agenda, it is clear that its sustainability will be strongest and most enduring when based on equal, financially resilient and inclusive communities. Gender equality must be at the core of such communities.

Speakers presented examples of how gender equality can be strengthened through policy changes and new practices which directly target gender inequality. Improved social policies can assist in removing some of the unpaid care burden of women, and can promote equal pay for equal work and improved access to financial services to strengthen women's participation in the economy. Investing in gender equality is sensible — and gender-responsive budgeting is an effective tool in ensuring that a gender perspective is integrated across all sectors. Finance ministers have therefore an important role to play.

Key Messages:

- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda is clear about the need to invest in policymaking and legislation to ensure women's equal rights and their participation and leadership in the economy. The ambitions of the Sustainable Development Goals need to be supported by an equally ambitious development financing agenda. Unprecedented levels of financing, in scale, scope and quality are needed to implement the gender equality objectives of the post 2015 development agenda.
- Stronger social policies can assist in removing the unpaid care burden of women; and good jobs, skills training and equal pay for equal work and improved access to financial services strengthen women's participation in the economy. An enabling policy, regulatory and institutional environment for gender equality and women's empowerment is needed, and States are responsible for putting in place non-discriminatory and gender-responsive laws, policies, institutions, and planning and budgeting systems and processes.
- All stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, have a responsibility to work towards achieving gender equality at all

levels and across all sectors. A socially responsible and accountable private sector must be promoted to play its role in gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly in relation to job creation and infrastructure development. Women's organizations play a key role in demanding the accountability of all stakeholders for the full implementation of and compliance with international norms and standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. They must be given access to decision-making processes and be adequately resourced to carry out their work effectively.

- Investing in gender equality is sensible — and gender responsive budgeting (GRB) is an effective tool in ensuring that a gender perspective is integrated across all sectors and followed by adequate investment. Strengthened knowledge of and the capacity of States for GRB is needed to ensure allocation, transparency and effectiveness of adequate resources targeted at the implementation of policies in support of gender equality.

Financing growth: mobilizing leadership and investment in nutrition

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Government of Ethiopia; Micronutrient Initiative; World Bank; Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Children's Investment Fund Foundation; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); 1,000 Days; Results for Development

Speakers:

- The Hon. Roman Tesfaye (First Lady of Ethiopia)
- Ms. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma (Chairperson, African Union Commission)
- Mr. Joel Spicer (President, Micronutrient Initiative)
- Ms. Meera Shekar (Global Lead, Nutrition, World Bank)
- Mr. Robert Hecht (Managing Director, Results for Development)
- Ms. Caroline Anstey (Global Head, UBS and Society)
- Mr. José Andrés Botrán Briz (President, Compañía Agricola Industrial Santa Ana, Guatemala)
- The Hon. Ahmed Shide (State Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia)
- The Hon. Christian Paradis (Minister of International Development and Minister for La Francophonie of Canada; Chair, World Economic Forum (WEF)-Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Redesigning Development Finance Initiative)
- Mr. Ayo Ajayi (Africa Director, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)
- Ms. Dana J. Hyde (Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation)

Objective(s):

Combating malnutrition is central to a country's ability to boost economic growth, advance health and development objectives, and realize many of the Sustainable Development Goals. This side event examined the role of nutrition as a foundation for sustainable development and prosperity. Featuring leaders from government, business and civil society, the event outlined the case for investment in nutrition and highlighted a range of approaches to finance the healthy growth of both children and economies.

Key Messages:

- It is important to recognize nutrition as a multiple sector issue — it requires leadership, coordination and resources across many sectors.
- New estimates shared by the World Bank reveal that an additional US$8.50 per child under five is needed to cover the scale-up of high impact, proven interventions to meet the global stunting targets. This is equivalent to an additional US$49.6 billion over 10 years, which includes US$42 billion for the 37 highest burden countries.
- There is a need for greater cooperation and partnership to mobilize all sources of finance — including domestic and international, public and private — to target both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Initiatives and commitments:

The World Bank and Results for Development launched the first in a series of costing and financing scenarios for reaching the global nutrition targets, specifically the target calling for a 40 per cent reduction in child stunting.

Financing "leave no one behind"

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

Speakers:

- The Hon. Kelfala Mara (Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Sierra Leone)
- Ms. Annika Sundén (Chief Economist, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency)
- Mr. Frédéric Bontems (Director of Development and Global Public Goods, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France)
- Mr. Pedro Conceição (Director, Strategic Policy Unit, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))
- Kevin Watkins (Executive Director, ODI)

Objective(s):

This high-level side event explored how the outcome of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development can support the global ambition to "leave no one behind". It discussed how and where international finance should be allocated to deliver positive outcomes for the world's poorest people and countries.

The outcome of the Conference, while important in its own right, also set the global level of ambition towards the finalization of the Sustainable Development Goals in New York and the twenty-first Conference of the Parties on climate change in Paris. This event explored how the outcome of the Addis conference can raise ambition and build momentum ahead of these critical summits, ensuring success in 2015 and beyond.

Consultations of the francophone countries: What type of financing can achieve sustainable development?

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

International Organization of la Francophonie

Speaker:

- Ms. Michaëlle Jean (Secretary-General of the International Organization of la Francophonie)

Objective(s):

With the support of the International Organization of la Francophonie, the finance ministers of the French-speaking low-income countries meet regularly to discuss common issues related to financing for development. The francophone countries recently adopted a joint economic strategy that advocates the establishment of sustainable and inclusive development. The countries are thus fully engaged in reflections and discussions on financing for development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the fight against climate change.

Following the partial achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations summit on the SDGs in September and the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties on climate change in December present an unprecedented opportunity for the international community to take action to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality while laying the foundations for sustainable development in the long term. The Third International Conference on Financing for Development was expected to define an overall framework to identify suitable and adequate funding for the implementation of the SDGs and to be a first major step towards realizing these goals.

Key Messages:

- Financing for sustainable development is strongly linked to the SDGs and climate change. Successful financing instruments and target levels should contribute to progress in the three areas, to a synergy between anticipated results and mutually reinforcing effects.
- Lack of funding for sustainable development is the main challenge facing developing countries, for which the Addis Ababa Conference should provide answers. At the heart of these answers lie mobilizing domestic resources and combating illicit flows, including the need to broaden the tax base, ensure transparency, address the issue of the role of large companies in tax evasion and fraud, greatly strengthen these countries' capacities, and improve international tax cooperation.
- There is a need to continue working towards the establishment of global solidarity contributions for mobilizing substantial funds.
- Other avenues to pursue sustainable development are: the transformation of official development assistance into a real tool for cooperation, facilitation and the best allocation of remittances, improved involvement of the private sector in financing the SDGs, the treatment of and attention given to debt problems, a strengthened relationship between international trade and sustainable development and securitization of mining resources.
- Other important topics are solutions to financing the fight against terrorism, promoting the peace and security necessary for development, supporting countries committed to reducing their tariffs and to tackling the problems related to the blue economy, including the fisheries sector.

Towards a new urban agenda — urbanization and municipal finance: financing planned city extensions

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

UN-Habitat, in partnership with Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA), Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

Speakers:

- Ms. Aisa Kirabo Kacyira (Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat)
- Mr. Gulelat Kebede (Urban Economy Branch Coordinator, UN-Habitat)
- Mr. Marco Kamiya (Municipal Finance and Local Economic Development Unit Leader, UN-Habitat)
- Mr. Luiz de Mello (Deputy Director, Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD)
- Mr. Gabriel Nigatu (Director, East Africa Regional Center, African Development Bank)
- Mr. Parks Tau (Mayor of Johannesburg, South Africa)
- Mr. Joris Van Etten (Coordinator, CDIA)

Objective(s):

Urban growth over the past few decades has largely resulted in crowded slums and sprawling settlements on the urban fringe. Orderly expansion and densification of existing and planned neighbourhoods are needed to provide cities with a spatial structure that can support socioeconomic and environmental sustainability. Effective municipal financing is vital for implementing planned expansions and densification to enable the sustainable growth and development of cities.

This side event focused on financing options, revenue-enhancement instruments and strategies to finance planned extensions and infills in the fast growing cities of the developing world. Planned City Extension (PCE) and/or Planned City Infill (PCI) development are alternatives to unplanned urban expansion. Developing a realistic and implementable financial plan is crucial to the successful implementation of PCEs since they typically require substantial investments in infrastructure and, frequently, land acquisition. It entails a baseline assessment of financial capacity and financing options, a calculation of implementation costs and revenues, and development of a strategy to finance planned extensions and infills.

The side event aimed to raise awareness of the importance of PCEs for sustainable development, and to share examples and good practices.

Key Messages:

- Participants welcomed the inclusion of paragraph 34 in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Recognition of the role of local governments and the need for effective and sustainable finance at all levels is vital for realization of development goals.
- Urbanization has a huge transformative potential. Cities that are well planned, well governed and well financed drive national economic growth and promote inclusive development. The key is to unlock endogenous resources to create a positive cycle of economic growth and investment in infrastructure and services. For example, in Johannesburg, efforts are being made to break down the effects of physical segregation planned into cities during the apartheid era. New urban plans combined with property registration drives, improved mobility and revenue enhancement are improving well-being in the city.
- Increasingly, local governments are expected to do more with less, and the gap between financial resources and expenditure needs is growing. At the same time, the large informal economy, including informal land, leads to significant untapped land and property tax. To bridge this gap, strong political will, technical capacity and supportive governance and institutions from the central level down are critical, along with a well-coordinated and clear division of responsibilities. Local governments need strengthened capacity to improve local fiscal administration, tap the untapped resources and expand the tax base, with special attention to smaller

municipalities which may need access to pooled financial resources.

- There is a need to improve the structure and administration of local revenues. Central Government and policies should support and incentivize local revenue enhancement and efficient spending, including through increased transfers from central Government and increased capacity to raise local taxes, as well as increased discretionary powers to spend. Revenue sources should be broad and elastic so as to grow with the city, while the tax structure should incentivize sustainable urbanization and promote social equity. Land-based finance is an emerging best practice in this area.
- For local governments that have a strong financial management system in place, access to domestic and international capital, including bond markets, is another way to meet investment needs. With improved capacity and well-tapped resources, municipalities can mobilize significant resources from domestic and international finance for infrastructure investment. Local authorities need strengthened capacity to develop bankable projects within a framework of good urban development plans, governance and finance. The importance of quality investment by local authorities cannot be overstated in leveraging private sector and other sources of finance; with scarce resources, there is a strong need to make smart investment choices that can be used to catalyse growth and further opportunities.

Initiatives and commitments:

The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) will take place in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016. In its resolution 66/207, and in line with the bidecennial cycle (1976, 1996 and 2016), the United Nations General Assembly decided to convene Habitat III to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization and to focus on the implementation of a "New Urban Agenda", building on the 1996 Habitat Agenda adopted in Istanbul. Habitat III will provide strong opportunities to translate the goals captured within the Addis Agenda into practice.

Domestic mobilization of resources and international financial governance: the perspective of middle-income countries and small island developing States

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); Governments of Colombia and Chile

Speakers:

- Ms. Alicia Bárcena (Executive Secretary, ECLAC)
- Mr. Joseph Stiglitz (Professor, Columbia University, United States)
- Mr. Peter David Phillips, (Minister of Finance of Jamaica)
- Mr. Darcy Boyce (Minister of State, Office of the Prime Minister of Barbados)
- Mr. Andrés Escobar (Deputy Minister of Finance of Colombia)
- Mr. Eduardo Trejos Lalli (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica)
- Ms. Jeanette Sánchez (Adviser to the Vice-President of Ecuador)
- Mr. Eduardo Gálvez (Deputy Director of Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile)

Objective(s):

The side event covered, from a middle-income country (MIC) and small island developing State (SIDS) perspective, the challenges Latin America and Caribbean countries face in fostering the mobilization of domestic resources and the need to promote international cooperation on fiscal, financial and trade matters. Domestic resource mobilization is at the core of the strategy to finance the post-2015 development agenda. However, for Latin American and Caribbean countries, effective mobilization is constrained by domestic and international factors.

At the domestic level, tax reforms made in the region over the past two decades have increased the tax burden and shifted fiscal policy towards improving redistribution. However, the domestic mobilization of resources is curtailed by a tax structure that is insufficiently progressive, a limited tax base due partly to tax evasion and avoidance, the specific characteristics of the Latin American and Caribbean business cycle, low levels of development, and the insufficient depth of the region's domestic financial markets.

In the specific case of Caribbean SIDS, structural factors have helped to elevate their national debt, and they also have accumulated debt as a consequence of increased expenditures to address the impact of extreme events.

The region's Governments are facing new challenges internationally, including combating illicit financial flows and capital flight and the existence of tax havens. Another important limiting factor is the existing asymmetries in both the international financial architecture and the trade system. To address these asymmetries, the international financial architecture has to reflect the shift that has taken place in global economic and political power towards emerging economies and MICs, and deliver stability as a global public good. Also, the trade system must provide MICs and SIDS with the opportunities to increase their share in global trade, access global markets and value chains, receive technology transfer and acquire knowledge.

Key Messages:

- The problem for financing for development is not a lack of liquidity but rather that resources are not being channelled towards investment.
- There is need for a global accord on tax cooperation, discussed within the framework of an international institution, such as the United Nations, where all actors can be heard.
- Developed countries often do not meet their commitments for official development assistance (ODA) and sometimes try to prevent developing States from passing regulations on mechanisms for taxation of foreign direct investment.
- There is an urgent need for greater transparency, reciprocity and international cooperation in fiscal and tax areas to boost domestic resources mobilization, and to combat illicit flows generated from transnational and national companies' tax evasion (illicit flows leaving Latin America have surpassed US$150 billion).
- ECLAC proposed that international credit institutions forgive the multilateral external public debt held by English-speaking Caribbean countries — which was largely taken on due to the natural disasters that have affected the area over the past 25 years. The resources that are released should feed a resilience fund to finance climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

Empowering the informal sector in Africa

8.15 a.m.-9.45 a.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

AbzeSolar S.A.; International Chamber of Commerce; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Speakers:

- H.R.H. Princess Abze Djigma (Founder and Chief Executive Officer, AbzeSolar S.A.)
- H.E. Akwasi Opong-Fosu (Minister of State at the Presidency, Ghana)
- Representative of Ms. Helen Clark (Administrator, UNDP)
- Representative of Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya (Under-Secretary-General; High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and the Small Island Developing States)
- Mr. Roberto Ridolfi (Director, Sustainable Growth and Development, European Commission)

Objective(s):

The development and inclusive growth of a strong local private sector, including through the empowerment of women and youth, are key enablers in the global fight against poverty and in creating a sustainable future for all.

One of the challenges Africa faces is that up to 70 per cent of its gross domestic product comes from the informal sector, and the informal sector often is not recognized or supported by the international donors and organizations.

This side event addressed the importance and challenges of the informal sector and provided ideas, examples and concrete best practices for scaling up the informal sector and bringing it into the formal sector in ways that benefit both local communities and government. It aimed to demonstrate the importance of the local private sector for a sustainable development; create (more) awareness about the role and importance of the informal sector in Africa; show the potential and the impact of the informal sector on sustainable development; discuss (and explore) ways to develop tools, financial and non-financial, to support and develop the growth of informal sector; and discuss concrete steps for bringing the informal sector into the formal sector and why this is important.

Key Messages:

- The informal sector in Africa is fundamental in the implementation of the targets for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- There is not enough attention/awareness from political and financial decision-makers. Often the informal sector is not recognized and is neglected in policies, tools and development programmes.
- Agents in the informal sector are in general not aware of the obligations and benefits of becoming formal. It is important to make the value evident for both parties.
- To unlock the potential of the informal sector, it is key to start by respecting and understanding the current values, needs and drivers therein.
- Providing means (education, energy, infrastructure) and incentives accelerates the transformation of the informal sector into the formal sector.
- All participants are ready and committed to act together with the MAMA-LIGHT Initiative for Sustainable Energy (a programme initiated by H.R.H. Princess Abze Djigma, women, youth and the informal sector) and the Multifunctional Platforms (a concept and structure developed and deployed by UNDP), which work together on the ground to achieve the ambitious targets of the SDGs and to leave no one behind.

Initiatives and commitments:

During the side event, AbzeSolar S.A. and UNDP announced their joint initiative/commitment to empower the informal sector by further leveraging the Multifunctional Platform (MFP) enterprises in the sub-Saharan African countries.

The two entities joined forces to scale up the use of sustainable energy solutions in the sub-Saharan region to eradicate poverty. Via further leveraging, the MFP and the MAMA-LIGHT Initiative for Sustainable Energy will be facilitated and empowered in organizing, implementing, maintaining and using sustainable solar energy and other renewable energy solutions to facilitate the growth of a sustainable local informal and private sector.

Parties are committed to assuring access to high quality and affordable solar and other renewable energy products for all MFPs; securing local expertise to advise on, install and maintain energy solutions; acting together as an example and catalyst for the growth of local economies; creating a sustainable local living environment; creating jobs in beneficiary communities, notably for women and youth; empowering the local informal and private sector; creating a sustainable local living environment; transforming (and bringing) the informal economy, step by step, to the formal sector while working together with local and traditional authorities and respecting their experience, culture and traditions, and building from there.

Local authority financing institutions and pooled financing mechanisms: leverage for mobilizing and catalysing new resources for development

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Government of the Côte d'Ivoire, supported by the Governments of Cameroon and France; co-organized with the Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV)

Speakers:

- Mr. Jean-François Habeau (Executive Director, FMDV)
- The Hon. Nialé Kaba (Minister under the Prime Minister for Economy and Finance, Côte d'Ivoire)
- Mr. Philippe Akoa (General Director, Special Support Fund for Mutual Assistance, Cameroon; President, Network of African Local Government Funding Institutions)
- Mr. François Albert Amichia (Mayor of Treichville, Côte d'Ivoire; President of Local Governments Council, West African Economic and Monetary Union)
- Mr. Aka Aouélé (President, Sud-Comoé Region; Vice-President, Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire)
- Mr. Mohammed Benahmed (Big Projects Director, Fonds d'Equipement Communal, Morocco)
- Mr. Gilbert Koné Kafana (Mayor of Yopougon; President, Union of Cities and Communes of Côte d'Ivoire)
- Mr. Geoffrey Makhubo (Member, Mayoral Committee for Finance, City of Johannesburg; Vice-President, FMDV)
- Mr. Philippe Orliange (Executive Director, Directorate of Partnerships, Strategy and Communication, French Development Agency (AFD))
- Ms. Barbara Samuels (Executive Director, Global Clearinghouse for Development Finance; Vice Chair, United Nations Financing for Development Business Steering Committee)

Objective(s):

New resources for development can and should be tapped into at the local and regional levels. But how can local and regional capacities for raising and catalysing these resources for local and national development be implemented in order to offer an actionable road map for countries and development partners?

Effective financing institutions and mechanisms for local authorities are vital for implementing national development policies, raising new resources, and planning and promoting local economic development to enable the sustainable development of countries. Municipal development funds and subnational, pooled financing mechanisms are in place in settings of high-income, emerging, middle- or low-income countries.

The side event showed the potential contribution of such institutions to the implementation of the global agreement for development financing. It brought together key actors involved in these areas and called for concerted action to strengthen these institutions and mechanisms, in effective cooperation frameworks with their direct customers (cities and regions).

Climate finance at the service of sustainable development

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Jupiter Hotel

Organizer:

Green Climate Fund

Speakers:

- Ms. Hela Cheikhrouhou (Executive Director, Green Climate Fund)
- Mr. Angel Gurría (Secretary-General, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD))
- Mr. Jeffrey Sachs (Director, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, United Nations; Director, The Earth Institute, Columbia University, United States)
- Mr. Tosi Mpanu Mpanu (Alternate Board Member, Green Climate Fund)
- Mr. Daniel Wiener (Chairman, Global Infrastructure Base)

Objective(s):

The side event explored how climate finance can contribute to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. It offered a perspective on the link between climate finance and sustainable development in an important year where these two issues are being discussed at the highest level.

Launch event of Multilateral Aid 2015: Better Partnerships for a Post-2015 World

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Embassy of Ireland

Organizers:

OECD; Government of Ireland

Speakers:

- Ms. Helen Clark (Administrator of United Nations Development Programme)
- Mr. Sean Sherlock (Minister of State at Department of Foreign Affairs with Special Responsibility for ODA, Trade Promotion and North-South cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ireland)
- Mr. Fisseha Abera (Director, International Financial Institution Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia)
- Mr. Erik Solheim (Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC))
- Mr. Homi Kharas (Brookings Institution)

Objective(s):

This event presented a timely opportunity to use the findings from the OECD DAC report *Multilateral Aid 2015: Better Partnerships for a Post-2015 World* to discuss the role that multilateral organizations at large — traditional, new, global and regional — will need to play for mobilizing more resources and providing the integrated development solutions needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The event also provided a space to discuss some of the key shifts in financing models and modi operandi that both bilateral providers and multilateral organizations will need to make in order to keep pace with the fast-changing environment and be fit to support the broader post-2015 development agenda.

Key Messages:

- Support multilateral solutions to tackle post-2015 cross-border challenges and identified priorities for action in a post-2015 context
- Accelerate governance reforms of multilateral organizations to improve the representativeness of emerging economies and reduce the risks of disengagement of these countries.
- Provide enough core resources to multilateral organizations to allow them to carry out their mandates and providing more flexible earmarked funding. Earmarking of funds at the project level can in fact undermine the ability — of both multilateral organizations and partner countries — to plan and allocate resources strategically.

- Adjust multilateral assistance to different country contexts, including finding ways to continue support to countries that approach graduation and that could face important funding gaps in the transition to greater reliance on national public finance and systems.

Financing for inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID)

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Africa Hall, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Speakers:

- H.E. Hailemariam Dessalegn (Prime Minister of Ethiopia)
- H.E. Amadou Ba (Minister of Economy, Finance and Planning of Senegal)
- H.E. Ban Ki-moon (Secretary-General of the United Nations)
- Mr. Li Yong (Director General, UNIDO)
- Mr. Jim Yong Kim (President, World Bank Group)
- H.E. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma (Chairperson, African Union)
- Mr. Fernando Frutuoso de Melo (Director General, Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission)
- Mr. Carlos Lopes (Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA))
- Mr. Jeffrey Sachs (Director, The Earth Institute, Columbia University, United States of America)
- Mr. Justin Yifu Lin (Honorary Dean, National School of Development, Beijing University, China)
- H.E. Atsuyuki Oike (Ambassador, Director-General for Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan)
- Mr. Donald Kaberuka (President, African Development Bank (AfDB))
- Mr. Ambroise Fayolle (Vice-President, European Investment Bank)
- Ms. Naoko Ishii (Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson, Global Environment Facility (GEF))
- Mr. Andrea Illy (Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, illycafè s.p.a.)
- Mr. Philippe Scholtès (Managing Director, Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division, UNIDO)

Objective(s):

The objective of the third ISID Forum was to demonstrate how multi-stakeholder partnerships can mobilize and scale up financing for industrial infrastructure and industrial projects of various sizes. The Forum showcased the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) as a concrete model for bringing partners together and leveraging additional resources, under the leadership of the national Government. Within this context, the following issues were addressed:

- Public finance for industrial infrastructure and its benefits for attracting investment, job creation and export promotion.
- What are the requirements for attracting quality foreign investment in large industrial projects? How do the business environment, skills, labour and other factors influence investment decisions?
- Challenges for future official development assistance: How can traditional development aid be applied to leverage additional investment in industrial infrastructure and manufacturing capacities?

- Outlook for investments in developing and emerging countries — partnerships for scaling up private and public investment flows.

Participants also had the opportunity to experience first-hand Ethiopia's progress with industrial park development through a field visit. They took part in a guided tour of two factories established in the Eastern Industrial Zone.

Key Messages:

- Key messages included the following: (a) African countries need to upgrade infrastructure (roads, ports, information and communications technology, transport, etc.); (b) reliable, sustainable energy remains a key challenge; (c) capacity-building of public institutions and the private sector is crucial for ISID; (d) sector-based strategies and an industrial policy that creates a conducive environment for investment and private sector growth are key for ISID; (e) industrial zones could help African countries capitalize on competitive advantages; (f) financing ISID requires not only capital investments in infrastructure and energy but also finance for the private sector; (g) partnerships enable the achievement of important development goals, e.g., the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Main constraints for growth in Ethiopia include inefficient bureaucracy and limited access to finance, markets and raw materials. The Government of Ethiopia outlined priorities of its national development plan (Growth and Transformation Plan, or GTP II): development of agro-industries (leading to prospects for job creation and export potential), scaling up of domestic enterprises and establishment of four agro-industrial industrial parks. The Government acknowledged that industrial parks require a large amount of finance and technical know-how. The Government aims to improve the overall business environment to attract investments from the private sector and development finance institutions, and is ready to partner to start implementation.
- The Secretary-General of the United Nations applauded the Governments of Senegal and Ethiopia for their hard work towards achieving ISID through their respective PCPs. He stated that each country had set an example for how to partner to accelerate public investment and attract private finance in key industrial sectors. He concluded by stating that the PCP can serve as a model for realizing the SDGs.
- The President of the World Bank Group reminded the participants that promoting ISID calls for a broader range of resources than any single development institution can provide on its own. He stated that ISID also calls for policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks designed to facilitate market access, create decent jobs, attract foreign direct investment, upgrade technology and ensure environmental sustainability. He concluded by stating that in light of the complexity of the challenges, UNIDO is to be applauded for launching its PCP in Ethiopia and Senegal.
- The Prime Minister of Ethiopia stated that the concept of ISID goes right to the heart of the SDGs. He concluded that achieving a high state of economic and social development is unthinkable without having first developed an advanced industrialized sector.

Increasing Africa's fiscal space

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); Government of Ethiopia; McKinsey & Company

Speakers:

- Mr. Acha Leke (Director, Mckinsey and Company)
- Mr. Abdalla Hamdok (Chief Economist and Deputy Executive Secretary, UNECA)
- Mr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (former Coordinating Minister of Economy and Finance of Nigeria)
- The Hon. Mohamed Diare (Minister of Finance of Guinea)
- Mr. Mezegebu Amaha (Director, Macroeconomic Policy, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia)
- Mr. Carlos Lopes (Executive Secretary, UNECA)

Objective(s):

African Governments generate US$294 billion in tax revenues (13 per cent of GDP) but the continent's tax ratio lags behind that of other emerging regions. Africa has the opportunity to increase tax revenue by US$120 billion-US$300 billion per year. Through targeted actions to modernize tax systems and increase domestic revenue, Africa will be able to finance the infrastructure, human capital and agricultural transformation initiatives articulated in many national development strategies and in the Common African Position on the post-2015 Development Agenda and Agenda 2063.

The side event discussed how to: (a) enhance Africa's fiscal space through national development plans and by mobilizing domestic resources; (b) boost tax revenue generation and public investment in priority areas; (c) improve transparency and accountability in public finance and mineral resource management; (d) leverage external support to build the capacity to mobilize and use domestic resources; and (e) enlist global cooperation and coordination to expand Africa's fiscal space by preventing tax evasion, by exchanging tax information and by reversing the proceeds of illicit financial flows.

Key Messages:

- There is a critical need to scale up the current efforts to enhance the transparency of revenue management and expenditure, especially through addressing illicit financial flows — including tax evasion by multinational companies, notably in the extractive industries — and improving parliamentary oversight and transparency in public procurement.
- Corruption has an adverse effect on long-term economic growth through its impact on investment.
- There is critical need for a collective effort to address the institutional gaps constraining the fiscal space in Africa; a major shift in the direction of building Africa's capacity is needed.

The investment case for education

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); Governments of Ethiopia, Norway and the Republic of Korea

Speakers:

- The Hon. Shiferaw Shigute (Minister of Education of Ethiopia)
- Ms Irina Bokova (Director-General of UNESCO)
- The Hon. Yun Byung-se (Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea)
- Ms. Julia Gillard (Chair, Board of Directors, Global Partnership for Education)
- H.E. Børge Brende (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway)

Objective(s):

The side event presented the "investment case" for education and demonstrated how catalytic and results-oriented development and effective partnerships for education can bring economic, social and environmental dividends in the long term. It also illustrated, based on recent data and needs analyses, the imperative for increased investment in education for development as well as the consequences of non-action. Furthermore, it showcased success stories of country-led initiatives with increased domestic resource mobilization alongside efficient development cooperation. Finally, participants discussed the experiences to date of global cooperation on education finance.

Key Messages:

- The new Sustainable Development Goals will include a comprehensive and ambitious goal for education, aiming to reach inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030. The cost of meeting this goal points to a need for a steady increase in financing in order to secure general access, improve the quality of education, and address exclusion. Looking ahead to a broader and more ambitious education agenda with a lifelong learning perspective, domestic financing, external sources of support and innovative approaches to financing and implementation are imperative.
- Domestic resources will be critical but insufficient. Even if countries move closer to allocating 6 per cent of their gross domestic product to education, the total annual financing gap between available domestic resources and the amount necessary to reach the above targets is projected to average US$39 billion between 2015 and 2030. It should be noted that this excludes parts of the goal such as investments in technical and vocational, university and adult education. The gap is particularly large in low-income countries. Development cooperation and efficient multi-stakeholder partnerships will thus remain a crucial source of education financing.

The New Italian Development Finance Institution

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI), Italy

Speakers:

- H.E. Matteo Renzi (Prime Minister of Italy)
- Mr. Carlo Monticelli (Director General of International Financial Relations, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy)
- Mr. Andrea Novelli (General Manager, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, S.p.A. (CDP))
- Mr. Roberto Ridolfi (Director for Sustainable Growth and Development, International Cooperation and Development, European Commission)
- Mr. Guido Bichisao (Director for Institutional Strategy, European Investment Bank)
- Mr. Marc Engelhardt (Director, Development and Sector Policy, KfW)
- Mr. Philippe Orliange (Executive Director, Directorate of Strategy, Partnerships and Communication, French Development Agency (AFD))
- Mr. Mario Giro (Under-Secretary, MAECI, Italy)

Objective(s):

The side event served as an introduction to the New Italian Development Finance Institution and the new instruments available for Italian development cooperation, where CDP will play a more important role in supporting Italian international cooperation by acting as a link between (a) the priorities of development in terms of sustainable and lasting growth and (b) the promotion of an increasingly active role of European and Italian companies in emerging and developing markets.

Key Messages:

- The priorities of Italian development cooperation are: increasing the ratio of official development assistance (ODA) to gross national income in the light of the target set by the United Nations General Assembly; promoting ODA as a catalyst for bringing in private sector investment to support development efforts in partner countries; widening the range of financial instruments available for the public and private sectors of the partner countries; and developing partnerships and joint initiatives with the international finance institutions for development and cooperation.
- Italy has adopted an innovative approach aimed at fostering a stronger role of the private sector in achieving inclusive and sustainable growth in partner countries.

Initiatives and commitments:

CDP was launched as the New Italian Development Finance Institution (DFI), a new, important protagonist for Italian development cooperation. CDP, in its new role of DFI, will play a more important part in supporting Italian international cooperation, acting as a link between the priorities of development and the promotion of an increasingly active role of European and Italian companies in emerging and developing markets. In particular, CDP — in accordance with the United Nations eligibility criteria and guidelines — will operate by way of two different activities: (a) managing, together with other Italian cooperation institutions, public funds for international development, with the objective of providing financing with conditions that help the public and private sectors of partner countries, and (b) providing direct financing for development projects, to help local businesses, and the creation of mixed businesses, by making available public and private financing, risk-sharing and capital risk instruments.

Building bankability — how public-private partnerships can help leverage billions to trillions

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

World Bank; Islamic Development Bank; European Investment Bank

Objective(s):

Developing countries need to build a strong pipeline of bankable investment opportunities and sound legal and institutional frameworks to attract the private sector if they are to deliver sustainable services and infrastructure critical to ending extreme poverty. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) can have a transformational role both by building strong bankable projects that attract private participation and investment and by creatively combining scarce official development assistance and government funding to leverage private finance. The session aimed to share lessons from PPP experience and discuss how such models can be expanded to truly transform billions into trillions.

Expanding the frontier: mobilising local and inclusive finance for development

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF); Governments of Benin and Ethiopia

Speakers:

- H.E. Jean-Francis Régis Zinsou (Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations; Chairperson, LDC Group)
- Mr. Ato Getahun Nana (Vice Governor, Financial Stability Cluster, National Bank of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Denis Bandisa (Assistant Director of Governance and Service Delivery, Prime Minister’s Office, Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Governments, United Republic of Tanzania)
- Mr. Walt M. Macnee (Vice Chairman, MasterCard Worldwide)
- Mr. Patrick Walsh (Director for Global Partners Department, European Investment Bank)
- Mr. Mercus Chigoga (Head of Personal Banking, NBS Bank, Malawi)
- Ms. Judith Karl (Executive Secretary, UNCDF)
- Ms. Anna Ryott (Managing Director, Swedfund)
- Ms. Nicola Harrington (Deputy Director, OECD Development Centre)

Objective(s):

The side event identified concrete models for using official development assistance (ODA) to mobilize domestic resources that promote local and inclusive finance, and specific actions to scale up those models. The panel brought together senior representatives from Member States, the United Nations system, the private sector, banks and financial regulatory authorities.

The side event discussed how ODA can be a critical stage-setter for leveraging additional funds and mobilizing domestic savings and capital for local investment, so as to promote inclusive growth. The discussion included a focus on derisking local investment space and put forward ideas for tapping into the economic potential of often overlooked population groups, enterprises and localities.

Key Messages:

- Using ODA in catalytic and smart ways to leverage public and private resources, especially at the domestic level, can contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth. This has particular resonance when it comes to supporting local authorities, communities and businesses, especially in least developed countries (LDCs), where barriers to inclusive growth outside capital cities include high levels of unbanked and excluded populations; low levels of infrastructure; and dormant and unproductive capital.
- Using seed funding and leveraging ODA to connect local authorities and communities to sustainable sources of finance helps expand local fiscal space, and builds up the local infrastructure needed to stimulate local economies, provide access to essential services and generate employment. Investment in small but transformational infrastructure projects at the local level — feeder roads, bridges, micro hydro, and climate adaptation — can also create substantial development dividends for food security, women's economic empowerment, renewable clean energy, climate resilience and local economic development.
- Financial inclusion can support poverty reduction and inclusive growth. Strengthening financial institutions can help mobilize domestic savings and incentivize the domestic financial sector to increase lending, including to small and medium-sized enterprises. Providing access for the "unbanked" to a range of financial services, sustainably and responsibly, and deepening financial intermediation can grow local economies, strengthen the private sector, and create jobs and economic opportunities, especially for women and youth.
- Innovative uses of technology can accelerate financial inclusion and yield cost savings that free up domestic resources. For example, shifting payments from cash to electronic methods can substantially reduce costs, increase efficiency and enhance transparency.

Initiatives and commitments:

UNCDF issued a call to action, stressing the need for the international community to:

1. Localize a critical volume of public and private investment for secondary and tertiary infrastructure development, to help stimulate local economies, and provide expanded access to essential services and opportunities for better jobs.
2. Establish flexible capital vehicles for local investment which can serve as last-mile investors to derisk the local investment climate and lay the groundwork for other investors and stakeholders — both public and private — to act with confidence.
3. Accelerate investment in financial inclusion, including through digital pathways, in order to support poverty reduction and women's economic empowerment, and expand employment through small and medium-sized enterprises, especially for young people.

Inclusive business as contributor to the SDGs implementation

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

G20 Turkish Presidency, in collaboration with the Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CoDA), the World Bank Group, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Business-20 (B20) and Think-20 (T20)

Speakers:

- H.E. Ayşe Sinirlioğlu (G20 Sherpa, Turkey)
- Mr. Donald Kaberuka (President, African Development Bank)

- Ms. Cai Fang (Director, Foreign Aid Department, China)
- Mr. Stephan Ohme (Head, Division on Financing for Development, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany)
- Mr. Festus Mogae (Chairperson, Board of Directors, CoDA)
- Mr. Magdy Martinez-Soliman (Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))
- Mr. Jin-Yong Cai (Executive Vice-President and Chief Executive Officer, International Finance Corporation (IFC), World Bank Group)
- Mr. Jeremy Oppenheim (Director, McKinsey & Company)
- Mr. James Mwangi (Group Managing Director and Group Chief Executive Officer, Equity Group Holdings Limited)
- Ms. Frannie Leautier (Chair Person and Co-Founding Partner, Mkoba Private Equity Fund)
- Ms. Letizia Moratti (Co-Founder, San Patrignano Foundation)
- Mr. Yohannes Tilahun (Senior Director-Strategy, Ethiopian Investment Commission)
- Mr. Ussal Sahbaz (B20 and T20, Director for G20 Studies, The Economic Policy Research Foundation (TEPAV), Turkey)
- Ms. Helen Hai (UNIDO Goodwill Ambassador)

Objective(s):

The side event convened business leaders, senior representatives of multilateral organizations and other high-level participants, to highlight the role of inclusive business in contributing to sustainable development.

Key Messages:

- The G20 can enable inclusive business through its members as well as through its convening and mobilizing power. The G20 has developed a Framework on Inclusive Business, a tool for business leaders and policymakers to rally action around inclusive business that identifies bottlenecks and opportunities.
- The private sector can have sustainable, positive impacts on the lives of low-income women and men. Inclusive businesses provides greater access to affordable goods, services and supply chains, while at the same time allowing companies to achieve commercial sustainability and growth.
- There is a need to align private investment and innovation with sustainable development. This calls for policy frameworks and regulation that provide the right incentives and market signals. That is where inclusive business comes in. Inclusive business approaches go beyond corporate social responsibility, philanthropy and impact investment by connecting poor people to markets.
- A transparent and good business climate, infrastructure and access to energy and finance for inclusive business are important.

Risk and resilience: financing for development in a volatile and uncertain world

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Governments of Switzerland and Nepal

Speaker:

- Mr. Magdy Martínez-Solimán (Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP)

Objective(s):

Shocks and stresses of different kinds strain countries, communities and families, many of them seriously, and have been shown to set back development, sometimes for decades. For the financing for development negotiations, this issue is critical. Volatility is the world's new normal. This side event discussed the financing consequences in a world where shocks, crises and emergencies are commonplace. Disasters and economic collapse can, in some cases, lead to increasing and unsustainable debt. A change of mindset is needed to recognize that shocks and stresses are part and parcel of development processes in countries at all income levels. Therefore, investments in risk and resilience need to be an integral part of the process.

Key Messages:

- Shocks and stresses are becoming not only more frequent, but also more severe. The human and financial costs are high and rising. Development strategies must therefore be risk-informed and seek to build resilience. At a time of development finance volatility, predictability is critical.
- Financing — whether from domestic resources, development aid or private investment — can contribute to reducing social, environmental and economic vulnerabilities and enable countries to reduce the risk of conflict, disasters and economic crises; conversely, a lack of finance, as well as finance spent in the wrong ways, can accentuate countries' vulnerabilities.
- Out of the US$3 trillion spent on development aid over the past two decades, only US$13.5 billion went to risk reduction. In other words, for every US$100 spent on aid, just 45 cents has gone to protect the aid from the risk of disaster.
- There is a need to ensure that all future investments, national or international, public or private, are "priced for risk", where the extra investment to insulate those investments from risk is factored into their cost from the start.

Impact investment in Africa: trends, constraints and opportunities for financing of the Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); United Nations Development Programme Regional Service Centre for Africa (UNDP RSCA); African Union Commission (AUC)

Speakers:

- Ms. Sabine Döbeli (Chief Executive Officer, Swiss Sustainable Finance)
- Mr. Manuel Sager (State Secretary, Director General, SDC)
- Mr. Lebogang Motlana (Director, UNDP RSCA)
- Mr. Anthony Mothae Maruping (Commissioner for Economic Affairs, AUC)
- Ms. Maryamu Aminu (Associate-Director, The Tony Elumelu Foundation)
- Mr. Tomas Sales (Special Advisor (Private Sector), UNDP RSCA, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development Cluster)

Objective(s):

The objective of the side event was to bring together key stakeholders to discuss how the impact investment sector in Africa can contribute towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063.

The event highlighted the ongoing UNDP study on "Impact Investment in Africa; Trends, Constraints and Opportunities", which included discussion topics on key issues and players in impact investment in Africa, as well as the scope of demand and a proposed growth framework for the sector's development.

Further, the panel discussed the following questions in detail: How can impact investment contribute to the achievement of the post-2015 SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063? What are the biggest constraints to the growth of impact investment in Africa? What policy options and concrete solutions can be recommended to stimulate growth in the impact investment sector in Africa? What role can be foreseen for different actors from the private and public sectors (including the participants' institutions) in advancing the impact investment sector in Africa and what concrete actions are the participants prepared to take in the short and medium terms?

Key Messages:

- To meet the US$9 billion requirement for the successful implementation of the SDGs, country heads will need to engage foundations and the private sector in the conversation on how to acquire the money. Impact investments can contribute towards implementing the AU Agenda 2063 and the Common African Position on the implementation of the SDGs through partnerships between the private sector and Governments. Such partnerships have the potential to minimize financing gaps that arise due to limited availability of official development assistance.
- Challenges for the growth of impact investment in Africa include: (a) how to leverage private sector funding and keep generating capital to run impact enterprises; (b) how to ensure that both aspects of impact investing (social and environmental returns as well as financial returns on investments) are maintained by the investors, since impact investing does not fit traditional models of development finance; (c) how to address the lack of an impact investment ecosystem that would provide other investors a reference point for coming on board and seeing that the risks are worth it; and (d) how to formulate the definition in ways that make sense to the investors, including how to work with other vehicles of investments which make "more sense" to private sector investors, as well as including impact measurement as a core aspect of the definition.
- Some policy options and concrete solutions recommended include: (a) a clear definition of impact investment for Africa; (b) a review of impact investment regulations (e.g., tax regulations, ease of doing business, etc.); (c) awareness-raising (e.g., among government and community officials); (d) capacity development (for monitoring and accountability as well as for entrepreneurs); (e) creation of extended publicity programmes (e.g., for banks/sources of finance that provide seed capital, etc.); (f) creation of asset classes; (g) establishment of a regulator to monitor and suggest best case practices to the private sector wishing to invest on the continent; and (h) creation of investment support vehicles.

Initiatives and commitments:

The UNDP RSCA, with funding from the SDC, will host a Public Private Dialogue (PPD) on Impact Investment in Africa towards the end of 2015. This PPD is expected to provide a mechanism through which the public and private sectors in Africa can discuss, agree and follow up on concrete interventions and investments in the impact investment sector in Africa that will contribute towards the achievement of the SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063.

Through the PPD, an action plan and related road map for impact investment in Africa will be developed, to be implemented by key stakeholders in the sector in Africa.

