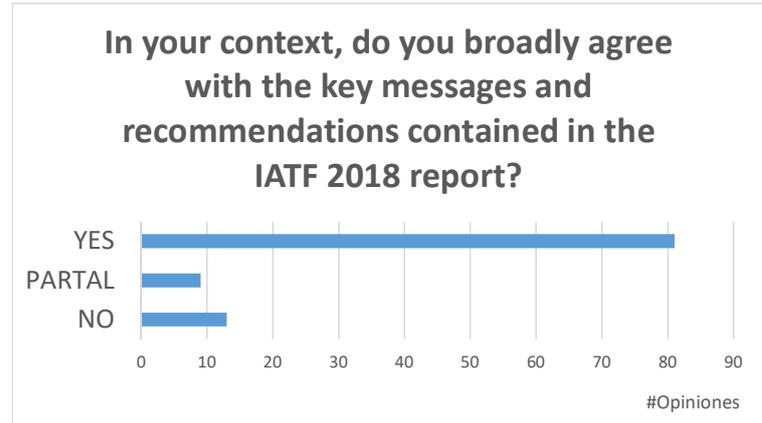


Results of the [OpinaPad](#), a state-of-the-art, digital technology that captured the participants questions, opinions and responses to surveys, during the 3rd Retreat of the Group of Friends of Monterrey.

**Oaxaca, Mexico
Monday 19th and Tuesday 20th, March, 2018**

Q1 In your context, do you broadly agree with the key messages and recommendations contained in the IATF 2018 report

NO	13
PARTAL	9
YES	81



Comments

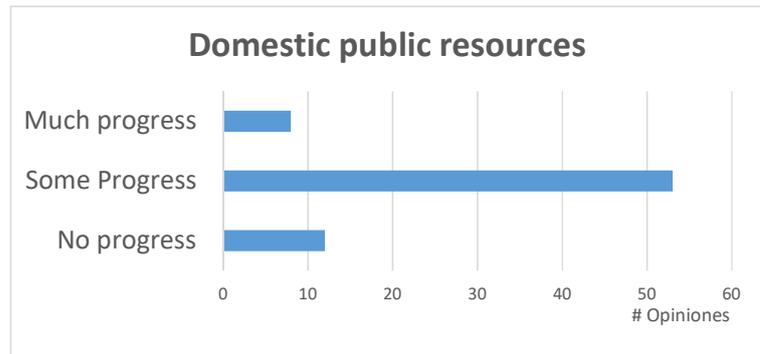
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- Many
- Yes. It gives a comprehensive picture of
- Need more coherence in domestic issues
- Question is too broad

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Not entirely
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No, good diagnosis but not deep proposals
Yes broadly but when will the acción Begin?
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Yes, in general
Yes. The key messages and recommendations were apt.
But main challenge remains in implementation
Yes but requires a better equilibrium between challenges and achievements
More on the oda part and too much on tssd and blended financing
Yes. Agree.
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I do agree with some of the key Messages and recomendaciones of the Report. S
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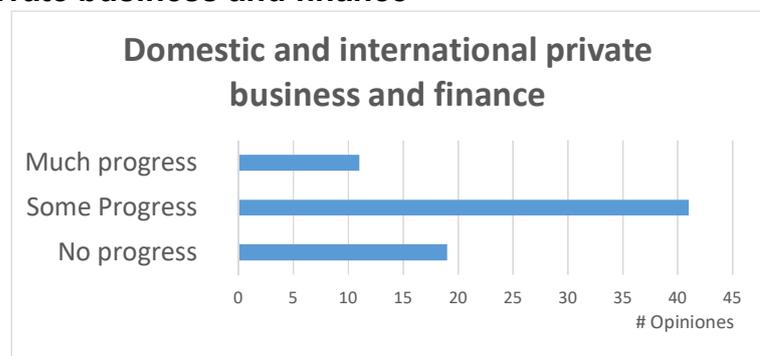
Domestic public resources

