



Agenda item  
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International  
Centre for Economic and Social Studies  
, 13-16 July 20

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Tables

**Table 4: Elements of the  
Agenda at all**

**Key elements of discussion**

Table 4 was  
presented at the  
Workshop on  
International

Secretary-General  
Mr. Mukhisa  
Kibwana  
Key panellists:

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cooperation consisted of three aspects of equal importance: money, knowledge and partnership. In her final point, she defended small donors and gave examples of how small amounts of money could have a large impact when they were well focused. In her experience, small donors could also work together to leverage greater impact. She argued against dispersed large donors defining the development agenda and in favour of the participation of small donors on a wider platform in reaching a political consensus on the approach to development and the development agenda.

Mr. Miranda said that delegates should not leave Addis Ababa without clear ideas on the means of coherent and consistent financing for post-2015 development challenges. He stressed that the world should not ignore the harmful effects of bad policies, such as the pressures that foreign direct investment could create to lower social standards or the impact of the 2008 economic and financial crisis on developing countries. He stressed the adverse impacts of climate change and extreme climatic events on developing countries and underlined that middle-income countries were particularly vulnerable because they did not receive concessional or external support. Mr. Miranda said that developing countries faced risks from foreign investment due to volatility and the pressures put on host countries. He argued that these pressures often led to concessions for foreign investors that could result in lower tax revenue and harm domestic enterprises because of the lack of a level playing field. Mr. Miranda stressed the need to tackle illicit financial flows at the international level and to include developing country voices in establishing taxation standards. In this regard, he said that the United Nations Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters should be upgraded into an intergovernmental body. Mr. Miranda spoke of the need for a multilateral legal framework for resolving sovereign debt crises in a neutral forum that recognized human needs and the sustainable development goals, held creditors and debtors accountable for their behaviour and gave the right for all parties to be heard. Finally, he spoke of the urgent need to restructure the world's economic governance system to give developing countries more say, enhance transparency and increase accountability, and argued for an increase in the role of the United Nations to review progress on Financing for Development in the Economic and Social Council.

Mr. Adem described the Ethiopian system for planning at the national level. He argued that planning systems were key elements for coherence and coordination. He described how Ethiopia had prioritized coherent planning on issues of health, education, roads and food security, working together with the line ministries and the ministry of finance and economic development. He also stressed the importance of integrating the Millennium Development Goals and now the sustainable development goals as organic components of the planning process. He highlighted how Ethiopia had involved all stakeholders in the consultation processes on national plans, helping to create not just government ownership but also national ownership. He also explained that it was important for macroeconomic policy to be oriented towards poverty eradication and development rather than focused on stabilization. Mr. Adem said that, while the private sector in Ethiopia was very young, public investment had helped to boost private investment in all regions, helping to sustain high growth rates. Lastly, he explained that both vertical and horizontal coordination were important, so that national priorities would be reflected in the policies at State and local levels.

Ms. Barcena described inequality as the main structural challenge facing Latin America, describing the region as the most unequal in the world. She explained that

- Rule of law and human rights were necessary to attract foreign direct investment and were key principles for the realization of sustainable development.
- Empowering women to engage in economic activity was an important component of policy coherence.
- The return of illicit financial flows to their countries of origin would be vital, but that required action on the part of rich countries because developing countries had no way of knowing where the funds were.
- There was a need for developing countries to move up the value chain and have a greater share in the value creation. This however was constrained by policies in rich countries, which would need to be made coherent with sustainable development goals.
- Some civil society representatives emphasized the importance of policy space

strengthen coordination and planning ministries, including by enhancing their skills and human capital.

- The importance of pursuing win-win solutions was mentioned in the context of policy coherence. Even national-level policy coherence was difficult. Ministries had a tendency to work in silos, creating challenges for implementation. Regional cooperation, as well as measurement and monitoring, could help overcome this.
  - Support was expressed for the idea that the United Nations should have a role in improving sovereign debt restructuring processes.
  - The World Bank representative stressed that the multilateral development banks were ready to assist countries in both infrastructure and domestic resource mobilization.
  - Tracking results, learning lessons and addressing bottlenecks to implementation would be needed. This would involve top-down, but inclusive, planning as well as bottom-up work on implementation.
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