The FfD side event discussions provided some material for use in preparing recommendations for the action plan to be discussed at the forthcoming PPD.

Addressing vulnerability through development finance to make development sustainable

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and the Niger; Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Developpement International (Ferdi)

Speakers:

- The Hon. Amadou Boubacar Cissé (Minister of Planning, Territory and Community Development of the Niger)
- The Hon. Nialé Kaba (Minister of Finance of Côte d'Ivoire)
- Mr. Michel Sidibé (Under-Secretary-General; Executive Director, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS))
- Mr. Gyan Acharya (Under-Secretary-General; High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States)
- Mr. Pierre Jacquet (President, Global Development Network)
- Mr. Patrick Guillaumont (President, Ferdi)

Objective(s):

The side event dealt with the importance of addressing vulnerabilities in achieving sustainable development. It built on the book that had just been published by Ferdi, entitled *Financing Sustainable Development: Addressing Vulnerabilities*. The book examines how development finance can help to ensure the sustainability of development, taking into account the various types of vulnerability faced by developing countries.

The side event gathered the views of high-level representatives of least developed, lower-middle income and developed countries and well-known economists (some of whom authored the book) on their assessment of how to deal with these vulnerabilities, and on which funding, instruments and means of implementation are needed and relevant to tackle them efficiently.

Realizing the vision: investing in rural people for inclusive and sustainable transformation

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Governments of Ireland, the Netherlands and Rwanda

Speakers:

- H.E. Lilian Ploumen (Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands)
- The Hon. Claver Gatete (Minister of Finance and Economic Planning of Rwanda)
- Mr. Seán Sherlock (Minister of State at Department of Foreign Affairs with Special Responsibility for ODA, Trade Promotion and North-South Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ireland)
- Mr. Kanayo F. Nwanze (President, IFAD)
- Mr. Homi Kharas (Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution)

Objective(s):

The event focused attention on a set of questions that need to be addressed to overcome obstacles to investment in inclusive and sustainable rural transformation. The event provided an opportunity for Governments, public institutions, the private sector and rural people themselves to commit to the necessary actions to transform rural areas and to meet the ambition of the post-2015 agenda.

Key Messages:

- There are 800 million people who go to bed hungry every night. Nearly 1.2 billion people remain extremely poor, struggling to care for their families and blocked off from contributing more productively to the societies in which they live. The vast majority of these people — about 78 per cent — live in rural areas in developing countries. Yet, it is the 500 million small farms and 3 billion people that populate these areas that are producing the majority of the food in developing countries.
- Without investment in raising rural and agricultural productivity, improving rural incomes and quality of life, and reducing rural-urban gaps in access to services, decent employment and infrastructure, there will be no poverty eradication, reduction of inequalities, or achievement of inclusive growth.
- Domestic resource mobilization and official development assistance will also need to be used to boost investment in the rural sector on a scale and in ways needed for the realization of a transformative agenda. Much greater attention needs to be focused on how public resources can best be put to use to leverage private investment capacity, notably of smallholders and rural micro, small and medium enterprises, but also of larger companies and financial institutions. Public policy can provide incentives to those already involved in smallholder production and the associated value chains and help make the investment environment more conducive to absorbing and directing these investments effectively while also ensuring that the investments are aligned with the broader elements of the post-2015 agenda.

Making financing for development work for fragile and conflict-affected States

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Jupiter Hotel

Organizers:

g7+ Group of Fragile States; Governments of Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste and the United States of America

Speakers:

- H.E. Kaifala Marah (Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Sierra Leone; Chair, g7+)
- H.E. Helder Lopez (Vice-Minister of Finance of Timor-Leste)
- H.E. Alfonso E. Lenhardt (Acting Administrator, United States Agency for International Development (USAID))
- H.E. Isabella Lövin (Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden; Co-Chair, International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding)
- Ms. Antoinette Monsio Sayeh (Director, African Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF))
- Ms. Chantal Uwimana (Africa Regional Director, Transparency International)
- Mr. Craig Kramer (Vice-President, Johnson & Johnson)

Objective(s):

The event highlighted the importance of enabling fragile and conflict-affected States (FCAS) to meet their unique development needs through country ownership, increased investment in domestic resource mobilization and natural resource management, further private sector engagement and development, and enhanced measures to curb tax evasion and illicit financial flows.

Key Messages:

- The local context should be the starting point in the financing for development (FfD) of FCAS, with a strong understanding of the background and origin of the problems in the affected State. The principles of the "New Deal" should be followed while implementing FfD in the FCAS. Commitment to the "New Deal" must be renewed and strengthened as this is critical to the success of the FfD agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- Genuine partnerships between FCAS and donors are needed that: are underpinned by mutual trust and accountability; are focused on working through host Government systems; and put more effort into helping to build effective institutions, strengthening governance, and building strong accountability and anti-corruption measures. Official development assistance (ODA) can play a catalytic role if provided in an effective, equitable way that avoids conditionality. Given the large extent of poverty in FCAS, commitment to the 0.7 per cent target for ODA should be renewed.
- SDG 16 (which includes promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) is a prerequisite for achieving the post-2015 development agenda.
- Improvements in domestic resource mobilization are needed for the FCAS to become self-dependent and to meet their own development needs. Thus there is a need for better and more contextualized support for the institutions responsible for revenue mobilization. This includes strengthening human capacity. There is also is a need for national, regional and international measures, including international cooperation agreements, to curb illicit flow of finances from FCAS. The new multidonor, FCAS-supported "tax initiative", which received a great deal of support from attendees, is a step in the right direction. Tax exemptions granted through treaties with some developed countries cost the FCAS billions of dollars in losses every year. Some countries are renegotiating these treaties; this is a good initiative. Many FCAS are bestowed with abundant natural resources which could be sufficient for meeting their own development needs — if managed well. However, several of these countries are plagued by the "resource curse" resulting from the adverse influence of contractual obligations with extractive companies that were not negotiated properly due to weak institutional capacity.
- Private sector development in FCAS remains crucial for providing employment, for putting the country on the path to sustained growth, and for creating a source for domestic revenue generation. Efforts that promote the mainstreaming of small and medium-sized enterprises, the creation of local investment funds, the unlocking of local financing at preferential interests rates, and which work with FCAS Governments to manage financial risk, will support the development of a vibrant and sustainable private sector over the long term; an outcome that is critical due to the stability that a healthy private sector brings. FCAS lie at the bottom of the "doing business" ranking; thus there is a need for support to address barriers such as complicated and bureaucratic arrangements, market irregularity, and poor accountability. Initiatives to facilitate trade in FCAS by providing access to markets, financing and infrastructure and human capacity can also help to build this enabling environment.

MDG Gap Task Force Report 2015: Taking Stock of the Global Partnership for Development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Press Briefing Room, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Speakers:

- Mr. Alex Trepelkov (Director, Financing for Development Office, UN-DESA)
- Mr. Pedro Conceição (Director, Strategic Policy, UNDP)
- Ms. Suzanne Steensen (Manager, Development Architecture and Financing, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD))

- Mr. Axel Bertuch-Samuels (Special Representative to the United Nations, International Monetary Fund)
- Mr. Willem van der Geest (Chief, Development Policy and Analysis Division, UN-DESA)

Objective(s):

At the side event, the key findings captured in the Executive Summary of the *MDG Gap Task Force Report 2015: Taking Stock of the Global Partnership for Development* were presented. The latest developments in the five relevant domains — official development assistance (ODA); market access (trade); debt sustainability; access to essential medicines; and access to new technologies — were reviewed and progress and shortfalls over the entire Millennium Development Goal (MDG) period (2000-2015) identified.

Key Messages:

- One important insight that emerged from the MDG Gap Task Force experience is that there needs to be a more effective linkage between monitoring and policy decision-making processes at national and international levels.
- An overview of the achievements and shortcomings of MDG 8 (to develop a global partnership for development) across its five domains reveals that the approach taken during the MDG era had not been adequately and sufficiently inclusive. The review of the ODA experience during the period shows that there were noted improvements in the availability of the amount of ODA resources as well as their effectiveness. Nevertheless, there is a continued need for policies to improve the allocations to under-aided countries and regions, including Africa and the least developed countries. Continued monitoring of aid delivery and modalities during the post-2015 agenda will remain essential.
- The review of the experience in improving debt sustainability of developing countries showed that the debt-relief initiatives have worked to reduce debt levels and improve poverty-reducing expenditures in poor countries. In recent years, debt burdens have started to increase again. Debt sustainability analyses evolved during the MDG period, providing early warnings for the prevention of debt crises; they will remain essential in the post-2015 era.
- One important conclusion in the domain of access to markets is that the failure to conclude the Doha Development Agenda remains a major gap in the global partnership for development. With regard to access to affordable essential medicines, a paucity of data hampered adequate monitoring; in this domain "big data" from producers and suppliers could perhaps be mobilized to improve the situation. While the roll-out of information and communications technology was impressive during the MDG era, including in developing countries, a digital divide persists in terms of access and connectivity, as well as in sourcing of content.

Initiatives and commitments:

- The full MDG Gap Task Force Report 2015 is to be launched in New York in September 2015 ahead of the seventieth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Ethiopia rising: determined to become a carbon-neutral middle-income manufacturing hub by 2025

1.15 p.m. – 3.15 p.m.
Sheraton Hotel

Organizer:

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia

Speakers:

- H.E. Hailemariam Desalegn (Prime Minister of Ethiopia)
- Dr. Jim Yong Kim (President of the World Bank)
- Mr. Zemedeneh Negatu (Managing Partner, Ernst and Young)
- Ms. Bethlehem Tilahun Alemu (Founder and Executive Director, soleRebels)

Objective(s):

The side event explained key aspects of Ethiopia's development strategy and its Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I), which have bolstered its critical economic sectors and have set the foundation for sustained and equitable growth. In addition, it highlighted how, through its second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), Ethiopia is further sharpening its policies, instruments and core infrastructure and administrative systems to implement the new Sustainable Development Goals. The side event further articulated the growth and diversification of the private sector in Ethiopia and the growing opportunities for deepening and expanding Ethiopia's partnership with international private investors and development partners through the diverse investment opportunities it offers. The event also expanded and deepened Ethiopia's partnership with international private investors and development actors by identifying the investment opportunities the country offers.

Key Messages:

- The "top 10 reasons why one should invest in Ethiopia" were underscored through "Case Studies of Global Investors in Ethiopia", such as: Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, an American multinational private equity firm; Boeing; Diageo, a British multinational; General Electric; Huajian of China, the world's largest manufacturer of women's shoes; Geely, which is one of China's top 500 companies; Ayaka Textile of Turkey; and Dangote Group of Nigeria.
- Ethiopia's development vision and its GTP-based development strategy were highlighted, and the exceptional performance of the Ethiopian economy articulated: double-digit growth, and significant improvements in education, health and related essential services that have led to lowering inequality and ushering in shared prosperity.
- Ethiopia has made significant investments in the development of clean energy and infrastructure; it highlighted some of the flagship energy and infrastructure projects, such as the Grand Renaissance Dam, the largest hydroelectric dam in Africa, which will generate 6000 MW; and the 700 km Addis-Djibouti railway, reducing transport costs and Ethiopia's dependence on fossil-fuelled trucks.
- Ethiopia emphasized its Government's strong conviction that the private sector is its fundamental partner, particularly in the post-2015 development agenda.
- Ethiopia underlined the need to tap into domestic and international, public, private and blended finance as well as South-South Cooperation, to invest in the realization of its ambitious vision of becoming a carbon-neutral, middle-income and manufacturing hub by 2015.

Dealing with uncooperative creditors in sovereign debt restructuring

1.15 p.m. – 3.15 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Speakers:

- Mr. Joakim Reiter (Deputy Secretary-General, UNCTAD)
- H.E. Adriàn Nador (Undersecretary for International Economic Negotiations, Argentina)
- H.E Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroek (Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Belgium)
- H.E. Léon Raphael Mokoko (Deputy Minister for Planning and Integration of the Congo)
- Mr. Richard Kozul-Wright (Director, Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, UNCTAD)

Objective(s):

Hedge funds trading in secondary markets with least developed country debt constitute a significant menace for the outcome of debt workouts, particularly in heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs). Indeed, these funds, also called "vulture funds", typically buy debt at a steep discount with the intent of suing the debtor for full recovery. Such litigation is regarded by the international community as a threat to debt sustainability in already very poor countries as well as to those countries' chances for sustainable development.

The objective of this event was to outline proposals that could put a stop to the practices of these vulture funds in particularly vulnerable economies. The proposals that were reviewed explored: domestic avenues (e.g., defanging creditors by establishing strong sovereign immunities across the world, outright exclusion of litigation in respect of vulture activities in jurisdictions hosting financial centres) and international options (e.g., devising public international law reinforcing sovereign immunities, banning uncooperative hedge funds from purchasing HIPC sovereign debt on secondary markets, or making it impossible for creditors to hold out during debt workouts). International options include proposals to change poor practices through contractual clauses and international conventions, as well as through informal normative approaches.

Key Messages:

- There are multiple challenges surrounding sovereign debt restructuring events; the current widely endorsed view that the resolution of sovereign debt problems always comes too late was also noted.
- There is urgent need for the United Nations to take action to combat the immorality stemming from the actions of creditor vulture funds. While national initiatives, such as the legislation passed by the Belgian Government on 1 July 2014, are commendable, it will take time to replicate in every country of the world.
- The Belgian experience showed that a disproportion in profits made by sovereign debt creditors must first be established, followed by one of the six criteria used to identify vulture funds in the legislation (including the place of incorporation of the fund in a tax heaven).
- The importance of the principle of State sovereignty is systematically violated in sovereign debt contracts where creditors ask States to loosen control over national reserves to make contracts more secure.
- The UNCTAD Roadmap and Guide on Sovereign Debt Workouts constitutes the most recent effort of the United Nations to work towards an internationalized solution for sovereign debt restructuring processes.

Innovating in municipal finance: joint strategies for the implementation of the new development agenda — call for joint action

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

UN-Habitat; United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF); Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV); African Union (AU); Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments

Speakers:

- Ms. Aisa Kacyira Kirabo (Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat)
- Ms. Judith Karl (Executive Secretary, UNCDF)
- Mr. Jean-Francois Habeau (Executive Director, FMDV)
- The Hon. Veronique Brun Hacheme (Minister of Decentralization, Local Governance, Public Administration and Urban Planning of Benin)

- Mr. Geoffrey Makhubo (Member of the Mayoral Committee for Finance, City of Johannesburg; Vice-President, FMDV)
- Ms. Diana A. Lopez Caramazana (Head, Local Government and Decentralization Unit, UN-Habitat)
- The Hon. Nialé Kaba (Minister of Economy and Finances of Côte d'Ivoire)
- The Hon. Mekuria Haile (Minister for Urban Development and Construction of Ethiopia)

Objective(s):

While only about one tenth of the world's largest urban areas are in least developed countries (LDCs), 30 of the 35 most rapidly growing large cities worldwide are located there. In this context, local and regional governments have become instrumental in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, but their financial options have not kept pace. This session presented the potential for innovative financial strategies, the role of the different actors at the local, national (Governments, financial intermediaries, the private sector) and international (development finance institutions, international organizations) levels, and their conditions for success in allowing LDCs to create the appropriate conditions to respond to the development challenges within the local governments.

Key Messages:

- Managing cities and urban growth has become one of the pressing development challenges of the twenty-first century, and will be a major influence on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda. This urban growth is not limited to capital cities; it also has having a profound impact on secondary cities and towns, which are mostly unprepared to tackle the challenges of the approaching new development and urban agendas (the post-2015 agenda and the Habitat III Conference).
- Regional and local governments require new empowerment through financial policies and mechanisms. Sustained municipal finances are central to subnational governments, together with an integrated approach to how the income is employed, thereby ensuring efficiency in expenditures and guaranteeing that resources and services reach those who need them the most.
- In LDCs, regional and local governments rarely have the long-term capacity to finance and manage major infrastructures and sustain operating and maintenance costs; nor to invest in local economic development to mobilize and catalyse new resources for financing local and national development.
- New resources for development can and should be tapped into at the local and regional levels in LDCs.
- Local and regional capacities for raising and catalysing these resources for local and national development should be highlighted, offering an actionable road map for LDCs, their regional and local authorities, and their development partners.

The role of data standards and international initiatives in mobilizing and monitoring financing for development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

International Aid Transparency Initiative; Publish What You Fund; Open Contracting; Transparency International; Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency

Speakers:

- Ms. Helen Clark (Administrator, United Nations Development Programme)
- The Hon. Yemi Osinbajo (Vice President of Nigeria)
- The Hon. M.A. Mannan (Member of Parliament, State Minister for Finance and Planning, Bangladesh)
- Mr. José Ugaz (Chair, Transparency International)

Objective(s):

In order to achieve the ambitions of the financing for development and post-2015 agendas, it will be necessary to harness all of the available financial resources for sustainable development. Better data on all development finance flows is essential in order to build a complete and timely picture of the resources available, and to mobilize and monitor these resources effectively at national and global levels. Publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on all stakeholder activities in a common, open, electronic format will facilitate monitoring of related commitments and impacts. Existing open data standards and international transparency initiatives can play a pivotal role.

The side event highlighted the contribution that data standards and international transparency initiatives can make to mobilizing resources and monitoring financial commitments for sustainable development; and it promoted greater collaboration between existing and emerging data standards to strengthen these efforts. It also focused on the information needs of stakeholders at country level.

Key Messages:

- The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) has developed an open data standard — the IATI Standard — which enables a wide range of organizations to publish information on their development cooperation in a common, open, electronic format. The IATI Standard can be used to publish data at the level of individual initiatives — projects and programmes, grants, loans, securities and guarantees — and it provides timely, comprehensive and forward-looking management information that meets the needs of partner countries. As a result, it is an ideal tool for publication of data that will allow analysis of financing for development at national level.
- The IATI Standard has demonstrated that it is flexible enough to capture data on many different types of international development finance flows. Work is under way with South-South cooperation providers and with the humanitarian community to extend the IATI Standard to include their specific needs. With further minor adaptations, it could capture data on all international development finance flows; IATI therefore provides an ideal basis for developing a fully comprehensive standard for the publication of information on international development finance flows.
- All providers of development cooperation and other development finance should publish their data to the IATI Standard. There is a need to improve the quality of the data sent to IATI and also to step up work with stakeholders at country level to increase the use of IATI data, for example, by importing that data directly into country-based aid management and budget systems.

Securing a healthy future: sustainable financing for non-communicable diseases in the post-2015 agenda

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Governments of Denmark and the United Republic of Tanzania; NCD Alliance

Speakers:

- The Hon. Seif Rashidi (Minister of Health and Social Welfare of the United Republic of Tanzania)
- Mr. Martin Bille Hermann (State Secretary for Development Policy, Denmark)
- Ms. Brenda Killen (Deputy-Director, OECD Development Cooperation Directorate)
- Mr. Jean-Paul Digy (Corporate Vice President, Business Area Africa, Novo Nordisk)
- Mr. Wondu Bekele Woldemariam (General Manager, Mathiwos Wondu-Ye Ethiopia Cancer Society)
- Mr. Simon Bland (Director, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), New York Office)

Objective(s):

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are one of the major challenges to global health today, claiming approximately 38 million lives per year worldwide. This discussion examined means of sustainable financing for efforts to combat NCDs and strengthen national health systems, including best practices for raising domestic revenue, harnessing innovative financing mechanisms and mobilizing international public financing.

Key Messages:

- Immediate actions to reduce the burden caused by NCDs, including reducing exposure to the main risk factors (tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diets and physical inactivity), can be very cost-effective even for low- and middle-income countries, with price tags as low as USD$0.20 per capita per year. These interventions are particularly effective when implemented as part of larger efforts to improve national health systems. Yet, many countries lack the necessary resources.
- All means of financing and resources must be closely scrutinized if prevention and control of NCDs and improved health outcomes beyond 2015 are to be effectively achieved.

Transformative financing for gender equality and women's empowerment: catalysing action on the Addis Ababa Accord

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

UN-Women; Governments of Brazil, Sweden and Switzerland; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Women's Working Group on Financing for Development

Speakers:

- H.E. Carlos Márcio Bicalho Cozendey (Secretary of International Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Brazil)
- H.E. Claver Gatete (Minister of Finance and Economic Planning of Rwanda)
- H.E. Justine Greening (Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom)
- H.E. Lilianne Ploumen (Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands)
- H.E. Manuel Sager (State Secretary and Director-General of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation)
- H.E. Per Bolund (Minister for Financial Markets and Consumer Affairs of Sweden)
- The Hon. Swarnim Waglé (Member, National Planning Commission, Nepal)
- Ms. Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi (Special Envoy on Gender, African Development Bank)
- Ms. Gabriela Ramos (Chief of Staff; G20 Sherpa; Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General, OECD)
- Ms. Dinah Musindarwezo (Executive Director, African Women's Development and Communication Network)
- Ms. Lakshmi Puri (Assistant Secretary-General; Deputy Executive Director, UN-Women)
- H.E. Staffan Tillander (Special Envoy for Financing for Development, Sweden)

Objective(s):

The ambitious vision for achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls in the post-2015 agenda requires unprecedented and transformative financing, in scale, scope and quality, from all sources and at all levels. This high-level side event mobilized political leadership and support to significantly increase resources to reverse the chronic underinvestment in gender equality and women's empowerment, close the financing gaps, and accelerate the implementation of new and existing commitments. Through a dynamic and interactive dialogue with high-level representatives from government, multilateral organizations and civil society, it identified and examined key and specific policy and financing actions to translate commitments in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda into prioritized, well-resourced actions for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Key Messages:

- Domestic resource mobilization must be gender responsive. States are responsible for putting in place non-discriminatory and gender-responsive laws, policies, institutions, and planning and budgeting systems and processes. States must also promote economic policies, both fiscal and monetary, that mobilize domestic resources by implementing progressive tax systems that fully integrate gender equality objectives and shift the tax burden to groups with higher incomes. Increased public investments in infrastructure and technologies are also essential for reducing and redistributing women's unpaid care and domestic work and for enabling women's full and equal participation and leadership in the economy and society.
- States should promote the use of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) to ensure coherence of planning, costing and budgeting processes with gender equality objectives. Governments can use GRB to increase and enhance allocations for gender equality programming. GRB can also be used to monitor public expenditures and analyse the effects of fiscal, including tax, policies on gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Official development assistance (ODA) must continue to be a dynamic driver for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment globally, especially in sectors where spending remains inadequate. Donors must give increased priority to gender equality in ODA and close funding gaps in key areas for women and girls. ODA should be targeted and mainstreamed across all sectors, not only in health and education, but also in agriculture, water and sanitation, transport and energy. These sectors are particularly vital for reducing and redistributing women's unpaid care and domestic work as well as for facilitating their greater economic participation.
- Partnerships with the private sector are important for catalysing financing for gender equality. In this regard, it is critical to promote a socially responsible and accountable private sector for gender equality and women's empowerment that takes full account of the gender implications of its investments as well as its own internal operations. The private sector is encouraged to support the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well as the Women's Empowerment Principles that set expectations for business to promote gender equality and empowerment of women in the workplace, market and community. States are also responsible for regulating the private sector to ensure that their actions are aligned with national development strategies, and for holding private actors accountable to the same human rights and environmental standards as public actors.
- Adequate, predictable and robust financing and investments in institutional mechanisms for gender equality and for women's organizations at all levels are key. Women's organizations play a key role in advancing gender equality, women's empowerment and women's rights as well as in demanding the accountability of all stakeholders for the full implementation of international norms/standards and commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment. Women's organizations should have adequate space and resources to participate and influence decisions on public spending and priority setting.

Initiatives and commitments:

The Addis Ababa Action Plan on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment was launched. The Action Plan is a voluntary and "live" initiative that identifies transformative policy and financing actions to accelerate implementation of existing commitments in the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and to meet new commitments in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

All stakeholders — Governments, international financial institutions, regional development banks, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, the private sector, and others — are encouraged to translate these commitments into action by endorsement and implementation of this Action Plan.

Some of these policy and financing actions include:

- Costing and adequately resourcing national policies, strategies and plans on gender equality across all sectors of public expenditure, and ensuring they are integrated or closely linked to national sustainable development financing strategies.

- Prioritizing investments in accessible, affordable and quality social infrastructure and essential services that reduce and redistribute women's unpaid care and domestic work and that enable their full participation in the economy.
- Promoting and enacting legislative and administrative reforms to ensure women's equal rights to economic and productive resources, including to inheritance; and access to, control over and/or ownership of land and other property, credit and other financial services, information and communications technologies and other forms of technology and capacity-building to utilize and maximize the potential of these services/assets.
- Developing strategies to support women entrepreneurs and women-owned businesses, including by improving women's equal access to finance and expanding trade opportunities for women producers.
- Tracking and publishing allocations to and public spending on gender equality.
- Closing data gaps by investing in national statistical capacity to systematically collect, analyse and use data disaggregated by sex and age through appropriate financial and technical support and capacity-building.

Making the connection: linking transparency and information exchange to domestic resource mobilization

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes

Speakers:

- Mr. Angel Gurría (Secretary General, OECD)
- Mr. Donad Kaberuka (President, African Development Bank)
- Mr. Akere Muna (Barrister-at-Law; Member, High level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa; Chairperson, International Anti-corruption Conference Council)
- The Hon. Nhlanhla Musa Nene (Minister of Finance of South Africa)
- The Hon. Jayant Sinha (Minister of State for Finance of India)
- Mr. George Blankson (Commissioner General, Ministry of Finance, Ghana)
- Mr. Logan Wort (Executive Director, African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF))
- Mr. James A. Brumby (Director, Public Service and Performance, Governance Global Practice, World Bank Group)
- Mr. Savior Mwambwa (Policy and Advocacy Manager, Tax Justice Network Africa)

Objective(s):

The challenge of tackling cross-border tax evasion does not fall to one country alone, and there is no single answer to it. Following dramatic improvements in international tax transparency over the past five years, the tools and insights needed to enhance transparency and tackle international tax evasion are now available to all, including the smallest and least developed countries. The challenge now is to put them into use. This event aimed at raising awareness of the importance for developing countries of seizing the opportunity that now exists to benefit from these improvements in international tax transparency, with a view to addressing tax evasion and enhancing domestic resource mobilization.

Key Messages:

- There was recognition that tax evasion is a significant problem for developing countries and adversely affects domestic resource mobilization.
- Reference was made to the advances that have been made over the past five years on tax transparency due to the political attention on the issue and the work of the Global Forum.
- The need for developing countries to seize the opportunities presented by the recent advances in tax transparency was noted.
- The importance of strong and capable tax administrations among African countries was cited.
- Speakers noted the importance of linking this agenda to wider discussions and progress on good governance.
- India provided an example of a country determined to address the problem of tax evasion through its new Black Money Act and through enhanced international tax cooperation.

Initiatives and commitments:

Ghana made a commitment to participate in a pilot project on Automatic Exchange of Information with the United Kingdom.

GPEDC: effective cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships for addressing sustainable development challenges in middle-income countries

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan; Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation; Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC)

Speakers:

- H.E. Mr. Minoru Kiuchi (State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan)
- Mr. Newby Kumwembe (Co-Chair, GPEDC; Principal Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Malawi)
- H.E. Mr. Seth Terkper (Minister of Finance of Ghana)
- Mr. Juan Manuel Valle (Co-Chair, GPEDC; Executive Director, Mexican International Development Cooperation Agency)
- Mr. Chutintorn Gongsakde (Director-General, Department of International Economic Affairs, Thailand)
- Mr. Magdy Martínez-Solimán (Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))
- Mr. Jon Lomoy (Director, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Cooperation Directorate)
- Mr. Christiaan Rebergen (Co-Chair, GPEDC; Director-General for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands)
- Mr. Henry Bonsu (International Broadcaster)

Objective(s):

Against the backdrop of the rapidly changing development architecture, and the emergence of a transformative and universal development agenda for the next 15 years, there is a growing consensus that this is an opportune time to re-assess the role of development cooperation in the context of middle-income countries (MICs).

With the contribution of the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), a study was undertaken to shed light on the context-specific development challenges facing MICs and the role of development cooperation in effectively addressing these obstacles.

Building on the findings of the study, this high-level multi-stakeholder panel discussion, hosted by Japan and Mexico, and within the framework of the GPEDC, considered the principles of successful development cooperation practices in MICs. Participants also discussed how the GPEDC, as a multi-stakeholder platform, can promote behavioural change on the ground and support development cooperation efforts. The panel discussion was attended by approximately 80 development stakeholders, including national and local governments, parliamentarians, civil society organizations, multi- and bilateral development agencies, international financial institutions, private corporations and academia.

Key Messages:

- Participants reaffirmed the importance for development approaches to be tailored, flexible and responsive to each country's specific needs, priorities and capacities, and to evolving contexts. Discussions also noted the need to adapt development cooperation mechanisms to the complexity of the challenges faced by MICs, beyond country income levels, to capture the full scope of development challenges.
- Participants welcomed the role of the GPEDC as a platform to strengthen partnerships among stakeholders, and to support effective development cooperation through high-level policy dialogues and the exchange of good practice. The GPEDC was recognized as an asset for supporting capacity-building to further engage MICs in development cooperation.
- There was broad consensus that effective development cooperation can play a catalytic role in supporting MICs to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth, and diversify their financing instruments for more effective development cooperation.
- Participants agreed that MICs should play a strategic role in promoting more balanced, sustainable and country-owned development cooperation.

Building disaster resilience to natural hazards in sub-Saharan Africa

2.00 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

United Naions Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR); African Union Commission; World Bank/Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR); African Development Bank (AfDB); European Union (EU)

Speakers:

- Mr. Neil McFarlane (Head of Coordination, UNISDR)
- Mr. Roberto Ridolfi (Director for Sustainable Growth and Development, Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, European Commission)
- Ms. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime (Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission)
- Ms. Margareta Wahlström (Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction)
- Mr. Hartwig Schafer (Vice President, Operations Policy and Country Services, The World Bank Group)
- Mr. Justus Joseph Kabyemera (Coordinator, ClimDev Special Fund, AfDB)

Objective(s):

A regional programme on disaster risk reduction, entitled "Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities", was officially launched at the side event. The programme, with a duration of five years and a funding envelope of EUR€80 million, will be implemented to provide an analytical basis for and accelerate the effective implementation of a comprehensive disaster risk reduction and risk management framework for Africa. The programme seeks to build resilience at all levels, hence sustaining development gains — a key pillar of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

The EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP), together with the implementing partners (the African Union Commission, UNISDR, the World Bank Group/GFDRR and the AfDB/ClimDev Special Fund) shared the details of the programme and its role in strengthening disaster resilience in Africa.

Redesigning finance for sustainable development: aligning institutions and incentives for investing in the real economy

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Speakers:

- Mr. Achim Steiner (Under-Secretary-General; Executive Director, UNEP)
- Mr. Simon Zadek (Co-Director, UNEP Inquiry: Design of a Sustainable Financial System)
- H.E. Isabella Lövin (Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden)
- Ms. Fatima Denton (Director, Special Initiatives Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA))
- Ms. Abigail Herron (Head of Responsible Investment Engagement, Aviva Investors)
- Mr. Mohamed Omran (Chairman, Egyptian Exchange)

Objective(s):

Many actors, both public and private, are shaping the future of finance to align it with sustainable development objectives. Significant progress is being made on economic policy and financial regulations, with many of the most promising innovations coming from the South. In private finance also, there are already many well-established initiatives, principles and tools on sustainable finance.

This high-level event deepened the ongoing dialogue by focusing on what countries and the international community can do to capture and scale up these initial innovations. Participants discussed key design elements for aligning the financial system with sustainable development, including creating the conditions (policies and enablers) and building the capacity for both public and private finance to work together for sustainable development.

Key Messages:

- A quiet revolution is taking place: The shape and rules of financing are changing; since the 2008 crisis, parts of the system were strengthened; but redesign is needed to achieve sustainable development goals.
- Risk and performance are being reframed: To include environmental sustainability as a key component and driver of value for financial institutions, with environmental risks being understood as a systemic risk to financial stability. A differentiated approach is needed to align public policy with actors and financial markets.
- A significant portion of innovation and leadership is coming from the global South: Private finance is no longer a North-South issue; rules of the game are being changed for the better, through a growing alignment of institutions, incentives and policy in a range of countries in the global South.
- Principles, tools and data are maturing: Financial institutions around the world are taking collective action to develop global principles, standards and tools on sustainable finance; and coverage of metrics and data are quickly spreading.

- A loud revolution needs to start from Addis Ababa: Existing achievements are mobilizing billions of dollars for sustainable development, but there is a need to move trillions; countries and the international community can take action to capture and scale up these initial innovations; catalytic change in the financial system can be designed so that both public and private finance work for sustainable development; the priorities are in creating the right conditions (policies and enablers) and building the needed capacity.

Financing sustainable forest management: contributions to financing for development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) secretariat

Speakers:

- Mr. Ivo Mulder (United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD))
- Mr. Rao Matta (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO))
- Mr. Raymond Landveld (Suriname, Chief negotiator for the G77)
- Mr. Javad Momeni (Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Mr. Benjamin Singer (UNFF secretariat)

Objective(s):

Financing of forest policies constitutes an essential element of financing for development. Foresters coined the term "sustainability" 300 years ago and have made substantial contributions to sustainable development ever since.

Sustainable Development Goal target 15.b makes this explicit by calling to "mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation".

This side event on forest finance aimed to (a) highlight the many contributions of forest financing policies in financing the post-2015 development agenda and (b) provide information for delegates and experts negotiating the resolution. Forests are at the cutting edge of innovation, with financing instruments such as REDD+, tax incentives and levies, funds and payments for ecosystem services. They have many success stories to contribute to the broader community on financing for development.

The panel was composed of a range of members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, along with representatives from both low- and high-forest cover countries.

The side event was aimed at delegates and experts from all countries, with or without prior knowledge of forests.

Key Messages:

- There has been a long history of financing policies for forests, and in particular cutting-edge financing innovations, from vertical funds to payments for ecosystem services and the REDD+ mechanism (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation). Sustainable forest management (SFM) has many lessons to share with the financing for development process.
- The specificities of each country mean there is no one-size-fits-all approach, as witnessed by the specific challenges and opportunities in low-forest cover countries, where the availability of larger sources such as REDD+ and private finance for timber products is limited. There is therefore a need to adapt global recommendations to national circumstances, including by developing national forest financing strategies.
- The large number of stakeholders and processes means that fragmentation exists at all levels — national, regional and international — with a constant risk of competition, overlap and duplication. This is also the case within the United Nations system where over a dozen organizations work towards implementing SFM. Both Member States and the United Nations need to ensure overall coordination, whether at the national or the international level.

- The need for a holistic approach is also necessary when working on increasing private sector involvement in SFM. In particular, creating enabling conditions depends on numerous factors, many of which are located outside the forest sector. This will require collaborating not only with ministries responsible for forests but also with those responsible for economy, planning and finance, etc.
- As a means of financing forests that emerged in discussions on climate change, REDD+ used to focus on reducing deforestation to increase storage of carbon in forests. However, it has since widened its scope to include multiple values of forests and has become a mechanism for financing many different facets of sustainable forest management, as witnessed by the safeguards adopted at the sixteenth Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Cancun, Mexico, in 2010.
- One emerging topic is the increasing recognition of financial incentives and subsidies in connected sectors (e.g., agriculture) that have an impact on forests and SFM. The production of certain agricultural commodities (notably, soy, beef and palm oil) has become a major driver of deforestation. A holistic approach to forest financing needs to take these financial flows into consideration.

The anti-corruption campus: education for sustainable development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA)

Speaker:

- Mr. Martin Kreutner (Dean and Executive Secretary, IACA)

Objective(s):

The side event hosted by the IACA, an intergovernmental organization and post-secondary educational institution located in Laxenburg, near Vienna, presented the mandate of IACA as well as its diverse array of activities in the realm of anti-corruption education and technical assistance. IACA offers tailor-made and open training as well as an academic degree programme, the Master in Anti-Corruption Studies. During the side event, the Master programme was highlighted. Questions such as how anti-corruption education can make a positive impact on communities around the world and contribute to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, and whether the fight against corruption is adequately reflected in the Open Working Group's Proposal for the Sustainable Development Goals, arose in relation to the curriculum and traced the clear link that education, anti-corruption training and capacity-building programmes have in achieving and ensuring sustainable development for all. During the side event, the availability of different scholarships to also enable participation from least developed countries (LDCs) was addressed.

Key Messages:

- The holistic approach employed by IACA enables an all-encompassing view on corruption.
- A wide array of capacity-building programmes is available, addressing corruption per se, as well as in specific areas of employment.
- Partial and full scholarships are available for nationals of LDCs, granted by external donors.

Reducing poverty and inequality through investments in children — experiences from Latin America and the Caribbean

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

Government of Ecuador, sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Speakers:

- H.E. Cecilia Vaca (Minister of Social Development Coordination of Ecuador)
- Mr. Grant Leaity (UNICEF Representative in Ecuador)
- H.E. Gustavo Meza-Cuadra (Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations)

Objective(s):

Latin American and Caribbean countries are taking concrete measures to break intergenerational cycles of poverty, and to contribute to sustained and inclusive development. The event outlined efforts by Ecuador and other Latin American and Caribbean countries to equalize opportunities through targeted investments in children. Participants discussed innovative regional initiatives to improve transparency and to monitor investments and results for children. The event gave an opportunity to Ecuador and the region to demonstrate how these approaches can serve as implementation tools for the wider financing for development (FfD) agenda.

Key Messages:

- The intersectoral implementation of public policies aimed at children requires shared and permanent planning, accomplishment, monitoring and evaluation. It is important not to forget access difficulties of rural populations that do not depend strictly on the cost of services. If it is possible to solve these problems, the coverage of health, child development and education services will certainly improve.
- Childhood plays a supporting role, since the capabilities developed by present and future generations will become decisive in the construction of a socioeconomic system based on knowledge as an infinite resource at the service of the common good.
- It is important to improve the quality of information, especially that geared towards children. During the side event, civil society presented an initiative related to posting flyers and brochures on the rights of children for children, in order to keep them informed on progress in the establishment of new policies for their benefit.
- An important lesson is to know how to link the monitoring of results with the monitoring of investment by using these tools. Moreover, in the particular case of children, it is imperative to provide them with special and individual attention, mainly related to the prevention of malnutrition or child mortality.
- The FfD and sustainable development agendas must aim to create a wide international consensus that prioritizes and comprises sustained funding for exercising the rights of children and adolescents. Thus, it is vital to strengthen transparency and fiscal accounts through processes of accountability, in order to improve the quality of public spending.

Regional perspectives on implementing an ambitious, transformative sustainable development agenda

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

United Nations Regional Commissions

Speakers:

- H.E. Hany Kadry (Minister of Finance of Egypt)
- H.E. Umayya Touqan (Minister of Finance of Jordan)
- H.E. Mohamed Boussaid (Minister of Finance of Morocco)
- Mr. Joseph Stiglitz (Professor, Columbia University)

Objective(s):

This side event shared best practices and lessons learned from experiences and effective public policies in the regions in implementing development policies and initiatives that will attract additional financing for development. It provided Member States and other stakeholders with a better understanding of the range of options available for attracting additional financing for development and implementing effective and efficient public policy initiatives. The side event presented case studies, experiences and ongoing initiatives in the different regions that have proved effective in mobilizing additional sources of finance in support of sustainable development, including through innovative financing, channelling private flows in support of sustainable development, addressing tax loopholes and reducing illicit financial flows.

Key Messages:

- The Regional Commissions held consultations in their respective regions in the beginning of 2015. The outcomes of the consultations highlighted regional initiatives and policy options for addressing the financing for development needs of Member States in view of the ambitious and transformative post-2015 development agenda, as well as the role of the Commissions in supporting such action.
- Planning and public expenditure frameworks for effective mobilization and utilization of resources are critical.
- Channelling private financial flows in support of sustainable development, including through effective public-private partnerships and blended finance, can help in meeting financing needs.
- Encouraging institutional investors to deploy their liquidity towards the development of domestic capital markets, including the strengthening and deepening of regional capital markets, is important.
- Illicit financial flows need to be reduced and tax evasion for international commercial transactions, including through regional, interregional and global cooperation, has to be addressed.
- Innovative sources of finance, including through innovative instruments and special purpose vehicles to finance sustainable development, should be explored.
- Cities and subnational governments should be encouraged to take a larger and more proactive role in mobilizing and accessing resources for sustainable development.

Innovative financing in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Governments of Chile and France; Secretariat of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development

Speakers:

- H.E. Eduardo Gálvez Carvallo (Ambassador, Presidency of the Leading Group, Chile)
- H.E. Shin Dong-ik (Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Republic of Korea)
- Mr. Philippe Douste-Blazy (Under-Secretary-General, Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General on Innovative Financing for Development)
- H.E. Boubou Cissé (Minister of Mines of Mali)
- Mr. Mike Penrose (Chief Executive Officer, Action Against Hunger (ACF))
- Mr. Seth Berkley (Chief Executive Officer, Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance)
- Mr. Olav Kjorven (Director, Public Partnerships Division, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF))

- Mr. David Hillman (Director, Stamp Out Poverty)
- Ms. Annick Girardin (Minister of State for Development and Francophony of France)
- Ms. Michaëlle Jean (Secretary General, International Organization of la Francophonie)

Objective(s):

The purpose of this event was to contribute to a positive discussion on innovative financing and to provide technical information and knowledge-sharing on existing initiatives and mechanisms, with a view to facilitating the decision-making processes for implementing the sustainable development agenda. It also aims at highlighting specific initiatives, in particular in the field of solidarity levies.

Key Messages:

- The United Nations has a critical role to play in identifying and promoting the benefits of innovative sources and mechanisms for sustainable development. At the national level — and taking into account the different contexts — every country has responsibilities to fulfil, and sound replication of existing solutions is needed.
- Over the past decade, the Leading Group has been capitalizing on experiments with innovative tools, each presenting specific added values. Levies on globalized activities allow ring-fencing of resources while contributing to a better redistribution of world wealth. Advance Market Commitments provided a response to market failures. The International Financing Facility for Immunisation provided solutions to frontload resources needed to plan immunization programmes in the long term. Social Impact Bonds present opportunities for public and private actors to share investment risks, and allow the combining of financial returns and positive social and environmental impacts.
- These existing options have a critical role to play in the implementation of the post-2015 agenda.