No progress	12
Some Progress	53
Much progress	8



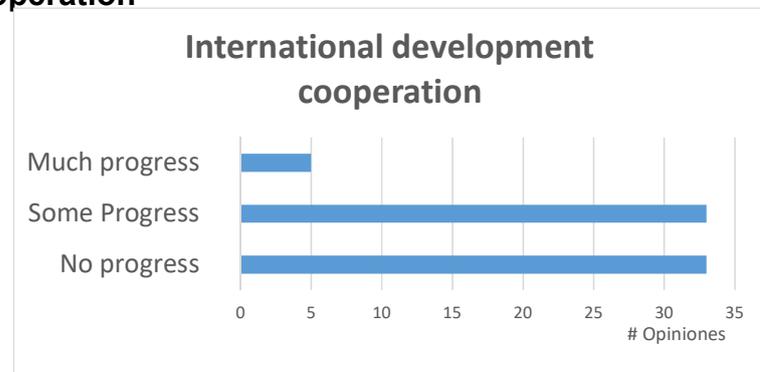
Domestic and international private business and finance

No progress	19
Some Progress	41
Much progress	11



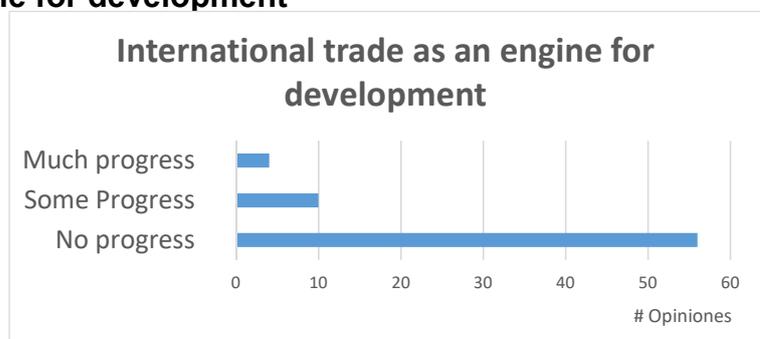
International development cooperation

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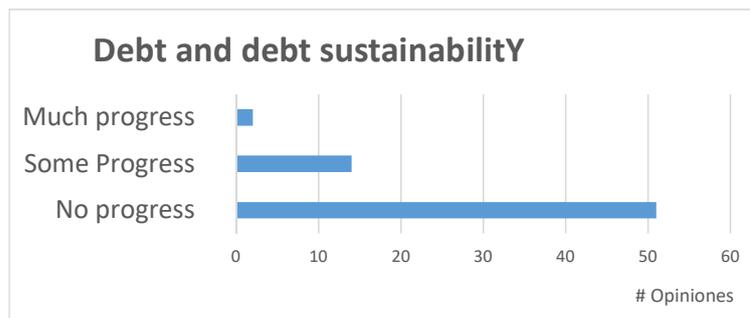
International trade as an engine for development

