

Co-facilitators

If Addis Ababa is not a pledging conference, how will it address MOI for the SDGs. Let Addis be a commitment guided discussion, otherwise it will be just another season for jamboree which will be followed by another one after 2030.

The Group emphasizes the need to analyze the financial gap for the implementation of the post 2015 development agenda, and significantly mobilize resources from a variety of sources and also stresses that greater coherence and coordination among the various funding mechanisms and initiatives are crucial, as well address the access to the funds.

We need to deliver specific measurable commitments addressing the goals and targets of the sustainable development agenda. In this regards, we underline that the Addis Ababa Accord shall include significant financial and non-financial commitments from variety of sources, as well as other form of engagements addressing, among others, infrastructure and sustainable energy, industrial diversification, trade, economic transformation, development and agriculture transformation, education, health, women and youth, children, debt cancellation and alleviation, technology facilitation mechanism, capacity building, repatriation of illicit financial flows, reform of the institutions of global governance on economic and finance, strengthening cooperation in the fields of taxation, commodity price volatility, exchange rate, and data revolution, in order to support the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development goals.

We call, in particular upon developed countries to agree and commit to a new phase of international cooperation through a strengthened and scaled global partnership for development, which should be the centrepiece and anchor for both completing the unfinished business of the MDGs and implementing the 2015 development agenda, taking into account the lessons learnt from the gaps in the implementation of MDG8.

We also need an enhanced partnership which has stakeholders needs to identify roles of each of the players. Let them make commitments. In this regard, we underline the need to strengthen the United Nations leadership role in promoting development

On other Specific comments, the Group underlines that the Zero draft tried to address the mobilization of means of implementation but lacks the appropriate language of being specific and time bound. If the FfD is to address the MOI for the ambitious SDGs, it has to be more inspiring with specific commitments. If we need to take action, then FfD language to be action oriented. However, the Zero draft is not all that inspiring and action oriented.

The Group wants also to categorically underline the need to delete all references to sub Saharan Africa, it's an UN system based approach that is not in line with the current realities and African vision. We want to see the reference to Africa only, and any categorization should be in line with the African approach based on regional economic communities as pillars of African integrations.

The Group underscores that the zero draft doesn't materialize some of the commitments taken in the Open working Group outcome document, and the level of ambitions seems to be reduced to the minimum. In particular, beyond rhetoric, we don't see clear indications on the mobilization of resources from a variety of sources to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular African countries, SIDs, LDCs, LLDCs, Middle income

We call for the International financial institutions and Regional development banks to upscale their operation, including concessional loans and technical support for projects in infrastructure areas where private sector investment has in the past been limited.

We underscore the need to sustain sufficient and stable private financial flows to developing countries, in particular African countries.

Regarding Illicit financing flows, the Group is surprised to see the reference urging just african countries to implement the recommendations of the Mbeki report, while the entire illicit Financing flows leave the african continent. To implement the recommendations, we need a strong international cooperation to curtail, reverse and facilitate asset recovery and repatriation of funds to countries of origin.

The Group also emphasizes on the need to reduce transfer costs of remittances as agreed in the OWG, which cannot be considered as a substitute for public sources of financing for development, and enhance their effective management.

We highlight that peace and development are mutually reinforcing, therefore, we should

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