

**Preparatory Process for the  
Third International Conference on Financing for Development  
First drafting session**

**30 January 2015, Trusteeship Council Chamber, UN Headquarters, New York**

***Statement by Nicole Bidegain Ponte, Development Alternatives with Women for a New era (DAWN) at the session on Building synergies with the post 2015 development agenda and other issues session***

My name is Nicole Bidegain, I am part of Development Alternatives with Women for a New era (DAWN), and the Women's Working Group on Financing for Development (WWG on FfD). While we recognize the important to advance synergies between Financing for Development (FfD) and the Post 2015 Development Agenda (Post 2015 DA) processes, we would like also to highlight that there are distinct elements of both processes that complement each other.

\* The FfD Agenda is more than Means of Implementation (MOI) of the Post 2015 DA. The FfD process is a balanced platform where the global partnership between developed and developing countries is clearly addressed.

The Monterrey Consensus affirms that *"achieving the internationally agreed that development goals demands a new partnership between developed and developing countries"* (para 4). However this agreement is threatened when the [Elements Paper](#) first mentions "partnership" is in plural, and I quote: *"the implementation of the post-2015 agenda will require partnerships between a broad range of relevant stakeholders, leveraging their resources and unique skills and advantages"*. This multi-stakeholder approach that has been promoted as a key mean of implementation of the Post2015 DA dilutes the Common But Differentiated Responsibilities principle between developed and developing countries.

Moreover, this approach can't replace or downplay the role of states in mobilizing maximum available resources at national and global level to guarantee human rights and environmental sustainability. Therefore, the Global Partnership for Development between and among States should be reaffirmed. In the FfD context, Addis should advance in establishing an open, transparent and participatory intergovernmental space for oversight, monitoring and review of any partnership developed in the name of the UN on sustainable development. It should include clear criteria for approval and/or denial of these partnerships.

\* Secondly, FfD is more than the MoI of Post 2015 because it is the only process at the UN that includes serious considerations on addressing systemic issues, which is also a precondition for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and setting the right financing framework to support the realization of the Post-2015 agenda.

FfD is a comprehensive platform for review of international trade, investment, tax

financial rules and global economic governance that erode national laws and policy space for developing countries to fulfill their obligations which all are not addressed under the 17 SDGs. For instance, issues of human rights and environmental sustainability, the promotion of productive diversification, protecting infant industries, small and medium enterprises and farmers from unfair competition of multinational corporations, increasing social public expenditure and tackling gender discrimination in labor markets, among others, are issues that have their monitoring tracks. Analysis and accountability mechanisms of these and other issues are part of other complementing processes such as the Women's Rights Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), the Cairo Programme of Action on Population and Development, the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDC), and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

The Beijing Platform for Action, for example, recognized the impact of globalization trends, structural adjustment programs and privatization on the lives of women and impoverished communities. It proposed measures that government should implement in order to revert these negative impacts. Among the recommendations, there was a strong recognition of the need to reform macroeconomic policies and development strategies to address gender inequality and promote social development. Governments agreed to ensure that all corporations, the private sector, especially transnational corporations, *"comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws"* (para 165, l). Besides, new ways of generating additional public financial resources to tackle inequalities issues were considered, for instance, through the reduction *"of excessive military expenditures"* (para 143, b).

These are some issues we are revisiting in the FfD agenda, therefore we are not starting from scratch. The Road to Addis provides the opportunity go beyond specific priorities of a gender equality goal or inequalities goal. It provides for a comprehensive and holistic approach to assessing global financial, political and systemic obstacles in order to advance towards a sustainable, gender just and human rights based approach to development.

\* \* \* \* \*

For more information and other statements by the Women's Working Group on Financing for Development, see [www.wwgonffd.org](http://www.wwgonffd.org)