No progress	56
Some Progress	10
Much progress	4



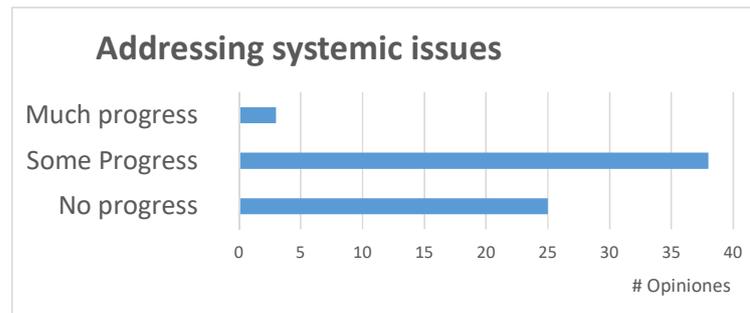
Debt and debt sustainability

No progress	51
Some Progress	14
Much progress	2



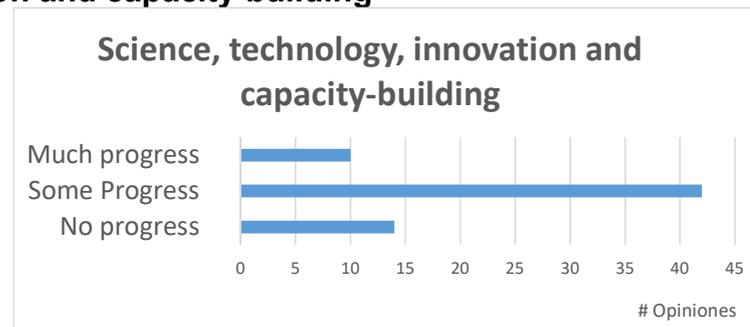
Addressing systemic issues

No progress	25
Some Progress	38
Much progress	3



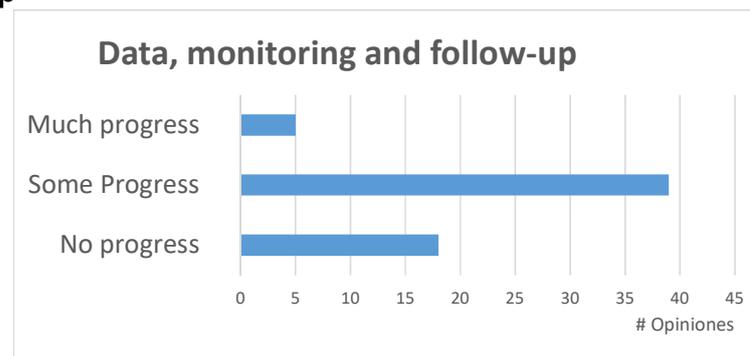
Science, technology, innovation and capacity-building