Initiatives and commitments:

- The event presented a new initiative named "UNITLIFE", proposed by several African countries, including Mali and the Congo, with the support of the United Nations Special Advisor on Innovative Financing for Development, UNICEF and Action Against Hunger. UNITLIFE is an innovative financing mechanism that seeks to generate new resource flows from extractive industries to address undernutrition in sub-Saharan Africa. By collecting micro levies from extractive industries in the participating countries, as well as additional contributions from diverse partners, a pooled fund will be created to finance efforts to improve maternal and child nutrition in the region. UNITLIFE is expected to raise between US$100 million and US$200 million per year for nutrition. It is to be launched in 2015 and its secretariat will be hosted at UNICEF.
- A "Declaration on solidarity levies to boost revenues for sustainable development" was signed during the event by Chile, France, the Republic of Korea, the International Organisation of la Francophonie and Stamp Out Poverty. The Declaration highlights examples, such as the solidarity levy on airplane tickets and the financial transaction tax, and calls upon more countries that have profited from globalization to introduce such solidarity levies. The declaration was to remain open for additional signatures until the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda.

Financing investments and agribusiness for food and nutrition security: public and private sector coordination

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Jupiter Hotel

Organizers:

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA)

Speakers:

- Mr. Patrick I. Gomes (Secretary-General of the ACP)
- Mr. José Graziano da Silva (Director General of FAO)
- H.E. Wondirad Mandefro (State Minister of Agriculture, Ethiopia)
- Mr. Pim van Ballekom (Vice-President, European Investment Bank)
- Mr. Pierre van Hedel (Director General, Foundation Rabobank)
- Mr. Andreas Proksch (Director-General, Africa Department, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ))

Objective(s):

The side event addressed the problem of financing investments and the food industry in developing countries, particularly in the ACP. The contribution of the private sector to funding in this sector is essential. Good coordination between the public and private sectors is important in ensuring the efficiency of agriculture and agrifood policy. The side event had two objectives: to stress the importance of coordinated investments by the public and private sectors in the food value chains and food systems; and to share best practices and identify priority areas for investment.

Key Messages:

- Policies for investments in the agricultural sector need to be improved since it plays an important role in the development process.
- It is important to enhance capacity development in the agricultural sector.
- Financing of the agricultural sector needs to be increased and links between agricultural development and markets need to be strengthened.

High-level meeting on global partnerships for a transformative agenda for the least developed countries

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Africa Hall, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

Governments of Benin, Ethiopia, Sweden, Belgium and Turkey; United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)

Speakers:

- H.E. Hailemariam Dessalegn (Prime Minister of Ethiopia)
- H.E. Thomas Boni Yayi (President of Benin)
- H.E. Stefan Löfven (Prime Minister of Sweden)
- H.E. Alexander De Croo (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Telecom and Postal Services of Belgium)
- Ms. Ayse Sinirlioglu (G20 Sherpa; Deputy Undersecretary for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkey)
- Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya (Under-Secretary-General; High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States)

Objective(s):

The High-level Meeting on Global Partnerships for a Transformative Agenda for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) provided a strong platform for LDCs and their development partners to lay the foundation for specific measures and initiatives, at the national and international levels, for the implementation of the outcome of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. The event also extended an opportunity to LDCs and their development partners to announce specific partnership measures and initiatives to advance the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020.

Key Messages:

- Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require serious global focus on the poorest and marginalized countries, namely the LDCs, which have been bypassed in the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While several LDCs made progress towards meeting some of the MDGs on average, almost half of their populations still live in extreme poverty. The MDGs therefore remain an agenda unfinished for LDCs. The SDGs open up new opportunities to scale up structural transformation in LDCs, accelerating growth, and fostering inclusive development, including by employment generation and poverty eradication.
- A business-as-usual approach will clearly be insufficient to achieve the global SDG ambitions by LDCs. These countries will need additional, preferential, concessional and most favourable treatment for their access to markets, finance, technologies, know-how and other resources; and differential and flexible treatment in undertaking international commitments and obligations, known as "differential and preferential treatment for LDCs".
- With a view to achieving accelerated progress in the post-2015 development agenda and reaching the stage of graduation, LDC Governments need to scale up the mobilization of resources and their efficient use to the areas critical to the SDG agenda. The financing for development process and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda contain a number of measures in his regard. Equally, the international community should significantly raise its support to LDCs, including through official development assistance (ODA), trade, debt relief, migration and technology transfer. A multi-stakeholder partnership involving continued strong donor commitment, further strengthened South-South cooperation, and scaled-up involvement of the United Nations system, private sector, civil society, foundations, regional and global development banks, is vitally important for LDCs.
- A comprehensive package of actions for LDCs in the context of the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on Financing for Development is required, including proposals such as the following: (a) a resource package that includes (i) scaled-up domestic resource mobilization, (ii) allocation of 0.20 per cent of the gross national income (GNI) of OECD countries by 2020 and 0.25 per cent of their GNI to the LDCs by 2030, or at least 50 per cent of net ODA to LDCs, (iii) debt relief and debt sustainability and (iv) remittances; (b) realization of the Bali package, along with a 50 per cent share of Aid for Trade dedicated to LDCs; (c) operationalization of the Technology Bank with a financial support of 0.1 per cent of ODA annually allocated to LDCs; (d) an international investment support centre for LDCs; (e) establishment of a "crisis mitigation and resilience-building fund for LDCs"; and (f) universal recognition and voice and participation of LDCs in the international decision-making and norm-setting processes.

Initiatives and commitments:

Participants adopted the Declaration of the Least Developed Countries: High-level Meeting on Global Partnerships for a Transformative Agenda for the Least Developed Countries: http://unohrlls.org/custom-content/uploads/2015/07/Declaration-of-the-High-level-event-partnerships-for-a-transformative-agenda-for-LDCs-Final_20150714.pdf.

Domestic revenue mobilization: realizing the potential

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

International Monetary Fund (IMF); World Bank Group

Speakers:

- Ms. Christine Lagarde (Managing Director, IMF)
- Mr. Jim Yong Kim (President, World Bank Group)

- Mr. Donald Kaberuka (President, African Development Bank)
- Mr. Jack Lew (Secretary of the United States Treasury)
- Ms. Julie Katzman (Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer, Inter-American Development Bank)
- The Hon. Moctar Ould Diay (Minister of Finance of Mauritania)
- Mr. Michael Keen (Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, IMF)
- Mr. Bertrand Badré (Vice President, Global Practices, World Bank Group)
- Mr. Pascal St-Amans (Director, OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration)
- Ms. Winnie Byanyima (Executive Director, Oxfam International)

Objective(s):

Domestic revenue mobilization (DRM) is a priority in many developing countries. Appropriate policy strategies must naturally be country-specific, but if DRM is to be sustainable and inclusive, it should be guided by the core taxation principles of simplicity, neutrality and fairness. In this side event, senior representatives of international financial organizations discussed and answered questions about the roles of their respective institutions in supporting countries to implement effective DRM policies.

Key Messages:

- In non-resource rich countries, one key opportunity is to better exploit existing tax sources that are efficient in raising revenues, such as consumption taxes. The bases of these taxes remain very narrow in many countries, and their administration is very complex due to exemptions and preferences as well as to other issues regarding the tax structures.
- Tax administrations need to improve both their services to taxpayers and the transparency of their operations. Despite progress in a number of areas, such as the use of information technology, better training, and restructuring of agencies, many tax and customs administrations still operate ineffectively, and with a high degree of opacity.

Initiatives and commitments:

The World Bank and the IMF launched a new initiative to help developing countries strengthen their tax systems. The initiative has two pillars: deepening the dialogue with developing countries on international tax issues to help increase their voice in international debates on tax rules and cooperation; and developing improved diagnostic tools to help member countries evaluate and strengthen tax policies.

How can the private sector have a positive impact on sustainable development? Looking at the Addis Ababa conference and beyond

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Addis Ababa CSO Coordinating Group; Women's Working Group on FfD

Speakers:

- Mr. Desire Assogbavi (Head of Office, Oxfam International Liaison Office with the African Union)
- Mr. Fanwell Bokosi (Director, African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD))
- Ms. Rosa Pavanelli (General Secretary, Public Service International)
- Mr. Benjamin Schachter (United Nations Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR))
- Mr. João Francisco Campos da Silva Pereira (Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations)
- Mr. Soren Ambrose (Head of Policy, Advocacy and Research, Action Aid International)

Objective(s):

Private finance and business activities are playing an increasing role in financing development, but little is known of their impact on sustainable development. With a wider role comes a need for greater accountability and impact assessments; without adequate regulation, private finance and business activities can lead to increased inequality and an adverse impact on the poorest, especially women. Additionally, private sector companies are increasingly benefiting from development cooperation funds, but assessments have shown important challenges in delivering sustainable development outcomes.

The aim of the side event was to engage relevant stakeholders in inclusive and transparent discussions on principles and regulation of private finance. The session was also an opportunity to (a) raise awareness of the implications of the increasing role of private finance and business activities in development financing, and (b) provide inputs into the follow-up of the Addis Ababa Conference.

During the session, speakers addressed the following questions: (a) What are the costs and benefits of private finance modalities, including blended finance and public-private partnerships and what is the key distinction in roles that public and private finance can play in financing sustainable development? and (b) How should the human rights framework be aligned with the rules and accountability measures for private sector companies and investors?

Key Messages:

- Governments are increasingly looking at ways to mobilize private finance to meet their development financing needs. However, there is little evidence to back the shift towards private finance when it comes to delivering sustainable development goals. Without this evidence, there is no guarantee that using public finance to get private investors will improve people's lives and support the sustainable development agenda.
- Public and private finance are distinct in nature. While the former is politically driven, the latter is profit-driven. Currently, Governments are not empowered to drive private finance to serve development objectives. Instead, trade and investment agreements and, increasingly, public-private partnerships (PPPs) protect investors' interests and limit national Governments' policy space to regulate. There is a high risk of using scarce public resources to subsidize the activities that private sector actors would have carried out anyway.
- There is a need to redirect the dominant way of doing business to ensure adherence to human rights and social, political and environmental imperatives. Wealth and job creation too often come at a cost to people and planet, and this cost is borne by the most marginalized communities and individuals. Although the Addis Ababa outcome included an explicit reference to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, much more needs to be done to implement them and to adopt a legally binding framework to protect people and communities against abuses by corporate entities.
- There has been an increase in the private provision of public services and investments through, for instance, the strong promotion of PPPs by international institutions, multilateral banks and northern Governments. While some Governments are eager to find positive examples of PPPs, the experience shows that financing public services, such as health, education and water, through PPPs can be very costly, risky and socially and environmentally problematic. It is important to adopt the necessary safeguards, ex ante criteria and ex post assessments to protect the nature of the public services and the State's responsibility as duty bearer, and to promote and enhance public goods.
- The Addis Ababa outcome document falls short in addressing the challenges posed by the increased role of private finance in development. It has not created an opportunity to gain political agreement on a comprehensive set of clearly defined criteria, principles and standards that would govern the private sector's contribution

towards lasting and sustainable development outcomes. The follow-up process will be crucial for holding open, transparent and inclusive discussions on the necessary policies and measures that have to be adopted at all levels.

The future role and contribution of development banks to finance SDGs

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

International Development Finance Club (IDFC)

Speakers:

- Ms. Stephany Griffith-Jones (Professor, Columbia University)
- Mr. Patrick Dlamini (Chief Executive Officer, Development Bank of Southern Africa; Vice-Chairman IDFC)
- Mr. Joachim von Amsberg (Vice President, Development Finance, World Bank)
- Mr. Jose Antonio Ocampo (Director Economic and Political Development Concentration, Columbia University)
- Mr. Abiy Zegeye (Addis Ababa University and African Climate Science Centre)
- Mr. Felix Povel (Senior Project Manager, Development Strategy, KfW)

Objective(s):

Development banks can make a real difference: They apply banking standards to address those developmental challenges which the private banking sector alone is unwilling or unable to take up. They use market forces to overcome market failures and to redirect the flow of funds towards underprivileged sections of development. They mobilize large, additional private funds from international financial markets and employ them to address the Sustainable Development Goals. By mixing market and public funds, they increase the efficiency and distributional justice of development assistance (stronger partners and projects must accept harder financial conditions). Against this background, the key question to be discussed at this side event was: How can Governments unlock the full potential of development banks?

Key Messages:

- Sustainable and low-carbon economies demand enormous investments, including in transport, communication, water, sanitation, energy, building and housing. All kinds of financing flows need to be mobilized: public and private, domestic and international. Development banks offer the appropriate long-term finance according to the debt capacity of countries and projects.
- Development banks are instrumental in mobilizing private funds for low-carbon, climate-resilient development projects — more efforts are needed globally.
- Development banks offer the necessary financial, technical and market experience to successfully prepare and implement development and climate finance.
- Development banks successfully work with the banking sector in order to have a systemic impact.

Gender and public finance: turning rhetoric into reality

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

Crown Agents Foundation

Speakers:

- Ms. Marie Staunton (Chair, Crown Agents)
- Ms. Sewit Haileselassie (Gender Budget Specialist)
- Ms. Patti O'Neill (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD))
- Mr. Dev Useree (Public Finance Expert, Crown Agents)
- Ms. Sarah Tisch (Gender Audit Expert, Crown Agents)

Objective(s):

Crown Agents Foundation hosted an expert high-level panel discussion on how best to use scarce financial resources to promote gender objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals. Concrete proposals were made during the lively discussions on how gender perspectives should be integrated into public policy and all aspects of the public financial management framework. Using specific case studies, discussants illustrated how the gender dimension could be incorporated into the overall development strategy, the budgetary process, public finance management acts and related regulations, revenue and taxation targets, resource allocation, and prioritizations and spending both at national and regional levels. There was wide consensus that mainstreaming gender perspectives in public financial management and making effective use of tools such as gender audit can provide greater credibility to the different gender initiatives being promoted in countries. The greater visibility that gender is very likely to receive within the annual budgetary process will be the driving force for ensuring that the gender objectives of greater equality, better opportunities, easier access to resources and assets, etc., can be achieved.

Key Messages:

- Gender cannot be left solely to ministries of women's affairs and gender specialists. The wider public sector and all other experts should embrace gender in their work.
- Countries should use their existing public financial management framework to support gender mainstreaming efforts.
- Tools such as gender audits should be used in tandem with the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability assessment so that public financial management reform plans that are developed, and are supported by donors in many cases, will explicitly contain pro-gender policies.
- Parliament and other decision-makers should become champions of the gender equality cause.

Investing in the Sustainable Development Goals: strategies and actions

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Speakers:

- H.E. Sufian Ahmed (Minister for Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi (Secretary-General, UNCTAD)
- Mr. James Zahn (Director, Investment and Enterprise Division, UNCTAD)
- Mr. Donald Kaberuka (President, African Development Bank)
- Mr. Desire Vencatachellum (Director for Resource Mobilization and External Finance, African Development Bank)

Objective(s):

This side event addressed the challenge of financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including how to maximize the benefits of private investment while minimizing the risks. The ambitious SDGs contain strong provisions on means of implementation. Continued efforts are needed to increase official development assistance (ODA). However, the investment required to achieve the goals is likely beyond the reach of both ODA and domestic public sector resources in many countries, especially in least developed countries (LDCs). Increased private investment will be needed to complement public investment. Foreign direct investment (FDI) can help to generate productive capacity, economic growth and employment.

Key Messages:

- According to the UNCTAD *World Investment Report 2014*, achieving the SDGs will require a significant increase in investment to fill the US$205 trillion annual investment gap for developing countries. The private sector will need to partner with the public sector to reach the scale of investment required. Recent years have seen a tectonic shift of FDI going to developing countries, but most of this investment is not reaching the poorest economies.

- Encouragement of responsible investment in sustainable development is critical. An overall policy framework that is conducive to attracting investment is an essential prerequisite for investment-led inclusive and sustainable development. In particular, it is imperative to make special efforts to promote investment in LDCs and other vulnerable economies.

Innovative financing and global health: achieving results

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France; UNITAID; Government of Ethiopia; Government of Chile

Speakers:

- H.E. Annick Girardin (Minister of State for Development and Francophony, France)
- Mr. Eduardo Gálvez Carvallo (Director for Multilateral Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile)
- Mr. Philippe Douste-Blazy (Under-Secretary-General, Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General on Innovative Financing for Development; Chair, Executive Board, UNITAID)
- H.E. Kesetebirhan Admasu (Minister of Health of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Philippe Duneton (Deputy Executive Director, UNITAID)
- Mr. Greg Perry (Executive Director, Medicines Patent Pool)
- Mr. Mark Dybul (Executive Director, The Global Fund)
- Mr. Michel Sidibé (Executive Director, UNAIDS)
- Mr. Kenly Sikwese (Communities Representative, Zambia)
- Mr. Erik Solheim (Chair, Development Assistance Committee, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD))

Objective(s):

Innovative financing will become even more crucial as a complement to ODA flows for the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs). Thus, the objectives of this high-level event were threefold: first, to assess the overall context of innovative financing for development; second, to highlight the gains of innovative financing towards the achievement of the global health target, specifically for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria; third, to provide illustrative cases of public health investments resulting from the work of UNITAID and the Medicines Patent Pool, which have succeeded in giving access to life-saving treatments. Generally, this event contributed to the financing for development discussion by demonstrating how the innovative financing leverage for global public health can bring new solutions with a catalytic impact on health interventions.

Financing development from fossil fuel subsidy reform: lessons learned from country experiences

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

Government of Finland; International Institute for Sustainable Development; Global Subsidies Initiative

Speakers:

- The Hon. Kare Chawicha (State Minister for Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ethiopia)
- Ms. Riikka Laatu (Deputy Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland)
- Mr. Sanjeev Gupta (Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF))

- Ms. Laura Merrill (Global Subsidies Initiative)
- Mr. Lasse Toft (Global Subsidies Initiative)
- H.E. Per Bolund (Minister for Financial Markets and Consumer Affairs of Sweden)

Objective(s):

Fossil fuel subsidies globally were estimated by the International Energy Agency to stand at US$550 billion in 2013. This is about four times the amount Governments spend on supporting renewable sources of energy and four times the amount the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) members spend on development assistance. Including health and environmental externalities, fossil fuel subsidies for 2015 are even more substantial and are projected at US$5.3 trillion, according to the most recent estimates by the IMF.

In some countries fossil fuel subsidies represent a significant amount of government expenditure and lost revenues. Yet with reforms in countries such as Ghana, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Philippines, Governments have worked to remove subsidies for fossil fuels and to redirect resources towards education, health, sustainable infrastructure and cash transfers.

Many countries have achieved successful reforms through a three-pillared approach: getting the prices right; building support; and mitigating the impacts of reforms. This side event covered these issues as well as opportunities for reform arising from the current low oil prices, and from the subsequent efficient taxation of transport fuels to raise revenue for domestic financing in the long term.

Key Messages:

- Global subsidies including health and environmental externalities are substantial, projected at US$5.3 trillion for 2015. Eliminating post-tax subsidies in 2015 could raise government revenue by US$2.9 trillion (3.6 per cent of global gross domestic product), cut global carbon dioxide emissions by more than 20 per cent, and cut premature deaths from air pollution by more than half.
- Energy reform is urgently needed in many countries for both domestic and global reasons, and the current low international energy prices provide a window of opportunity for reform.
- The removal of fossil fuel subsidies in 2008 contributed immensely to the economic development of Ethiopia. Among other things, reform efforts have contributed to the generation of electric power from renewables including hydro-, wind, geothermal and solar power.
- Following "the good, the bad and the ugly" principle, Finland has categorized existing subsidies according to a three-tier system. "The good" subsidies are those actually deemed relevant, targeted and effective. "The bad" are those that are no longer relevant and "the ugly" are subsidies that are badly designed and badly targeted.
- In Indonesia, Morocco and the Philippines, reform efforts have been closely linked to improvements in social welfare programmes.
- National emissions reductions could be even more substantial if countries choose to reallocate a portion of savings from reform to improvements in energy efficiency and renewable energy.

How to invest in integrated landscape management to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative; EcoAgriculture Partners; Millennium Institute; Biovision Foundation; International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Speakers:

- Mr. Zak Bleicher (Technical Specialist, Global Engagement, Strategy and Knowledge Department, IFAD)
- Mr. Sertse Sebuh (Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Unit Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia)
- Mr. Seth Shames (Director, Policy and Markets, EcoAgriculture Partners)
- Mr. Gustavo Fonseca (Director of Programs, Global Environment Facility)

- Ms. Cyriaque Sendashonga (Global Director, Policy and Programme Group, International Union for Conservation of Nature)
- Mr. Ivo Mulder (REDD+ Economics Advisor, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP))

Objective(s):

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a comprehensive framework for action on a variety of objectives related to sustainable land use. However, the number of goals raises the spectre of increasing competition for financial resources, conflicts among goals, capacity constraints, and potential overexploitation of the natural resources and ecosystems that underpin many of the goals. Integrated landscape management (ILM) — an approach in which a group of stakeholders in a given landscape collaborate to achieve landscape scale outcomes that are critical for each of the individual stakeholders — offers a promising means of implementation of the SDGs. These kinds of landscape partnerships are on the rise, and a growing number of public and private funds are now seeking to invest in integrated landscapes. The tools and strategies evolving for ILM explicitly focus on realizing synergies among different landscape objectives, and on identifying and managing trade-offs, in the context of democratic and inclusive governance.

This side event focused on why integrated landscapes are an effective means of implementation of the SDGs; how public and private investments can be designed and coordinated in landscapes in support of the SDGs; and how Governments can support integrated landscape investment.

Key Messages:

- Multi-stakeholder partnerships are most effective on a landscape scale, where land use decisions clearly have interrelated impacts on the performance of ecosystems and economies. One example of a multi-stakeholder partnership at the landscape level that will support an integrated and coordinated approach to achieving multiple SDGs is called Integrated Landscape Initiatives. These initiatives are defined by inclusive, participatory, and collaborative resource governance. They ensure that local priorities guide project selection, that there are clear mechanisms for resolving resource conflicts, and that investors and landscape stakeholders can capture synergies from coordination.
- Investing in multi-stakeholder Integrated Landscape Initiatives is relatively inexpensive considering the long-term impacts that sound policies and strategies to implement sustainable agriculture and food systems, achieve food security and improve nutrition can have not only on poverty eradication and ending hunger, but also on rural development, climate change, biodiversity, natural resource management and gender equality.
- By improving the enabling environment for sustainable land use investments, Integrated Landscape Initiatives enhance the capacity of multi-stakeholder partners to invest in and implement the post-2015 development agenda.
- The Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative has identified 250 public and private landscape investment mechanisms and is now working with a small group of them to understand the details of these investment models and to facilitate knowledge exchange among them. Meanwhile, national-level integrated landscape-supportive investment programmes are being implemented in a range of countries, including Brazil, Ethiopia and Rwanda.

Reforming financial systems and mobilizing resources to prioritize funding for economic, social and environmental rights

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research; Gender Justice and Sustainable Development Network; Women's Advocate Research and Documentation Centre

Speakers:

- H.E. Ode Tevi (Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to the United Nations)
- Mr. Peter da Costa (International Consultant)
- Ms. Omoyemen Lucia Odigie-Emmanuel (President, Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research)
- Ms. Emmanuela Azu (Programme Officer, Women's Advocate Research and Documentation Centre)
- Ms. Ritu Priya (Programme Associate, Programme on Women's Social and Cultural Rights)
- The Rev. David Ugolor (Executive Director, Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice)
- Dr. Aminu Magashi Garba (Coordinator, Africa Health Budget Network)

Objective(s):

Prioritizing the realization of economic, social and environmental rights, ending poverty and promoting sustainable development have been recognized as key objectives for achieving sustainable development. However, the linkages between achieving these key objectives and financing them are often not established when planning for development. Fiscal commitment to the realization of economic, social and environmental rights is even more imperative now in view of the fact that almost all proposed sustainable development goals touch on these very same rights. It has therefore become necessary to align development finance and financial systems to prioritize commitment to fulfil human rights. This side event aimed to provide answers to key financing issues, including how current financial systems can be transformed to promote the economic, social and environmental rights of all people, including women and children.

The objectives of this side event were: to advocate and lobby for financial systems to be reformed to achieve human rights obligations flowing from economic, social and environmental rights, including health rights of women and children; and to facilitate an understanding that failure to apply a human rights approach to financing development will result in externalities which will ultimately cost more money to address.

Key Messages:

- The financing for development (FfD) process is not just about financial resources, it is also about reforms of international financial systems; therefore, strengthened financial systems and financing must be seen as part of the fulfilment of the obligations of Governments regarding the human rights of their citizens.
- A commitment to fulfilling human rights obligations (including those flowing from economic, social and environmental rights), to financing the costs of realizing human rights, to preventing externalities and to increasing funding for climate resilience and maternal health should be reflected in the FfD outcome and financial reforms flowing from the outcome.
- Financing must prioritize the fulfilment of human rights obligations and place human rights accountability at the very heart of the post-2015 agenda to ensure that commitments made are honoured in practice.
- Financing to achieve progressive realization must be the standard for action and the standard for monitoring and follow-up.
- A participatory, enforceable and human rights-based financial system, including human rights budgeting and a social indicator system, is key to the actual development, justice and realization of the post-2015 agenda and FfD outcomes.

Promoting renewable energy finance in Africa: IRENA's Project Facilitation Platform and Project Navigator

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA); United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Speakers:

- Ms. Fatima Denton (Director of Special Initiatives, UNECA)

Objective(s):

IRENA presented two of its new platforms — the virtual marketplace and the Project Navigator — both aiming to enhance the prerequisites for developing and financing renewable energy to encourage private sector participation and financing.

Key Messages:

- A financing need and opportunity of US$50 billion per annum for energy investments for sustainable development exists in Africa. This is five times current investment levels, therefore calling for a remarkable scale-up.
- To enhance bankability and financing of renewable energy projects, IRENA launched two portals during 2015. Project Navigator, launched in April, provides tools, templates and guidelines to support the development of bankable renewable energy projects. It provides a step-by-step process to ensure strong project development with the necessary knowledge to simplify planning and decision-making. Project Navigator has already more than 1,000 users in more than 150 countries.
- The IRENA virtual market place for renewable energy projects will bring together renewable energy projects, financiers, and service and technology providers in the Africa Clean Energy Corridor (ACEC) countries. It aims at supporting the initiation, development and financing of renewable energy projects by providing a transparent market place, at supporting projects through the development stage and at providing information on regulations, markets and renewable energy resources in the ACEC countries.

A land-degradation neutral world — key to a successful sustainable development agenda

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Group of Friends on Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought, in cooperation with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) secretariat

Speakers:

- H.E. Gunnar Bragi Sveinsson (Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland)
- H.E. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of Namibia)
- Mr. Simone Quatrini (Coordinator: Land, Private Finance and Investments Policy & Investment Analysis, UNCCD Global Mechanism)
- Ms. Hafdis Hanna Aegisdottir (Director, United Nations University Land Restoration Training Programme (UNU-LRT))
- Mr. Mulugeta Sebhatleab Tesfay (Lecturer, Mekelle University; former fellow of the UNU-LRT)
- Mr. Hans R. Herren (President and Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Institute; President, Biovision)
- Ms. Alice Ruhweza (Regional Technical Advisor for Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Africa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))

Objective(s):

The side event hosted an informative discussion on why land degradation neutrality (LDN) is essential to the success of a new sustainable development agenda. Land degradation affects 2 billion hectares of land, affecting the livelihoods of millions by contributing to the loss of ecosystem services and biodiversity. The impact is felt most among the poorest and most vulnerable populations.

Investment and capacity-building in sustainable land management and land restoration, along with enhanced information for policymakers, will be essential to the achievement of many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as to climate change adaptation and mitigation. LDN will contribute to achieving food and water security, alleviating poverty, halting loss in biodiversity, empowering women and promoting peace and stability.

For this reason, LDN forms an integral part of "The future we want" outcome from Rio+20, the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

Key Messages:

- Each year 12 million hectares of land are degraded — that is the size of South Africa.
- Rehabilitating 12 million hectares of land each year would cost 2 billion per year and reap positive interests in the long term for investors and communities alike.
- Capacity-building and local projects in the field are showing good results but need to be multiplied.
- Sustainable land management and land restoration will underpin other sustainable development goals, including those regarding food security, water management, gender equality, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- There is a need to raise awareness among policymakers and investors and to empower local communities for action.

Leveraging migration, remittances and diasporas for financing sustainable development

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Jupiter Hotel

Organizers:

Global Migration Group (GMG); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre; World Bank

Speakers:

- Mr. Mahmoud Mohieldin (Principal, Global Migration Group; Corporate Secretary and President's Special Envoy, World Bank)
- Mr. Stephen Pursey (Director, Policy Integration Department, and Senior Advisor to the Director-General, International Labour Organization (ILO))
- Ms. Lakshmi Puri (Assistant Secretary-General; Deputy Executive Director, UN-Women)
- Mr. Dilip Ratha (Chair, GMG; Development Prospects Group, World Bank)
- Mr. David Khoudour (Head, Migration and Skills Unit, OECD Development Centre)
- Mr. Michael Gerber (Special Envoy for Sustainable Development, Switzerland)
- Mr. Mario Pezzini (Director, OECD Development Centre)

Objective(s):

Migration, remittances and diasporas can contribute to sustainable development by providing economic opportunities to migrants and their families, reducing poverty, addressing labour market imbalances, fostering trade and facilitating the diffusion of knowledge, skills and technology.

Building on the achievements to date, this side event focused on exploring how migration and remittances can be leveraged to raise development financing through reducing remittance costs, lowering labour migration costs (including recruitment costs), and mobilizing the savings and philanthropic contributions of diasporas. The objective was to promote the inclusion of migration and remittances, but to go beyond remittances, in the financing for development deliberations. The side event also addressed the contributions of migrants' skills and qualification recognition and technology transfer. Leveraging remittances for financial inclusion and for facilitating access to capital markets through diaspora bonds and future flow securitization were also discussed.

Key Messages:

- Emigrants contribute to the development of their countries of origin probably more than most other sources of finance for development. Remittances sent by migrants represented more than three times the global flows of aid to developing countries in 2014. These remittances feed the economy of many developing countries. In some instances, they help finance productive investment projects. Highlighting the role of diasporas showed how migrants also contribute in other ways to the development of their countries of origin.
- The impact of migration, remittances and diasporas is felt not just in countries of origin, but also in countries of destination. Mobilizing domestic resources is key to development. In this respect, it is important to highlight that immigrants are not only workers and consumers, but also taxpayers. As such, they also contribute to the development of their countries of destination.
- Migrants can best contribute to the development of both countries of origin and destination if they can move safely and work in conditions equal to native citizens. Recruitment costs, which act as an indirect tax on the poorest migrants, should be lowered.
- Signing bilateral agreements between countries of origin and destination can facilitate labour mobility and reduce recruitment costs. Strengthening competition among money transfer operators can help reduce intermediary costs in the remittance market.
- Policymakers in countries of destination should strengthen their anti-discrimination and integration policies, thereby facilitating the integration of immigrants into the labour market and into society. This, of course, would benefit migrants, their families and their countries of origin. But countries of destination would also benefit from immigrant communities that are better integrated.
- Policymakers should also create an enabling policy environment for leveraging migration's development impact. In countries of origin, for instance, social protection or education programmes — like conditional cash transfers and education scholarships for children — can free up a family's money and allow it to put remittances towards productive investments. In countries of destination, labour market, education and skills, social protection or skills investment policies can help integrate immigrants into their host countries.

Unlocking transformative financing for renewable energy and climate resilience in Africa: from evidence to widespread replication

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Africa Hall, UNECA Headquarters

Organizer:

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Speakers:

- Mr. Carlos Lopez (Executive Secretary, UNECA)
- Mr. Achim Steiner (Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP))
- Mr. Henning Wuester (Director, Knowledge, Policy & Finance Centre, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA))
- Ms. Hela Cheikhrouhou (Executive Director, Green Climate Fund)
- Mr. Solomon Asamoah (Vice President, Infrastructure, Private Sector and Regional Integration, African Development Bank)
- Mr. Magnus Asbjornsson (Regional Director, Middle East & Africa, Reykjavik Geothermal Limited)
- Mr. Jacques Moineville (Deputy Director General, French Development Agency (AFD))
- Mr. Andrew Norton (Director, International Institute for Environment and Development)

- Mr. Simon Zadek (Co-Director, UNEP Inquiry into the Design of a Sustainable Financial System)

Objective(s):

The event aimed to highlight experiences and evidence on the ground in mobilizing transformative financing to invest in low-carbon, climate-resilient development in Africa, building on lessons learned from countries such as Ethiopia and South Africa. The objective of the discussions was to frame a replicable blueprint that African countries can use to develop strategies for unlocking and catalysing public-private partnerships, domestic resources, foreign direct investment and climate finance for renewable energy deployment in support of sustainable and inclusive development on the continent beyond 2015.

Key Messages:

- The energy strategy adopted by African countries is fundamental to how the continent responds to climate change while transforming its economies for inclusive green growth. Policy coherence, certainty and clarity are essential for investor confidence in order to ensure that transformative deployment of renewable energy takes off in Africa to close the energy deficit, as has been demonstrated by oversubscription to South Africa's recent round of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme.
- The 22 per cent share of installed capacity of renewable power in Africa is remarkably low, given its rich endowments and potential in the sector. More African countries need to take immediate steps now and put in place appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks to accelerate the uptake of renewables on the continent, resulting in multiple environmental, social and economic benefits, including those arising from localization of the deployment value chain. Although feed-in tariffs have played catalytic roles in attracting investments in renewable energy projects, public tenders are having a more transformative impact, resulting in falling prices and value for money.
- The energy deficit must be addressed across all scales — from stand-alone home and off-grid systems to large-scale interconnected power grids. Africa's rich and variedly distributed renewable energy resources provide an opportunity for energy security on the continent through socially inclusive energy corridors and interconnected power systems that optimize the continent's energy resources in favour of higher shares of renewables. However, structuring the energy market by Governments must be integral to national development plans and will have tangible results only through scaling up across the continent.
- Local financial resource mobilization can play a key role in the deployment of renewable energy and climate resilience projects on the continent, as demonstrated by the experiences in Ethiopia and South Africa to date. The cost of capital for projects in Africa, typically at 15-20 per cent compared with 6-12 per cent in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries, is too high — partially attributable to a high level of perceived risks. Reducing this level of risk will help accelerate renewable projects on the continent. The Green Climate Fund and other sources of funding could provide pivotal instruments for mitigating these risks.

Financing sustainable development: bringing new urgency to ending water and sanitation poverty, catalysing economic development and protecting the environment

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

WaterAid; Government of Ethiopia

Speakers:

- H.E. Thomas Kaydor (Deputy Foreign Minister, Liberia)
- H.E. Atsuyuki Oike (Ambassador and Director-General for Global Issues, Japan)
- Mr. Tony Pipa (U.S. Special Co-ordinator for the Post-2015 Development Agenda)
- Mr. Guido Schmidt-Traub (Executive Director, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, United Nations)
- Mr. Teferi Abebe Kidane (Country Representative, WaterAid)

Objective(s):

This event sought to identify the key challenges facing the international community in financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The discussion encompassed development progress in Ethiopia and Liberia, the experience of tackling Ebola, Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan and the ONE WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) National Programme, the role of women's rights and gender equality, and the critical need for investment in water, sanitation and hygiene and other basic services.

Key Messages:

- More than US$40 billion dollars is likely to be needed annually to provide services for those currently without access, and to accommodate growing populations.
- Funding requirements would need to be covered through mobilization of domestic resources as well as efficient use of official development assistance.
- Disparities in access to basic services by gender, wealth, or rural and urban areas, represent a major challenge for the water sector.
- Financing and achieving the SDGs is a challenge that goes beyond the capacity of individual Governments; there is therefore a need for increased collaboration to finance these ambitious goals.

Reimagining regional and feminist policies to finance socioeconomic transformation

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Regions Refocus 2015; Third World Network; Social Watch; Third World Network-Africa; Arab NGO Network for Development; Diverse Voices and Action for Equality (DIVA); Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era; Latindadd

Speakers:

- Mr. Matthew Martin (Director, Development Finance International, on behalf of Senegal)
- Mr. Dereje Alemayehu (Chair, Tax Justice Network-Africa)
- Mr. Gyekye Tanoh (Third World Network-Africa)
- Ms. Patricia Miranda (Latindadd)
- Ms. Marina Durano (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN))
- Mr. Esteban Pérez (Chief, Financing for Development Unit, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC))
- H.E. Enrique Loedel (Ambassador, Uruguay)
- Mr. Paul Divakar (Asia Dalit Rights Forum)
- Mr. Debapriya Bhattacharya (Southern Voice)
- Mr. Dillon Alleyne (Economic Affairs Officer, ECLAC Sub-regional Headquarters for the Caribbean)
- Ms. Bhumika Muchhala (Third World Network)

Objective(s):

Building on regional initiatives and discussions — including several facilitated by the co-convening organizations — the dialogue identified regional policies and mechanisms to tackle trade and other systemic inequalities between and among countries, including gender inequality. This dynamic dialogue explored the linkages between financing for development and the post-2015 agenda, examining the structural changes fundamental to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Looking towards implementation and monitoring, participants envisioned regional mechanisms for accountability, including peer learning and review with the meaningful engagement of civil society at the regional level.

Key Messages:

- Progressive regional perspectives and proposals should be elevated in the global discussion.
- Space should be created and strengthened at the United Nations to echo these progressive policies already being enacted at the regional and national levels, and to encourage similar endeavours as part of the implementation of the SDGs.

AERAP: investing in science infrastructure

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

African-European Radio Astronomy Platform (AERAP)

Speakers:

- Mr. Kelali A. Tekle (Director, East African Regional Office of Astronomy for Development, International Astronomical Union (IAU); Board Chairman, Ethiopian Space Science Society)
- Mr. Isayvani Naicker (Chief Director, International Resources, National Department of Science and Technology, South Africa)
- Mr. Solomon Belay Tessema (Director, Entoto Observatory and Research Center; President, IAU National Committee for Astronomy)
- Mr. Mahama Ouedraogo (Acting Director, Human Resources, Science and Technology Department, African Union Commission)
- Mr. Declan Kirrane (Coordinator, AERAP)

Objective(s):

This seminar provided real-world evidence for how investment in the capacity to perform scientific research can make a founding contribution to economic and human development, as well as to innovation. The work of the world's largest science project, the Square Kilometre Array (SKA), was provided as a case study on how investment in science by leading multinational companies can result in rapid commercialization of research outcomes. The contribution of the SKA to scientific knowledge about "big data" and data analytics was explored with participants, alongside which there was a wider discussion of how the overarching AERAP framework was established to facilitate collaboration between the worlds of science and private business.

Objective(s):

- To show how investment in scientific research can make a contribution to economic and human development.
- To present SKA Africa as a case study showcasing how investment in science by leading multinational companies can result in rapid commercialization of research outcomes.
- To illustrate how the framework of the AERAP research infrastructure facilitates collaboration between the worlds of science and private business.
- To discuss the optimum policy environment for allowing investment and financing in research to flourish as part of the wider development agenda.

Key Messages:

- The Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the other United Nations processes for the Sustainable Development Goals should better reflect the role

of science, technology and innovation in contributing to their respective policy objectives.
- Radio astronomy science at the intercontinental level can provide a test bed for computational science and development of related skills.
- There needs to be greater private sector involvement in the funding of scientific research and infrastructure through mechanisms such as traditional bank lending, issuance of patents and licences and removal of taxes on certain activities producing science outcomes.
- Collaboration facilitated through large, intercontinental research infrastructures is key in allowing the development of groundbreaking new innovations from the African continent.
- The appropriate data, analytical capability and information and communications technology are crucial for advancing collaborative responses to tackle development challenges.

Mobilizing domestic resources through tackling base erosion and profit shifting

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)

Speakers:

- Mr. Angel Gurría (Secretary-General of the OECD)
- Ms. Nara Monkam (Director of Research, African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF))
- Mr. Pascal Saint-Amans (Director, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD)
- Mr. Alex Trepelkov (Director, Financing for Development Office, UN-DESA)
- *Mr.* Ismaïla Diallo (Technical Adviser on Tax Matters, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning of Senegal on behalf of H.E. Amadou Ba, Minister of Economy, Finance and Planning of Senegal)
- The Hon. Peter David Phillips (Minister of Finance and Planning of Jamaica)
- Ms. Attiya Waris (Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi)
- Mr. Michael Keen (Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF))

Objective(s):

This side event provided a critical opportunity to strengthen the understanding of the impact of base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) on developing countries; raise awareness of how the OECD/G20 BEPS Project represents a collective international effort for tackling BEPS; and call upon the international assistance providers to increase their support to build capacity for combating BEPS in developing countries.

Key Messages:

- The Secretary-General of the OECD explained the extensive work his organization has undertaken with developing countries on the BEPS Project, including their direct participation in the project, regional dialogue, and the development of toolkits for and technical support to 20 developing countries. This has already led to concrete revenue gains.
- Strong partnerships on BEPS and related areas among the OECD and the United Nations (which launched the *United Nations Handbook on Selected Issues in Protecting the Tax Base of Developing Countries*), the IMF, the World Bank Group and regional tax organizations were welcomed.

- The benefits of participation in the BEPS Project were highlighted by Jamaica and Senegal. Reforms in transfer pricing, treaty abuse and managing tax incentives were identified as concrete benefits.
- There was acknowledgement that the BEPS Project was a much-needed and urgent response aimed at closing tax avoidance loopholes, not a panacea for all international tax problems.
- Civil society called for further inclusion of the voice of developing countries in international tax matters.

Building a new vision to address long-term and recurrent humanitarian crises

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

United Nations High-level Panel on Humanitarian Financing; Government of the United Kingdom

Speakers:

- H.E. Justine Greening (Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom)
- Mr. Joachim Von Amsberg (Vice-President, Development Finance Department, World Bank)
- Ms. Helen Clark (Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))
- Ms. Kyung-wha Kang (Assistant Secretary-General; Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, United Nations)
- Mr. Rowan Douglas (Willis Re)
- H.E. Sufian Ahmed (Minister of Finance of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Dhananjayan (Danny) Sriskandarajah (Secretary General CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Member, United Nations High-level Panel on Humanitarian Financing)

Objective(s):

The past decade has seen a massive increase in humanitarian spending. In 2014, 102 million people were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, an increase of 25 per cent compared with the previous year. Despite growing donor support, 2014 saw a record gap of US$7.7 billion between requirements and contributions. Addressing this growing gap constitutes a major challenge. Increasing the volume of assistance designed to tackle major crises will be one part of the solution; but it will not be enough. Making sure that resources are allocated to reduce the risk of crises happening in the first place will be critical, as will be ensuring that the best combination of financing instruments is used to address mounting risk.

The coming year presents an unprecedented series of opportunities to forge a new vision of how to ensure that adequate and predictable finance is in place to tackle humanitarian risk. This side event built on the emerging outcomes of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in this area. By bringing together leading actors from national Governments, the United Nations, the World Bank, the donor community and the private sector, it aimed to identify the key elements of a new framework for financing risk management.

