ISPE

EAG

INTERATIONAL SOCIETY FOR POVERTY ELIMINATION

ECONOMIC ALLIANCE GROUP

CSD POSITION PAPER 2

Introduction

There is a need for determined Sub-national, National and Global Collective Action to achieve New Sub-national, National and Global Order – Political and Cultural; Economic and Financial; Social and Environmental; Religious and Moral, if there is to be high probability of achieving increasing convergence between Final Push to achieve MDGs' by 2015 and Post 2015 Development Agenda Vision Intention and Reality. If this New Order is Institutionalized, MDG 2 (SDG) can do much to help solve real and complex problems on the ground in our World as is. Otherwise, MDG 2 (SDG) is dead at birth. Allowed to occur, the probability is high that our Fragile Planet, will self destruct sooner than later. This Paper, a follow up to SDKP Position Paper 1, set out good ideas and pertinent suggestions for laying foundation and building edifice of this New Order.

September 2014 General Assembly

We had in SDKP Position Paper 1, set out arguments for renewed consultations in all 774 Local Governments, 36 States and Federal Capital Territory, to solicit input of larger number of Nigerians into the Nigeria National Consultation Document as well as renewed consultations in other parts of Africa, UK, Europe, US and World.

We submitted further that this way, Interim Results of the discussions, online engagement and research inputs summarised into a Global Report that will be presented to Member States, as well as the Public, in form of a High Level side event during the 69th General Assembly, September 2014, will better address realities of over 100 Million Poor Nigerians, over 300 Million Poor Africans and over 2 Billion Poor Worldwide.

In the work towards evolving this New Order, it is important that all necessary measures are taken on time to ensure that the 69th General Assembly, September 2014 consider and approve Interim Results for Nigeria, Africa, UK, Europe, US and World Final Push to achieve MDGs' by 2015 and Post 2015 Development Agenda Consultation Document.

Reinforced Global Partnership for Sustainable True Development

We had in SDKP Position Paper 1 argued that it is a Reinforced Global Partnership for Sustainable True Development whose Design and Delivery is led by a Consulting Firm with Competencies to Build Robust Network Partnership, Coalition Partnership and Consortium Partnership from Neighborhood to Global levels in each Country, each Region in our World today and at World level, that can help SDKP and Partners achieve increasing convergence between Final Push to achieve MDGs' by 2015 and Post 2015 Development Agenda Vision Intention and Reality.

It is clear that in building effective Global Partnership for Sustainable True Development, there is urgent need to Re-establish Existing Institutions and Establish New Institutions, if the New Order is to evolve and at a Sequence and Pace that help achieve increasing convergence between Final Push to achieve MDGs' by 2015 and Post 2015 Development Agenda Vision Intention and Reality.

To set the ball rolling, there is a need to establish a New UN CEB (Chief Executive Board) Cluster on Value Chain Development led by a New UN International Value Chain Development Organization that is a Heptapatite UN Organization — bringing together representatives of: Government, Employers, Workers, NGOs, Universities, Media and Consultants, to jointly shape policies, programs and projects. This Cluster will work with all remaining UN CEB Clusters, SDKP Major Groups and all relevant Sub-national, National and International Stakeholders towards achieving the New Order, as well as towards achieving increasing convergence between Final Push to achieve MDGs' by 2015 and Post 2015 Development Agenda Vision Intention and Reality.

Value Chain Development

A well designed and delivered Agriculture Value Chain Concept can in each Agric Crop, Livestock, Forestry or Fishery Product achieve: Reinforced and Reinvigorated Farmer Group / Cooperative Association; change in the attitude of governments at all tiers in a country towards the Agric Product thus ensuring government recognize the Agric Product as one of strategic economic importance; tighter focus by service providers on the real needs of market players among other benefits. The successful promotion of Value Chains today in Agriculture as well as in Mining depends on integration of public and private service providers and on creating enabling environment. A division of labour among private firms, government agencies at national level and among nations at international level is the way forward. To achieve this, SDKP Major Groups need to work closely with UN CEB Cluster on Value Chain Development, other UN CEB Clusters and their Sub-national, National and International Development Cooperation Stakeholders within Sustainable True Development Oriented Objectives of Value Chain Development:-

