

Financing for Development First Drafting Session  
New Zealand Intervention  
Monitoring, Data and Follow-up  
30 January 2015

Co-Facilitators

I would like to briefly repeat points my delegation made in the Inter-Governmental Negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda last week.

The task of monitoring is very important. When we establish the results we wish to achieve in the area of Financing for Development, and set targets for doing so, we need to ensure that they are measurable.

We must be able to establish indicators for targets and have an existing means of collecting disaggregated data in order to measure progress. And there should not be so many targets and indicators that we cannot cope with required reporting.

Data should be generated in the first instance at the country level. We recognise the importance of building capacity to collect data, analyse it and report. But let's be realistic about what can be achieved by this and the time involved.

The test for New Zealand is whether we and our Pacific neighbours have an existing means by which to collect data and can use that data to report on progress. If we cannot, or if the reporting burden is too great, then we will have chosen the wrong indicators or established too many targets.

Data can also be utilised from existing global and regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms. In this regard, we welcome the offer of the OECD to extend its tracking of ODA and Other Official Flows, encompassing a broader set of financing flows that impact sustainable development, as referred to by my Japanese colleague.

This information and that gathered domestically, regionally and through other international mechanisms is essential for ensuring that the ability of all countries, whether developed or developing, have access to the evidence needed to inform policy-making and management of all of the financial resources available to them to invest in sustainable development.

I thank you.