Key Messages:

- Given the growing humanitarian needs, it will be necessary to expand the donor base, establishing more links with local businesses and actors. Better funding, targeting, planning and delivery is needed for increased efficiency.
- Preparedness and resilience-building are key. Risk-insured sustainable development is required. Many crises are protracted and require a long-term approach, tackled jointly by development and humanitarian communities. Work needs to be done outside of silos, and all financing instruments (development, humanitarian

and climate change) need to work together. Lack of development leads to crises, and crises lead to underdevelopment. There is a need for a new global agenda recognizing the interface between peace and development.

- Over 7 million people have moved away from humanitarian needs thanks to Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme. Ethiopia has changed from responding to crises on an ad hoc basis to managing risks and putting relevant programmes in place. Within the Ethiopian Government, line ministries are building emergency response capacities themselves, including those with the ability to respond to epidemics. The Government does not differentiate between humanitarian and development finance.
- There is a need to harness markets and tap into the private sector (for cash to stimulate local markets and create jobs, unlocking capital markets). Insurance is a potential game changer in the humanitarian world. Natural disasters are now largely foreseeable. Provision of insurances offset humanitarian funding needs if and when disasters hit. There are also other financial instruments, such as capital-at-risk bonds that have been released by some Latin American countries. There is also a nascent concept for an endemic emergency facility for purchasing insurance, which pays out when conditions of pandemic outbreak are met.

Financing sustainable urban development: a major challenge of the post-2015 agenda

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizer:

Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, with the support of UN-Habitat and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

Speakers:

- Mr. Fathallah Oualalou (Mayor of Rabat, Morocco; Treasurer, United Cities and Local Governments; representative of the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments)
- H.E. Mekuria Haile (Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Construction of Ethiopia)
- Ms. Aisa Kirabo Kacyira (Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat)
- Ms. Margareta Wahlström (Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction)
- Mr. Carl Wright (Secretary General, Commonwealth Local Government Forum)
- Mr. David Jackson (Director, Local Development Practice Area, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF))
- Mr. Thabo Mayoni (Chairperson, South African Local Governments Association)
- Mr. Hans Janssen (Mayor of Oisterwijk, representing the Committee of the Regions, Netherlands)
- Mr. Luiz de Mello (Deputy Director, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD)
- Mr. Jean Pierre Elong Mbassi (Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments of Africa)

Objective(s):

Well-managed urbanization is a major sustainable development opportunity. In the coming two decades, urban population is expected to grow from 3.5 billion to 6 billion (from 50 per cent to 65 per cent of the global population). Cities are the primary engines of economic growth and development. Yet there are cities that are home to extreme deprivation and environmental degradation, with 1 billion people living in slums — these require immediate and effective solutions. Local and regional authorities, together with United Nations entities, have been working on mechanisms that can contribute to support urban development, with more equitable investment in efforts to create sustainable and resilient cities. Beyond general urban financing, there is a substantial gap in addressing climate change adaptation and resilience. This side event focused on solutions and funding mechanisms at the global level, such as the global environmental and resilience funds that are yet to be tapped. Discussion also focused on institutional, policy and capacity issues and on barriers that hamper urban local governments from unlocking local finances and accessing the domestic capital market. The purpose was to take stock of promising possibilities and key action areas for making sustainable local finance, public and private, a reality on a scale and at a complexity that the new urban century demands.

Key Messages:

- Urbanization is one of the greatest societal changes of recent decades, and its acceleration over the next 20 years will continue to be a major challenge for local governments, which are notably in charge of delivering local public services.
- In urban areas, the reinforcement of endogenous resources to finance infrastructure must be based on widening the tax base and land potential generated by investments made in these territories.
- Public assistance to developing countries has not enabled direct action to be taken on informal settlements, and local actors have not been taken into account sufficiently in plans, however ready they may be to take charge of resilience in their territories.
- Financing for development is primarily about the modalities of multilevel governance between the central and subnational levels. It is therefore imperative that greater flexibility be given to local and regional authorities.

Emerging Africa Summit 2015

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizer:

Alpha Professional Network

Speakers:

- Mr. Donald Kaberuka (President, African Development Bank)
- Mr. Admassu Tadesse (President and Chief Executive Officer, PTA Bank)
- Ms. Elizabth L. Littlefield (President and Chief Executive Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, United States)
- Mr. Colin Coleman (Partner, Goldman Sachs)

Objective(s):

This side event aimed at exploring how investing in Africa's key sectors of activities is critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for the continent. The session was successful in bringing together a select group of influential people to provide concrete solutions to the challenges faced by the African continent.

Key Messages:

- To foster further foreign direct investment in the continent, there is need for a coordinated and stronger relationship between the private and public sectors.
- It was also recognized that growth in itself is not enough; what is needed is inclusive and sustainable growth, which requires structural economic changes that will lead to job creation across the African continent.

Initiatives and commitments:

Further partnerships/memorandums of understanding with the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank are being established to compile the various recommendations that will take the lead in addressing the infrastructure and regulatory gaps in

Africa. This will create the right conditions for greater investments inflows.

How can transparency promote poverty reduction?

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizer:

Global Network for Rights and Development

Speakers:

- Ms. Joan Atherton (Senior Advisor, United States Agency for International Development (USAID))
- Mr. George Osei-Bimpeh (Country Director, SEND-Ghana)
- Mr. Geoffrey Chongo (Head of Programmes, Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection)

Objective(s):

More than 20 per cent of the contract value dedicated to development finance is redirected through corruption. This leaves recipient countries and their citizens worse off, since the incidence of misuse, misappropriation and misapplication of development funds affects future decisions on granting such funds to the affected countries. Weak transparency in the use of development finance causes these and related problems and represents a fundamental challenge. Promoting transparency is critical to combating corruption in the management of development resources. Greater transparency is key to ensuring that poor people benefit most from development financing. This side event discussed strategies to improve transparency in development financing, highlighting measures to address the critical role civil society organizations (CSOs) and citizens can play in combating corruption.

Key Messages:

- All people and public bodies should be enabled to obtain detailed and reliable information on sustainable development efforts in a timely and accessible manner: in particular, information about what resources are available, how they are raised and spent, and what results they contribute to.
- An intergovernmental body to curb corruption and illicit financial flows, which drain away huge sums in much-needed funds, needs to be created.
- There is a need to enhance the effectiveness of public institutions in curbing poverty and promoting sustainable development, and to maximize their accountability for the use of public resources.
- There is a need to ensure public backing for efforts to curb poverty and inequality by enabling the participation of all people in the design, delivery and monitoring of policy, without exclusion or discrimination.
- The accountability and positive impacts of business should be enhanced by ensuring full disclosure of relationships between corporations and States and requiring corporations to report to a consistent standard on their impacts on the environment, society and human rights.
- Greater commitment to International Aid Transparency Initiative principles/standards is needed to ensure usability of aid transparency data.
- There should be investment in CSOs for budget advocacy at all levels, to train citizens in social accountability processes that will enhance capacity to understand basic data and hold government accountable.

Official development assistance still a crucial source in financing for development

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, in collaboration with the Governments of Ethiopia, Mozambique and the United Arab Emirates

Speakers:

- H.E. Stefan Löfven (Prime Minster of Sweden)
- H.E. Isabella Lövin (Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden)
- H.E. Ato Ahmed Shide (State Minster of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia)
- H.E. Adriano Maleiane (Minister of Economy and Finance of Mozambique)
- H.E. Majid Al Suwaidi (Head of Climate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United Arab Emirates)

Objective(s):

Official development assistance (ODA) is dwarfed by other financial flows, but its importance and potential is as high as ever. Wisely used, it can create tools to stimulate sustainable development, thereby improving people's lives. ODA can enhance gender equality, strengthening democratic systems and institutions, support capacity-building, find innovative solutions, and act as a catalyst for other financial flows. The role of ODA is changing, providing long-term, game-changing benefits for those who are brave enough to utilize them and see their potential.

This side event presented experiences from Ethiopia, Mozambique, Sweden and the United Arab Emirates to show the role that ODA plays, and can play, in various country settings. The event was opened by the Prime Minister of Sweden, and a high-level panel outlined and discussed the importance of ODA today and for the future.

Key Messages:

- ODA is important for resource mobilization as well as innovative solutions for poverty reduction.
- ODA has a unique role in development and enables people to improve their own livelihood.
- The Swedish Prime Minister reconfirmed the Swedish target of 1 per cent of gross national income for ODA.

Financing for gender equality — placing women at the centre of the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Capital Hotel

Organizers:

Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, Ethiopia; Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia; UN-Women Ethiopia Country Office; United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Africa Centre for Gender; Delegation of the European Union to Ethiopia; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Service Centre; Oxfam Liaison Office to the African Union (AU); Poverty Action Network Ethiopia

Speakers:

- The Hon. Zenebu Tadesse (Minister of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, Ethiopia)
- Ms. Giovanie Biha (Deputy Executive Director, UNECA)
- Ms. Geraldine Moleketi (Special Envoy on Gender, African Development Bank (AfDB))
- Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka (Executive Director, UN-Women)
- Mr. Degu Lakew (Public Finance State Minister Advisor, Ethiopia)
- Mr. Kokeb Misrak (Director, Bilateral Directorate, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia)
- The Hon. Maria Kiwanuka (Senior Presidential Advisor on Finance, Uganda)
- Mr. Lebogang Motlana (Director, Regional Service Centre for Africa, UNDP)
- Ms. Linda McAvan (Chair, International Development Committee, European Parliament)
- Mr. Neven Mimica (Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission)
- Ms. Letty Chiwara (UN-Women Representative to Ethiopia, the AU and UNECA)

Objective(s):

To fully achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in Africa in the post-2015 development agenda, significantly enhanced, transformative, innovative and inclusive financing in scale and scope, as well as across all sectors and levels is required. This side event aimed to investigate the above through an interactive high-level panel discussion involving policymakers from national Governments, the United Nations system and other development partners.

The overall objective of the event was to advocate senior level officials, particularly those at the ministerial level, on the necessity of innovative, transformative and inclusive financing for gender equality.

Further objectives included enhanced ownership and political will by stakeholders at all levels to invest in pro-poor- and pro-gender-sensitive tools and practices; the creation of visibility around gender equality priorities through efforts in the lead up to and throughout the financing for development process; as well as commitment and endorsement by international financing entities for a transformative and comprehensive global financing framework that will ensure the realization of existing and new gender equality and women's empowerment goals in the Sustainable Development Goals.

Key Messages:

- The importance of financing for quality education was consistently underscored throughout the event. Referring to education as "the closest thing to a silver bullet", the Executive Director of UN-Women underscored the necessity of schooling as a universal public good. The European Commissioner echoed this message, remarking that a real difference on the ground only comes about by giving women and girls unrestricted access to education and skills-building. The Minister from Ethiopia stated that African women and girls' empowerment has shown notable gains through steadfast coordination and partnership at all levels, adding that interrelated complexities deterring socioeconomic progress and endangering well-being must be urgently addressed.
- New and innovative ways to finance gender equality and women's empowerment must be pursued. The Special Envoy on Gender of the AfDB reminded the audience that 40 per cent of women in Africa engage in the growth economy; she therefore called on private sector agents to ensure that women reap their due benefits. This was echoed by the Senior Presidential Advisor from Uganda, who appealed for strong cooperation between all stakeholders, including those in the profit-making sector. She recommended several measures, including ensuring that marginalized groups can access productive resources, as well as targeted venture capital initiatives.
- The continued importance of public finance targeted to women's empowerment and gender equality in Africa was consistently highlighted. These discussions demonstrated that utilizing gender-responsive planning and budgeting in terms of both domestic resource mobilization and overseas development assistance results not only in empowering women, especially poor women, but also in sustainable economic growth and development. The Deputy Executive Director of UNECA drew on the case of South Africa, where gender-responsive budgeting has shown remarkable success in this regard, and the Special Envoy from the AfDB recommended that gender-responsive planning be strengthened through practices such as gender marking and community feedback loops.
- A rights-based approached to achieving women's economic empowerment was advocated. The State Minister from Ethiopia illustrated the success that such a strategy has yielded, drawing on the Ethiopian case of land right policy improvements that have created an enabling environment for female farmers to freely access, rent and sell property. This was echoed by comments from participants, who remarked on the need for both legal and social transformations to ensure the realization of the rights of women and girls. The European Commissioner underscored the effectiveness of such a focus, reminding attendees that "development cannot happen if half of the world's population is left behind".
- A common thread running throughout the evening was that commitments alone are not enough to achieve gender equality. Commitments, it was repeatedly underlined, must be put into practice. The UNDP representative echoed this, stating "Global polices need to be translated at national levels." One example

noted by the European Commissioner was that of States failing to implement legislation that eliminates violence against women owing to a lack of funding. The European Parliamentarian asserted that action plans must be living documents, involving actions and deliverables. Referring to the second EU Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development, she noted that translating projects at the community level is central.

Financing sustainable development: food security and sustainable cities

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Jupiter Hotel

Organizer:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Speakers:

- Ms. Naoko Ishii (Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson, GEF)
- Mr. Kanayo Nwanze (President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD))
- Ms. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace (Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union (AU))
- The Hon. Belete Tafere (Minister of Environment and Forestry of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Magdy Martínez-Solimán (Assistant Administrator, and Director of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))
- Mr. Homi Kharas (Senior Fellow, and Deputy Director for the Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution)

Objective(s):

With renewed focus on the challenges of creating a more prosperous world for all, there are key entry points to move towards a sustainable trajectory for investments made by all stakeholders. The GEF and global thought leaders from partner institutions shared two new flagship initiatives, the Sustainable Cities Integrated Program and the Food Security Integrated Program, to catalyse further action and investments by other actors. These initiatives will yield lasting benefits for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by helping countries to avoid being locked into unsustainable patterns for generations.

Key Messages:

- The Sustainable Cities Integrated Program is a unique global initiative to work with cities to address the challenges of a rapidly urbanizing world and the subsequent pressure on cities through integrated urban management. The programme will demonstrate how innovation and high-impact investments can contribute to a sustainable management of cities. This ambitious five-year endeavour is a partnership of the GEF, 23 cities from 11 countries, and city-based networks, together with regional development banks, UNDP and others. The programme provides a GEF grant of US$145 million, and US$1.5 billion in co-financing.
- The Food Security Integrated Program aims to work with small-scale farmers to sustainably increase yields, thereby increasing food security for millions of poor people, while preventing desertification, improving land health and sequestering carbon. The programme, coordinated by IFAD, in partnership with UNDP and several other agencies, will work to create and strengthen institutional frameworks and scale up proven solutions. With time, this programme is expected to deliver significant benefits in poverty reduction, particularly among the poorest of the poor and women. The programme provides a GEF grant of US$120 million to 12 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, leveraging an additional US$805 million.

Side events: Wednesday, 15 July 2015

International support to domestic resource mobilization — launch of the Addis Tax Initiative

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

International Tax Compact (ITC), with the Government of Ethiopia, the European Commission, the Governments of Germany and the Netherlands, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America

Speakers:

- H.E. Sufian Ahmed (Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Neven Mimica (Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission)
- Mr. Friedrich Kitschelt (State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany)
- H.E. Justine Greening (Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom)
- H.E. Seth E. Terkper (Minister of Finance and Economic Planning of Ghana)
- Mr. Henry Rotich (Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury, Kenya)
- Mr. Abraham Tekeste (State Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia)
- H.E. Lilianne Ploumen (Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands; Co-Chair, Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation)
- H.E. Goodall Edward Gondwe (Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development of Malawi)
- Mr. Erik Solheim (Chair, Development Assistance Committee (DAC), OECD)
- Mr. Eric Postel (Associate Administrator, United States Agency for International Development (USAID))

Objective(s):

Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) will play a key part in the international efforts to provide sufficient resources for financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This side event built political momentum among developing, emerging and donor countries for stepping up DRM. High-level representatives from developing countries showcased examples of successful DRM reforms implemented with international support. Through the launch of the Addis Tax Initiative, ministers from developing and donor countries demonstrated a shared commitment to DRM as a core pillar of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and a key source of financing for the SDGs.

Key messages:

- Investments in tax systems constitute highly effective investments in the future: every euro spent on tax reform can raise as much as EUR€100 in revenue.

Initiatives and commitments:

The Addis Tax Initiative is a partnership in capacity-building in the field of domestic revenue mobilization/taxation, in which each country takes responsibility and supports and cooperates with each other.

- Stepping up technical cooperation in tax/domestic revenue mobilization:
  "As participating providers of development cooperation, we collectively commit to double our support for technical cooperation in the area of taxation/domestic revenue mobilization by 2020."
- Enhancing domestic revenue mobilization so as to spur development:

"As participating partner countries, we hereby restate our commitment to step up domestic resource mobilization in order to increase the means of implementation for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and inclusive development."

- Ensuring policy coherence:

  "Complementary to the commitments to step up funding and enhance domestic revenue mobilisation, we all commit to pursue policy coherence for development."

Further information can be found at http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/addis-tax-initiative.html.

Harnessing the data revolution for sustainable development

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

ONE Campaign; Government of the United States of America; Government of Mexico; United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); Sustainable Development Solutions Network

Speakers:

- Ms. Maria Sarungi-Tsehai (Founder and Director, Compass Communications)
- Mr. Michael Elliott (Chief Executive Officer, ONE Campaign)
- Ms. Sarah T. Lucas (Senior Program Officer, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation)
- Mr. Henry Rotich (Cabinet Secretary for Finance, Kenya)
- Ms. Amina Mohammed (Special Adviser of the United Nations Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning)
- Mr. Jeffrey Sachs (Co-Director, Sustainable Development Solutions Network)
- Mr. Michael Anderson (Chief Executive Officer, Children's Investment Fund Foundation)
- Mr. Robbie Schingler (Co-Founder and President, Planet Labs)
- The Hon. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (President of Liberia)
- Mr. Jack Lew (Secretary of the Treasury, United States of America)
- H.E. Amadou Ba (Minister of Economy, Finance and Planning of Senegal)
- Mr. Fernando Aportela (Undersecretary of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico)
- Mr. Angel Gurria (Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD))
- Mr. David Hallam (Director, International Relations, and UK Envoy for the Post-2015 Development Goals, Department for International Development, United Kingdom)
- Mr. Gavin Buchan (Director General, Development Policy Planning, Strategic Policy, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada)
- Mr. Johannes P. Jütting (Coordinator, PARIS21)
- Ms. Elizabeth Cousens (Deputy Chief Executive Officer, United Nations Foundation)
- Mr. Mahmoud Mohieldin (Principal of the Global Migration Group, Corporate Secretary and President's Special Envoy, World Bank)
- Mr. René N'guettia Kouassi (Director of Economic Affairs, African Union Commission)
- Mr. Ayo Ajayi (Director, Africa Team, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)
- Mr. Tomicah Tillemann (Director, Bretton Woods II; New America)
- Mr. Sean Nolan (Deputy Director, Strategy, Policy, and Review Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF))
- Mr. Geoff Adlide (Director, Advocacy and Public Policy, GAVI, The Vaccine Alliance)
- Mr. Charles Brigham (Account Manager, Esri)

- Mr. Derek John Gliddon (National Partnerships Manager, Eye On Earth)
- Mr. Nilesh Mistry (Senior Manager, DigitalGlobe)
- Mr. Jose Ugaz (Chair of the Board, Transparency International)
- Mr. Nicolas De Cordes (Vice President of Marketing Anticipation, Orange Group)
- Mr. Sean Sherlock (Minister of State at the Department of Foreign Affairs with Special Responsibility for ODA, Trade Promotion and North-South Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ireland)
- H.E. María Emma Mejía Vélez (Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations, Head of Delegation)
- Mr. Carlos Lopes (Executive Secretary, UNECA)
- Mr. Danny Sriskandarajah (Executive Secretary, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation)
- Mr. Walt M. Macnee (Vice-Chairman, MasterCard)
- Mr. Hezkias Tadele (Youth Ambassador, Restless Development)
- Mr. Cheick Faysal (Youth Ambassador, Restless Development)

Objective(s):

It is clear that having adequate data to know when a child is born, when they need a school place and when clinics and doctors are required is critical for the ability to deliver on sustainable development. Without accurate data, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cannot be effectively monitored. Today, big data and citizen-generated data can help in obtaining real-time data to predict food crises, pinpoint a disease outbreak or identify the communities most vulnerable to climate change.

This side event aimed at bringing new partners together — Governments, innovators, scholars and the private sector — to address and close these basic data gaps and produce new analytics that empower citizens and leaders alike to use the information to achieve inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Key messages:

- Data is generated more widely and more frequently by actors thanks to greater awareness of data use, better technical tools, software and analytical advances. A data revolution is paving the way for profound transformations in how to approach development, analyse the challenges and potentially better monitor SDGs. This data revolution offers opportunities to make more informed political choices and decisions that can advance human development. However, information is power, and the data revolution entails inherent risks to the protection of people's privacy and human rights. To achieve objectives of equity, social justice and sustainability, the data revolution needs to benefit all, not widen inequalities, increase insecurity and threaten human rights.
- A Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data will: promote new data principles and norms and strengthen those that already exist; incentivize data generation to fill key data gaps that make a difference to people's lives, in particular the poor and excluded; expand open data access to increase the timeliness, interoperability, use and value of data that already exist; and support capacity-building and peer learning of users and producers with a view to measuring, monitoring and evaluating progress and delivering the SDGs

Initiatives and commitments:

A summary of commitments from the side event can be found at: http://one_org_international.s3.amazonaws.com/international/media/international/2015/07/29114212/Data-Rev-commitments-Final-290715.pdf.

Securing Africa's financing for development priorities in Addis and beyond

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

Africa CSO Working Group on post-2015

Speakers:

- H.E. Macharia Kamau (Co-Chair, Intergovernmental Negotiations on post-2015 Development Agenda; Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations)
- Mr. Abdalla Bong (Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations)
- Ms. Geraldine Fraser Moleketi (Special Envoy on Gender, African Development Bank (AfDB))
- Mr. Oumar Seck (Contributing Speaker; Chief Executive Officer, Emerging Africa Consulting)
- Mr. Dieudonne Takouo (Director of Cooperation, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Cameroon)

Objective(s):

The main objective of the side event was to share proposals for securing and delivering Africa's financing for development (FfD) priorities both at the Addis conference and beyond. It also explored follow-up mechanisms on FfD issues of importance to Africa.

Key messages:

- There is a need to psychologically re-engage in the development process because the development terrain has changed and a significant mental shift is required to make things work.
- There should be investment in citizens (including women, youth, children) to improve production and wealth creation. This would go a long way in addressing youth unemployment, insecurity and instability, among other things. In addition, it is also important to foster people participation at national levels and to channel finance, technology and partnerships into the sectors in which they are active. African citizens are not calling for handouts but they need to be supported in the development of activities and sectors where they can operate.
- There should be a focus on resource rent maximization as a key aspect of domestic resource mobilization. This includes leveraging Africa's transformation based on its potential, including adding value to natural resources and reducing unnecessary borrowing that can get countries into trouble. In addition, country collaboration and coordination on tax incentives and tax competition will help maximize domestic resources. Collaboration with African CSOs is paramount in this respect.
- Human capacities and accountability for results should be improved, to translate vision and plans into action and implementation. This also requires the mapping of relevant African skills and expertise.
- Institutions should be strengthened and strong public policy set based on good governance, constant self-reflection, and improved accountability and governance, aimed at reducing corruption.

Initiatives and commitments:

- The Government of Cameroon committed itself to working with the Africa CSO Working Group in taking the FfD and side event outcomes forward.
- The Africa CSO Working Group committed to deepening the conversations on the implications of the FfD outcome for the post-2015 process with policymakers, citizens and other CSOs at capitals. An engagement with parliamentarians from East Africa was planned before the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, focused on the implication of the FfD outcome for the post-2015 agenda.
- The minimum commitment of the AfDB to meet Africa's FfD and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) priorities will include enhancing its support towards catalysing, mobilizing and crowding in both public and private sources of funds for development.

Mobilizing domestic financial resources for sustainable urban infrastructure development

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), in collaboration with Cities Development Initiative for Asia, KfW Development Bank and UN-Habitat

Speakers:

- Mr. Stephan Ohme (Head, Division on Financing for Development, BMZ, Germany)
- Mr. Gulelat Kebede (Coordinator, Urban Economy, UN-Habitat)
- Ms. Bernardia Irawati Tjandradewi (Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments: Asia-Pacific)
- Ms. Barbara Schnell (Head of Division, KfW Development Bank)
- Mr. Aniket Shah (Program Leader, Sustainable Development Solutions Network)
- Ms. Suzanne Ngane (Director, Cooperation and Communication, Special Support Fund for Mutual Assistance)

Objective(s):

To achieve development goals in an urbanizing world means to invest in cities. Recent experiences of various actors working with local governments and cities show that infrastructure gaps can be bridged through domestic financial resources.

Development is generated mainly by infrastructure — in most developing countries by urban infrastructure. If cities succeed in channelling their growth into sustainable development, significant leverage can be created towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The majority of cities, nevertheless, face one major challenge on the way to being true partners in achieving global development goals: accessing the necessary funds for projects aimed at enhancing infrastructure to accommodate the needs of fast growing cities.

This side event focused on the importance of urban infrastructure finance and the following guiding questions: How can domestic resources (public and private) be generated for infrastructure financing (matchmaking between local governments and financiers, allocation of risks)? What framework conditions are helpful to improve and scale up domestic urban infrastructure finance? What lessons can be learned for global development cooperation (implementation of the SDGs and the Habitat III New Urban Agenda)?

While many cooperation partners and dedicated organizations focus on strengthening the planning capacities of municipalities with regard to urban infrastructure, only a few cities have the capacity, experience or mandate to link infrastructure planning to funding.

Funding agencies, on the other hand, look out for high-quality and low-risk infrastructure projects. The side event discussed ways in which this "planning-financing gap" could be closed.

Key messages:

- Cities play a crucial role for sustainable development, in that they address issues of climate change and implementation of the SDGs. It is important to provide the necessary financial means to cities to enable them to ensure that investments required to support sustainable development at the local level can be realized.
- Access to capital markets at the subnational level is important. However, respective capacities and the legislative framework are often missing. There is a need to support cities to improve their capacity in accessing capital (such as by issuing bonds), but at the same time improve national regulatory frameworks to provide cities the legal backing to access financing.
- There is a need for innovative financial solutions geared towards local governments: municipal development funds, cooperation between cities to broaden the economic base and pool financial needs, municipal bonds, guarantees, facilitating corporate social responsibility, introduction of new taxes, work on public-private partnerships, etc., to improve the resource base of cities.
- Through mutual learning and exchange of experience, e.g., through cooperation between

administrations in developed and developing countries, cities can learn from each other.

- While extending the resource base of cities is crucial, cities also need to have sound projects ready in which these resources can be invested. Therefore, assisting cities to prepare bankable and high-quality projects is crucial both to attract more financing as well as to use the resources wisely.

Business-led multi-stakeholder sustainability collaboration and partnerships for the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda: the case of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Transport

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

International Road Transport Union (IRU)

Speakers:

- Ms. Gladys Mutangadura (Senior Economic Affairs Officer, United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS))
- Ms. Louise Kantrow (Permanent Representative of the International Chamber of Commerce to the United Nations)

Objective(s):

This side event presented the Global Partnership for Sustainable Transport (GPST) to international transport stakeholders and international financial institutions, in particular, to illustrate how multi-stakeholder initiatives can contribute to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. The GPST, created by the IRU and the UN Global Compact in November 2015, is a business- and industry-led, multi-modal, strategic and action-oriented multi-stakeholder platform that promotes the sustainable transport agenda.

Key messages:

- Multimodal transport is a driver of vibrant economic prosperity as it connects businesses from various parts of the world to global markets. For the transport industry, contributing to the sustainable development agenda translates into meeting market demand and delivering economic value through innovation and effective mitigation of negative environmental, social and ethical footprints. However, many countries continue to face major challenges, including connectivity gaps, low efficiency of logistics and supply chains, and high transit costs. These factors impose serious constraints on world economic development. Outdated border-crossing infrastructure and unharmonized procedures substantially increase the total cost of transport services and stimulate corruption along supply chains.

The GPST brings together operators from the air, maritime, rail and road transport sectors, and other global sustainable transport stakeholders from manufacturing, logistics and infrastructure, to cooperate at the global level to formulate solutions for the transport problems affecting global supply chains. However, the overarching goal of the GPST is to serve as a proactive global partner to cooperate with governmental bodies, international organizations and financial institutions to contribute to the implementation of decisions of the United Nations Secretary General's High-Level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport and the Sustainable Development Goals, generally in order to achieve the goals of the transformative post-2015 development agenda. The GPST will also lead in the dissemination of best practices in sustainable transport in order to ensure the strong visibility and sustainable impact of its work.

Kigali Action Plan for Accelerated Achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 am
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Republic of Rwanda, coorganized with the African Development Bank and African Ministers' Council on Water

Objective(s):

The side event presented the Kigali Action Plan for Accelerated Achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa (KAP), which targets the construction of around 12,400 water supply facilities and 155,000 basic sanitation facilities in 10 Member States over a period of five years, starting this year, 2015. These interventions will, in total, cost about EUR€375 million. The goal by the end of this year is to mobilize EUR€50 million as seed funds for the implementation of the KAP. As the KAP strives to mobilize significant contributions from African countries and private sector entities, it is a tangible expression of pan-African solidarity.

Tax justice for social justice

8.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.
Jupiter Hotel

Organizers:

Addis Ababa CSO Coordinating Group and the Women's Working Group on FfD, on behalf of the CSO FfD Group. Facilitating organizations were led by the Global Alliance for Tax Justice — Tax Justice Network-Africa; la Red de Justicia Fiscal de América Latina y el Caribe (hosted by Latindadd); Asia Alliance for Tax Justice (hosted by Jubilee South-Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development); Tax Justice-Europe (hosted by Eurodad); North America Alliance (hosted by The FACT Coalition/TJN-USA, and Canadians for Tax Fairness) — together with ActionAid, Christian Aid, Global Policy Forum, Oxfam, Public Services International, Save the Children, and Society for International Development

Speakers:

- Mr. Joseph Stiglitz (Commissioner, Independent Commission for the Reform of International Corporate Taxation)
- Ms. Alicia Bárcena (Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC))
- Ms. Luckystar Miyandazi (ActionAid)
- Mr. Jorge Coronado (Red de Justicia Fiscal de América Latina y el Caribe, Latindadd)
- Ms. Gugulethu Ndebele (Save the Children South Africa)
- Ms. Everline Aketch (National Union of Educational Institutions/Public Services International, Uganda)
- Mr. Matthew Martin (Director, Development Finance International; Advisor to the Senegalese and 27 other francophone Governments on financing for development)
- Mr. Dereje Alemayehu (Global Alliance for Tax Justice)

Objective(s):

Taxes are arguably the most important source of government revenue for implementing public policies to redistribute wealth and realize human rights, achieve equality, and strengthen governance and accountability. Taxation is critical to financing for development. It is a powerful tool for poverty reduction, enabling sustainable investment in public services, infrastructure and other development needs. While taxation problems are systemic, solutions include ensuring that all countries have an equal say in deciding fairer international tax rules, curbing tax avoidance, eliminating illicit financial flows, ending harmful tax incentives and "tax wars", and building progressive and effective national tax systems. Speakers also addressed the need for a truly inclusive intergovernmental global tax body.

The main objectives of the event were: to elucidate the vital need for tax justice to realize social and economic rights and finance sustainable development; to identify opportunities for Governments to engage in specific progressive tax justice policy measures to mobilize domestic resources and improve the delivery of human rights, including through the funding of quality public services; and to advance the call for an inclusive intergovernmental United Nations tax body.

Key messages:

- Achieving "tax justice for social justice" requires supporting the progressive work of national Governments and coalitions, strengthening regional activities and coordinating action on major tax justice issues at the global level.
- The United Nations Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters should be transformed into a universal global tax body with all countries at the table. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development base erosion and profit shifting process is a move in the right direction, but it is clear that it is not enough. The transfer pricing system, the old system, might have worked in the world before globalization. But it is not "fit for purpose" in the world of globalization.
- Ending the race to the bottom on damaging tax incentives, clamping down on tax havens and illicit financial flows, developing effective national tax administrations, and establishing fair international tax standards through inclusive international cooperation count among the long-term challenges.
- This fiscal justice discussion necessarily addresses human rights and gender equity.

African economic transformation: modernizing agriculture, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and sustainable infrastructure and energy

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Africa Hall, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

Government of Ethiopia; African Union; United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); African Development Bank (AfDB)

Speakers:

- Ms. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma (Chairperson, African Union Commission)
- H.E. Hailemariam Desalegn (Prime Minister of Ethiopia; President of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development)
- Ms. Agnes Kalibata (President, Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa)
- Mr. Carlos Lopes (Executive Secretary of UNECA)
- Mr. Donald Kaberuka (President, AfDB)

Objective(s):

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development presents a landmark opportunity to continue the policy discourse on Africa's development and transformation agenda, specifically in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, as well as to showcase Africa's future potential.

This side event focused on three major issues of particular significance in Africa's transformation and its potential for greater investment: agricultural transformation; sustainable and inclusive industrialization; and sustainable infrastructure and energy.

The side event had the following three objectives: to highlight the drivers of African economic growth and the related challenges; to create awareness among participants that modernizing African agriculture, promoting inclusive, sustained and green industrialization and investing in sustainable infrastructure and energy are critical for African transformation; and to stress the opportunity and the huge, untapped potential that exists for partnership in public and private sector investment in these areas.

Key messages:

- The side event revealed how sound macroeconomic policies, improved peace and stability, an increased business-friendly environment and private sector expansion have led to spectacular growth trajectories in many African emerging "lion economies".
- It highlighted how Africa has beaten the prevailing international economic headwinds, with a number of African countries becoming among the fastest growing in the world; and how Africa has become the destination for the investors of tomorrow.
- It addressed how the Addis Ababa Action Agenda will deliver for Africa and how Africa has worked hard to advance its key priorities of mobilizing domestic resources, encouraging long-term investments, including foreign direct investment. It called upon Africa's development partners to align their support to the continent's priorities, as articulated in Agenda 2063.
- It emphasized that agriculture was a highly productive, competitive, profitable, inclusive and rewarding sector of the economy, which will be attractive to many, including youth and women. Policies are needed that will engage smallholder farmers and agribusiness actors in agriculture as a viable business.
- It successfully presented the drivers of Africa's continued economic growth and the related challenges, articulating how modernizing African agriculture — promoting inclusive, sustained and green industrialization and investing in sustainable infrastructure and energy — is central to the transformation of the African economy; and it conveyed the opportunities and the huge untapped potential that exists for partnership.

High-level interactive panel on financing for infrastructure development and regional integration for the LLDCs

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Government of Zambia (Chair of the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)); United Nations Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)

Speakers:

- The Hon. Alexander B. Chikwanda (Member of Parliament; Minister of Finance of Zambia; Chair, Group of LLDCs)
- Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya (Under-Secretary-General; High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States)
- H.E. Sam Kutesa (President of the sixty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly)
- H.E. Per Bolund (Minister for Financial Markets and Consumer Affairs of Sweden)
- H.E. Cisse Boubou (Minister of Mines of Mali)
- H. E. Elham M.A. Ibrahim (Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy Building, African Union Commission)
- Mr. Erik Solheim (Chair, Development Assistance Committee, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD))
- Mr. Joakim Reiter (Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD))
- Mr. Igor Runov (Under-Secretary-General, International Road Transport Union (IRU))
- Mr. Cheikh Oumar Seydi (Regional Director for East and Southern Africa, International Finance Corporation (IFC))
- Mr. Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa (Chief Economist and Vice President, African Development Bank (AfDB))

Objective(s):

The purpose of the meeting was to raise awareness of the Vienna Programme of Action (VPoA) for the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) for the Decade 2014-2024, in particular the key priority areas of infrastructure development and regional integration; to discuss ways of enhancing resource mobilization for the LLDCs; to share experiences; and to identify recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the VPoA.

Key messages:

- LLDCs and their transit neighbours should aim to enhance domestic resource mobilization and prioritize allocation towards infrastructure development and regional integration. Domestic resource mobilization could be enhanced through widening the revenue base, improving tax collection, and combating tax evasion and illicit financial flows. Transparency is also important for enhancing resource mobilization. Investments should be channelled to both physical and soft infrastructure.
- Official development assistance (ODA) remains critical and should be leveraged, as appropriate, to attract additional financing for infrastructure development and make loans more affordable for many LLDCs. There is a need to enhance Aid for Trade, which is critical for assisting LLDCs in trade-related infrastructure building.
- South-South and triangular cooperation are very important and need to be strengthened; as does cooperation at the bilateral and regional levels, including through the pooling of resources, especially for cross-border infrastructure projects.
- A stronger role of private sector investment, including through public-private partnerships (PPPs), is crucial in providing investment for development and maintenance of transport infrastructure. Instruments such as infrastructure bonds are also important. PPPs must be enhanced and Governments should create enabling environments in which the private sector can play an improved role.
- Innovative forms of financing instruments, such as the Africa50 Fund and the Africa Growing Together Fund, should be scaled up. Furthermore, the potential use of all existing financial resources for funding infrastructure development should be explored, including non-traditional sources such as capital markets, pension funds and sovereign wealth funds.
- Development banks, including multilateral financial institutions and regional banks, should address gaps in transport- and transit-related regional infrastructure in LLDCs and should provide these countries with special windows or specific trust funds to meet their needs. They should consider special instruments and vehicles that would help the LLDCs derisk investments and attract new finances, including through blended finances. There is a need for targeted long-term concessional loans for critical infrastructure, especially in energy and transport.
- The global infrastructure forum proposed in the outcome of the Financing for Development Conference should give due priority to the transit-transport infrastructure development concerns of the LLDCs and their neighbours.

Initiatives and commitments:

The meeting was informed about some relevant initiatives. The Global Partnership for Sustainable Transport, recently initiated by the IRU and the UN Global Compact and due to be launched in September 2015, will play a special role in the area of supporting infrastructure development, including support for auxiliary services. In order to maintain the United Nations focus on the implementation of the VPoA and on the special needs of the LLDCs, Sweden announced that it had taken the initiative to form a special “Friends of the LLDCs-Group” in New York to keep the issues of those countries high up on the international agenda. Discussions also noted the launch of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) Continental Business Network in June 2015. This aims to facilitate private sector advice to African leaders in the implementation of infrastructure projects throughout the continent, including advice on a range of strategic issues, such as policy, investment risks, project structuring and, specifically, existing constraints to the implementation of the PIDA projects.

Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all: domestic resource mobilization and innovative finance

10.00 a.m.–12.30 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands; World Bank Group; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Sanitation and Water for All; Government of Kenya; Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID); Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); UN-Water; European Investment Bank (EIB); United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation; United States Agency for International Development (USAID); WaterAid; Water.org; International Water and Sanitation Centre

Speakers:

- H.E. Lilianne Ploumen (Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands)
- H.E. Ato Alemeyu Teganu (Federal Minister of Water, Irrigation and Energy of Ethiopia)
- H.E. Eugene Wamalwa (Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Water and Irrigation of Kenya)
- Mr. Angel Gurría (Secretary-General, OECD)
- Mr. Bertand Badré (Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer, World Bank)
- Ms. Yoka Brandt (Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF)
- Mr. Chris Williams (Director, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council/Global Sanitation Fund)
- Mr. Gerhard Doornbos (Vice President, Dutch Water Authorities)
- Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque (Executive Chair, Sanitation and Water for All)
- Mr. Christiaan Rebergen (Director General for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands)
- Mr. Lawrence Simitu (Director of Water Services, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Kenya)
- Mr. Nick Dyer (Director General for Policy and Global Programmes, DFID, United Kingdom)
- Mr. Jeff Seabright (Chief Sustainability Officer, Unilever)
- Mr. Clive Harris (Manager, Public-Private Partnerships Cross-Cutting Solutions Group, World Bank Group)
- Mr. Odera (Head of Special Projects, K-rep Bank)

Objective(s):

The World Economic Forum *Global Risks 2015* report identifies the occurrence of "water crises" as the number one global risk in terms of impact and number, and number eight in terms of likelihood. Having the above in mind, and banking on experience with concrete examples of water financing, both domestic and within international development programmes, the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands convened this high-level side event to discuss the potential for increased domestic resource mobilization and innovative financing to address the twin challenges of water security and sustainable access to safe water and sanitation. The aim of this side event was to obtain different perspectives on how Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 ("Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all") can be financed.

Key messages:

- There is a need for new financing strategies to address water security and sustainable access to safe water and sanitation.
- Financing infrastructure for a water-secure world calls for a combination of old and new financing mechanisms in the water sector, including the use of non-traditional sources such as pension funds.

Initiatives and commitments:

The Netherlands will contribute to the financing of SDG 6 with a new initiative that aims to make more effective use of official development assistance (ODA) and ensure sustainable development of the water sector in the long term. With this initiative, the Netherlands intends to set up local currency-denominated “water financing facilities” (or “water banks”) in 10 countries. These so-called water banks can offer “pooled” investment opportunities to private institutional investors, which reduces risks and transaction costs for lenders and increases the creditworthiness of water utilities, provided that they demonstrate discipline in repaying the loans and pay the interest through regulated tariffs and increased revenue collection. This would make the water sector an appealing partner for financing by the local domestic capital market. The water banks are an example of how ODA can leverage local private financing. In many countries, pension funds and insurance companies are interested in such opportunities.

The Government of Kenya announced that it wants to bring its Innovative Financing Facility for Water (KIFFWA) initiative to the next level by setting up a business plan for a “water financing facility” or “Banki ya Maji”.

In line with SDG 6, the Netherlands has committed itself to providing 30 million people with access to safe water and 50 million people with sanitary facilities by 2030.

The Netherlands intends to set up a multidonor trust fund specifically for SDG 6, together with the EIB and other interested partners.

Leadership and partnership to achieve global food security

11.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Government of the United States of America; African Union Commission

Speakers:

- Ms. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime (Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture Commissioner, African Union Commission)
- Mr. Khalid Bomba (Chief Executive Officer, Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency)
- Mr. Hassan Bashir (Chief Executive Officer, Takaful Insurance)
- Ms. Lindiwe Sibanda (Chief Executive Officer, Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network)
- H.E. Carlos Raúl Morales (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala)
- Mr. Richard Greene (Acting Assistant to the Administrator, Bureau for Food Security, United States Agency for International Development (USAID))
- Ms. Josefina Stubbs (Associate Vice President, Strategy and Knowledge Department, International Fund for Agricultural Development)
- Mr. James Mwangi (Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Equity Bank)
- Mr. Ruhul Amin Talukder (Director of Research, Food Policy and Monitoring Unit, Ministry of Food, Bangladesh)

Objective(s):

Agriculture has the potential to carve a path out of poverty for the 75 per cent of the world’s poor who live in rural areas in developing countries. This side event explored a proven approach to mobilizing investment to unlock this transformative potential. During the event, high-level representatives showcased the importance of country ownership, partnerships and leveraging resources to accelerate agricultural growth and reduce hunger and poverty.