- 1. Economic Competitiveness Domestic Trade and International Trade
- 2. Poverty Eradication
- 3. Job Creation
- 4. Sustainable Development
- 5. Economic Diversification
- 6. Environmental Sustainability
- 7. Social Outreach

It is pertinent to note that many Value Chain Development programs in many countries only focus on some aspects of primary production tasks; focus even less on aspects of market / trade related issues while neglecting other tasks with high value addition e.g. governance of the chain, sustainable production and energy use, access to finance, the business environment and agric production, Agro food and Agro Non Food Business Policy context on the Agric side as well as Mining production, Mining Non Food Business Policy context on the Mining side.

A Pro Poor Value Chain Intervention is one that effectively addresses the full range of activities and constraints of a particular agricultural / mining product (e.g. input supply, market oriented technology development and its transfer, infrastructure development, credit, capacity building, processing, storage, marketing — local market, national market, international regional market and international global market, standards, regulation and waste management after use as One) in a coordinated manner and is explicitly designed to include the Rural Poor and Urban Poor in the resulting Benefits.

There is a need to careful balance between Vertical Value Chain Interventions and Horizontal Value Chain Interventions:-

- 1. Vertical Value Chain Interventions focus on strengthening dialogue between large enterprises that dominate the value chain and smaller enterprises in order to identify opportunities for increased participation in the value chain by small local firms.
- 2. Horizontal Value Chain Interventions focus on access that smaller, less powerful businesses have to business and financial services that they require in order to participate more effectively in national and global value chains, as well as on the Collective Actions they can engage through Business Associations and Cooperatives.

The cornerstone of effective Agric Value Chain Approach for each specific crop, livestock, forestry and fishery product should be the provision of technical support to increase productivity, value addition and the capacities of producers and small and medium agric enterprises to participate in markets beyond local levels. It should focus on technologies and technical skills as well as focus on giving strong attention to business and marketing skills, agricultural sector support services, producer and private sector organizations, collaboration and partnering between public and private sectors and NGOs' – national and international and the socio economic, socio political and sectoral impacts of policies, programs, projects interventions affecting agric production, agro food and agro non food value chains.

NEEDS Assessment

In the work towards achieving the New Order, there is a need to undertake several NEEDS Assessments in two broad areas – Agriculture and Mining.

Agriculture NEEDS Assessment should include: Agriculture Value Chain NEEDS Assessment, Agriculture Mechanization NEEDS Assessment and Sustainable True Development NEEDS Assessment. The FAO should in line with IYFF 2014 Mandate and Vision, take the lead in speedily undertaking these NEEDS Assessments from Neighborhood to Global levels and in collaboration with all UN CEB Clusters, SDKP Major Groups and relevant Sub-national, National and Global Stakeholders.

Mining NEEDS Assessment should include: Mining Value Chain NEEDS Assessment, Mining Mechanization NEEDS Assessment and Sustainable True Development NEEDS Assessment. A New UN Mining Development Organization, equivalent to FAO needs to be established to take the lead in

speedily undertaking these NEEDS Assessments from Neighborhood to Global levels and in collaboration with all UN CEB Clusters, SDKP Major Groups and relevant Sub-national, National and Global Stakeholders.

Action Next Steps

It is against this background that we suggest:-

- 1. All relevant approvals be given for the full implementation of SDKP Position Paper 1
- 2. All relevant approvals be given for the full implementation of SDKP Position Paper 2

Conclusion

MDG 2 (SDG) 17 Goals (20 Goals) full implementation and effective evaluation can contribute much towards the solution of real and complex world problems on the ground. However, success on sustainable basis greatly depends on evolving New Order described in SDKP Position Paper 2. Opportunity to get 69th General Assembly, September 2014 to give necessary approvals for Moving Forward should not be missed.

It is our hope that ISPE / EAG is given opportunity to support all relevant Stakeholders from Neighborhood / Village to Global levels in the work towards achieving increasing convergence between SDKP Vision Intention and Reality and in ways that help lift over 100 Million Poor Nigerians, over 300 Million Poor Africans and over 2 Billion Poor Worldwide.

God Bless UN.
God Bless our World.

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