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Broad agreements in Seville must translate into tangible actions,
including changes in governance structures where necessary.

With limited time before June, we must be both ambitious and
pragmatic in defining outcomes.

 For the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, three priorities stand out:

First and foremost, urgent action on debt is a top priority.

Right now, the world’s poorest and most vulnerable countries
are bearing a disproportionate burden of debt and debt
servicing.

We need a comprehensive revision of the debt sustainability
framework, with particular focus on easing debt servicing
pressures.

Without immediate action, unsustainable debt will continue to
undermine the development progress of these countries.

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Secondly, reforming the global financial system to better serve
vulnerable countries is also an urgent priority.

This means:
x Strengthening the voice of developing countries in global
economic governance.
x Ensuring vulnerability is factored into financial decisions,
including through operationalizing the Multidimensional
Vulnerability Index (or MVI).
x Mobilizing private sector capital at scale.

And last but not the least, we must take into account the specific
circumstances and challenges of recipient countries.

With an SDG financing gap of 6.4 trillion dollar, securing fund is
crucial, but ensuring tangible impact on the ground is just as
important.

We must:
x Build the institutional capacity of recipient countries to
ensure timely and effective use of resources; and

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x Recognize the unique needs of fragile and conflict-affected
countries, where financing approaches must be tailored to
specific realities. The DPOA specifically recognizes the
unique challenges of the LDCs in conflict and post-conflict
situations and calls on the IACG