Key messages:

- Challenges such as climate change threaten to roll back the gains of the past few years as worsening droughts damage crops and kill animals, ocean acidification threatens fisheries, and deforestation contributes to soil loss and erosion during extreme rainfall events. The financing landscape is also changing; there is less reliance on official development assistance and a stronger trend towards innovative financing models that leverage all sources of finance. Leaders from all sectors must continue to work in partnership around evidence-based approaches to promote a sustainable, transformative impact.
- Data resources should be harnessed to empower farmers and Governments with actionable information, from how to breed drought-tolerant crops to instructive nutrition data.

- Innovative, climate-smart agricultural practices that make communities all over the world more resilient should be supported.

Talent development in agriculture — growing ambitions for food

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Young Professionals in Agricultural Research and Development; International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services; Global Forum for Agricultural Research Services; Tropical Agriculture Platform; International Agri Food Network

Speakers:

- Mr. Robson Mutandi (Country Programme Director, Angola and Mozambique, IFAD)
- Mr. Daniel Gad (Chief Executive Officer, Omega Farms in Ethiopia, Member of World Farmers' Organisation)
- Mr. Lawrence Ndambuki Muli (Programmes and Policy Advisor, African Observatory for Policy Practice and Youth Studies)
- Mr. Divine Ntiokam (Global Youth Digital Advocate for Post-2015 Development Agenda and Founder, Climate Smart Agriculture Youth Network)
- Mr. Shaan Mavani (Team Leader, Analytics Team, Agricultural Transformation Agency, Ethiopia)
- Mr. Tip O'Neill (Chief Executive Officer, International Raw Materials; Member, International Fertilizer Industry Association)

Objective(s):

Agriculture plays a significant role in achieving global food and nutrition security, increasing economic growth and attaining environmental sustainability. Representing close to 40 per cent of the global workforce, agriculture is the world's largest provider of jobs, employing over 1.3 billion people. To transform agriculture into a more productive, sustainable, competitive and efficient sector demands modern knowledge and skills transfer for developing talent in agriculture. It means upskilling and retooling the current agricultural workforce. It means retaining people with skills. It means attracting new personnel and expanding the range of career opportunities available in the agriculture-food-nutrition-environment nexus. Most importantly, it means creating incentives and campaigns that encourage young people to see agriculture as one of the best options for a career choice.

A call to action: A coalition of interested partners has brought before the United Nations Committee on World Food Security a call to action to define strategies for improving talent development systems in agriculture.

The side event presented this call to action and focused on five key areas that have been identified to work on progressive goals and innovative partnerships:

1. Creation of an enabling environment and incentives for private sector engagement in talent development to improve linkages between supply and demand of knowledge and skills.
2. Promotion of demand-driven and innovative agriculture education, training and skills development programmes geared towards transformation and maintaining a high performance culture at all levels.
3. Recruitment and retention of youth and women in agriculture through incentives and the promotion of conducive environments for equitable access to secure land tenure, inputs, financial services, knowledge and markets.
4. Development of national agricultural plans and resource mobilization strategies to enhance talent development in agriculture, food and natural resources, while including women and youth in the process.
5. Development of monitoring, learning, evaluation and knowledge management systems for talent development.

Key messages:

- Talent development in agriculture needs to go beyond farmers, to build a supportive "ecosystem" for the sector with trained and skilled professionals in the up- and down-stream industries of the value chain, as well as in government and other support services.

- Talent development needs to focus not only on education but also on hands-on training — internships and training curricula that mix “classroom” education with work in companies and on farms is most effective.
- The perception that parents and youth have of agriculture needs to be changed — it should be seen as an opportunity, not as a last resort. To this end, role models that inspire others to work in the sector need to be put forward — young entrepreneurs, as in the tech sector.
- Talent development also requires a support infrastructure for young farmers and entrepreneurs in the sector. In Africa, more needs to be done to lower the cost and complexity of doing business. But there is a need to have business “incubators” in place and to create a system where those starting up can receive guidance from those with experience and can pitch their ideas for feedback.
- Access to financing and land remain two of the primary obstacles for farmers today and discourage investment and new farmers. Specific products for farmers and novel ways of generating financing and of ensuring access to land need to be developed, in particular in countries where arable land is scarce.

Initiatives and commitments:

Launch of a call to action: “Growing Ambitions for Agricultural Professionals”. More information is available at: http://www.agrifood.net/wp-content/uploads/TalentDevelopmentInAg.pdf.

Catalysing private sector engagement and resources for development: the EU and African perspectives

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

European Commission; African Union Commission (AUC)

Speakers:

- H.E. Sam Kutesa (President of the sixty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly)
- Mr. Erastus Mwencha (Deputy Chairperson, AUC)
- Mr. Neven Mimica (Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission)
- Mr. Pim van BALLEKOM (Vice-President, European Investment Bank (EIB))
- Ms. Amany Asfour (Chair, COMESA Business Council)
- Ms. Fatima Haram Acyl (Commissioner, AUC)
- Mr. Klaus Rudischhauser (Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO), European Commission)
- Mr. Roberto Ridolfi (Director, European Commission)
- Ms. Linda McAvan (Member, European Parliament; Chair, European Parliament Development Committee)
- Ms. Jacqueline Mugo (Secretary-General, Business Africa, International Organisation of Employers)
- Ms. Lynette Chen (Chief Executive Officer, NEPAD Business Foundation)
- Mr. Marc Engelhardt (Director, Development and Sector Policy, KfW Development Bank)
- Mr. Jacques Moineville (Deputy Director General, French Development Agency (AFD))
- Ms. Heike Ruettgers (EIB)
- Mr. Isaac N. Kiva (Director of Renewable Energy, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Kenya)

Objective(s):

This side event focused on the need to work for the development of the private sector and to engage with it to achieve development goals. The event looked specifically at the role of blending, in particular in the agricultural and energy sectors. The side event was organized jointly by the European Commission (EC) and the AUC and gathered representatives from the United Nations, the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), the EIB and other European finance institutions, as well as from the European and African private sectors. The event followed up on the 5th EU-Africa Business Forum in Brussels in 2014.

The overarching objective of this session was to:

1. Contribute to building a strategic framework for working for and with the private sector towards achieving the AU Agenda 2063.
2. Discuss how private sector resources and engagement can be catalysed for development in Africa through blending, notably in the agriculture and energy sectors.

Key messages:

- ► Speakers and panellists emphasized the need for the creation of an enabling environment for private sector engagement, as the private sector will play a key role in the transformation agenda of the African continent. The following key enabling elements were mentioned:
  - Including the private sector in policymaking efforts and policy dialogue.
  - Strengthening the institutional capacity of private sector organizations and public sector institutions.
  - Improving skills development of youth and women and capacity development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through training and knowledge transfer.
  - Developing risk mitigation and credit enhancement solutions and improving access to finance.
  - Reinforcing productive capacity through industrialization and value added.
- ► Panellists underlined the need to set up the right instruments and mechanisms in order to support African countries in this agenda, as well as to leverage private sector resources for development. In this context, blending mechanisms were considered particularly relevant.
- ► The EU and AU reiterated their determination to work with the private sector to reinforce its role in achieving inclusive and sustainable growth in Africa.
- ► Sustainable agriculture and energy were identified as two key drivers of structural change. Private sector development and engagement should also be mainstreamed through blending mechanisms in these sectors in order to drive forward the transformation of the continent.
- ► Three successful case studies of blending programmes were presented:
  - A programme of the AFD, SunRef, a green lending programme that provides loans through local banks to businesses and individuals at attractive rates so that they can invest in energy efficiency and renewable energy.
  - The Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility, launched in 2012 in Africa by KfW and the German Government, together with the EC and the AUC.
  - The Lake Turkana wind project in Kenya, a 300-megawatt installed capacity wind farm in which the EU provided capital participation managed by the EIB.

Initiatives and commitments:

EU investments of up to EUR€8 billion in grants should generate over EUR€40 billion from public finance institutions which should help mobilize over EUR€100 billion by 2020 through blending mechanisms.

The EU, working together with partner countries, will invest in key sectors such as infrastructure, sustainable energy, sustainable agriculture and support to SMEs. The new Africa Investment Facility will be launched by the EU this year and will provide the EU with a flexible and efficient instrument.

The new programmes like, "AgriFI" and "ElectriFI", will be committed to harnessing private sector resources through blending mechanisms in order to drive forward the transformation of the continent in the agriculture and energy sectors.

EU action will focus on promoting an enabling business environment and responsible business practices.

Investing in sustainable development: a view from the financial services sector

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Business Council for the United Nations (BCUN); BNY Mellon

Speakers:

- The Hon. Nhlanhla Nene (Minister of Finance of South Africa)
- Mr. Sen Narrainen (Senior Economic Advisor, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Mauritius)
- Ms. Elizabeth Cousens (Deputy Chief Executive Officer, United Nations Foundation)
- Mr. John Buckley (Global Head of Corporate Social Responsibility, BNY Mellon)
- Mr. Tom Steyer (Founder and President, NextGen Climate)
- Ms. Tara Nathan (Executive Director for Public Private Partnerships, MasterCard)
- Ms. Gwen Abiola-Oloke (Chief Executive Officer, Direct Investment Africa)
- Ms. Geetha Tharmaratnam (Director and Global ESG Advisor, Abraaj Group)

Objective(s):

Recognizing the Third International Conference on Financing for Development as a window for advancing economic empowerment and human dignity for billions, this multi-stakeholder panel convened by the BCUN and BNY Mellon (a global investment company that safeguards one fifth of the world's financial assets) explored issues in three key areas:

- The role of social finance as a catalyst for achievement of the post-2015 development agenda.
- The volume of environmental, social and governance investment and its potential for growth.
- The linkages between effective regulatory environments, rule of law, access to justice, and both international private capital flows and access to financial services for individuals and entrepreneurs.

Key messages:

- Financing sustainable development priorities, such as eradicating extreme poverty, rests on risk (or perceptions of risk) rather than inherent limitations of capital. To unlock these investment flows, risk should be quantified and priced with a focus towards specific investment opportunities rather than generalized at the country level. Similarly, it is helpful for the private sector to link commercial objectives with development, social outcomes and prosperity.
- In addition to the availability of capital and bankable investment opportunities, the inclusion of the rule of law as a priority within the proposed Sustainable Development Goals offers a critical foundation for unlocking private investment flows essential to realizing the ambition of the post-2015 development agenda. There is wide consensus among businesses and investors on the importance of the rule of law in creating enabling environments for growth and economic empowerment.
- While challenging in certain contexts, the integration of social impact-oriented measures in the financial services sector should be a priority. First, the ability to measure allows for the ability to manage as well as to implement an overarching social impact strategy. Second, aligning commercial objectives with development allows for the latter to become more mainstreamed within business and investment communities.

Building the capacity for domestic resource mobilization to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF); Government of Zimbabwe

Speakers:

- Mr. Emmanuel Nnadozie (Executive Secretary, ACBF)
- Mr. Desire Mutize Sibanda (Permanent Secretary for Economic Planning and Investment Promotion Ministry, Zimbabwe)
- Ms. Blanca Moreno-Dodson (Lead Economist, Global Lead for Tax Policy, Macroeconomics and Fiscal Management, World Bank Group)
- Mr. Christian Magnagna (Minister for Public Accounts and Budget of Gabon)
- Mr. Kalu Ojah (Wits Business School, Johannesburg)
- Ms. Huguette Labelle (Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee, ACBF Executive Board)
- Ms. Mmakgoshi Phetla-Lekhethe (Deputy Director-General: International and Regional Economic Policy, National Treasury, South Africa)
- Mr. Gabriel Negatu (Regional Director, East Africa Regional Resource Center, African Development Bank (AfDB))
- Mr. Ayodele Odusola (Chief Economist and Head, Strategy and Analysis Team, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Bureau for Africa)
- Mr. Ashwajit Singh (Chairman and Managing Director, IPE Global)

Objective(s):

As African countries seek to finance their own development in the context of the post-2015 development agenda and against the backdrop of receding donor aid, it has become increasingly important for key government offices and stakeholders to be empowered with the skills and knowledge to enable (a) the efficient, effective and innovative mobilization of domestic resources and (b) the obstruction of any leakages that hamper the collection of domestic resources and consequently the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The ACBF considers that focusing on building capacity for domestic resource mobilization (DRM) is a crucial component in empowering Africa to fully finance its own development. This event identified capacity imperatives for DRM and provided an opportunity for participants to share DRM strategies that are efficient, effective and innovative, based on country experiences.

Key messages:

- As African countries seek to finance their own development, it has become increasingly important for key government offices and stakeholders to be empowered with the skills and knowledge that enable (a) the efficient, effective and innovative mobilization of domestic resources, and (b) the prevention of illicit financial flows and any leakages that hamper the collection of domestic resources and consequently the achievement of the SDGs.
- There is a need to focus on building capacity for DRM as a crucial component in empowering Africa to fully finance its own development.

Bolstering country public financial management systems for efficiency and delivery

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

World Bank Group; European Commission; Government of Ethiopia; Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Program; International Budget Partnership; International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Speakers:

- Mr. Ivan Pavletic (Senior Adviser to the Representative of Switzerland, World Bank Executive Board)
- Mr. Mussa Mohammed (Director, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia)
- Mr. Sanjeev Gupta (Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, IMF)
- Mr. Vivek Ramkumar (Director of International Advocacy and the Open Budget Initiative, International Budget Partnership)
- Mr. Fernando Frutuoso de Melo (Director-General, International Cooperation and Development, European Commission)
- Mr. Thembekile Kimi Makwetu (Auditor-General of South Africa; Chair, International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) Capacity Building Committee)

Objective(s):

Mobilizing finance is one side of the development coin; effective, efficient and accountable use of those funds is the other. This side event sought to emphasize the importance of improving public expenditure efficiency, effectiveness and accountability as a means to improve policy implementation and facilitate achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Improving public sector efficiency by 10 per cent could release US$250 billion for the development challenge. Leading practitioners on public financial management (PFM) reform from government and international organizations provided insights on how to assess PFM performance, achieve improvements and monitor progress towards desired goals.

Key messages:

- There is better knowledge about the state of PFM than before. The PEFA framework has made a real difference — this diagnostic tool has now been applied in about 400 cases across more than 140 countries.
- PEFA helped Ethiopia to identify the weakest links in its public finances; and related reforms have contributed to making Ethiopia one of the countries to make the fastest progress on the Millennium Development Goals, with poverty falling by half since 2005.
- Good public investment management can increase spending efficiency substantially. Inefficiently implemented public investment is a drag on the entire economy — the returns to infrastructure do not accrue, while costs of financing and taxation do.
- Despite gains in transparency, much more can be done. Open budgets involve input from citizens, as we have seen in Brazil and the Philippines, thereby improving budget outcomes and people's lives.
- The efficiency of government processes for public spending have an impact on the private sector. Distributional effects of taxation can be meaningfully assessed only in conjunction with public expenditures.
- Attention to PFM goes beyond what happens in the executive branch of government. State audit institutions can play a central role in achieving good governance and improved public finance. Auditing is not just about checking debits and credits; it also provides a means to follow the money.

Initiatives and commitments:

The IMF launched its new Public Investment Management Assessment (PIMA) to help countries evaluate the strength of public investment management practices and identify priorities for reform. The PIMA evaluates 15 institutions that shape public investment decision-making at the three key stages: planning sustainable investment across the public sector; allocating investment to the right sectors and projects; and implementing projects on time and on budget. The IMF will be piloting the PIMA over the coming year in close collaboration with the World Bank, regional development banks and country authorities.

"China-West-developing markets" infrastructure collaboration — Chinese bilateral financing, One Belt-One Road, host Government public-private partnerships, and Western capital markets

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizer:

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)

Speaker:

- Mr. Joshua Yau (Lead of One-Belt-One-Road and China-Africa Initiatives, PwC Strategy&, Greater China)

Objective(s):

China's new foreign policy pillar "One Belt, One Road" will mobilize about US$1 trillion of State financing for infrastructure for more than 65 countries over the next decade via a myriad of initiatives, including the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Silk Road Fund and other tools. Many Chinese companies, but also some international private sector players and host Governments, will benefit from this.

However, as large as this amount is, it represents only a fraction of the infrastructure demand in the area covered, where transport demand alone for the next five years is conservatively estimated at US$5 trillion. Increasingly, some host Governments are keen on public-private partnerships where the companies bring in their own funding; Chinese companies and Governments are likewise aggressively exploring other funding sources, such as low-rate debts in European capital markets or collaboration with multilateral financial institutions. This could present a significant opportunity for Western corporations, developing country Governments and international finance players. This side event discussed how multilateral organizations such as the United Nations could provide a platform for project-focused international dialogues across government financing and private capital markets to address developing country infrastructure needs.

Harmonization and coordination of Pan-African and international energy initiatives

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

Africa-European Union Energy Partnership

Speakers:

- Mr. Aboubakari Baba Moussa (Director Infrastructure and Energy, African Union Commission)
- Mr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki (Chief Executive Officer, NEPAD Agency)
- Mr. Daniel Schroth (on behalf of the Director of Energy, African Development Bank (AfDB))
- Mr. Klaus Rudischhauser (Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO), European Commission)
- Mr. Frank Fass-Metz (Deputy Director General Climate, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany)
- Mr. Antoine Michon (Special Representative, French Presidency, 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21))
- Ms. Melanie Vant (Chief of Staff, US Power Africa)
- Mr. Aboubakari Baba Moussa (Director of Infrastructure and Energy, African Union Commission (AUC))
- Mr. Marco Marsilli (Deputy Director General, Global issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy)

Objective(s):

At the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Forum in New York in May 2015, a high-level group of energy policymakers, representatives of international donors and multilateral energy initiatives unanimously agreed that there is need for improved coordination of energy initiatives operating in Africa. The African Union Commission, through the Department of Infrastructure and Energy, organized a second round in a series of consultative coordination forums, to concretize and initiate implementation of the actions agreed upon in New York, namely: continued dialogue on coordination, using available settings with an immediate eye towards the COP21 in December 2015; stocktaking and gap analysis of energy initiatives and interventions in Africa; possible involvement of main African institutions (AUC, AfDB, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, Regional Economic Communities) in playing an anchor role in the form of a coordination hub; and strengthened capacity of SE4All Focal Points in Africa, and a push for leadership efforts by host countries.

Key messages:

- Africa's energy challenges remain significant, with more than 600 million Africans having no access to electricity and 690 million still relying predominantly on solid fuels for cooking.
- Africa has demonstrated leadership with regard to internal coordination and implementation of energy initiatives, e.g., through SE4All, with 44 African countries having opted in and 20 having drawn up country action plans. It is equally important that development partners, the private sector and civil society organizations remain active and provide coordinated support.
- Harmonization and coordination of the various energy initiatives have rational cost benefits, such as the avoidance of duplication and overlapping activities. There is a need for mutual respect and the need to build a mutual culture.

Women's economic empowerment — from micro to macro

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

Partnership for Change (PfC)

Speakers:

- Ms. Ingrid Stange (Chair, PfC)
- The Hon. Ms. Roman Tesfaye Abneh (First Lady of Ethiopia)
- Ms. Nigest Haile (Chief Executive Officer, Center for Accelerated Women's Economic Empowerment)
- Mr. Jon-Åge Øyslebø (Senior Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway)
- Ms. Anne-Karin Nygård (Director, Gender, PfC)

Objective(s):

PfC is a Norwegian non-governmental organization aiming to contribute to socially, environmentally and financially sustainable local communities. It aims to build awareness and empower individuals, especially focusing on women and youth. This side event highlighted how PfC works with women's economic empowerment through its approach of using innovative financial tools such as soft loans, angel investments, entrepreneurial grants and patient capital to help build a sustainable civil society and business community. Speakers from different countries exemplified the importance of the economic empowerment of women through highlighting actual projects.

Key messages:

- Women's leadership, and women's participation in the economy in general, is indispensable in order to succeed in achieving sustainable development.
- The network of individuals, representatives from organizations, and representatives from government interested in women's economic empowerment should be widened.
- There is need to raise awareness for investing in women as a tool for sustainable development and of how PfC works with non-conventional financial tools, such as patient capital, in order to build up civil society and a thriving business environment.

Partnerships address aflatoxins, the world's most urgent food safety challenge

10.00 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.
Jupiter Hotel

Organizers:

Mars Incorporated, Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa (PACA)

Speakers:

- Mr. John Cordaro (Global Business Advisor, Mars Incorporated)
- Mr. Amare Ayalew (Program Manager, PACA)
- Ms. Lynn Brown (Independent Consultant, Special Adviser to the World Bank Vice President for Climate Change; Representative, Global Panel for Agriculture, Food Systems and Nutrition)
- Mr. Alem Adera Abay (Country Manager, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition)
- Ms. Isabelle Mballa (Chief, Food Safety and Quality, World Food Programme (WFP))
- Ms. Melanie Edwards (Technical Specialist on Transboundary Maize Issues, United States Agency for International Development (USAID))

Objective(s):

Food safety is the essential pillar of food security and nutrition. Without access to safe food, consumers are deprived of food, nutrition and health. Unfortunately, unsafe foods are significant and pervasive and impede the lives of billions of people daily. Unsafe foods from production to the consumer impact nutrition, better health and improved economic status. United Nations data indicate that 25 per cent of food crops are contaminated by mycotoxins, especially aflatoxins, with 4.5 billion people exposed annually. These are associated with premature deaths of women, high rates of liver cancer and childhood stunting.

Solutions exist to prevent, solve and manage safety challenges through multisector, multidisciplinary partnerships. This side event illustrated progress through collaborations among PACA, the United Nations system (such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the WFP), the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, the industry leader Mars, Incorporated, and others. Panel members illustrated food safety problems and presented a compelling need for comprehensive strategies; humanized the devastating impacts of aflatoxins on the nutrition and health of women and children, and on income for farmers; and shared lessons learned to prevent and control aflatoxins so as to achieve freedom from their harmful effects.

Key messages:

- Food contamination is a pervasive threat that causes poverty, malnutrition and death and affects billions of people around the world. To tackle this issue, industry-wide change consistent with regulation is needed. Collaboration between business, government, charities and researchers is the only way to drive real change.
- Mars, Incorporated is supporting the African Union Commission-based PACA to help African farmers control aflatoxins in food crops such as peanuts and maize so as to help reduce health impacts among women and stunting in children. Also, Mars Incorporated has partnered with the WFP to improve the provision of safe, locally sourced food to those in need in Africa; and has established a consortium with IBM Research to use genetic data to better understand and improve food safety.

Small island developing States: meeting the challenge of financing post-2015

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Africa Hall, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)

Speakers:

- The Hon. Jean Paul Adam (Minister of Finance, Trade and the Blue Economy of Seychelles)
- Ms. Helen Clark (Administrator, UNDP)
- Mr. Wu Hongbo (Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs)
- Mr. Erik Solheim (Chair, Development Cooperation Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD))
- Mr. Hartwig Schafer (Vice President, World Bank)
- The Hon. James Fletcher (Minister for Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology of Saint Lucia)
- The Hon. Cristina Duarte (Minister of Finance of Cape Verde)
- The Hon. Asiake Valu Eke (Minister of Finance and Planning of Tonga)

Objective(s):

Small island developing States' (SIDS) financing needs for sustainable development, though difficult to quantify, are great. They are also set to rise given their disproportionate exposure to climate change. How can SIDS meet the challenge of financing the ambitious new sustainable development agenda? Both domestic resources and international finance will be indispensable. At the national level, SIDS are taking initiatives to explore innovative ways of financing. At the international level, the evolving development financing landscape presents considerable opportunities for SIDS in the future. Opportunities include an expansion in environmental- and climate-focused international public finance, the emergence of new and innovative financial instruments and an expanded donor and lender pool. Yet SIDS continue to experience severe constraints when it comes to both domestic and external resource mobilization. SIDS are also highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks. This side event discussed how financing constraints can be overcome and what needs to change at both the national and international levels so that SIDS can maximize the development financing opportunities available.

Key messages:

- The financing for development process is an important opportunity to respond to the call from SIDS to take a fresh look at their financing needs, including through review of the current criteria for accessing concessional finance. If left unresolved, the current challenges could undermine the sustainable development of SIDS.
- A forward-looking agenda is needed to tackle the financing challenge and position SIDS to meet their sustainable development aspirations. Approaches such as exploring the desirability of a "heavily indebted SIDS initiative", expanding use of debt-for-climate change swaps, increasing financial instruments that reduce risk and reforming eligibility criteria for access to concessional finance are suggestions that have the potential to make a positive impact on SIDS.
- International lenders and donors should take into account factors beyond income alone, and take a more "multidimensional" approach to finance needs. These factors include countries' capacities to mobilize domestic resources; their capacity to leverage affordable private finance; their debt levels; their vulnerability to shocks; their social indicators; and the type of project being funded.

Financing access to electricity beyond the grid

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Governments of the United States of America, Ethiopia and Sweden; European Union

Speakers:

- Ms. Azeb Asnake (Chief Executive Officer, Ethiopian Electric Power)
- Mr. Mihret Debebe (Energy Advisor to the Prime Minister of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Alfonso E. Lenhardt (Acting Administrator, United States Agency for International Development (USAID))

Objective(s):

The public and private sector partners of Power Africa, a United States initiative, discussed the growing demand for private investment in the mini- and off-grid electricity sector. Examples were provided of initiatives that create the foundation for mobilizing private sector investment. Representatives from the private sector also shared their approaches and models for resourcing and developing projects to sustainably scale up energy access.

Key messages:

- The Power Africa initiative presents the opportunity for every rural household to benefit from small-scale energy beyond the grid as various States back the initiative. It is working with African Governments, the private sector and other partners to add more than 30,000 megawatts of cleaner, more efficient electricity generation and to benefit 60 million households and businesses in sub-Saharan Africa.
- The private sector should be engaged in the energy sector to produce power using renewable resources as is planned for in Ethiopia's energy policy. To address the power supply dearth in Ethiopia, the major option is to use off- and mini-grid solutions; over two billion households and institutions have been benefiting from these opportunities.
- Investments are essential to expand the power-generating capacity of African nations; it is not enough to rely on energy access through large extension projects alone.

Financing smallholder agriculture to eliminate hunger and poverty: supporting African smallholder farmers and agri-sector small and medium enterprises with innovative financing structures

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA); African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP)

Speakers:

- Ms. Charlotte Hebebrand (Director General, IFA)
- Mr. Amos Namanga Ngongi (Chairman, AFAP; former President, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa)
- Mr. Daniel Gad (Chief Executive Officer, Omega Farms)
- Ms. Dinnah Kapiza (Agro-dealer, Mponela, Malawi)
- Mr. Tip O'Neill (Chief Executive Officer, International Raw Materials LTD)
- Mr. Benedict Kanu (African Development Bank (AfDB))
- Mr. Jason Scarpone (President, AFAP)
- Mr. Nega Wubeneh (Senior Director, Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency)
- Mr. Richard Mkandawire (Vice-President, AFAP)

Objective(s):

The financing for development (FfD) outcome acknowledges the importance of investment in agriculture in developing countries. Smallholder farmers are often unable to increase their productivity because they lack the financial resources to buy essential inputs such as seeds and fertilizers, as prices of these inputs are inflated by infrastructure constraints and obstacles such as the high cost of financing. FfD also encourages more innovative financing by multilateral development banks to strengthen small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This side event highlights the African Fertilizer Financing Mechanism (AFFM), established by the AfDB and others to provide finance to facilitate smallholder access to essential inputs.

Key messages:

- Public-private partnerships are essential for supporting smallholder agriculture.
- The AFFM is intended to facilitate greater smallholder access to fertilizers so as to improve yields, food security and incomes in sub-Saharan Africa, and will involve governments, the AfDB, the private sector and civil society.
- Investment in the agricultural supply chain is essential to improving smallholder access to inputs and markets, and it is particularly important for strengthening SMEs which have longstanding difficulties accessing finance at affordable rates.
- By strengthening access to affordable finance, SMEs can better serve their customers and facilitate access to inputs for smallholders.
- While the AFFM has several objectives, the goal of strengthening Africa's SME involvement in importing, distributing, blending and retailing fertilizers is a crucial component for increasing fertilizer consumption in Africa.

Initiatives and commitments:

The AFFM is becoming operational and is a perfect illustration of novel development approaches being heralded by a group of multilateral development banks as being vital for meeting the FfD agenda.

Achieving zero hunger: the critical role of investments in social protection and agriculture

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizers:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); World Food Programme (WFP)

Speakers:

- Mr. José Graziano da Silva (Director-General, FAO)
- Mr. Kanayo F. Nwanze (President, IFAD)
- Ms. Ertharin Cousin (Executive Director, WFP)
- Ms. Shamshad Akhtar (Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP))
- H.E. Eduardo Galvez (General Director for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile)
- Mr. Hans Herren (President and Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Institute; President, Biovision)
- Mr. Michael Hailu (Director, ACP/EU Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA))

Objective(s):

The elimination of hunger and malnutrition is a key component of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG2 recognizes the comprehensive and complementary nature of the interventions required to eliminate hunger and malnutrition, eradicate rural poverty and foster the transition to sustainable agriculture and food production systems. Targeting the most vulnerable people will be crucial. Investments that promote sustainable agriculture and food production systems, ensure access to nutritious food through social protection mechanisms and increase the resilience of vulnerable populations will be critical to eliminating hunger. Leading up to the Financing for Development Conference, the United

Nations Rome-based agencies (FAO, IFAD and WFP) produced a new report that estimates the additional investments required to achieve the SDG target 2.1 of a world without hunger by 2030. The report indicates the kind of investments needed to end hunger and malnutrition, including investments to secure adequate and sustainable levels of food production and affordable access to food for all. The estimates incorporate regional analyses and a breakdown of the investments needed. The objectives of the side event were to (a) present estimates of the additional investments needed to eliminate hunger by 2030 and (b) facilitate discussion by a wide range of stakeholders on action needed to achieve zero hunger.

Key messages:

- Achieving zero hunger requires approximately US$267 billion per year in additional investments over the period 2016-2030; this is equivalent to about US$160 per poor person per year (US$151 billion for pro-poor investments in health, education and agriculture, and US$116 billion for social protection).
- Zero hunger is an achievable objective if money, good governance and public will are aligned and sustained.
- Social protection and safety nets are not to be seen as charity; rather, they must be recognized as investments needed for achieving zero hunger.
- While official development assistance is important, emphasis should be placed on increasing the use of domestic resources, as well as on developing strong institutions, leadership and good governance.
- FAO, IFAD and WFP are committed to playing their role and partnering with other stakeholders to achieve zero hunger.

Initiatives and commitments:

The heads of the Rome-based agencies proposed a new way to approach financing for food security and nutrition in their joint report *Achieving Zero Hunger: the critical role of investments in social protection and agriculture*. (See http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4951e.pdf.)

A two-fold approach to zero hunger: The report highlights that to sustainably achieve zero hunger by 2030, a combination of investments in social protection and targeted pro-poor productive investment sectors is the best way to quickly take people out of hunger and extreme poverty while ensuring long-term sustainability of zero hunger achievements.

Initiatives for social protection: Social protection programmes will transfer enough income to immediately eliminate hunger and extreme poverty. Poor people will have enough income to immediately access sufficient and nutritious food, afford more diverse and healthier diets and satisfy basic needs so as to allow adequate food utilization leading to better nutrition. This will, inter alia, address "hidden hunger" or micronutrient deficiencies — the inadequate intake of vitamins, trace elements and minerals critical for healthy human life. Improving nutrition should enable the poor to engage more productively in economic activities, improving their incomes and livelihoods.

Initiatives for productive investment: Investments in productive activities are expected to create income opportunities for the poor, so that all the persons able to participate in production processes can stay out of poverty through their own means. Earned income will gradually replace transferred income through social protection programmes, by progressively increasing the self-reliance of the poor while reducing the cost of social protection programmes. To this end, investment has to qualify as "pro-poor."

Renewed emphasis on sustainability and climate change: The proposed investments should be designed to contribute to more sustainable food systems by conserving natural resources and adopting sustainable agricultural practices, reducing food losses in production and processing, modifying unsustainable dietary preferences, reducing levels of food waste in consumption and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from agriculture and other sectors. This will slow climate change and ensure the food security of future generations.

Integrating human rights in financing for development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizer:

The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Speakers:

- H.E. Michael Gerber (Special Envoy for Global Sustainable Development, Switzerland)
- H.E. Enrique Loedel (Deputy Director General for Foreign Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uruguay)
- Ms. Tessa Khan (Programme Officer, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development)
- Mr. Juan Pablo Bohoslavsky (Independent Expert)
- Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque (Executive Chair, Sanitation and Water for All)

Objective(s):

The outcome of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) will affect the ability of States to fulfil their human rights obligations and to achieve the targets being set for the post-2015 development agenda. If development efforts are to realize the ultimate objective of freedom from fear and want for all persons, all human rights, including the right to development, must be adequately integrated into an FfD agenda that sets the tone for a rights-based development and guarantees the means of its implementation. This side event considered strengths and weaknesses of human rights considerations in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda ("Addis Agenda"); long-term human rights implications of the outcome document, including its relevance to the post-2015 discussion; private sector accountability for human rights and development; and existing efforts to integrate human rights in financing development and development partnerships.

The objective was to increase awareness of the links between human rights commitments, FfD and the broader development agenda in order to promote greater policy coherence and the realization of all human rights for all persons.

Key messages:

- Panellists agreed that international human rights standards apply to and are integral to FfD, the ultimate objective of which should be a world where all persons enjoy freedom from fear and freedom from want.
- Although the Addis Agenda contains important human rights language, it was agreed that there was still much room for improvement. More needs to be done to promote transparency, participation and accountability in all development activities; to ensure the responsibility and accountability of businesses and all actors; to guarantee adequate follow-up, monitoring and accountability for FfD commitments; to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of financial crises; and to make people the central subjects, active participants and beneficiaries of development.
- Furthermore, the Addis Agenda does not do enough to guarantee human rights policy coherence. For example, it failed to require human rights impact assessments of trade and investment agreements and it does not reflect the human rights commitment to mobilize the maximum available resources for the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights, or to advance civil and political rights and the right to development.

Enhancing effective tax and fiscal policies for domestic resource mobilization

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Minister for Economic Affairs, Finance and Planning of Senegal; Government of France; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU); The Pole on Development Strategies and Public Finance

Speakers:

- H.E. Amadou Ba (Minister for Economic Affairs, Finance and Planning of Senegal)
- Mr. Abdoulaye Mar Dieye (Assistant Administrator, and Director, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP)
- Mr. Olivier Bronheim, on behalf of Mr. F. Botems (Director for Development and Global Public Goods, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, France)
- Mr. Habasso Traore (Head of Division for Domestic Tax Policy, Department of Economic Policy and Domestic Tax Policy (WAEMU))
- Mr. Ismaila Diallo (Advisor to the Minister for Economic Affairs, Finance and Planning of Senegal)
- Mr. François B. Mounzeo (Director of Legislation, Tax Administration, the Congo), on behalf of Mr. Antoine Ngakosso (Director-General of the Tax Administration of the Congo)
- Mr. Ali Ghemri (Technical Adviser for Fiscal Affairs, The Pole on Development Strategies and Public Finance, UNDP)

Objective(s):

The side event dealt with the challenges of taxes as a lever for long-term development, and concentrated on the issues of assessment of tax expenditures and tax revenue enhancement for sustainable financing of national needs. In this context, the Pole Adviser for Fiscal Affairs stressed the impact of a weak tax base and a strong informal economy on fiscal pressure rates, noticeably lower in Africa than anywhere else in the developing world.

The Adviser to the Minister for Economic Affairs, Finance and Planning of Senegal also insisted on the importance of the assessment process with a view to eliminating unnecessary tax benefit measures. He recalled the WAEMU strategy regarding domestic tax policy harmonization: the adoption of a decision aimed at harmonizing the national definitions and assessment methods of tax expenditures.

Key messages:

- Strengthen the capacity of executives from both tax administrations and civil society organizations in order to ensure better resource mobilization and greater transparency of tax policy.
- Redefine tax policy at both the national and regional levels towards greater State accountability.
- Harmonize and assess tax expenditures.
- Expand and apportion the tax base in a fair and balanced way.
- Improve and promote research of fiscal information in order to identify and apprehend informal sector earners.
- Promote transparency and upgrade tax space.
- Promote tax-related civic-mindedness and compliance through a simple, efficient and fair system.

Initiatives and commitments:

- Development of a methodological guide for evaluating tax expenditures.
- Capacity-building of officials of tax authorities in charge of complex activities (mining, transfer pricing, banking, insurance, etc.) and the implementation of research activities.
- Strengthening civil society capacity-building and setting up a monitoring body for the analysis of fiscal policies.

Strengthening follow-up and accountability: What options for financing for development's future?

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Addis Ababa CSO Coordinating Group; Women's Working Group on FfD

Speakers:

- Mr. Uwe Kekeritz (Development Policy Spokesman, Alliance 90/The Greens, Member of the German Federal Parliament)
- Mr. Sergio Toro (First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations)
- Mr. Aldo Caliari (Director, Rethinking Bretton Woods, Center of Concern, Bretton Woods Project)
- Ms. Luisa Emilia Reyes Zuniga (Program Director: Policies and Budgets for Equality, Equidad de Genero: Ciudadania, Trabajo y Familia A.C.)

Objective(s):

One of the objectives of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) was to provide an agreement and follow-up mechanism integrating the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration. The measure of the commitment of States to orient the financial system and related components within the trade and monetary system towards sustainable development and the human rights agenda will be gauged by the strength of the follow-up process.

At the same time, it is essential that the role and interaction of the follow-up of the Addis Ababa outcome document be clarified vis-à-vis the monitoring, accountability and review of the post-2015 framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local, national, regional and global levels, including as it relates to the means of implementation.

The aim of the side event was to discuss the lessons from the current FfD follow-up mechanisms, examining the gaps remaining after Addis Ababa and how best to address them. It also considered how to effectively advance normative discussions on FfD and ensure that the Addis Ababa outcome supports SDG implementation through monitoring, accountability and review from the local to the global level. The design, representation and resourcing of the mechanisms was also to be considered.

Key messages:

- The compromise on the follow-up mechanism as a hybrid body for the follow-up of the FfD agenda and the means of implementation of the SDGs leaves the door open for many misunderstandings and assumptions. Follow-up is not just about the Addis Ababa Action Agenda but about the whole FfD agenda, including the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration.
- A clear understanding of the nature of the FfD forum as a permanent body for financing for development follow-up is important. There should be no doubt that FfD follow-up will continue even after the SDG deadline in 2030.
- Clarity is also needed on the exact modalities of the FfD forum: What exactly does "up to five days" mean? What will be the nature and the modalities to reach the "intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations"?
- FfD follow-up needs to be based on lessons learned, to be cognizant of the separate threads and ensure policy coherence among different United Nations processes (SDGs, FD, climate change), and to enhance action orientation.
- The lack of strong commitments and the focus on voluntary initiatives makes monitoring even more important. The role of civil society in monitoring is essential. Implementation at the

national level is a critical building block. The opposition parties in Government can play an important monitoring role but the Government must take monitoring and implementation very seriously. It is also important to clarify the connection between the monitoring and implementation of the different processes at the national and international levels.

We want our money back: stolen asset recovery and resourcing the new development agenda

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Transparency, Accountability and Participation (TAP) Network; Open Society Foundations

Speakers:

- Ms. Daria Kaleniuk (Director, Anticorruption Action Centre)
- Ms. Laetitia Liebert (Director, Association Sherpa)
- Mr. David Ugolor (Director, African Network for Environment and Economic Justice)
- Ms. Swathi Balasubramanian (Senior Program Officer, International Research and Exchanges Board)
- Mr. Soji Apampa (former Advisor on Anti-corruption, United Nations Global Compact; Director, Integrity Nigeria)

Objective(s):

Government investigations, civil society inquiries, legal cases and popular movements expose massive theft, misappropriation and money laundering by the very people and institutions that are in positions of greatest trust. Every few months, it seems, another stash of stolen money is uncovered, hidden by current and former political leaders, private sector partners and the banks and other financial and legal professionals who assist them — billions of dollars of public funds siphoned out of government treasuries into private accounts of the powerful elite.

In the fortunate cases, legal systems are able to identify and seize these stolen assets. But stolen asset recovery is only the first step in making people whole again and serving basic development needs.

The return, or repatriation, of these assets reveals a host of questions with which government, private sector and civil society leaders must contend in order to ensure legitimacy, transparency and accountability so that the money serves its intended role. Examining a broad range of solutions for sustainable asset repatriation presents an opportunity to develop cooperative models of governance and development.

Key messages:

- Civil society can assist in asset recovery in four key stages:
- By identifying and reporting stolen assets: this has included making relevant financial and ownership documents public, translating them into English and transferring, where appropriate, information to a foreign jurisdiction.
- By initiating or supporting proceedings to seize assets and prosecute legal violations through, for example, submitting an application/complaint and the related evidence of wrongdoing to prosecuting authorities.
- By identifying loopholes within existing legislation and implementation; and making recommendations for legislative reform.
- By intervening in repatriation processes to ensure money is not simply returned to the corrupt and relaundered.
- Partners in the asset-originating countries face significant security risks by standing up against corruption. There is a need not only for partners in asset-concealing countries to support their endeavours but also for legislative changes to bring about greater transparency for everyone regarding the true ownership of corporate vehicles used to launder criminal proceeds.
- Key lessons can be learned from the BOTA Foundation experience:
- Ensure a safe space to transfer assets.
- Include all stakeholders in setting priorities for repatriation.

- Collaborate with the Government but remain independent.
- Prioritize careful preparation so as to develop a robust oversight mechanism.

Investing in youth and ensuring decent jobs to harness the demographic dividend

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Office of the United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Speakers:

- Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi (United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth)
- Mr. Getachew Engida (Deputy Director-General, UNESCO)
- Mr. Aeneas Chuma (Regional Director for Africa, ILO)
- Ms. Arancha Gonzalez (Executive Director, International Trade Centre)
- Dr. Aisa Kacyira (Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat)
- H.E. Mr. Krishnamoorthy (Sri Lankan High Commissioner to Kenya)
- Mr. Nicolas Ouma (Senior Youth Advisor, African Union)
- Dr. Akinyele Dairo (Senior Adviser, East and Southern Africa Regional Office, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA))
- Ms. Mekdes (Let-Girls-Lead Youth Delegate)
- Ms. Antonia Wulff (Education and Employment Coordinator, Education International)
- Mr. Melaku Tekle (Coordinator, Ethiopian Centre for Disability and Development)

Objective(s):

Marking the occasion of the first ever World Youth Skills day since the adoption of United Nations General Assembly resolution 69/145 in 2014, this side event: (a) raised awareness of the importance of ensuring adequate investments in youth, including through resourced youth policies, in order to ensure that young people are enabled to obtain effective skills for work and life which will be necessary preconditions for achieving sustainable development; (b) highlighted good practices and lessons learned on effective approaches to skills development in order to address underemployment, unemployment and working poverty among young people; and (c) discussed practical ways in which the international community can work in partnership with Member States that are experiencing or about to experience a youth bulge in their population structures in order to enable the necessary investments needed to reap the demographic dividend.

Key messages:

- Young people are an asset and while a large youth population can be perceived as a challenge by some, such assumptions should be challenged in turn, so that young people will be

seen as an opportunity. However, leveraging this opportunity requires that adequate resources be directed to investments in youth development. This is particularly important for Africa, the most youthful continent and one where youth populations will continue to grow.

- Youth skills development should match the needs of the labour market, and the disproportionate barriers that young people face in accessing credit and financial support when they seek to establish small and medium-scale enterprises must be lifted.
- Youth skills-building goes beyond ensuring employability; it also empowers young people to engage and participate in civic life.
- Urbanization in much of the developing world is taking place without the industrialization that marked the urban growth in the developed countries, therefore requiring a differentiated approach to education and youth skills-building.
- In order to harness the potential of the demographic dividend, there is a need to invest in the youth bulge in the current population structures of African countries. There must be a particular focus on adolescent girls, who are often the most marginalized but who also tend to invest more back into their families and communities.

Beyond 2015: financing equitable access to health

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Intercontinental Hotel

Organizers:

Government of Luxembourg/European Union Presidency; African Union; The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; Africa Civil Society Platform for Health; Action for Global Health; ACTION Global Health Advocacy Partnership; Global Fund Advocates Network; GAVI CSO Steering Committee; Stop AIDS Alliance

Speakers:

- H.E. Romain Schneider (Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs of Luxembourg)
- Mr. Mustapha Sidiki Kaloko (Commissioner for Social Affairs, African Union)
- Mr. Mark Dybul (Executive Director, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria)
- Mr. Neven Mimica (Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission)
- Mr. Kebede Worku (State Minister for Health of Ethiopia)
- Ms. Evelyn Kibuchi (Senior Programme Manager, Kenyan AIDS NGOs Consortium)
- Ms. Hannah Bowen (Director, ACTION Global Health Partnership)
- Mr. Emmanuel Ettim (Pan-African Coordinator, Africa Civil Society Platform for Health)
- Mr. Tim Roosen (Coordinator, Action for Global Health)
- Ms. Louise Van Deth (Executive Director, STOP AIDS NOW)

Objective(s):

The Millennium Development Goals have, over the last 15 years, led to unprecedented gains in global health and economic development, but the impact has not been felt equitably across populations. Although country income is growing rapidly, achievements in health often lag behind. The Sustainable Development Goals have a strong commitment to leaving no one behind, providing an unprecedented opportunity to place equity at the centre of a global health agenda. This side event provided an opportunity for donors, partner countries and civil society to discuss their respective roles in financing and achieving equitable access to health.

Financing for community-led development: putting people first

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

The Hunger Project (THP); Concern Worldwide

Speakers:

- Mr. Tom Arnold (Coordinator ad interim, SUN Movement)
- Ms. Neguest Mekonnen (Country Director, THP-Ethiopia)
- Ms. Orla O'Neill (Assistant Country Director, Concern Worldwide Ethiopia)
- Mr. Cheick Faysal (Official Youth Envoy for Post-2015, Burkina Faso; Youth Representative, Restless Development)
- Ms. Beth Tritter (Vice-President of Policy and Evaluations, Millennium Challenge Corporation)

Objective(s):

A variety of stakeholders with expertise in integrated development strategies discussed why grassroots, systems-based programming will be critical for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and why multisectoral funding streams will ensure that they are carried out to their utmost efficiency and effectiveness. Speakers discussed a premise for successful implementation of the SDGs that places the hungriest and most impoverished and disempowered people — especially women — at the centre. The catalytic role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in establishing strong social accountability mechanisms and effective partnerships between citizens and local governments was prominent in the discussion.

The comprehensive nature of and interlinkages between the SDGs call for integrated development strategies, for which all persons and stakeholders are mutually accountable. In particular, integrated strategies at the community level will be critical for capacity-building and to ensure inclusivity of all persons without distinction and at all levels. This will be made possible by (a) forging strong and effective partnerships between citizens and their local governments; (b) creating a transparent and integrated financial framework of fiscal devolution by national Governments; and (3) establishing multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral partnerships to scale up capacity at all levels. The end result: people as agents of their own change within peaceful and productive societies.

Key messages:

- A critical role is played by youth and women as actors in development.
- There must be community-led development that places the most impoverished, hungry and disempowered people — especially women — at the centre.
- Women should be leveraged as key contributors to their community's capital and development so as to carry out the SDGs as efficiently and effectively as possible.
- There was recognition that strengthening (good) local governance for rule of law will be critical in ensuring sustainable development.
- CSOs have a unique role as catalysts for effective social accountability mechanisms through community mobilization, for women's and girls' empowerment, and for political and rights-based awareness.
- Effective partnerships should be forged between citizens and their local governments to ensure resilience and scale up capacity-building.
- There was conclusive agreement that to break their cycle of poverty, the most impoverished persons need access to a completely comprehensive set of publicly funded, timely and reliable basic services. This requires multisectoral funding streams and the creation of an enabling environment with supportive policies for fiscal and political devolution. Stakeholders must invest in and work together across sectors where the most disempowered, impoverished and hungry persons live: the local level.

Leapfrogging traditional financial markets: exploring the development potential of crowdfunding

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

Commonwealth Secretariat

Speakers:

- Mr. Deodat Maharaj (Deputy Secretary-General, Commonwealth Secretariat)
- The Hon. Peter Phillips (Finance Minister of Jamaica)
- Mr. Oliver Gadja (European Crowdfunding Network)
- Mr. Jason Best (Capital Crowdfunding Advisers)
- Mr. Peter Baeck (Nesta UK)

Objective(s):

Crowdfunding has taken the private sector by storm, with investors from around the world pouring in millions to back new and innovative products in the space of hours. But it also has a huge and, as yet, untapped potential to assist the public and private sectors in developing countries in leapfrogging traditional finance systems and accumulating capital for much needed development projects and infrastructure. With support from Governments, development organizations and other key stakeholders, crowdfunding could play a dynamic role in driving sustained and inclusive growth, improving access to capital and funding entirely new markets.

The primary objective of this Commonwealth Secretariat side event was to showcase and explore the development potential of crowdfunding for developing countries, examine the challenges and look at the role of Governments and international financial institutions in enabling the creation of a supportive crowdfunding ecosystem.

The event provided participants with a unique and exciting opportunity to explore the transformational possibilities with industry leaders.

Key messages:

- Crowdfunding is a viable alternative to traditional sources of finance (e.g., loans and bonds).
- Crowdfunding is a means of democratizing finance in developing countries.
- Several regulatory changes would be needed to improve the crowdfunding-enabling environment in developing countries to make it truly transformational.
- The Commonwealth can be a catalyst for crowdfunding through its convening power and knowledge-sharing platforms.
- There are future risks to the growth of crowdfunding stemming from the introduction of new international anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AMF/CFT) regulations.

Volunteerism — a prerequisite for sustainable development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO); International Forum for Volunteering in Development; Post-2015 Volunteering Working Group

Speakers:

- Mr. Chris Eaton (Executive Director, World University Service of Canada; Chair, International Forum for Volunteering in Development)
- Ms. Donne Cameron (Director of Africa, VSO International)
- Mr. Helge Espe (Senior Advisor, FK Norway)
- Ms. Simona Costanzo Sow (Manager MDG/post-2015 project, United Nations Volunteers)
- Mr. Tekleageray Jirane (Chief Executive Officer, Sustainable Natural Resources Management Association)
- Mr. Tatek Abate (Executive Director, Ethiopian Midwives Association)
- Mr. Abdi Deresu Dufera (Neurosurgeon, Addis Ababa University)
- H.E. Catherine Muigai Mwangi (Ambassador of Kenya)

Objective(s):

This side event focused on volunteerism as a necessary means of implementing sustainable development objectives and for scaling up workable solutions. This applies both nationally and for South-South, North-North and South-North volunteering. This capacity should be recognized, valued and supported by Member States, both financially and in terms of legislation.

Key messages:

- Sustainable development is not possible without volunteers. At its heart, volunteerism is based on people working together to contribute to just and peaceful change in communities across the globe. The act of contributing out of one's own free will, for broader societal benefit, is fundamental to humanity and to the creation of an equitable and peaceful world. Volunteerism is one of society's most vital assets and deserves full recognition as a key partner in sustainable development.
- International volunteering also has the power to create bonds across national, ethnic, social and religious borders. Global partnerships can become more successful when they include people as an essential component, along with technology, finance and know-how. Volunteering or exchange of volunteers based on equality and reciprocity can be important tools in achieving effective partnerships, through various capacity-building and peer-review mechanisms.

Disaster-resilient investments for sustainable development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

Speakers:

- Ms. Margareta Wahlström (Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction)
- H.E. Adriano Afonso Maleiane (Minister of Economy and Finance of Mozambique)
- Dr. Fernando Aportela (Under-Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Mexico)
- Dr. Fatima Denton (Director, Special Initiatives Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa)
- Mr. Christoph Pusch (Practice Leader, Africa Disaster Risk Management, World Bank Group)
- Mr. Peter Head (Founder & Chief Executive Officer, The Ecological Sequestration Trust)
- Mr. Sabbir Patel (Senior Vice-President, Emerging Markets, International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation)

Objective(s):

Despite 25 years of implementing disaster risk reduction measures, economic losses have been steadily rising, largely exacerbated by a changing climate, unbalanced urbanization and growing inequalities at various levels. In failing to adequately understand and reduce current risk, as well as to prevent the creation of new risk, public and private investment decisions have commonly contributed to this rising and accelerating trend. The recently adopted Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 views disasters through the lens of growth and sustainable development and calls for risk-informed development as key (development that does not take risks into account, cannot be considered sustainable).

At this UNISDR-convened side event, Governments, development partners and the private sector came together to discuss issues and opportunities concerning financial and fiscal instruments and the role of disaster risk reduction to demonstrate how risk-informed development is key to future strategies for financing and sustainable development.

Key messages:

- It was agreed that community-based approaches are instrumental in the success of risk transfer mechanisms (e.g., microfinance).
- There is adequacy of data, but lack of

user-defined data was highlighted as a constraint. There is a need for specific and contextualized data for optimum utilization.
- There is a need for higher public-private partnership to harness co-benefits by the two sectors while addressing disaster risks.

Towards better scientific evidence and support for policymaking on sustainable development — the role of science, technology and innovation

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

European Commission

Speakers:

- Mr. Enrico Giovannini (Chairperson, European Commission independent expert group on the "Follow-up to Rio+20 follow-up, notably the Sustainable Development Goals"; full Professor, Tor Vergata University)
- Mr. Mahama Ouédraogo (Acting Director, Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology, African Union Commission)
- Ms. Flavia Schlegel (Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO))
- Mr. Patrick Gomes (Secretary-General, African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States)
- Ms. Ulla Engelmann (Head of Unit, International, Interinstitutional and Stakeholder Relations, European Commission Directorate-General Joint Research Centre)
- Ms. Isayvani Naicker (Chief Director, International Resources, South African Department of Science and Technology)
- Mr. Berhanu Abegaz (Executive Director, African Academy of Sciences)

Objective(s):

Science, technology and innovation are important elements of the post-2015 agenda. They will support both the implementation and the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The purpose of this side event was to illustrate the role of science, notably scientific evidence in support of policymaking, technology and innovation in sustainable development and to discuss best practices at the international level.

The event took the form of a panel discussion among speakers from Governments, international organizations and scientific academies, and also engaged the audience. Best practices and examples of scientific cooperation, partnerships and projects that relate to the implementation of the post-2015 agenda were presented and discussed.

Key messages:

- Science, technology and innovation will play a key role in the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs. International cooperation and partnerships are of paramount importance in tackling the development challenges.
- The European Union is very active in international cooperation in research and innovation, and in supporting sustainable development in Europe and globally. The Commission's Directorate-General Joint Research Centre has developed specific scientific tools to that end (e.g., EU Aid Explorer, INFORM, the Global Human Settlement Index and the indicators for climate resilient development).
- Interdisciplinary, cross-sectorial and cross-border science and research is necessary to address the increasingly more complex development issues.

- Evidence-based policymaking is important, and there is a need to reinforce the links between science and policymaking.
- The scientific community must be informed and well-acquainted with the post-2015 agenda and the SDGs.

Financing for equity and making an investment case for children

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Speakers:

- Ms. Yoka Brandt (Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF)
- Mr. Charles Boamah (Vice President, African Development Bank)
- Mr. David Morley (President and Chief Executive Officer, UNICEF Canada)
- H.E. Kesetebirhan Admasu (Minister of Health of Ethiopia)
- Ms. Gladys Guertney (Ministry of Finance, Ghana)
- H.E. Adrian Nador (Undersecretary for International Economic Negotiations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina)
- Mr. Joachim von Amsberg (Vice President for Development Finance, World Bank Group)
- Ms. Nicola Harrington-Buhay (Deputy Director, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre)
- Mr. Michael Anderson (Chief Executive Officer, Children's Investment Fund Foundation)
- Mr. Joel Spicer (Chief Executive Officer, Micronutrient Initiative)
- Mr. Lillian Kidane (Director, Healthymagination, General Electric Africa)
- Mr. Dereje Wordofa (SOS Children's Villages, representing child-focused agencies)

Objective(s):

Addressing the remaining equity gaps for children requires concerted action across all pillars of development finance. The event brought together high-level government representatives, international organizations, the private sector, foundations and civil society in a call to action to invest in children most in need. Panellists identified priorities going forward and explored new ideas and partnerships to raise additional resources for the most vulnerable children. The discussion was structured around the following questions:

1. In what areas can the greatest potential impacts of equity-focused investments in children be seen? What activities do organizations represented by the panellists already undertake in these areas?
2. How can we ensure that investments in the most vulnerable children are sustainable? For example, what solutions exist to raise additional resources for vulnerable children, such as from the private sector? What mechanisms exist to ensure predictable flows of finance for public investments in children most in need?
3. How can we work across pillars of development finance to deliver on the ambitious sustainable development agenda for children?

Key messages:

- Speakers from each pillar of development finance emphasized the centrality of breaking intergenerational cycles of poverty and inequity as a precondition for sustainable growth and shared prosperity. Panellists acknowledged that strong political commitments are required to allocate sufficient funds to children in constrained resource environments.
- Speakers provided several examples of successful interventions and partnerships with

immediate benefits for children, including increased domestic finance, blended finance, investments in skills development, public-private collaboration in the area of product development (e.g., nutrition, health) and the importance of a cross-sectoral and multidimensional approach to child well-being and poverty.

Reform of financial systems to incentivize investment in sustainable development

1.15 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.
Jupiter Hotel

Organizers:

Stakeholder Forum; Aviva Investors; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); Global Reporting Initiative

Speakers:

- Mr. Farooq Ullah (Director, Stakeholder Forum)
- Ms. Abigail Herron (Head of Responsible Investment Engagement, Aviva Investors)
- Mr. Will Martindale (Head of Policy, Principles for Responsible Investment Initiative)
- Ms. Teresa Fogelberg (Deputy Chief Executive, Global Reporting Initiative)
- Mr. Anthony Miller (Focal Point, Corporate Social Responsibility; Co-coordinator, Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative)
- Mr. Mike Wisheart (Senior Advisor, Corporate Engagement, Advocacy and Justice for Children, World Vision International)

Objective(s):

An uncertain future leads to a growing category of risks to global prosperity and the sustainability of economic development. These risks originate from unsustainable economic activities that are motivated by the assumption of unlimited natural resources. This paradigm, in turn, creates a flawed pricing system along with other externalities, including inaccurate costing of ecosystems services and growing social inequity.

This event explored the opportunities and solutions available to reform financial systems and capital markets in order to incentivize investments in sustainable development, promote greater transparency and accountability in fiscal decision-making and shift socioeconomic structures onto a more sustainable foundation. Participants discussed key financial "tests" and reflected on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the various initiatives undertaken by the event partners, which will aid in the reform of financial systems towards incentivizing investment in sustainable development.

Key messages:

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must promote inclusive capitalism in order to succeed. Furthermore, achievement of the SDGs will require the mobilization of innovative sources of financing, while also phasing out investment in unsustainable activities. There is a need to ensure that capital markets are comprised of intermediaries that embed environmental, social and corporate governance issues and long-term thinking throughout their operations and within their culture.
- To achieve this end, policymakers must have a holistic, long-term and systemic view of the markets, as well as a clear vision for the promotion of good standards, transparency and appropriate incentive structures within these financial intermediaries. This also requires the correction of market failures that allow unsustainable companies to externalize costs, shifting them onto societies and the environment and thereby weakening the long-term potential of the global economy.
- Policymakers need to promote good investment standards and ensure that there is a chain of transparency and accountability connecting all of the various stages of financial intermediaries — with the individuals that invest at one end of the supply chain and the companies that they ultimately capitalize at the other.

High-level side event on leveraging pension funds for financing infrastructure development in Africa

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Africa Hall, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

Office of the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Africa, with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and in close collaboration with the African Union Commission, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the United Nations Global Compact

Speakers:

- Mr. Maged Abdelaziz (Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Africa)
- Mr. Jose Ángel Gurría (Secretary-General, OECD)
- Mr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki (Chief Executive Officer, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency)
- Ms. Elham M.A. Ibrahim (African Union Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy)
- Mr. Abdalla Hamdok (Deputy Executive Secretary, UNECA)
- H.E. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah (Deputy Prime Minister of Namibia)
- H.E. Vincent Seretse (Minister of Trade and Industry of Botswana)
- Mr. Erik Solheim (Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee)
- H.E. Lisa Kubiske (Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Finance and Development, United States of America)
- Ms. Olajobi Makinwa (Chief, Anti-Corruption & Transparency and Africa, United Nations Global Compact)
- Ms. Chinelo Anohu-Amazu (Managing Director, National Pension Commission, Nigeria)
- Mr. Amadou Sy (Director, Africa Growth Initiative and Senior Fellow, Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution)

Objective(s):

In the light of the important financing needs for infrastructure development in Africa, this side event explored ways and means of leveraging Africa's growing pension funds for financing such development. It underscored the importance of a conducive climate for mobilizing investment in Africa. The meeting highlighted Africa's development financing priorities; identified factors and policies that promote the private sector's participation in infrastructure development; and provided recommendations for leveraging pension funds for financing infrastructure development.

Key messages:

- Strong political leadership: Strong political leadership is needed to set the course towards a clear vision for leveraging domestic pension funds to finance infrastructure and implement the necessary reforms. The governance and quality of public investment also needs to be improved so as to avoid pension funds making losses in their infrastructure investment, which could undermine the benefits of pension reform and trust in the pension system.
- Economic policies for the sustainability of pension funds: Policymakers need to formulate and implement adequate policies that lead to increased employment. Appropriate monetary policy can help avoid high and volatile interest rates and price levels which would complicate the management of pension funds. Adequate fiscal policy will be necessary to address unsustainable pension systems, set up public pension reserve funds and free up resources for both government and pension fund investment in infrastructure.
- Reforming unsustainable pension systems: The sustainability of domestic pension systems is a precondition for enabling pension funds to finance infrastructure development. Reforming pension schemes will require strengthening of the legal, regulatory and supervisory environment. Unintended consequences of regulation that could limit infrastructure investment will need to be carefully weighed so as not to compromise the primary objective of pension funds to meet their liabilities. It will also be important to build the capacity of pension fund trustees

and managers so that they can exercise their fiduciary duty adequately. Beyond financial obligations, pension funds should consider social, environmental and governance issues.

- Developing domestic financial and capital market instruments for infrastructure investment: It will be necessary to develop adequate financial and capital market instruments to channel pension assets into infrastructure investment. Establishing regionally integrated capital markets, improving market infrastructure and the payments system, and allowing cross-border investments from pension funds can help broaden the investor base for infrastructure investment. Countries' investment climates should be improved through adequate policies with respect to openness to investors, transparency, predictability, rule of law and respect for contracts. The Policy Framework for Investment, guided by the OECD, can help countries improve issues such as the coherence of the investment framework, risk mitigation, pricing, financing, inclusiveness and responsible conduct.
- Attracting foreign investment through cofinancing and innovative policies: Co-investment with international investors can be a useful tool to alleviate international investors' fear of policy reversal. The issuance and listing of "infrastructure bonds" in some countries can be replicated in the rest of the continent, and domestic pension funds can cofinance with their own Government and with other institutions that are investing in African infrastructure. To manage the reluctance of fund managers and trustees to invest in long-term projects, schemes in which Governments would finance greenfield investments while pension funds invest in brownfield investments could be considered.

Dialogue on youth priorities for a sustainable financing for development framework: introducing new paradigms

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Press Briefing Room, UNECA Headquarters

Organizers:

United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth (UN MGCY); Pax Romana; Restless Development; Children and Youth International; Japan Youth Platform for Post-2015

Speakers:

- Ms. Catherine Nyambura (Dandelion Kenya)
- Mr. Cheick Traore (Envoy on Youth to the Delegation of Burkina Faso)
- Mr. Hezkias Tadele (Youth Advocate; UN-Women, Ethiopia)
- Ms. Joke Lannoye (Restless Development, UK)

Objective(s):

Discussions on the means of financing global development have always been mired in secrecy, complex language and obscure forums led primarily by the members of powerful intergovernmental organizations like the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It has often been difficult for key stakeholders, especially youth, to enter into the discussions and contribute to the shaping of policies that have a real impact on all levels of society.

The creation of a more open, democratic, responsive and accountable sustainable development finance architecture is a major concern for many outside the group of powerful Governments and private sector organizations that control global finance.

As the post-2015 development agenda negotiations conclude, it is critical to find convergence between those policies and financing for development (FfD). Young people had a massive role to play in the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the UN MGCY. Now, as the world comes together on a new way forward for FfD, it is especially important that the priorities of young people be reflected in the outcome and implementation of development policies in the years to come.

This event highlighted priorities of the UN MGCY going into the FfD process and evaluated them against the final draft of the outcome.

Key messages:

- Ecological Tax Reform: Tax negative environmental activity such as extraction and depletion of natural resources.
- E-RISC (United Nations Environment Programme): Operationalize Ecological Risk Integration to Sovereign Credit.
- Fair trade: Increase the percentage of global trade that is certified as fair trade.
- Stranded assets: Write down stranded assets, including assets such as unburnable fossil fuel.
- Nuclear disarmament: Operationalize the Secretary-General's five point proposal on nuclear disarmament by reducing spending by up to 30 per cent.

Blended finance launch event

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development of Canada

Speakers:

- The Hon. Sulfian Ahmed (Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia)
- Ms. Caroline Anstey (Group Managing Director, Global Head, UBS and Society)
- H.E. Per Bolund (Minister of Financial Markets and Consumer Affairs of Sweden)
- Mr. Jay Collins (Vice Chairman, Global Public Sector, Corporate and Investment Banking, Citigroup, Inc.)
- Mr. David Creighton (Senior Adviser, Emerging Markets Private Equity Association)
- H.E. Justine Greening (Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom)
- Mr. Brian Herlihy (Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Black Rhino Group)
- Mr. Amadou Hott (Chief Executive Officer, Sovereign Wealth Fund for Strategic Investments)
- Mr. Nanno Kleiterp (Chief Executive Officer, Netherlands Development Finance Company)
- Mr. Walt Macnee (Vice Chairman, MasterCard)
- The Hon. Christian Paradis (Minister of International Development and Minister for La Francophonie of Canada)
- Ms. Charlotte Petri-Gornitzka (Director-General, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency)
- Ms. Sarah McPhee (Senior Advisor for Sustainability to Group Chief Executive Officer, Storebrand)
- H.E. Lilianne Ploumen (Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands)
- Mr. Eric Postel (Associate Administrator, United States Agency for International Development (USAID))
- Mr. Richard Samans (Head, Centre for the Global Agenda; Member, Managing Board, World Economic Forum)
- Mr. Erik Solheim (Chair, Development Assistance Committee, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC))
- H.E. Abdoul Aziz Tall (Minister responsible for the Emergent Senegal Plan, Senegal)
- Mr. Gavin Wilson (Chief Executive Officer, IFC Asset Management Company, LLC)

Objective(s):

The blended finance launch event spotlighted the progress and partnerships resulting from the World Economic Forum and OECD joint ReDesigning Development Finance Initiative (RDFI). World leaders and business executives unveiled three major blended finance initiatives aimed at unlocking hundreds of billions of dollars to accelerate economic, environmental and social growth and progress across emerging and frontier markets. The rich discussion sought to overcome complexity and barriers and to announce concrete solutions, and it represented a historic shift in international development cooperation and the future of global financing flows.

Key messages:

- Blended finance represents a historic shift in development, at a pivotal time in history. With the ambitious and far-reaching Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the international community will need to mobilize not billions but trillions for inclusive growth and development. Blended finance could be the key to unlocking the trillions of dollars needed to achieve the SDGs and massively broadening the pipeline of investable opportunities in emerging markets. Blended finance leads to impact and investment on a greater scale than ever seen previously. The critical questions looking ahead are how to continue to scale up blended finance and how to effectively bring together diverse actors.
- Blended finance, blended knowledge and a blended mandate — a convergence of diverse missions. Innovations that make blended finance promising as the twenty-first century approach to development and finance include fully integrated capital structures, systematic knowledge-sharing and an ability to deliver on both return and impact simultaneously. Blending seeks to identify resources and deliver at the convergence between public and private investment and impact aims.
- The blended finance platforms launched at this session must be and will be broadened, and they will complement each other. This is the start of a continuous dialogue and these efforts seek to bring in many new actors and partners. The partnerships announced today are being designed thoughtfully from the outset to ensure that they are complementary and work well together. In this case, “Convergence”, a new marketplace forum (see below), represents a revolutionary operating system for blended finance that provides a better way of sifting through and prioritizing from among myriad opportunities; and the Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (SDIP) represents a way for actors with capital, expertise and an appetite for risk to provide focused efforts to achieve viability and bankability. The collaboration spurred on through RDFI and the blended finance toolkit is critical for building knowledge and awareness and for connecting public and private investors so as to stimulate quality deals and new partnerships and investments.

Initiatives and commitments:

- The formation of a new, transaction-focused SDIP anchored in prioritizing those concrete opportunities and models that have the best business and impact potential to ultimately mobilize US$100 billion in financing over five years. This would be used for infrastructure projects in developing countries using development assistance to reduce risk and thereby catalyse private investment. The founding members include Citibank, East Capital, Standard Chartered, Storebrand and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation; the Governments of Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States; as well as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Development Bank of South Africa, the International Finance Corporation and the Senegal Sovereign Wealth Fund (FONSIS). Institutional support to the Partnership will be ensured by the OECD and the World Economic Forum.
- Canada, in partnership with the World Economic Forum, Dalberg and a number of other players, announced “Convergence” — an innovative and dynamic virtual marketplace platform and global operating system for deal-making, sharing information, creating transparency, helping navigate complexity, and building capacity that facilitates and increases blended finance capital flows to developing countries.

- The RDFI Toolkit, which comprises a suite of products, including a Blended Finance Primer, How-To Guide and Landscape Survey, in addition to a virtual community, the Blended Finance Network, to support the scaling up of blended finance as a mainstream, systematic practice within public and private institutions.

Addressing systemic issues: Is Addis Ababa going to deliver the trade, technology and financial architecture reforms that we need?

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

Addis Ababa CSO Coordinating Group

Speakers:

- H.E. Abdul Momen (Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations)
- H.E. Adrian Nador (Undersecretary for International Economic Negotiations, Argentina)
- Mr. Butch Montes (Senior Adviser, South Centre)
- Ms. Bhumika Muchala (Third World Network)
- Mr. Philippe Orliange (Executive Director, Directorate of Partnerships, Strategy and Communication, French Development Agency (AFD))

Objective(s):

Addressing the flaws and filling the gaps in the international financial and trade architecture was the original trigger and purpose of the United Nations financing for development (FfD) process. In the context of recurrent financial crises and economic imbalances, it is more important than ever before. What are the key reforms that the Addis Summit and its follow-up process need to address to make the international financial and trade architecture fit for development? What institutions will be at the centre of the new post-Addis Ababa architecture? How can progress be made in essential areas such as: promoting financial regulation to restore finance to serve society and the real economy; creating effective debt restructuring frameworks and promoting responsible lending and borrowing; reforming trade and investment agreements to advance inclusive sustainable development; and shaping the Technology Facilitation Mechanism to address systemic issues related to technology?

Key messages:

- In spite of their importance and significant impacts, the issues addressed in this side event tend to fall off the FfD agenda. FfD is one of the processes within the United Nations that provides a much needed venue to discuss these issues with greater input from developing countries, which are often sidelined in other forums. The constant repetition of the debate on whether the United Nations could or could not discuss these issues was regrettable, particularly since the matter had already been settled (affirmatively) in several intergovernmental consensus documents.
- The reform of the international financial architecture was the central force behind the launch of the FfD process (following the East Asian financial crisis in 1997). Now, seven years after the 2008 financial crisis, it can hardly be said that the job is done, with finance growing as part of the economy and driving economic outcomes (financialization). Unfortunately, several key items were watered down or removed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, such as commodity price fluctuations due to speculation and their impact on developing country economies, the need for deep reform of the global reserve system and the role of Special Drawing Rights. Governance of the international financial and monetary system and regulation of international financial markets with a view to serving the real economy and sustainable development should remain central.
- The international community is still searching for a rules-based framework to achieve timely, orderly, efficient and fair sovereign debt restructuring. When debt restructuring meets these conditions, it can lead to improved economic and social outcomes for the debtor country, and

creditors are ultimately also better off — while recent situations such as the Argentine and Greek crises, in which vulture funds were able to claim abnormal profits at the expense of the debtors and other creditors, can be avoided.

- Coherence of the international financial, trading and monetary system with financing development was an overarching theme in Monterrey, but very little progress has been reported so far. Examples of financial conditionalities or trade and investment rules that unduly restrict or block the policy space required for countries to implement national development strategies illustrate that there is, unfortunately, still a problem. A review of trade and investment rules is required, and civil society is committed to continue to promote such a remedy in the follow-up process.
- The dialogue under the newly established Technology Facilitation Mechanism must address systemic issues such as intellectual property rights and provisions in trade and investment agreements that inhibit technology transfer to developing countries.

Defining strategic options for the private sector to support the Sustainable Development Goals using the Earth Security Index

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Earth Security Group, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Speakers:

- Mr. Manuel Sager (State Secretary, Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation)
- Mr. Jeffrey Sachs (Director, The Earth Institute, Columbia University; Director, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN))
- Mr. Alejandro Litovsky (Chief Executive Officer, Earth Security Group)
- Mr. Rowan Douglas (Chief Executive Officer, Capital, Science and Policy, Willis Group)
- Mr. Mohamed El Azizi (Director, Water and Sanitation Department and African Water Facility, African Development Bank)
- Mr. Malcolm Gray (Investec Asset Management, South Africa)

Objective(s):

The private sector must anticipate converging resource security risks and align global investments with a country's sustainable development priorities. Earth Security Group and the Swiss Development Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) convened 70 participants from business, investment and development policy to discuss the framework and recommendations of the 2015 Earth Security Index (ESI).

The side event presented the 2015 ESI, a country risk dashboard that addresses the complexity and global interdependence of resource pressures in developing countries. The session explored how the resource pressures captured by the ESI can help business define practical ways of investing in sustainable development in response to a growing complexity of environmental, social and governance (ESG) pressures.

Key messages:

- Dialogue and cooperation between business and Governments on development priorities must be improved given the growing pressures on scarce resources. The ESI is a tool to enable improved cooperation.
- A clearer risk approach is needed to development to guide private sector investments for post-2015, and the ESI has a role in providing the necessary direction.
- Tools are needed to guide this more holistic risk approach, such as the ESI, which identifies the ESG priorities that must shape private investments in sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, energy and extractives in order to build the necessary resilience of developing countries.
- Investors need a clearer understanding of business models that can help communities out of poverty. Investment in infrastructure and energy sectors will shape the matrix of ESG risks and opportunities in developing countries.

- A rapid structural change is needed in the understanding and assessment of risk both in the private sector and by Governments. The ESI is producing the information needed to support this transformation.

Unlocking people's capacity as a means of implementation: the human face of financing for development

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 pm
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Bahá'í International Community; SOS Children's Villages International, sponsored by: International Disability Alliance, International Disability and Development Consortium, the NGO Committee on Financing for Development, Soroptimist International, United Nations Millennium Campaign

Speakers:

- Ms. Yetnebersh Nigussie (International Disability Alliance; International Disability and Development Consortium; Executive Director, Ethiopian Center for Disability and Development)
- Mr. Dereje Wordofa (International Director for Eastern and Southern Africa, SOS Children's Villages International)
- Ms. Simona Costanzo (Post-2015 Manager, United Nations Volunteers)
- Ms. Hilary Ogbonna (National Coordinator for Nigeria, United Nations Millennium Campaign)
- Ms. Jean Saldanha (Senior Policy Advisor, International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity)

Objective(s):

The success of the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) will, in many ways, hinge on identifying realistic and effective means of implementation. Critical in this regard will be reframing the role human capacity will play in contributing to the global commitments on sustainable development.

This side event addressed questions about how to galvanize the human resources needed to achieve transformative global progress. The event also considered how to develop participatory and inclusive mechanisms for the achievement of the FfD goals and how to support the implementation of the post-2015 agenda at all levels. Participants discussed how to tap the potential of people's participation as a key means of implementation across the board and how the lens of human relationships — between individuals, communities and nations — illuminates potential paths forward. Finally, the discussion offered ideas on how the FfD conversation can be people-centred and ensure that the needs of the most marginalized groups are directly addressed by the commitments made in Addis Ababa.

Key messages:

- An orientation towards people-centred development which recognizes the central role of human capacity is essential to achieve sustainable development.
- People should be active participants in their own right and not only passive recipients of development. Effective means of implementation therefore need to ensure that the contributions of those who have traditionally been treated largely as passive recipients of aid are meaningfully integrated into global and local processes of development and that the proper means are dedicated for this to happen.
- People's participation should be understood as a critical means of implementation.
- Investing in the potential of people to contribute to their own and their country's development is investing in true, successful and sustainable development.
- Financial resources by themselves will not bring about a more equitable society — intimately connected will be the integrity and stability of governing institutions and elected public officials, and peaceful and cohesive societies, as well as a sense of personal agency and responsibility, which can bend human energies and talents towards the betterment of society.

Program-for-Results innovative financing: leveraging public expenditures for better development results

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

World Bank

Speakers:

- H.E. Ato Mekuria Haile (Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Construction of Ethiopia)
- Mr. Servacius Likwelile (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance of the United Republic of Tanzania)
- Mr. Kapil Kapoor (Director, Strategy and Operational Policies, African Development Bank)
- Mr. Paul O'Brien (Vice President, Policy and Campaigns, OXFAM)
- Mr. Hartwig Schafer (Vice President, Operations Policy and Country Services, World Bank)
- Ms. Fadia M. Saadah (Manager, Operations Policy and Country Services, World Bank)

Objective(s):

The event provided participants with an opportunity to engage with the panel, which consisted of representatives from finance and planning ministries, as well as multilateral, bilateral agencies and civil society. Specifically, the session focused on:

- Making the case for program-for-results (PforR) instrument relevance in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Engaging current and potential clients in a discussion on the PforR promise to enhance the level and efficiency of development financing with a view to developing relevant key follow-up actions

Key messages:

- The early experience with PforR is very encouraging. PforR has the potential to have significant impact in the countries and sectors it is supporting. PforR can help pick up the unfinished Millennium Development Goal agenda and accelerate achievement of the SDGs.
- The recommendation is to build on the momentum coming out of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and enhance collective support for innovative financing solutions, such as PforR, that provide client countries with additional options for mobilizing resources, strengthening development programmes and achieving the SDGs.

Scaling up agroecology programmes to achieve smallholder resilience and end hunger and poverty

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

IFOAM-Organics International; Biovision; Millennium Institute

Speakers:

- Mr. Laurent Thomas (Assistant Director-General for Technical Cooperation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

- Mr. Mathias Ginet (Delegate to the 4‰ Initiative, Ministry of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry, France)
- Mr. Manuel Flury (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; Member, Continental Steering Committee of the Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative for Africa)
- Ms. Sue Edwards (Director, Institute for Sustainable Development)
- Mr. Getachew Tikubet (Director of Operations, BioEconomy Africa)
- Mr. Gabor Figeczky (Advocacy Manager, IFOAM-Organics International)

Objective(s):

Traditional, peasant-managed agroecosystems, despite being beleaguered by the encroachment of industrial-based systems, still provide more than two thirds of the world's food. Already embodying many of the key attributes of sustainability, these systems should remain a fundamental basis of food production for much of the world, and their productivity and efficiency should be improved through agroecological research. Significant investments, as well as policy support, are required to help small-scale producers improve soil and water conditions so as to increase farm outputs and achieve local food security and long-term ecosystem sustainability.

This side event provided an opportunity for representatives from Member States, the United Nations system, the private sector, civil society, and the research and philanthropic sectors to learn about successful smallholder initiatives based on agroecology and understand how they contribute to improving farm resilience and fighting hunger, malnutrition and poverty. The investments and policies needed to scale up these initiatives were also discussed. Participants were encouraged to ask questions and engage in discussions with eminent experts on the topic.

Key messages:

- Agroecology is the integrative study of the ecology of the entire food system, encompassing ecological, economic and social dimensions. While agroecological systems are knowledge-intensive and centred around people, they are not dependent upon energy-intensive (external) inputs. Because insignificant amounts of damaging substances are released into the atmosphere, soil, surface water and groundwater, agroecological systems have minimal negative effects on the environment. In addition, these systems contribute to climate change mitigation, conserve the biological and genetic diversity of plants and animals, and support the achievement of food security in culturally appropriate ways.
- Investing in agroecology and agroecological systems can contribute to the transition to sustainable agriculture and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. As demonstrated by national policies in countries such as France, Brazil and various other Latin American countries, and by regional initiatives, agroecological systems are scalable. However, support is needed for research, extension services and on-site training; for the exchange of experiences, solutions and knowledge; for access to credit, markets and insurances; for the building of markets for organic inputs and agroecological products; and for creating the enabling environments to facilitate the scaling-up of agroecological programmes.
- The recently launched French "4‰ Initiative: Soils for Food Security and Climate" is an important agroecological programme aimed at increasing soil fertility through carbon sequestration in agricultural soils, thereby enhancing food security, adapting agriculture to climate change and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions (by up to 75 per cent). A successful regional initiative is the Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative for Africa, launched by the African Union in 2011. The overall goal is to mainstream

ecological organic agriculture into national agricultural systems by 2025.

- On the national and subnational levels, an example of good practice is the Tigray Project, which strives to help local communities manage natural resources, improve water and soil conservation, control free-range grazing to allow more grass, herbs and trees to grow, and restore soil fertility. BioEconomy Africa demonstrates how integrated biofarming systems, seen in particular through its demonstration farms, can contribute to ending hunger and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.

Financing Africa's food security and agricultural growth in a warmer world: How can the FfD and the Paris climate summit help?

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

Oxfam; PACJA; African Union Commission

Speakers:

- H.E. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace (Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union)
- Ms. Birtukan Dagnachew (Woman farmer affected by climate change; Oxfam Female Food Hero)
- H.E. Jean-Paul Adam (Minister of Finance, Trade and Blue Economy of Seychelles)
- Mr. Ato Sileshi (State Minister for Natural Resource Management, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia)
- Ms. Fatima Denton (Director, Special Initiatives Division, Economic Commission for Africa)
- Ms. Winnie Byanyima (Executive Director, Oxfam International)

Objective(s):

Unchecked global warming could cost African countries as much as 6 per cent of their gross domestic product by the end of the century. With current levels of climate finance well below the US$100 billion promise, and only 17 per cent of development assistance being directed towards climate issues, there is a risk that both adaptation and vital development assistance (for health, education, etc.) will be short of the resources required. Climate change and development are clearly linked. Adapting to climate change will make development more expensive, bringing with it additional costs — these costs cannot simply be passed on to people and countries that have contributed little to climate change. While resources are constrained, availability of public resources for both development and climate change adaptation must be ensured. For African Governments, the outcomes of the FfD Conference and the December 2015 Conference of the Parties on climate change (COP21) will determine the parameters of Africa's future agriculture growth and food security. For women farmers, who grow the majority of food on the continent and who are already facing the impacts of climate change today, these discussions are central to their future livelihoods.

Key messages:

- Africa stands to pay the highest price for the failure to tackle climate change, despite being the region that has done least to contribute to the problem.
- It is critical that African leaders invest in climate resilience, fight for additional international support to finance these efforts, and double down on investments in African women and girls to ensure that all citizens will be part of a peaceful and prosperous future for the continent.

The role of science, technology and innovation in a post-2015 world

3.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom; Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia; Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida); The Rockefeller Foundation; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); World Bank

Speakers:

- Mr. Alfonso Lehnhard (Administrator, USAID)
- Mr. Torbjörn Pettersson (Assistant Director General, Sida)
- Mr. Ewen McDonald (Deputy Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia)
- Mr. Mamadou Biteye (Managing Director for Africa, The Rockefeller Foundation)
- Mr. Peter Singer (Chief Executive Officer, Grand Challenges Canada)
- Ms. Ann Mei Chang (Executive Director, U.S. Global Development Lab, USAID)
- Mr. Michael Anderson (Chief Executive Officer, Children's Investment Fund Foundation)

Objective(s):

To meet the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), new ways of achieving development impacts need to be promoted. Science, technology and innovation are key enablers in meeting this challenge. The landscape for development innovation is changing. Foundations and investors are seeking to invest in new technologies and innovations that have the potential to deliver both social impacts and economic returns. Universities and regional research organizations are seeking to increase research and development cooperation to catalyse locally driven development solutions. Given this changing landscape, side event participants discussed what donors, national Governments, private industry, non-governmental organizations and civil society can do to catalyse STI for more inclusive development.

Key messages:

- The world today faces increasingly complex challenges, from the worst refugee crisis since the Second World War to a changing climate. These challenges span across borders, and impact all sectors. They are too complex for traditional approaches. They are too enormous for any single funding stream to address alone, especially given the world's limited resources. Furthermore, the world's population is projected to grow to 9 billion by 2050, putting an even greater strain on those resources. Therefore, in order to meet the future SDGs, solutions must be found that help catalyse further investment and make the most out of every single resource available. By partnering across sectors, development assistance can be combined with private investment and country resources to maximize collective investments.
- There are six core principles critical to supporting innovation in international development: invest in locally driven solutions; take intelligent risks; use evidence to drive decision-making; fail fast and iterate; facilitate collaboration and co-creation across sectors; and identify scalable solutions.

Financing health and education: giving young women a fair chance

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Hilton Hotel

Organizer:

The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; Global Partnership for Education; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Speakers:

- The Hon. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia)

- Ms. Julia Gillard (Chair of the Board, Global Partnership for Education)
- Mr. Mark Dybul (Executive Director, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria)
- Mr. Eric Postel (Acting Deputy Administrator, United States Agency for International Development (USAID))
- Mr. Nick Dyer (Director General for Policy and Global Programmes, Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom)
- Mr. Babatunde Osotimehin (Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA))
- Mr. Simon Bland (Director, UNAIDS)
- Mr. Yoka Brandt (Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF))
- Mr. Joachim von Amsberg (Vice President of Development Finance, World Bank)
- Mr. Henry Bonsu (International Broadcaster and Conference Host)

Objective(s):

Countries with more girls who complete secondary school have lower maternal mortality rates, lower rates of HIV/AIDS, and the children of these girls have better survival rates and better child nutrition. The event explored effective and efficient collaboration between the health and education sectors, as well as resource mobilization opportunities for their financing.

Key messages:

- Investment in health and education creates a virtuous circle; educated girls tend to have fewer, healthier children. In turn, healthy children are more likely to attend school and learn better, and educated mothers are more likely to immunize their children, understand the causes of illness and know when to take a child to the clinic for care.
- It is important to put a special focus on educating girls and young women in particular; women are more likely to spend money on their children. Research shows that women invest 92 cents of every dollar on education and food for their children, compared with just 40 cents per dollar for men. New research shared at the recent Oslo Education Summit has estimated the costs and benefits of education from a health perspective. Education investments produce substantial health returns, particularly for girls, including significant reductions in child mortality and a return on investment of US$5 for every US$1 invested. Alongside many education "best buys", the research also highlighted how school-based health interventions, including school feeding, deworming and micronutrient supplementation, can contribute to a reduction in gender gaps in education.
- Educating girls does not come without its challenges. Getting girls into school and ensuring they stay there and learn are daunting tasks. The estimated funding gap for Sustainable Development Goal 4, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, is US$39 billion annually.
- A holistic approach is needed that focuses on all of a child's needs, from health, nutrition and education to security and the basic human need for affection and care from family and friends. Children who miss out any of these key building blocks often fail to reach their potential. A child born to a literate mother is 50 per cent more likely to reach his or her fifth birthday.

Asset return: How can the return of stolen assets contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals? What can be learned from past experiences?

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

Governments of Ethiopia, the Philippines, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

Speakers:

- Mr. Jean Pesme (Coordinator, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), a partnership of the World Bank and the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC))

- Mr. Wedo Ato (Deputy Commissioner, Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission of Ethiopia)
- Ms. Maita Chan-Gonzaga (Professor of Law, University Ateneo de Manila; former Commissioner, Presidential Commission on Good Government, Philippines)
- Mr. Liduvino S. Geron (Senior Vice President, Land Bank of the Philippines)
- Mr. Manuel Sager (State Secretary and Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation)
- H.E. Justine Greening (Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom)
- Mr. José Ugaz (Chair of the Board, Transparency International)

Objective(s):

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) in Addis Ababa can contribute to an improved understanding of illicit financial flows and a global enabling environment for their prevention and the transparent return of stolen assets to their rightful owners. A core objective of the post-2015 agenda is to secure recognition of this concern and ultimately ensure that returned assets can contribute to sustainable development impacts in the countries of origin.

This side event considered the role of asset return in sustainable development and presented experiences and challenges. In particular, the event discussed examples of successful asset returns and their benefits and identified the role and needs of different stakeholders in the process of asset return. It identified related good practices that maximize benefits within the new FfD framework and also stressed the importance of development agencies in asset returns.

Key discussion areas to support the post-2015 agenda included: ways of ensuring that asset returns are used to foster sustainable development; the most urgently needed capacities for developing countries to recover stolen assets, and related contributions by development partners; and emerging good practices on asset recovery in general, and asset return in particular.

The objectives of the session were:

1. To illustrate, using the Marcos case, the complexity of asset recovery, good collaboration between jurisdictions and the beneficial use of returned funds for development purposes and justice for the victims (thereby also addressing issues of impunity).
2. To highlight the importance that returned stolen assets be used for sustainable development or combating corruption by ensuring the highest standards of transparency and accountability, while considering the important role civil society can play.
3. To draw lessons and take the discussion further by encouraging the identification of good practices on asset return.

Key messages:

- Asset recovery — the process of identifying, restraining, seizing and repatriating assets to the countries from where they were originally stolen — is one of the greatest challenges of the global anti-corruption agenda. But asset recovery — and, specifically, asset return — is also essential as it usually results in the stolen funds being returned to the country of origin, where they can be used to foster sustainable development goals.
- The developmental impact of asset recovery cases cannot be overstated. On the one hand, large-scale corruption and embezzlement cases detract from public funds that could be better used for sustainable development objectives in countries where public budgets are already stretched and resources are often scarce. On the other hand, returning these funds is the most effective way to counter the perception that corruption is hardly ever punished.
- Asset recovery is not a one-day commitment, but requires long-term engagement and a context-specific approach.
- There is no one-size-fits-all solution. Hence, in close coordination with the country of origin, the sending country needs to identify context-specific solutions to ensure that the assets in question will indeed benefit the population.
- Finding a suitable mechanism for returning stolen assets is greatly facilitated when the concerned States work closely together throughout the early stages of the asset recovery process.
- In order to contribute to the United Nations Convention against Corruption's (UNCAC)

overarching goal of promoting development and economic growth, returned assets should be used to advance the requesting country's national development priorities.
- It is extremely useful to involve a range of stakeholders, such as civil society, in the process of determining the best end use of recovered assets.

Initiatives and commitments:

A process for developing good practices for asset return, as proposed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, was announced under the auspices of the UNCAC.

Financing local and regional governments: towards a global observatory on local finances?

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizer:

Committee on Local Finance for Development of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

Speakers:

- Mr. Fathallah Oualalou (Mayor of Rabat, Morocco; Treasurer, United Cities and Local Governments; representative of the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments)
- Ms. Nathalie Le Denmat (Executive Secretary, UCLG Committee on Local Finance for Development)
- Ms. Isabelle Chatry (Senior Policy Analyst, Regional Development Policy Division, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD))
- Mr. Assogba Zacharie Gbodjeydo (Permanent Secretary to the National Committee on Local Finances in Benin)
- Mr. Hans Janssen (Mayor of Oisterwijk, representing the Committee of Regions, Netherlands)
- Mr. François Yatta (Head of Programs, UCLG Africa)
- Mr. Marco Kamiya (Municipal Finance Unit, UN-Habitat)
- Ms. Marie Bjornson-Langen (Senior Project Manager, Division Urban Development and Local Authorities, French Development Agency (AFD))
- Mr. David Jackson (Director, Local Development Finance Programme, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF))
- Mr. Ronan Dantec (French Senator, Chair of the climate negotiating group of UCLG; City Councillor, Nantes, France)

Objective(s):

The range of instruments available to afford the international community a better knowledge of the financial health of local governments is very limited. Many countries do not even have their own national reporting system, which would allow both a framework for dialogue between various levels of government and a way of ensuring the follow-up of local territorial development.

The UCLG Committee on Local Finance for Development has launched, jointly with the OECD and AFD, a first study aimed at identifying the main financial indicators relating to local governments in 80 countries worldwide.

This side event offered a global overview of other initiatives under way. It drafted a road map of the methodology and information gaps to be addressed in the creation of a common tool for the follow-up of fiscal decentralization. The participants in the panel shared the outcomes related to their own initiatives, from decentralized cooperation between Holland and Ghana to regional observatories in cities in Africa — the National Observatory in Benin, among others — and outlined potential synergies for building such a tool, which will be crucial for the follow-up of the post-2015 development agenda.

Key messages:

- Having information on local finance available at the local, national and international levels is key for the follow-up of decentralization. Having access to accurate and reliable data on the financial situation of local communities is a major prerequisite for understanding the strengths and weaknesses of a system of fiscal decentralization, which in turn can serve as a tool for the analysis and positioning of countries in terms of institutional organization. This tool can enrich the inputs of local and national stakeholders into the reforms to be undertaken. The topic is also expected to be covered by one of the indicators and mechanisms proposed for reaching Sustainable Development Goal 11, which aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

- The transparency that governs such an approach is likely to facilitate the access of local authorities to borrowing and broader access to external resources (public-private partnerships, access to financial markets), as well to as assist in the development of reinforcement programmes that have been adapted with training organizations and donors. Sharing data and making them public is also a way for countries and cities to enrich themselves through international experiences, by appreciating the diversity of national contexts and the similarities between various situations.
- The event called for countries wishing to contribute to participate in the study by answering the detailed questionnaire on qualitative data related to fiscal reforms, decentralization processes and taxes and fees in use in their countries, and by sending the required information on their national accounts.
- It was noted that, besides national treasuries and national associations of local and regional governments, UCLG can rely on accessing regional financial institutions, such as the Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance (FEICOM) in Cameroon, to gather the necessary information.

Initiatives and commitments:

UCLG, through its Committee on Local Finance for Development and together with its partners, is mobilizing for the creation of a global observatory on local finances that will be crucial for the follow-up of fiscal decentralization and will bring progress on transparency at the local level to the attention of central Governments and international partners. Several countries have committed, as a preliminary step, to uniting forces to gather and send data from their national accounts in order to produce as comprehensive and as broad an analysis as possible.

In parallel, the UCLG Committee on Local Finance for Development, the OECD and their partners will produce a methodological note highlighting the main recommendations for the creation of a common project for a global observatory on local finance. It will pay specific attention to the challenges associated with the collection, reliability and comparability of data, and how to overcome them.

Implementation of the AU/ECA High Level Panel report on illicit financial flows and the civil society "'Stop the Bleeding' Africa" illicit financial flow campaign as a citizen's response

6.15 p.m. – 7.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizers:

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Union (AU), in collaboration with Africa Civil Society Interim Working Group (IWG), led by Tax Justice Network-Africa and Third World Network-Africa (TWN-A)

Speakers:

- Mr. Abdalla Hamdok (Deputy Executive Secretary and Chief Economist, UNECA)
- The Hon. Edgar Lungu (President of Zambia)
- H.E. Stefan Löfven (Prime Minister of Sweden)
- Ms. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma (Chairperson, African Union Commission)
- Mr. Carlos Lopes (Executive Secretary, UNECA)
- Mr. Donald Kaberuka (President, African Development Bank)
- Mr. Yao Graham (Coordinator, TWN-A)
- Mr. Alvin Mosioma (Executive Director, Tax Justice Network–Africa)
- The Hon. Saada Mkuya Salum (Minister of Finance of the United Republic of Tanzania; Chair, Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development)

- H.E. Kristian Jensen (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark)
- H.E. Børge Brende (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway)

Objective(s):

The AU/ECA Report of the High Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa was presented at the 24th AU Summit in Addis Ababa in January 2015 and adopted by African leaders. One notable finding is that illicit outflows from Africa are large, and increasing at the alarming rate of 20.2 per cent per year (according to Global Financial Integrity). The High Level Panel report singles out the issue of weak national and regional capacities as major obstacles in the effort to curb illicit outflows, while making it clear that ending illicit financial flows is ultimately a political issue. While the present global attention surrounding illicit flows is a positive sign, it is equally important to recognize some of the contradictions and limitations of the present discourse and to put forward coherent policy solutions that effectively respond to the specific African context. Against this background, the AUC and UNECA collaborated with a group of African civil society networks, led by the Tax Justice Network-Africa, to co-host a side event at the Financing for Development Conference that provided a platform for interaction among African policymakers, civil society, donors and representatives of international organizations.

Key messages:

- There is a need to strengthen appreciation for the specificities of tax and development in Africa and for the challenge of illicit financial flows, with the AU agenda for inclusive economic transformation in mind.
- Strategic consultations among key African Governments need to be facilitated. Institutions, civil society and partners need to work together to strengthen ongoing independent and collaborative efforts to curb illicit financial flows at national, subregional, continental and global levels.
- All actors need to push for country-level implementation of key actions to tackle illicit financial flows on the continent. Countries have to be persuaded of the need to involve national citizens and stakeholders as agents of change in the drive to improve national and regional tax policies with a view to tackling illicit flows.
- There is a strong call for international tax cooperation to deliver fair international tax standards for all countries, and for ensuring that African countries have an equal seat at the table in setting international tax rules.

Side events: Thursday, 16 July 2015

Investments in transport infrastructure: a key element in facilitating the free movement of goods and people along major trade and transit corridors in the context of the post-2015 development agenda

8.15 a.m.—9.45 a.m.
Elilly International Hotel

Organizers:

International Road Transport Union; Global Partnership for Sustainable Transport

Objective(s):

In a globalized economy, transport and mobility are essential preconditions for sustainable development, strengthened supply chains and access to global markets. Unfortunately, many developing countries, emerging markets, least developed countries and landlocked countries still face major obstacles in accessing global markets due to poor transport infrastructure, the lack of harmonization of border rules and procedures, geographical remoteness and long distances to border crossings.

The international community places high priority on financing transport infrastructure through innovative financing solutions. In response to this, the International Road Transport Union proposes a unique model for transport infrastructure financing that responds to the global mandates on transport as outlined in the 2014 Vienna Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 69/213 of December 2014 on "The role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development". This model comprises the joint construction of an exemplary road section across several territories, by Governments, international financial institutions, international organizations and the business community, and the design of a regional infrastructure funding mechanism created through public-private partnerships. These approaches are supported by the existing United Nations trade facilitation agreements and mechanisms. This unique model promotes the emergence of veritable development corridors that incite value addition, job creation and revenue generation for countries.

Key messages:

- Public-private partnerships: There is a need for enhanced focus on the beneficial role of public-private partnerships in responding to present challenges in financing infrastructure, by helping to identify innovative mechanisms that confer regionwide benefits and that engage the public and private sectors in facilitating trade.
- Promotion of regionalism: The planning, financing, installation and management of soft transport infrastructure across the territories of several countries represent a concrete form of regional cooperation. Furthermore, the involvement of multiple countries in the governance structures of such joint projects will boost global efforts to harmonize cross-border procedures among countries at the regional level.
- Promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation: Joint undertakings between countries in developing and implementing innovative solutions to facilitate trade along transit corridors, in cooperation with international financial institutions, effectively promote South-South and triangular cooperation and enhance ownership and accountability.

Informal meeting of Directors-General on the United Nations Development Cooperation Forum

8.15 a.m.—9.45 a.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)

Objective(s):

This side event aimed to engage Directors-General in an informal exchange of views on the focus of the 2016 Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and the contribution the Forum can make to the follow-up to the financing for development (FfD) process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Key messages:

- Participants identified several issues that the DCF may address at its high-level meeting in New York in 2016, and beyond.
- Moving forward, the contribution of the DCF can be maximized by remaining focused on key and emerging issues of development cooperation, acting as a global policy forum for critical analysis and frank discussion, and strengthening its capacity to foster mutual learning among all stakeholders.
- The Directors-General expressed commitment to supporting the DCF and staying actively engaged in the preparations for the 2016 Forum.

The impact of private and blended development cooperation: What can we expect in practice?

1.15 p.m.—2.45 p.m.
Radisson BLU Hotel

Organizer:

Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)

Speakers:

- Mr. Matthew Martin (Author of the Policy Brief on "Private and blended development cooperation: Assessing their Effectiveness and Impact for Achieving the SDGs")

Objective(s):

This side event examined how private and blended development cooperation can contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The meeting served to collect feedback on specific proposals for the definition and measurement of the effectiveness and impact of private and blended development cooperation presented in a policy brief (M. Martin, Private and blended development cooperation: assessing their effectiveness and impact for achieving the SDGs, 2016 DCF Policy Briefs, July 2015, available from http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/pdf15/2016_dcf_policy_brief_no.7.pdf).

The meeting concluded with a strong call for further analysis and inclusive dialogue on the definition, additionality, effectiveness and impact of private and blended development cooperation. Presentations by Governments, development finance institutions, representatives of the private sector and foundations, as well as by civil society, informed a lively discussion among key decision-makers in development cooperation policy and planning.

A follow-up brief on monitoring private and blended development cooperation was to be produced in time for the DCF Uganda High-level Symposium ("Development cooperation for a new era: making the renewed global partnership for sustainable development a reality", scheduled for 4-6 November 2015 in Kampala).

Key messages:

- Private firms, non-governmental organizations and philanthropic/grant-making organizations are increasingly relevant in international development cooperation. There is a strong sense that their contributions will be instrumental for the realization of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
- To fully harness the potential of their support for development—in the form of "private and blended development cooperation"—any associated risks and potential adverse effects on development outcomes must be minimized.
- Currently, little is known about the contours, drivers and impact of private and blended development cooperation. Evidence in particular about its value added, in addition to and complementing public efforts, remains scarce and imprecise.
- There is thus a strong common call to clarify the definition of private and blended development cooperation (clearly delineating it from private flows without a primary development purpose) as well as its risks, additionality, enabling factors and requirements.
- A better understanding is needed of how effectiveness and impact of private and, in particular, blended development cooperation can be assessed in different contexts.
- A collective reflection to define clear criteria and indicators of what private and blended development cooperation can and should achieve is needed. This should engage all relevant actors, from Governments to civil society and foundations, development finance institutions and businesses, and their associations, as well as all affected stakeholders—suppliers, labour force, consumers and citizens.
- The process must be informed by existing initiatives and geared towards addressing the most acute challenges, such as the lack of capacity to monitor the impact of public-private partnerships. Without delay, partners in private and blended development cooperation should begin or intensify efforts to publish information on effectiveness and results, and on how these are being assessed.
- Action in this regard will be an important precursor to more integrated and holistic monitoring of private and blended development cooperation, as part of the follow-up and review of financing and other means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Such analytical work will also be useful to ensure effective implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as blended finance pervades.

Voluntary commitments and initiatives

Contents

Domestic resource mobilization/tax

Addis Tax Initiative

Countries/Organizations:

Various countries/organizations

Partners:

More than 30 developed and developing countries and international organizations have now signed the Addis Tax Initiative

Scope:

Global

Description:

The Addis Tax Initiative is a partnership in capacity building in the field of domestic revenue mobilization/taxation, in which each country has responsibilities and cooperates and supports each other.

In the spirit of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the countries subscribing to the Addis Tax Initiative declare their commitment to enhance the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources; to improve the fairness, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of their tax systems; and commit to step up their efforts as specified in the declaration.

The Addis Tax Initiative was started by the Governments of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. The initiative was launched during the course of the third Financing for Development Conference in Addis Ababa in 2015. It intends to generate substantially more resources for capacity building in the field of taxation.

Targets:

- Stepping up technical cooperation in tax/domestic revenue mobilization: participating providers of development cooperation collectively commit to double their support for technical cooperation in the area of taxation/domestic revenue mobilization by 2020.
- Enhancing domestic revenue mobilization so as to spur development: participating partner countries restate their commitment to step up domestic resource mobilization in order to increase the means of implementation for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and inclusive development.
- Ensuring Policy Coherence: Complementary to the commitments to step up funding and enhance domestic revenue mobilization, all participating countries commit to pursue policy coherence for development.

In addition to broad-based capacity building, participating providers of international support stand ready to expand cooperation in the following areas.

- Enabling partner countries to take advantage of the progress made on the international tax agenda, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting project and the Global Forum on Tax Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes
- Integrating partner countries into the global tax debate
- Improving taxation and management of revenue from natural resources

Timeframe:

By 2020

Doubling support for domestic revenue mobilization by 2020 under the Addis Tax Initiative

Country:

Government of the United Kingdom

Partners:

See the Addis Tax Initiative for the current list of partners

Scope:

Global

Description:

The United Kingdom has committed to double its support from the existing GBP£20 million a year on tax reform in developing countries as part of the Addis Tax Initiative. The Addis Tax Initiative is a commitment from signatory donors to double their support for tax reform in developing countries by 2020 with partner signatory countries committing to implement tax reform to improve the fairness, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of their tax systems.

Timeframe:

By 2020

United Nations Handbook on Selected Issues in Protecting the Tax Base of Developing Countries

Organization:

Financing for Development Office of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Partners:

A distinct feature of this Handbook is that it has been developed as a result of a unique collaborative engagement between government representatives from developing countries, members of the United Nations Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, a group of world-renowned tax scholars and practitioners and relevant international and regional organizations (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development—OECD; International Center for Tropical Agriculture—CIAT; and the African Tax Administration Forum—ATAF).

Scope:

Global

Description:

This Handbook is a tangible deliverable towards the objectives of the Addis Conference and seeks to serve as a practical tool in the daily work of tax professionals to aid in protecting the tax bases of developing countries, which is crucial for the success of national efforts to foster sustainable development.

The Handbook provides a study of the OECD work on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS), along with an analysis of the strategies proposed so far to address BEPS issues. It aims to define the most suitable modalities to protect the tax base of developing countries, taking into account their needs and levels of development. It also outlines several approaches that are relatively easy to implement, in light of the resource and capacity constraints of these countries. For example, consideration is given to the role of withholding taxes in preventing tax base erosion through the payment of cross-border interest.

The Handbook identifies some shortcomings of existing international tax norms, which make the taxation of cross-border business activities conditional upon a continuous or substantial physical presence in a country, although significant economic activities can be performed without such a presence, resulting in forgone tax revenue. In addition to dealing with matters that are considered under the purview of the OECD, such as the tax challenges of the digital economy and new business models, the Handbook addresses other topics of particular importance to developing countries, such as the taxation of services, taxation of capital gains and tax incentives.

This Handbook aims to assist developing countries in: (a) engagement and effective participation in international norm-setting and decision-making processes; (b) assessment of relevance and viability of potential options to protect and broaden their tax base, including those proposed by the OECD; and (c) effective and sustained implementation of the most suitable options from which they would benefit.

Targets:

Increase in public revenue in developing countries available for funding of sustainable development

Indicators:

- Increase in tax to gross national income ratios
- Reduction in tax collection costs

Timeframe:

Continuous

Subnational Pooled Financing Mechanisms International Platform

Organization:

Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV)

Partners:

United Nations Capital Development Fund, French Development Agency (AFD)

Scope:

Regional

Country(s)/Territory(s):

Benin, Senegal, South Africa

Description:

The Global Fund for Cities Development launched the Subnational Pooled Financing Mechanisms (SPFMs) International Platform. The platform works to recognise the potential of SPFMs to sustainably finance the investments of local governments; enhance their solvency and credibility in the eyes of investors; play the role of "market makers" to create a new asset class for investors; and positively influence, on a national level, the state of local finances.

The platform aims, through the analysis of the existing uses of SPFMs, to provide actionable recommendations and ways forward for replication and implementation in emerging and developing contexts, by targeting five pilot countries: Colombia, India, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey.

This platform will contribute to implement the Addis Ababa Action Agenda contributing to the New Financial Architecture for Localizing Financing for Development and enhancing the Local Financing Framework.

This platform gathers all the stakeholders working to create and run these mechanisms (central and local governments, technical and financial partners, private banks and rating agencies) and aims to do the following:

- Disseminate information about SPFMs and produce an informed and updated diagnostic assessment of the performance and diversity of all previous examples of SPFMs.
- Evaluate the opportunities, issues and conditions for the creation and development of SPFMs in the context of developing countries.
- Support the development of the national conditions governing the establishment of this scheme within each country by organizing a grouping of committed stakeholders.
- Develop operational advocacy (recommendations) within the context of international agendas, allowing local authorities and their networks to propose their own innovative, concrete, credible and varied options for financial engineering methods for development.
- Define a detailed plan of action which is in line with the common interests of the stakeholders so as to ensure the possibility of a follow-up to this first exploratory phase.

Targets:

The platform will invite stakeholders to participate in the development of SPFMs.

- Central states and their existing financing instruments: evaluate the opportunities to help local governments in developing SPFMs and identify the necessary conditions for their practicability, such as legal reforms and modifications in decentralization.
- Local and regional governments: meet and engage in dialogue about the opportunities to develop SPFMs in their country and their region, to bring about an innovative discussion about local financing; to incorporate market access conditions into their financial management policies; and to create solidarity while pooling projects in order to give better access to loans and capital markets to secondary and smaller local governments.
- Donors and technical and financial partners: put together their support strategies and adapt their existing tools and services to assist central and local governments in creating environments which are favourable to the development of SPFMs, and in preparing pilot initiatives.
- Rating agencies: better understand this new asset class and create adequate rating criteria.

- Private investors (pension funds, banks, insurance companies): invest in this asset class to allow for the diversification of their invested capital.

Indicators:

- Number of development finance institutions and other financial partners involved in the SPFMs Platform
- Country-studies available on implementation requirements and plan of action for SPFMs
- Number of extensive stakeholder consultations, detailed technical assessments, training, project preparation, the structuring of creditworthy financial entities managed by experienced competent professionals, and "roadshows" building local investor demand
- Number of first pilot financial transactions in the five targeted countries
- Adoption of regulatory reforms to allow SPFM implementation
- Number of local representatives involved in Study-Tours for training, knowledge sharing and understanding

Resources:

EUR€600,000

Timeframe:

July 2015 – 2018

"Stop the Bleeding" Africa illicit financial flows campaign

Organization:

Tax Justice Network-Africa (TJA-N) on behalf of the Civil Society Organizations Interim Working Group

Partners:

African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD), African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET), Third World Network-Africa (TWN-A), African Regional Organisation of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC-Africa), Global Alliance for Tax Justice and Trust Africa

Scope:

Regional

Country(s)/Territory(s):

Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Description:

TJN-A and partners noted with grave concern the substantive issues raised recently in the Progress Report of the High-Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows. The report, presented at the Seventh AU-ECA Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance by former South African President, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, estimates that African countries lose between US$50 billion and US$60 billion annually through illicit financial flows. This is a missed opportunity for development on the continent. Until recently, African civil society organizations had not strategically coordinated themselves to bring attention to the problem of illicit flows. This is the rationale behind the "Stop the Bleeding" campaign.

Targets:

The overall goal is to launch and implement a campaign to address the issue of illicit financial flows that is led and spearheaded by African civil society organizations. As such, the campaign will involve the major regional groups and will be led by TJN-A and Third World Network-Africa.

Campaign targeted stakeholders include: African policy makers, civil society, donors and international organizations and media.

Indicators:

- At least two regional and national launches of the campaign
- Collection of at least 1 million signatures by January 2016
- Monitor/track governments that have begun implementing the High-Level Panel report

Timeframe:

June 2015 – 2018

Tax Inspectors Without Borders

Organizations:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Scope:

Global

Description:

Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) is a joint initiative of the OECD and UNDP designed to support developing countries in building their tax audit capacity. TIWB facilitates well-targeted, specialised tax audit assistance in developing countries around the world. Under TIWB, tax audit experts work alongside the local officials of developing country tax administrations on tax audit and tax audit-related issues. TIWB aims to transfer technical know-how and skills to developing countries' tax auditors, as well as share general audit practices. The host administrations of developing countries are the lead partners in TIWB programmes, clearly specifying their needs and scope of work. A dedicated central unit (TIWB Secretariat) jointly managed by OECD and UNDP operates as a clearing house to match the demand for auditing assistance with appropriate expertise. TIWB is a capacity-building programme. In Addis Ababa, the OECD and UNDP will launch the first 4-year phase of the programme.

Targets:

The TIWB programme aims to support 200 tax expert deployments between 2016 and 2019 (Phase 1).

Indicators:

- The TIWB programme will measure and evaluate the revenue increases which can be both directly and indirectly attributed to TIWB capacity-building support

Resources:

The initial phase will be accompanied by a resource mobilization drive. Later phases may be supported (at least in part) by contributions from beneficiary governments allocating a portion of the revenue increases attributed to the programme to support other countries that may benefit from inclusion in the programme.

Timeframe:

From October 2015 to October 2019 (Phase 1)

Global observatory of local finance

Organization:

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

Partners:

Committee on Local Finance for Development/UCLG, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat), French Development Agency (AFD), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), Local Authorities Council of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (CCT of WAEMU), Government of France

Scope:

Global

Description:

As a large part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be led by local authorities, the creation of the global observatory on local finances will be crucial for the follow-up of fiscal decentralization and local government financial capacities. It will also bring progress on transparency at the local level to the attention of central states and international partners.

Having access to accurate and reliable data on the financial situation of local communities is a prerequisite for understanding the strengths and weaknesses of a system of fiscal decentralization. It will enable the provision of comparative data on a global scale, which in turn can serve as a tool for the analysis and positioning of countries in terms of institutional organization and fiscal decentralization, thereby enriching the inputs of local and national stakeholders on the reforms to be undertaken.

The creation of a common tool on local finances will allow for the following:

- a follow-up to decentralization processes;
- a gateway to instruments for access to external resources (public-private partnerships, loans and official development assistance);
- comparison and sharing of data on the diversity of national contexts and situations, and lessons learned from international experiences;
- support for capacity building through peer-to-peer exchanges;
- an advocacy tool to aid in financing the SDGs.

Targets:

- In a first phase, data on the financial situation of local authorities in 80 countries will be collected. In a later phase, 120 country profiles including data and short comments on the situation of local and regional governments; and a comparative synthesis sorted by macro-economic indicators, such as inhabitants, GDP, Human Development Index, economic growth will be compiled.
- In order to improve the observation of local finances, a study will provide country by country analysis, information on the difficulties in gathering data, opportunities for updating, as well as issues relating to reliability and comparability. Based on this, partners will be able to help requesting countries to make progress in the creation of their own national database. Eventually, the observatory will constitute a platform for exchange, analysis and capacity-building through exchanges between local governments and countries.
- For countries with national accounts consistent with that of the OECD countries, the project will rely on the data from the national accounts. Comparability between these countries will be provided with optimal reliability. Over 55 countries will be included (34 OECD countries and non-OECD countries including Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Peru, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand and Tunisia).
- For other countries where local government accounts may be collected from a nationally consolidated basis, the reliability of data and comparisons will be made more randomly, but will nevertheless provide relevant information on the situation of local finances.
- Following this work, a review will be carried out to make quantitative (120 countries) and qualitative (better reliability and comparability) improvements. Seminars will be organized at the national, regional and global levels.

Resources:

- Human resources provided by UCLG/Committee of Local Finance for Development
- Expertise and data processing provided by the OECD on financing of UCLG
- Project currently funded by AFD, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the City of Rabat; other development partners and several regional development banks are expected to join

Timeframe:

First phase from July 2015 to January 2016 (80 countries)

Second phase to be launched by March 2016

Infrastructure and finance for small and medium-sized enterprises

Empowering the informal sector by further leveraging the Multi Functional Platform Enterprises in the sub-Saharan African countries

Organization:

AbzeSolar S.A.

Partners:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Scope:

Regional

Country(s)/Territory(s):

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Description:

UNDP and AbzeSolar S.A. have joined forces to scale up the use of sustainable energy solutions in the sub-Saharan region for poverty eradication.

Via the Multi Functional Platform (MFP), a concept and a structure developed and deployed by UNDP and the "Initiative MAMA-LIGHT for Sustainable Energy," a programme initiated by H.R.H. Princess Abze Djigma, women, youth and the informal sector will be empowered in organizing, implementing, maintaining and using sustainable solar energy and other renewable energy solutions to facilitate the growth of a sustainable, local, informal and private sector. Today there are already 3,500 MFPs in use.

Under the umbrella of this partnership, UNDP will host the Global Hub for the Informal Sector.

The partners commit to ensure access to high quality and affordable solar and other renewable energy products for all MFPs; to secure local expertise to advise, install and maintain energy solutions; and to act together as an example and catalyst to grow local economies.

The objectives are to create a sustainable local living environment; to create jobs in beneficiary communities, notably for women and youth; to empower the local informal and private sector; to create a sustainable local living environment; and to transform the informal economy step-by-step to the formal sector. All this will be done in conjunction with local and traditional authorities and with respect for their experience, culture and traditions.

Targets:

- Train at least ten people in each MFP regarding sustainable energy solutions.
- Make sure all MFPs have the capability to sell, deliver, maintain and implement sustainable energy solutions.
- Make sure 80 per cent of all families within 30 minutes walking distance from each MFP have access to solar energy.
- Make sure 50 per cent of all families within 30 minutes walking distance from each MFP have access to solar energy systems.
- Make accessible warm water systems for at least 50 per cent of all families within 30 minutes walking distance of each MFP.
- Demonstrate visible and significant growth of the local informal and private sector within 30 minutes walking distance of each MFP.
- Demonstrate a decrease in poverty of 50 per cent of all families within 30 minutes walking distance of each MFP.
- Implement specific solar energy standards for sub-Saharan Africa in all countries in which MFPs are located (the QualitySun standards).

Timeframe:

Timeframe for implementation from October 2015 – December 2016

By 2030, achieve the SE4All objectives for universal access, renewable energy share in the energy mix and energy efficiency improvements.

International Renewable Energy Agency Project Navigator

Organization:

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

Partners:

IRENA Members, ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)

Scope:

Global

Description:

A comprehensive platform to facilitate the effective development of renewable energy projects worldwide is now available online. The Project Navigator tool, launched in April 2015 by IRENA, provides project developers with the knowledge, tools, case studies and best practices needed to support the successful completion of their projects.

Many promising renewable energy project ideas are not implemented due to a lack of knowledge or expertise on how to move them forward. Successful projects are characterised by robust technology data, strong project proposals, and the inclusion of financing instruments and information for investment analysis.

The Project Navigator walks developers through the project development process from initial idea to successful implementation, helping to create a comprehensive and bankable project proposal. The Financial Navigator section also allows users to search for funding by renewable energy type and region, drawing from a database of funds available for project financing.

The Project Navigator is primarily aimed at developing countries, however it could be useful to project developers worldwide. At the end of June 2015 the Project Navigator had over 1,000 registered users from more than 150 countries.

Targets:

The Project Navigator aims to provide general and technical guidelines which are useful regardless of the region or technology, to increase the deployment of renewable energy projects worldwide.

Technical project guidelines will be developed for all types of renewable energy technologies. Guidelines for onshore wind projects and utility photo voltaic projects will be included in the Navigator. Other technologies will follow. Different regional adaptations will also be elaborated in order to address region-specific aspects of renewable energy project development.

Indicators:

- Publication of technical project guidelines for all pending technologies
- Number of users
- Geographic distribution of online presence

Resources:

The Project Navigator is a free online portal which hosts a vast amount of knowledge, tools, templates, case studies and best practices to strengthen renewable energy technology projects.

Within the Project Navigator website, project developers can start working on their projects in their own private workspace and benefit from the large repository of resources that are hosted on the website.

Developers can identify suitable funding opportunities through the Financial Navigator, an interactive database including some of the most relevant renewable energy funds worldwide.

Timeframe:

The Project Navigator was launched in April 2015 and will be completed according to IRENA's Work programme 2014/15.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for International Development Ministerial Declaration on energy poverty: pledge of revolving amount of US$1 billion

Organization:

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for International Development (OFID)

Scope:

Global

Description:

The OFID Ministerial Declaration on Energy Poverty was announced at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). OFID member countries committed to the eradication of energy poverty and pledged an amount of US$1 billion to finance OFID's energy projects. In 2013, this amount was changed to a revolving, renewable US$1 billion by the OFID Ministerial Council based on huge demand from beneficiary countries. This revolving amount will be leveraged to scale up other resources through international, regional and national financial institutes.

Indicators:

Allocation of revolving US$1 billion on energy projects for OFID eligible partner countries. It includes all developing countries, with the exception of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The least developed countries are granted higher priority.

Resources:

Combination of member country contributions and OFID reserves

Private sector investment

A GBP£735 million capital increase to CDC Group to invest in businesses to create jobs in the world's poorest places

Country:

Government of the United Kingdom

Partners:

CDC Group

Scope:

Global

Description:

The United Kingdom will make an injection of additional capital into CDC Group, the development finance institution of the UK Government, which will be used to invest in businesses in Africa and South Asia to support job creation, crowd in additional private investment, and demonstrate that responsible investing in difficult markets can be financially viable.

Timeframe:

GBP£735 million will be disbursed over three years.

Public-Private Partnership investment to create new global framework for sharing of space technology and data standards to serve the disaster safety, security and socio-economic needs of nations

Organization:

CANEUS International

Partners:

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), Global Facility for Disaster Relief and Recovery (GFDRR – World Bank), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

Scope:

Global

Description:

This United Nations-driven global initiative responds to the interconnected national, regional and global efforts on disaster and environmental management. These efforts involve every country and know no geographic boundaries.

CANEUS, together with participants from UNISDR, UNOOSA, UNDP and the World Bank's GFDRR launched the United Nations GlobalSat initiative at Sendai, Japan (http://www.caneus.org/undrr/). The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 was adopted by United Nations Member States on 18 March 2015.

The key findings and lessons learned revealed that the time has come to develop a global constellation which should be put at the service of the United Nations to better fulfil their commitments in the post-2015 disaster risk reduction Framework; for simplicity the proposed initiative is called UN GlobalSat. The Commitment is to advance the UN GlobalSat concept for consideration and endorsement by the United Nations General Assembly.

The UN GlobalSat initiative is a collaborative effort to develop a way of seamlessly sharing and managing space data between Africa, Asia, Europe and the United States by creating a global framework for "accessible space data."

The vision for the UN GlobalSat is to create a common platform that allows for the sharing of space data as a tool for each nation's safety, security and socio-economic needs. The eventual goal is to establish a public-private partnership that would create a low-cost, internationally shared data collection and distribution backbone in space with little or no barriers to entry for participating nations.

The Sendai Framework has already succeeded in formulating a coordinated approach to the sharing of space data on a global scale through the proposed UN GlobalSat. The proposed commitment is for the UN GlobalSat concept to be fully operational and enable Member States to contribute and enhance the scope of globally accessible space data to serve their needs.

Targets:

- CANEUS mandated to make a formal GlobalSat proposal for consideration and endorsement by the United Nations
- Invite and request United Nations Member States to join and support GlobalSat
- Identify main stakeholders to participate in the GlobalSat formulation phase
- Define technical, policy and financial issues, and frame a public-private partnership implementation plan for the UN GlobalSat accessible data framework contributing to the post-2015 global sustainable development commitments

Indicators:

- Affordability: low barrier of entry
- Sustainability: continue operations over many years to achieve resilience
- Adaptability: high refresh rate (6-12 months) to continually improve data gathering capabilities based on lessons learned
- Scalability: expansion to sustain growing need and achieve global coverage (space and time)
- GlobalSat solution is part technical product and part educational and empowerment tool, with a focus on capacity building
- GlobalSat can assimilate the information of other space assets to enhance data processing and interpretation
- GlobalSat puts local entities in the driver's seat, empowering entrance to a self-sustainable system that they can manage
- Enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of response by analysing a combination of remotely sensed satellite, socioeconomic and in situ data to better mitigate natural hazard risks for the future
- Payloads built all over the world and dedicated to gather data

- Platform/payload integration can be done in states that build the payloads
- Secondary benefits for local economies

Resources:

- Each country contributes to a central organization that manages the programme
- Contribution based on membership usage
- Funding and/or assets and services rendered in support of the GlobalSat System
- Additional funding as needed to be gathered from philanthropic organizations or other financial institutions (with United Nations approval)
- Board of Governors supervision assures management of funding
- Through public-private partnerships, contribution can come from government agencies or private companies with established local relationships and commitments, such as private company off-setting of previous credits with local governments
- Central organization purchases block of platforms and distributes them to participating countries, creates infrastructure for the entire effort
- Data is available at no extra fee

Timeframe:

July – September 2015

- Gather inputs from community
- Continue work with United Nations Member States and agencies to refine the GlobalSat concept

September 2015

- Formal GlobalSat proposal for consideration to United Nations
- Gather membership, select partners and financial support, and establish Board of Governors
- Official rollout of the programme at the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York

January 2016 – 2018

- Execution
- First batch of satellites launched within one year through leverage on commercially available solution for platforms and payloads
- Initial data management infrastructure in place by first launch
- Growth and refinement in 6- to 12-month iterations

Convergence: blending global finance

Organization:

Convergence

Partners:

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, BlackRhino, the Government of Canada, the Government of Ethiopia, the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of Senegal, Mara Group, MasterCard, The Rockefeller Foundation, World Economic Forum; with design and launch support from Dalberg Global Development Advisors and the Global Development Incubator

Scope:

Global

Description:

Convergence is a platform that brings together public and private investors for blended finance investments in emerging and frontier markets.

Convergence will be comprised of three core offerings:

1) The New Product Design Facility will allow investors and intermediaries to design and enhance blended finance products through collaborative workshops, grant funding and the dissemination of learning materials.
2) The Market Building Tools will help investors improve their blended finance awareness, understanding and capability through knowledge and educational resources including a historical deal database and blended finance trainings.
3) The Investor Marketplace will enable public and private investors to find and connect with each other to complete deals in emerging markets.

The goal is for Convergence to be the global platform for public and private investors to connect, develop and support blended finance investments.

Targets:

Convergence aims to create more blended finance deal flows, increased blended finance innovation, and greater blended finance understanding. Convergence will allow public and private funders to blend their capital and create higher quality, financially attractive, and risk-mitigated deals.

In particular, Convergence will enable limited development capital funds to benefit from the multiplier effect of private capital flows to support investments in emerging markets. For example, a recent survey of blended finance funds and facilities suggests that over 177 million people have already benefited from this approach, with US$1 of public capital being able to attract over US$20 of private capital in specific cases.

Alongside increased deal flows and innovation in blended finance, Convergence will raise awareness and understanding of blended finance and development issues among a range of investors, laying the groundwork for a more vibrant and well-functioning blended finance ecosystem.

Indicators:

The exact indicators for the intended targets are currently being developed and will be finalised before the January 2016 launch. Below are some initial indicators:

- Number of deals finding co-investment on the Investor Marketplace
- Number of applications for New Product Design Facility grants
- Number of new blended finance products launched
- Number of knowledge tools accessed
- Number of users registering interest for trainings/workshops
- Value of blended finance supported by Convergence

Resources:

Initial financial commitment of CAD 23.5 million provided by the Government of Canada. Other partners will bring a mix of financial and in-kind support to Convergence.

Timeframe:

Launch in January 2016

Continental Business Network: business action in support of African regional infrastructure development

Organization:

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Partners:

African and global private sectors and firms, Africa Investor, DNA Economics, NEPAD, African Union Commission, African Development Bank, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Africa's Regional Economic Communities strategic partners: United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), European Union, Japan International Cooperation Agency and other development organizations

Scope:

Global

Description:

The African and global business community at their first gathering of the Continental Business Network (CBN) commended African political leaders for their steadfast commitment to the development and finance of African infrastructure, and for their essential support to the CBN for its role in engaging the private sector on investing in and financing infrastructure programmes such as the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).

Targets:

- Serve as a key private sector engagement platform for NEPAD and the African Union

Commission (AUC) to engage the private sector on PIDA and infrastructure projects.

- Build capacity in private sector firms so they can more successfully bid for infrastructure-related contracts.
- Provide guidance to African government agencies responsible for infrastructure development on ways to engage development partners on required inputs at a project level to achieve "bankability" (e.g., needed support in project development to cover costs of financial advisory, technical studies, staff, etc.; de-risking through project legal structure, ownership structure and contracts with vendors; risk mitigation solutions for construction, performance, credit, political, off-take, currency, etc.).

Timeframe:

The outcomes of this CBN launch were presented to African Heads of State and Government at the African Union Heads of State Summit in June 2015 in South Africa. This communique was presented as a summary of the CBN launch.

The CBN Secretariat will leverage the new financing framework advanced by United Nations Member States in Addis Ababa at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development from 13-16 July 2015 as the foundation for the post-2015 Development Agenda.

Starting immediately, the NEPAD Secretariat will start to formulate a work plan, working with private sector leaders. The work plan will inform the Agenda of the next CBN meeting during the January 2016 Heads of State Summit.

CBN private sector leaders will advance critical action items at the follow-up roundtable with Heads of State at the Ai — NEPAD — AUC CEO Private Sector Forum during the AU Heads of State Summit in January 2016 in Addis Ababa.

Sustainable Development Investment Partnership

Organizations:

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Economic Forum

Partners:

Citibank, East Capital, Pension Danmark, PKA, Standard Chartered, Storebrand, and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation; the Governments of Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States; as well as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Development Bank of South Africa, International Finance Corporation, Danish Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU), and the Senegal Sovereign Wealth Fund (FONSIS). Institutional support to the partnership will be ensured by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Economic Forum

Scope:

Global

Description:

The purpose of the Sustainable Development Investment Partnership (SDIP) is to create an open forum for the private sector and governments of both developed and developing countries to partner to explore how to work together to assist developing countries and emerging economies to meet their investment needs. The partners see enormous unrealised potential to deploy innovative financing models and public risk mitigation tools to leverage private finance, reduce transaction costs, and help satisfy the risk-return ratio of potential private investors in order to deploy their capital at scale in sustainable development investments.

Targets:

The goal of the SDIP is to contribute to closing the financing gap required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by mobilizing US$100 billion in private financing and investment over five years.

Indicators:

- Transaction volume of sustainable development investments generated by SDIP partners as a result of their engagement in the partnership

Resources:

The SDIP will build on mobilizing the combined assets, capacities and expertise of its public and private partners. It does not intend to create a new, separate structure of institution or dispose of exclusive access to capital.

Timeframe:

Five years

The Investment Sharing Facility

Organization:

The Global Crop Diversity Trust

Partners:

Deutsche Bank

Scope:

Global

Description:

The new Investment Sharing Facility is a simple yet innovative capital market instrument. It consists of a mutual fund managed by Deutsche Bank that invests responsibly in world equities. Investors hold shares in a mutual fund investing in global equities, CROCI World ESG, which makes investment decisions in compliance with strict criteria relating to environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards and in accordance with the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment.

While investors capture the opportunities in international equity markets and hold on to their fund shares, they are donating their annual income distributions — mostly stock dividends — to the Crop Trust to safeguard global crop diversity. By using dividends from investments to conserve agriculture's foundations, the new Facility achieves a "double harvest" investment: finance that powers a socially and environmentally responsible economy today, as well as providing options for the world's farmers tomorrow.

Following approval by the European Commission's financial markets regulator, the Facility is available for institutional and retail investors that are clients of Deutsche Bank in the European Union. Work is underway to broaden the range of eligible investors domiciled in other jurisdictions.

Targets:

- Through the Facility, the Crop Trust is able to mobilize investment capital from non-governmental sources for the purpose of funding a global common good: crop diversity. Such private capital complements resources raised from government donors which, to date, account for more than 90 per cent of all funds raised by the Crop Trust.
- The Facility represents both a socially responsible investment and a social impact investment. By allocating investors' resources to companies that comply with ESG-compliant criteria, the Facility provides investors a socially responsible investment option. In addition, by allocating the dividend payouts from the Facility to the Crop Trust, investors also support investment in the climate change adaption of agriculture through crop diversity.
- The invested capital will generate a return in line with the world stock markets in which the Facility funds will be invested. Since 2011, the CROCI World ESG fund managed by Deutsche Bank has earned about 20 per cent per year on average. This includes an average dividend yield of nearly 3 per cent per year, which, under the new Facility's structure, would be allocated to the Crop Trust. As with all investment opportunities, past performance is no guarantee of future performance.

Social needs financing

Centre of Excellence for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

Country:

Government of Canada

Scope:

Global

Description:

Canada announced that the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) will co-host a new Centre of Excellence for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS). The Centre will contribute to the long term goals of the Global Financing Facility (GFF) in support of Every Woman Every Child, with the aim of accelerating efforts to end preventable maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent deaths, and improve the health and quality of their lives.

To this end, the Centre will support developing countries' efforts to strengthen CRVS systems by gathering and sharing evidence, technical expertise and guidelines from around the world on CRVS. Improving CRVS will ensure the sustainability of development results by maximizing the targeted impact of development investments across sectors and in relation to related Canadian priorities such as child, early and forced marriage, child protection, gender equality, and good governance.

The lack of a recognised Centre of Excellence had been identified by CRVS advocates as being a key issue that needs to be addressed, in particular as more countries develop and implement comprehensive CRVS plans that are funded from the GFF.

Targets:

Strengthen CRVS systems that are funded by the GFF.

G7 commitment regarding hunger and malnutrition

Country:

Government of Germany

Partners:

G7 countries, developing partner countries, international actors

Scope:

Global

Description:

At their 41st Summit in Elmau, Germany, in June 2015, G7 members made the following commitment: "As part of a broad effort involving our partner countries, and international actors, and as a significant contribution to the Post 2015 Development Agenda, we aim to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030."

Targets:

Specific targets in the fields of dynamic transformation of the rural world, responsible investment and agriculture, nutrition, food security and nutrition in conflict and crises are defined in the G7 Annex on a "Broader Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach;" June 2015, Elmau.

Indicators:

Indicators are being developed as part of the G7 accountability exercise.

Timeframe:

By 2030

Women's Economic Empowerment in developing countries: technical and vocational education and training

Country:

Government of Germany

Partners:

G7 countries

Scope:

Global

Description:

Women's economic participation reduces poverty and inequality, promotes growth and benefits all. Yet women regularly face discrimination which impedes economic potential, jeopardizes investment in development, and constitutes a violation of their human rights.

The G7 recognises that being equipped with relevant skills for decent work, especially through technical and vocational education and training (TVET) via formal and non-formal learning, is key to the economic empowerment of women and girls, including those who face multiple sources of discrimination (e.g., women and girls with disabilities), and to improving their employment and entrepreneurship opportunities. The G7 commits to increasing the number of women and girls technically and vocationally educated and trained in developing countries through G7 measures by one third (compared to "business as usual") by 2030.

Targets:

Increase the number of women and girls technically and vocationally educated and trained in developing countries through G7 measures by one third (compared to "business as usual") by 2030.

Indicators:

Indicators will be developed by G7 TVET experts and agreed by the G7 Accountability Working Group.

Timeframe:

By 2030

G7 support to implementing the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations

Country:

Government of Germany

Partners:

G7 countries, development partners

Scope:

Global

Description:

The leaders of the G7 countries commit to preventing future outbreaks from becoming epidemics by assisting countries to implement the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations, including through the Global Health Security Agenda and its common targets and other multilateral initiatives. In order to achieve this, they will offer to assist at least 60 countries, including the countries of West Africa, over the next five years, building on countries' expertise and existing partnerships. The G7 leaders encourage other development partners and countries to join this collective effort. In this framework, they will also be mindful of the healthcare needs of migrants and refugees.

Timeframe:

By 2020

Local water financing facilities in ten countries

Country:

Government of the Netherlands

Scope:

Global

Description:

The Netherlands will contribute to the financing of Sustainable Development Goal 6 ("Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all") with a new initiative that aims to make more effective use of official development assistance (ODA) and ensure sustainable development of the water sector in the long term. In this initiative, the Netherlands intends to set up local currency denominated water financing facilities (or water banks) in ten countries. These so-called water banks can offer pooled investment opportunities to private institutional investors, to reduce risks and transaction costs for lenders and increase the creditworthiness of water utilities. Utilities will need to demonstrate discipline to repay the loans and interest through regulated tariffs and increased revenue collection. This would make the water sector an appealing partner for financing by the local domestic capital market. These water banks are an example of how ODA can leverage local private financing. In many countries, pension funds and insurance companies are interested in such opportunities.

Timeframe:

2016 – 2020

Provide 30 million people with water and 50 million people with sanitary facilities

Country:

Government of the Netherlands

Scope:

Global

Description:

In line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 ("Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all"), the Netherlands has committed to provide 30 million people with access to safe water and 50 million people with sanitary facilities by 2030.

Timeframe:

By 2030

Multi-donor Sustainable Development Goal 6 trust fund with the European Investment Bank

Country:

Government of the Netherlands

Partners:

The European Investment Bank

Scope:

Global

Description:

The Netherlands will set up a multi-donor trust fund specifically for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 ("Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all"), together with the European Investment Bank and other interested partners.

Resources:

The Netherlands intends to contribute EUR€2 million to the multi-donor SDG 6 trust fund.

Timeframe:

2016 – 2020

The International Commission on Financing Global Education Opportunity

Country:

Ms. Erna Solberg, Prime Minister of Norway

Partners:

Ms. Michelle Bachelet, President of Chile; Mr. Joko Widodo, President of Indonesia; Mr. Peter Mutharika, President of Malawi; Ms. Irina Bokova, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Scope:

Global

Description:

More than twenty world leaders, including five former presidents and prime ministers and three Nobel Prize recipients, have been appointed to a new International Commission on Financing Global Education Opportunity to reverse the lack of financing for education around the world. The Commission will review the future of global education which currently leaves 124 million young people out of school. The selection of this diverse group of individuals comes at a crucial time when more children are out of school than a year ago and increased conflict has forced millions of children out of the classrooms to become refugees with no prospects of education. The Commission will explore how, over the next 15 to 20 years, education can lead to greater economic growth, better health outcomes and improved global security.

Targets:

- Explore and invigorate the case for investment in education to bring about a reversal in the current underfunding.
- Identify means of deploying available resources in more effective, accountable and coordinated ways.
- Identify a wide range of financing sources, including how to support increased domestic resource mobilization through more strategic and catalytic official development assistance, non-traditional partnerships, innovative finance and the private sector.
- In September 2016, report to the Co-conveners and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, who has agreed to receive the report and act on its recommendations.

Timeframe:

September 2016

US$75 million for the Global Financing Facility

Organization:

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Partners:

United Nations, World Bank, Canada, Japan, Norway, United States

Scope:

Global

Description:

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is pleased to support the Global Financing Facility (GFF) in support of Every Woman Every Child with a US$75 million commitment over five years. The GFF is an innovative approach to delivering results for the United Nations' Secretary-General's updated Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health and advancing the Sustainable Development Goals. The GFF has the potential to be a powerful and effective tool to help countries leverage their domestic resources to implement country-specific plans that will further accelerate reductions in preventable maternal, new-born and child deaths.

Targets:

The GFF will help align donors and resources around a holistic investment plan for each country that addresses the continuum of care — including reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health. These integrated country plans are essential to leveraging the resources needed to help improve the health and wellbeing of women and children in the poorest communities. The next eight countries to benefit from the GFF are Bangladesh, Cameroon, India, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda.

Indicators:

The goal is to support 62 high-burden low and lower-middle income countries within five years

Resources:

The foundation has committed US$75 million to the GFF over five years.

Timeframe:

Until 2020

Child Health and Mortality Prevention Surveillance Network

Organization:

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Scope:

Global

Description:

The Child Health and Mortality Prevention Surveillance Network (CHAMPS) is a network of disease surveillance sites in developing countries. These sites will help gather faster and better data about how, where and why children are getting sick and dying. This data will help the global health community get the right interventions to the right children in the right place to save lives. The network will also be invaluable in providing capacity and training in the event of an epidemic, such as Ebola or SARS. The Gates Foundation plans an initial commitment of up to US$75 million for the effort.

Targets:

CHAMPS should more definitively track the causes of childhood mortality.

Indicators:

CHAMPS anticipates having pathologically confirmed data from at least six sites in Africa and South Asia, for the first time providing definitive information on what is killing kids in a representative sample of the highest mortality regions of the world.

Resources:

A minimum of US$75 million has been committed by the Gates Foundation for the first three years, with the anticipation that other partners will contribute matching funds adequate to meet the US$150 million target for a robust system.

Timeframe:

Initial results from the CHAMPS network will accumulate over the first 3 years of the system and continue for at least 20 years

The Healthy Birth, Growth and Development knowledge integration initiative

Organization:

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Scope:

Global

Description:

The Healthy Birth, Growth and Development (HBGD) knowledge integration initiative aims to facilitate collaboration between researchers, quantitative experts and policy makers in fields related to HBGD, with a focus on reducing the global burden associated with three complex and interrelated outcomes: growth faltering, growth stunting and impaired neurocognitive development. The goal is to enable broader impact of insights from past and ongoing studies by incorporating individual study data into larger pooled analyses. To transform data into insights, the foundation is building a Global Health Analytics Platform, a modelling, analysis, and interactive visualization suite that will facilitate the process by which data scientists collect and connect insights to construct an accurate representation of global health problems in order to accelerate learning and catalyse the generation of knowledge required to transform the lives of vulnerable populations. The Gates Foundation plans an initial commitment of up to US$20 million for the effort.

Targets:

- Inform the design of an HBGD study (or studies) that is effective in terms of cost and delivery
- Maximize the reduction in the growth faltering burden by delivering a lifecycle-targeted, comprehensive package(s) of interventions known to work

Indicators:

HBGD knowledge integration will facilitate collaboration, data sharing and learning from extant longitudinal clinical studies and cross-sectional databases. This will allow HBGD knowledge integration collaborators to learn from all available data rather than gaining incomplete insights from partial datasets.

Resources:

The Gates Foundation plans an initial commitment of up to US$20 million for the effort.

Timeframe:

By December 2016

The Lives and Livelihood Fund

Organizations:

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Islamic Development Bank

Partners:

Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development, more donor partners welcome

Scope:

Global

Description:

The Lives and Livelihoods Fund (LLF) is an innovative blended facility aimed at fighting poverty in the Islamic Development Bank's (IsDB) member countries. It will provide up to US$2.5 billion over five years of concessional loans aimed at saving lives and improving people's livelihoods. The LLF will blend US$500 million of grant funding together with US$2 billion of IsDB's ordinary capital resources enabling IsDB to extend more concessional loans in health, agriculture and basic infrastructure services for IsDB's lower income and lower-middle income member countries. The Gates Foundation has already agreed to contribute US$100 million (or up to 20 per cent of the US$500 million total grant pool) and the IsDB has also agreed to contribute an additional US$100 million in grant funding through its Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development. IsDB has made a commitment of US$2 billion from its ordinary capital to be earmarked towards the LLF.

Targets:

The LLF is a powerful poverty reduction tool: it will reach the most disenfranchised members of society in key economic and social sectors. The LLF's projects will focus on four areas which are known to have a huge impact in saving lives and improving livelihoods for the world's poorest people through the expansion of access to essential social and infrastructure services.

- Infectious disease control and eradication
- Primary healthcare, including improved maternal, neo-natal and child health
- Agriculture and food security, enabling the poorest people to grow more staple products, feed their families and earn a basic living
- Basic infrastructure, including: alternative energy and off-grid rural power generation and distribution; small scale water and sanitation projects for unconnected communities; and digital payment systems using mobile technology

Indicators:

- Leverage of donor funding: multiplies donor funding by blending grant money with capital, ensuring that beneficiary countries maintain ownership and responsibility for the development process. Every dollar of donor grant money will release US$5 in funding for projects: that means that a US$50 million grant contribution will release US$250 million to help the poor

- Improving livelihoods: lifting the poor out of poverty through projects that secure a basic standard of living that all lives should equally have, such as improving sanitation, access to clean water, electricity, affordable and accessible health care, and improving agricultural productivity and yields
- Saving lives: targeting projects that have a known impact on reducing child mortality of children under five, stopping stunting and malnutrition, targeting the more preventable infectious diseases, and providing better neonatal care
- Solidarity between donors: the major donors of the Muslim world, both public and private, coming together in a coordinated way, to agree on priorities and share their experiences
- Expanding partnership: international partners coming to the table with their resources, as well as expertise in health, agriculture, infrastructure and other technical fields
- Improving governance: a powerful mechanism for convening partners, approving projects and monitoring implementation across the Muslim world

Resources:

The Gates Foundation has already agreed to contribute US$100 million (or up to 20 per cent of the US$500 million total grant pool) and the IsDB has also agreed to contribute an additional US$100 million in grant funding. The Gates Foundation and IsDB are seeking further partnerships to raise US$300 million over 5 years, while specifically aiming to raise a further US$60 million to launch the LLF's first year of operations. Donors are encouraged to join the LLF at this early stage. All donor sources are welcome (e.g., sovereign donors, private philanthropists, socially minded corporations) and those contributing over 10 per cent of the grant pool (US$50 million or more) will serve on the LLF Impact Committee, which will vet projects eligible for LLF funding.

Timeframe:

January 2016 – January 2021

Investment in data to track coverage of nutrition interventions

Organization:

Children's Investment Fund Foundation

Scope:

Global

Description:

Nearly half of all deaths of children under 5 years of age are attributable to undernutrition. This translates into the unnecessary loss of approximately 3 million young lives each year. The Children's Investment Fund Foundation will invest US$20 million in improving data on coverage of nutrition interventions and other key indicators by 2020 in at least four countries, as well as committing to feeding lessons learned into global discussions to improve broader practice.

Targets:

- Improve the data coverage of nutrition interventions and other key indicators in at least four countries
- Share lessons learned with partners

Resources:

US$20 million

Timeframe:

By 2020

Financing for gender equality and women's rights

Organization:

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)

Partners:

All members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee

Scope:

Global

Description:

The OECD-DAC Network on Gender Equality commits to strengthen accountability for the effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 and the other targets on gender equality in the SDGs by systematically tracking and analysing aid statistics and donor practice in support of achieving gender equality, women's empowerment and the realisation of women's human rights.

Targets:

- Increase official development assistance (ODA) in support of gender equality, both through dedicated programmes (marked "principal" with the DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker) and through gender mainstreaming (marked "significant").
- Address underinvestment in women's economic rights by increasing ODA in support of gender equality in the economic and productive sectors (both principal and significant).
- Implement a new code in the DAC's statistical system to track and analyse — for the first time ever — ODA in support of ending violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage.
- Improve coverage and quality of reporting on ODA in support of gender equality and women's rights.
- Encourage OECD-DAC countries to report on the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation's Gender Equality Indicator which monitors the proportion of countries that track and make public allocations for gender equality.

Indicators:

- Quantity of ODA reported as principal and significant with the DAC Gender Equality Marker — overall and by sector — in particular in the economic and productive sectors
- Aid statistics published annually for each DAC donor on the amount and proportion of their ODA in support of ending violence against women and girls
- New supporting guidance and minimum standards developed to support DAC agencies in applying the gender equality policy marker
- Number of countries reporting on the Global Partnership Gender Equality Indicator

Timeframe:

Annual reporting from January 2016

Addis Ababa Action Plan on transformative financing for gender equality and women's empowerment

Organization:

UN Women

Partners:

Government of Brazil, Government of Sweden, Government of Switzerland, Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UN Women, Women's Working Group on Financing for Development

Scope:

Global

Description:

This Action Plan outlines transformative policy and financing actions to accelerate implementation of existing commitments in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and to meet new commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

Targets:

- Fair and progressive tax systems implemented
- Tax incentives to support ownership of assets/ property by women in place
- Budgeted and adequately resourced national policies, strategies and plans on gender equality
- Prioritized investments in accessible, affordable and quality social infrastructure and essential services
- Systematically tracked and prioritized allocation of ODA for gender equality
- A minimum of 15 per cent of all peacebuilding funds target gender equality as a principal objective
- Global trade, financial and investment agreements contribute to gender equality, women's empowerment and human rights
- Legislative and administrative reforms implemented to ensure women's equal rights to economic and productive resources
- Strategies to support women entrepreneurs and women-owned businesses developed
- Core labour standards and anti-discrimination laws for decent work enforced
- Women's equal rights, access and opportunities for leadership and decision-making at all levels ensured
- Enhanced political commitment for transformative financing for gender equality and women's rights
- Adequately resourced women's rights institutions and organizations
- Allocations to and spending on gender equality tracked and made public
- Increased national statistical capacity to systematically collect, analyse and use data disaggregated by sex and age
- Enhanced national standards and methodologies to close data gaps

Indicators:

- Significantly increased investments, in both scale and scope, to close the financing gaps that hinder progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment

Resources:

- Domestic policy actions and public resources for gender equality and women's rights
- International policy actions and resources for gender equality and women's rights
- Enabling environment for women's economic empowerment and sustainable development
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships for gender equality and women's rights at country, regional and international levels
- Data, monitoring and follow-up

Timeframe:

By 2030

Environmental concern

G7 Climate Risk Insurance Initiative

Country:

Government of Germany

Scope:

Global

Description:

The G7 will intensify its support particularly for vulnerable countries' own efforts to manage climate-change-related disaster risk and to build resilience. It will aim to increase by up to 400 million the number of people in the most vulnerable developing countries who have access to direct or indirect insurance coverage against the negative impact of hazards related to climate change by 2020, and support the development of early warning systems in the most vulnerable countries. The work will learn from and build on already existing risk insurance facilities such as the African Risk Capacity, the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility and other efforts to develop insurance solutions and markets in vulnerable regions, including in small island developing states, Africa, Asia and the Pacific region, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Indicators:

To be developed by the G7 Accountability Working Group

Resources:

The G7 will provide the necessary resources to achieve the initiative's goal. The German Government has already committed EUR€150 million.

Timeframe:

By 2020

Data revolution

Support for the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data

Organization:

Esri

Partners:

Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data: World Bank, Hewlett Foundation, World Economic Forum, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), ONE Campaign, CIVICUS, G7plus, Open Data Institute, Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, United Nations Statistics Division

Scope:

Global

Description:

As noted in the Data for Development report, many of the development indicators needed to measure progress on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Post-2015 Agenda are geospatial. Open and accessible geospatial data and analysis are essential to monitoring and achieving the SDGs. As the global leader in geographic information systems (GIS), Esri is pleased to announce its commitment to develop a geo-enabled information management framework for the collection, management, monitoring and use of SDG data to support sustainable development globally. Esri will provide the underlying technology platform (software, online services and content) as well as capacity building resources for the least developed countries through the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data.

GIS will give countries the platform they need to collect, analyse, and store the geospatial data required to monitor progress toward goals such as poverty eradication, safe water supplies and sustainable cities. Esri's ArcGIS platform also supports open data initiatives — countries can use it to easily make their authoritative data available in a variety of formats to stakeholders and the public for improved collaboration and communication. The ArcGIS platform provides a digital Living Atlas of the World that includes imagery, social and urban systems, and economic and environmental data that can enrich understanding and inform development decision making.

Governments, international organizations and civil society can use this technology in every phase of their work — from planning to implementing new processes and measuring success — to create a better, more sustainable world for all.

Targets:

SDG targets that require geospatial data will be supported by content and services from the ArcGIS platform.

Indicators:

The Esri Living Atlas of the World that includes high resolution imagery, social and urban systems, and economic and environmental data will be available for use in development decision-making by governments, international organizations and civil society.

Data gaps and complementary data will be captured and developed through the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data and the SDG community of stakeholders.

Resources:

ArcGIS platform (software, online services and content) to support the least developed countries in achieving the SDGs.

Timeframe:

September 2015 – September 2020

International public finance/philanthropy

The continued allocation of more than 1 per cent of gross national income to official development assistance and more than 0.20 per cent to least developed countries

Country:

Government of Sweden

Scope:

Global

Description:

The Swedish Government commits to continue to allocate 1 per cent of gross national income (GNI) to official development assistance (ODA) and to continue to allocate more than 0.20 per cent GNI/ODA to least developed countries.

Indicators:

- The different parts of the Swedish budget that meet the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)- Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria for ODA should amount to more than 1 per cent of GNI.
- The different parts of the Swedish budget that meet the OECD-DAC criteria for ODA and that are allocated to the least developed countries should amount to more than 0.2 per cent of GNI.

Timeframe:

Annually

Provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income as official development assistance

Country:

Government of the United Kingdom

Scope:

Global

Description:

Since 2013 the United Kingdom has delivered on its pledge to spend 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) as official development assistance (ODA). The United Kingdom has now enshrined this commitment in law and will continue to provide 0.7 per cent of GNI as ODA. The United Kingdom will continue to meet the United Nations target of 0.15-0.2 per cent of GNI as ODA to least developed countries.

Sustainable Development Goals Philanthropy Platform

Organizations and Partners:

Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors, Foundation Center, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and partners: Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, Ford Foundation, The MasterCard Foundation, San Patrignano Foundation, Government of Kenya, European Foundation Center, WINGS, Southern Africa Trust, Philanthropy Association of Indonesia

Scope:

National

Country(s)/Territory(s):

Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Nigeria, Turkey, United States

Description:

The foundations and other partners for this event committed to strengthening the philanthropy sector's understanding of the 2030 development agenda. In this regard, they agree to organize events in 2015 and 2016 to lay the foundation for philanthropy's meaningful engagement toward achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The Foundation Center, working with Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors and UNDP, is launching the website SDGFunders.org in September 2015 as the first-of-its-kind portal on philanthropy and the SDGs.

The San Patrignano Foundation announced a new project they are launching with a number of Italian entrepreneurs and an Italian university working with five African countries. The project is to assist these African countries in terms of capacity-building over the next seven years.

Targets:

- Promote engagement with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to philanthropy through the United Nations, government and philanthropy events, using the SDGs Philanthropy Platform.
- Achieve active collaboration across at least five goals by 2017.
- Launch website SDGFunders.org and draw an increasing number of users, and an increasing amount of useful information.
- Expand beyond the first four pilot countries of the SDGs Philanthropy Platform (formerly known as the Post-2015 Partnership Platform for Philanthropy), which are Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia and Kenya, to over ten countries within the next three years.

Indicators:

- Number of collaborative projects
- Website launched
- Number of users increased
- Philanthropy recognised as stakeholder in the post-2015 events of the United Nations, with a growing number of participants

Resources:

Grants from philanthropy; funds from official donors; and time and effort from foundation, United Nations and government staff.

Timeframe:

August 2015 – December 2018

Agriculture

A call to action for talent development in agriculture: "Growing Ambitions for Agricultural Professionals"

Organization:

International Agri-Food Network

Partners:

Young Professionals in Agricultural Research and Development (YPARD), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS), Global Forum for Agricultural Research Services (GFRAS), Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP), World Farmers' Organisation (WFO), Global Pulse Confederation (GPC), Global Confederation of Higher Education Associations for Agriculture and Life Sciences, Nuffield International Farming Scholars, Cybernated Farm Systems, Partners for Euro-African Green Energy (PANGEA)

Scope:

Global

Description:

In October 2013 the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) endorsed its Multi-Year Programme of Work for 2015-2017, including a round table entitled "A Plan of Action to Build Knowledge, Skills, and Talent Development to Further Food and Nutrition Security." The endorsement by the CFS of this topic signalled talent development in agriculture would take increased precedence in the United Nations food security agenda. In response to this plan of action, a coalition of interested partners engaged through an iterative process to define strategies for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of talent development systems of the world's most important industry, agriculture. Several key areas have been identified where there is need to work on progressive goals and innovative partnerships to implement them.

Targets:

- Create an enabling environment and incentives for private sector engagement in talent development to improve linkages between supply and demand of knowledge and skills.
- Promote demand-driven and innovative agriculture education, training and skills development programmes geared towards transformation and maintaining a culture of high performance at all levels.
- Recruit and retain youth and women in agriculture through incentives and the promotion of conducive environments for equitable access to secure land tenure, inputs, financial services, knowledge and markets.
- Develop national agricultural plans and resource mobilization strategies to enhance talent development in agriculture, food and natural resources while including women and youth in the process.
- Develop monitoring, learning, evaluation and knowledge management systems for talent development.

Indicators:

- Number of jobs created in the agri-food chain
- Number of youth and women employed in those jobs
- Number of trained farmers and workers
- Number of training programmes available
- Number of national strategies developed in the countries including talent development in agriculture

Timeframe:

September 2015 – September 2017

Energy

Financing Sustainable Energy for All

Organization:

Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4All)

Partners:

With over 100 country partners, SE4All has built a strong network of hubs to support implementation. There are now ten thematic and regional hubs established within existing institutions around the world, including; African Development Bank (AfDB), The African Union (AU), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Denmark/Technical University of Denmark/United Nations Environment Programme, International Renewable Energy Association (IRENA), World Bank, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and Energy Conservation Center, Japan (ECCJ).

Civil society is stepping up to the challenge. As an example, the SE4All Energy Access Practitioner Network, led by the United Nations Foundation, has more than 2,000 members delivering energy services.

SE4All has also attracted companies such as Accenture, Acciona, Bank of America, Bloomberg, EcoNet Wireless, Enel, Eskom, Eni, Masdar, Renault, Shell and Statoil.

Scope:

Global

Description:

SE4All is a multi-stakeholder partnership between governments, international organizations, the private sector and civil society, launched by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2011. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon shared his vision for how governments, businesses, organizations and civil society, working in partnership, can make sustainable energy for all a reality by 2030.

Almost three years after world leaders at Rio+20 declared that "we are all determined to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality," now is the time to show how. SE4All, through its unique partnership between the United Nations, World Bank and many other stakeholders, is well positioned to provide a platform for resource mobilization and implementation, building partnerships and tracking progress towards the global energy goals and targets for the 2030 development agenda. SE4All also acts in support of the 2014-2024 Decade of Sustainable Energy for All as declared by the United Nations General Assembly.

Targets:

SE4All has three interlinked objectives to be achieved by 2030:

- Ensure universal access to modern energy services.
- Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Energy has also been centrally placed as goal number 7 in the proposals of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. The proposed goal is to "ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all." The proposed goal and its accompanying targets on energy access, energy efficiency and renewable energy are all similar and consistent with the objectives of SE4All.

Indicators:

The SE4All Global Tracking Framework is a global data platform and monitoring system designed to support SE4All efforts and to allow rigorous and transparent tracking of progress towards the three global 2030 objectives on energy access, energy efficiency and renewable energy.

The 1st Global Tracking Framework was produced by a consortium of 16 agencies, co-led by the World Bank/Energy Sector Management Assistance Program and the International Energy Agency. This group has since grown to more than 20, and remains committed to publishing regular updates every second year for the crucial decades to come. Its second version was launched in 2015. The following indicators have been recommended for the targets above, as well as the proposed Sustainable Development Goal 7 on energy:

Indicators for energy access target:

- Percentage of population with electricity access
- Percentage of population with access to non-solid fuels

Indicator for renewable energy target:

- Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption

Indicator for energy efficiency target:

- Compound annual growth rate of primary energy intensity to gross domestic product in purchasing power parity terms

The SE4All Global Tracking Framework will continue to monitor progress towards the three targets, measured against the indicators proposed, during the post-2015 development era.

Resources:

At Rio+20 in 2012, voluntary commitments towards sustainable energy for all amounted to some US$300 billion, including more than US$50 billion from the private sector and investors. This was the largest amount committed across all thematic areas: http://www.se4all.org/tracking-progress/commitments

Preliminary reporting from partners suggests that more than US$70 billion of the commitments at Rio+20 have already been invested, with at least 90 million beneficiaries around the world to date.

New financial resources continue to be committed by governments and organizations, including national and multilateral development banks. New commitments were also made during the second SE4All Forum in May 2015: http://www.se4allforum.org/2015commitments

To facilitate further progress, a Committee on Scaling Up Finance for Sustainable Energy Investments has been established as one of the four committees of the SE4All Advisory Board. The Committee's report, which was released during the third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa, 13-16 July 2015, identifies a potential for catalysing US$120 billion of incremental annual investment by 2020.

Overall, it is now conceivable that about 1 billion people globally can get sustainable energy based on commitments to SE4All to date.

Timeframe:

All three objectives to be achieved by 2030

G7 Renewable Energy Initiative

Country:

Government of Germany

Partners:

African Union, World Bank, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Scope:

Regional

Description:

The aim of this initiative is to improve sustainable energy access in Africa by 2030 by accelerating the deployment of renewable energy (solar, onshore and offshore wind power, hydro, biomass and geothermal, off-grid renewables, and grid and corridors deployment). This initiative is intended to scale up existing initiatives and aims to reach up to 10,000 MW in additional installed renewables capacity by 2020. It will identify and support the bankability of renewable energy projects in Africa, based on national and regional investment plans.

The Renewable Energy Initiative builds on existing multilateral and bilateral programmes — most notably the United Nations' Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All), the International Renewable Energy Association's "Africa clean energy corridor" and UNEP initiatives, Africa-European Union Energy Partnership, African Union, New Partnership for Africa's Development, African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and the African Development Bank's flagship programmes including the African Power Vision, the United States' "Power Africa" initiative and the European Union's Electrification Financing Initiative. It aims to strengthen coordination between existing efforts and to highlight gaps where future work is needed.

The initiative is intended to constitute an integral component of the international efforts to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, safe and clean energy for all. The G7 aims to use existing financial institutions, such as multilateral development banks and development finance institutions and the Green Climate Fund, and target specific challenges to private investments in climate technologies, such as financial and political risks, limited local project development capacity, and weak regulatory framework and sector policies. The initiative will also include innovative instruments as well as scale up existing successful programmes, including but not limited to the "Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance" which supports the identification and piloting of innovative climate finance instruments aiming to drive private investments into renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries.

Indicators:

To be developed by the G7 Accountability Working Group

Resources:

Backed by the political commitment of the G7 in Elmau to coordinate efforts to accelerate the development of clean energy in Africa, the African Union, the French presidency of the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) and the German G7 presidency in consultation with other G7 members will develop a common plan for further action. The action plan will be worked out in close cooperation with UNEP and the World Bank engaging other relevant stakeholders and presented at the ministerial meeting on climate finance that will take place in Lima during the International Monetary Fund/World Bank 2015 Annual Meetings as a decisive milestone on the road to COP21 in Paris.

Timeframe:

By 2020

A green energy revolution powered by African women's enterprise

Organization:

Solar Sister

Partners:

ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy, Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves

Scope:

Regional

Country(s)/Territory(s):

Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda

Description:

Solar Sister eradicates energy poverty by empowering women with economic opportunity. This award winning social enterprise is creating a woman-driven direct sales network to bring the breakthrough potential of solar and clean cooking technologies to even the most remote communities in Africa. Solar Sister recruits, trains and mentors a salesforce of women from rural African communities most in need of safe and affordable clean energy solutions. This women-led innovation is helping Sustainable Energy for All goals related to Universal Energy Access and renewable energy. To date, Solar Sister has created a path for 1,500 women across Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda to become active and knowledgeable participants in a sustainable, market-based, clean energy distribution network, bringing clean energy access to over 250,000 people. Solar Sister has partnered with ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy to build an expanded network of 1,000 additional Solar Sister entrepreneurs to transform green energy access to over 804,000 people over the next three years.

Targets:

Solar Sister has partnered with ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy to build an expanded network of 1,000 additional Solar Sister entrepreneurs to transform green energy access to over 804,000 people over the next three years.

Indicators:

- Number of women entrepreneurs
- Number of people with clean energy access

Timeframe:

2014 – 2017

ENERGIA Gender and Energy Programme

Organization:

ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy

Partners:

Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal (CRT/N), National Association of Community Electricity (NACEUN), Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ), Practical Action Consulting (PAC), GVEP International (GVEP), Social and Ecological Management Fund (SEM Fund), Kopernik, Practical Action Eastern Africa (PA), Sustainable Community Development Services (SCODE), Solar Sister, Show the Good, Ripple Effect Images

Scope:

Global

Description:

ENERGIA is pleased to be one of the many civil society organizations working to make Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) a reality on the ground with a focus on women's economic empowerment and gender equality. With the support of our development partners from the Governments of Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the Asia Development Bank we have committed EUR€15 million over the next five years to programme implementation.

Targets:

- Provide technical and financial assistance to country programmes in Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania that strengthen the capacity of over 3,000 women-led enterprises to deliver energy services to over 2 million rural and remote consumers by 2017.
- Implement an empirical research programme, working with leading academic and research institutions in Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and South Africa, to provide the evidence base of the value addition of using a gender approach in energy investment by 2019.
- Roll out SE4All's campaigns on energy and women's and children's health, by supporting national level campaigns in Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania that raise public awareness and reach out to over 14 million people by 2017.
- Integrate energy access for women in ENERGIA's contribution to SE4All country action plans and investment prospectuses, the Global Tracking Framework and the State of the Access Report by 2017.

Indicators:

- Number of consumers reached with energy products and services as a result of the programme intervention
- Number of woman-led enterprises working with the programme
- Percentage increase in profitability of woman-led enterprises receiving project support, from project baseline
- Number of people reached through national level campaign
- Number of SE4All Action Plans in targeted countries that include gender objectives/components/activities
- Number of freely available peer-reviewed and policy-orientated research outputs that specifically address knowledge gaps in linkages between gender, energy and poverty
- Number of global and regional events where ENERGIA partners participate by sharing lessons and knowledge from women's economic empowerment projects

Resources:

- Leading institutional base from which actions are taken to mainstream gender into energy policies and projects
- EUR€15 million for programme activities
- Strong partner base in 14 countries in Asia and Africa with experience and competency to implement gender and energy programmes
- Gender tools and methods tailored for the energy sector, and having the competencies to support their use in implementation

Timeframe:

2014 – 2019

Wonder Women Eastern Indonesia: Empowering Women to Expand Clean Energy Access

Organization:

Kopernik

Partners:

ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy, Indonesian Association of Women-Headed Households (PEKKA), Yayasan Masyarakat Peduli

Scope:

National

Country:

Indonesia

Description:

Kopernik, an Indonesia-based nonprofit organization, is committed to expanding clean energy access in the last mile — the most remote, hardest-to-reach parts of the developing world. Since 2010, it has reached more than 250,000 people with simple, clean energy technologies including solar lights, water filters and clean cookstoves. Through its Wonder Women Indonesia initiative, it empowers Indonesian women to sell these technologies in remote villages — boosting women's income while expanding energy access.

Its commitment is to train 500 women to connect these life-changing technologies with more than 250,000 people in eastern Indonesia by 2017. As part of the ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy, it is strongly committed to opening up new economic opportunities for women through energy access. Alongside its women's empowerment programmes, it is also committed to responding to emergencies such as the recent Nepal earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines by connecting clean energy technologies with disaster-devastated communities.

Targets:

- Train 500 women to connect life-changing clean energy technologies with more than 250,000 people in eastern Indonesia by 2017.
- Women participate in training to become clean energy micro-social-entrepreneurs, gaining new skills in business planning, book-keeping, sales and marketing, and public speaking.
- Women entrepreneurs receive a starter kit of marketing materials and technologies on consignment, and can immediately start earning income from selling solar lights, water filters and clean cookstoves in their villages.
- Ongoing mentoring and business development support helps them to grow their businesses and become empowered entrepreneurs.

Indicators:

- Number of women who have participated in training and are actively selling technologies in their communities
- Number of technologies sold
- Progression of women through an 'empowerment journey' to becoming empowered entrepreneurs

Resources:

Kopernik's Wonder Women Eastern Indonesia initiative is supported by the ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy, with funding from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, and Swedish International Development Cooperation; Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction, a joint initiative of the Government of Australia and Government of Indonesia; and the United States Agency for International Development's Development Innovation Ventures programme.

Timeframe:

September 2014 – August 2017

Ethanol gel clean cookstoves — energy access

Organization:

SMEFunds, Green Energy BioFuels

Partners:

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All), Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC), African Development Bank, Deutsche Bank, Shell Foundation, Partners for Euro-African Green Energy (PANGEA), Climate Technology Initiative-Private Financing Advisory Network (CTI-PFAN), Climate and Clean Air Coalition, International Finance Corporation, United States Agency for International Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Global Compact, Global Environment Facility

Scope:

Global

Description:

Over 95,000 people, mainly women and children, die every year from indoor air pollution in Nigeria.

Respiratory and eye problems, skin cancer, food poisoning and threats to women's safety result from overexposure to unhealthy cooking fuels. Despite the enormous wealth in energy resources, the vast majority of the Nigerian population are not only extremely poor economically, but energy poor as well. An estimated 84 per cent of households lack access to quality cooking and lighting fuels. This situation compels families to depend wholly on inferior and health-damaging wood and kerosene fuel. With these overwhelming indicators it is clear that the population in Nigeria is desperate for clean cooking energy.

Without a clean cookstove, desperately poor families must either buy expensive charcoal or kerosene or walk for miles seeking scarce firewood. Nigeria has one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world, at over 3.3 per cent per year. In the evenings, women can be seen returning home after a long day's drudgery of gathering, carrying enormous bundles of fuel wood on their head. In the urban centres, up to 9 per cent of households depend on kerosene to supplement fuel wood and about 1 per cent depends on liquefied petroleum gas. The use of kerosene has been plagued by a corrupt distribution system, long queues, poor quality and condensate-laden kerosene that burns with high emissions of soot and particulate matter. Contaminated kerosene has continued to claim lives in Nigeria. SMEFunds and Green Energy BioFuels will provide a cleaner, safer and sustainable alternative to the current cooking fuel situation.

Targets:

One million households with ethanol gel clean cookstoves by 2017

Resources:

Through partnership, collaboration and efforts, more than US$2 million will be committed in the next 12 months to increase both ethanol gel supply and improve effective distribution.

Timeframe:

October 2015 – December 2017

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FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

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TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION

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