No progress	14
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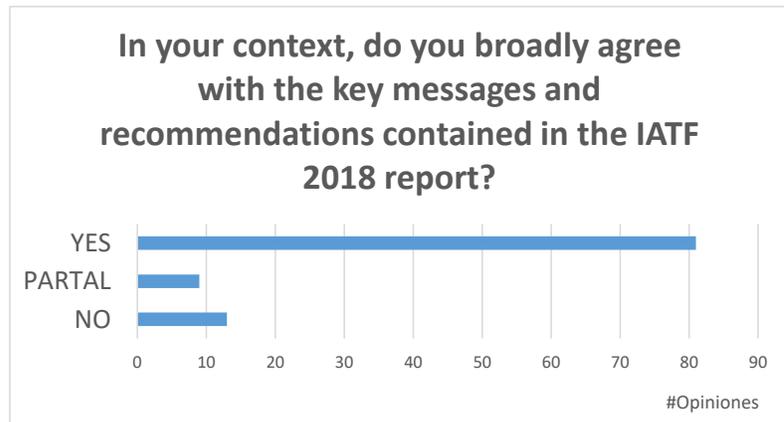
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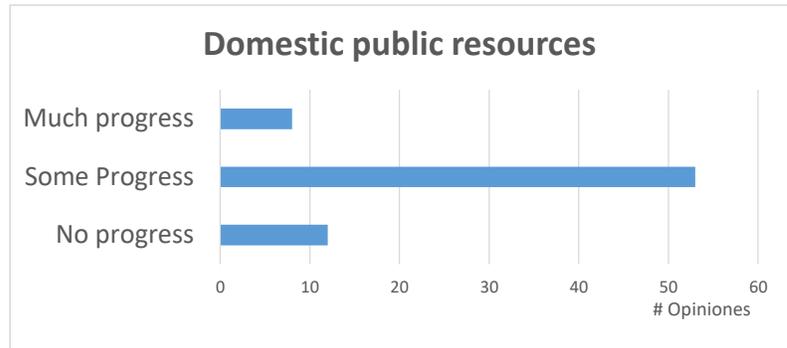
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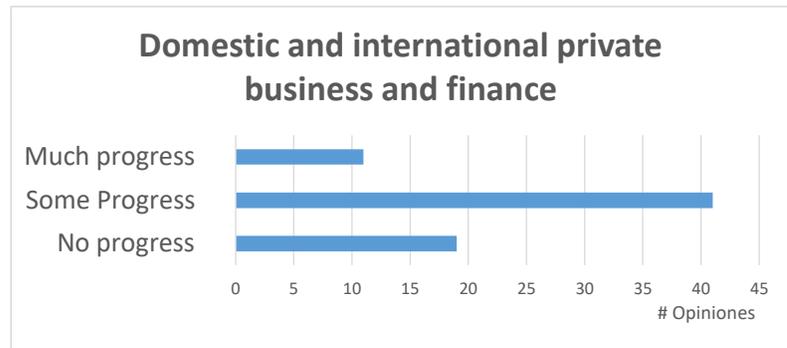
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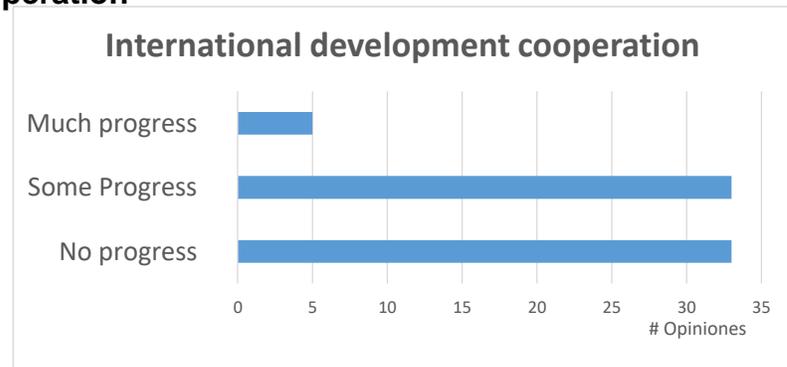
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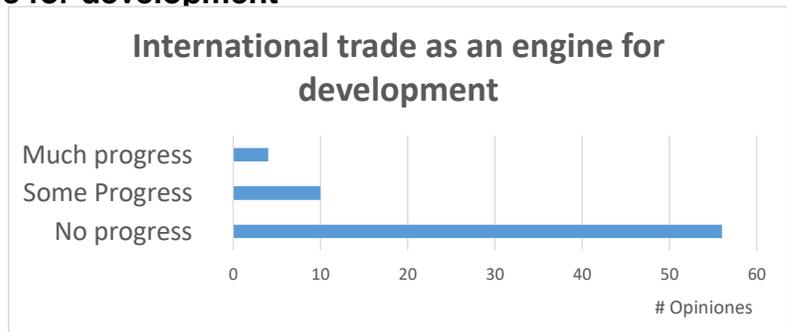
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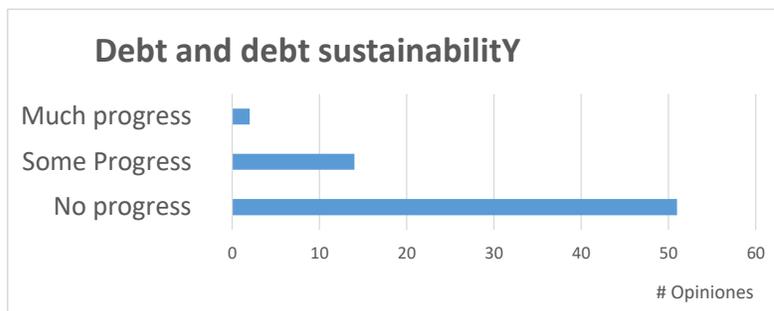
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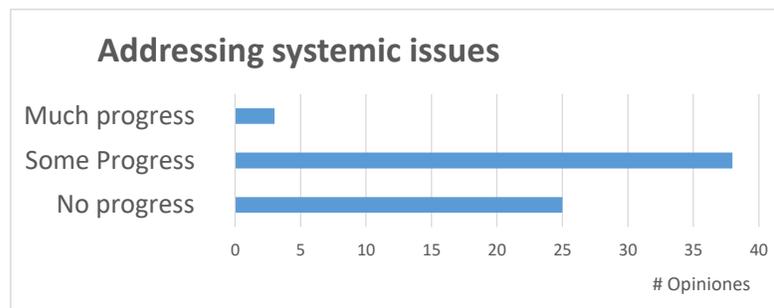
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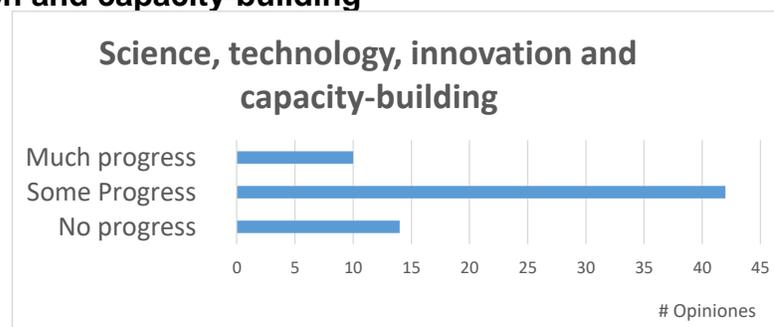
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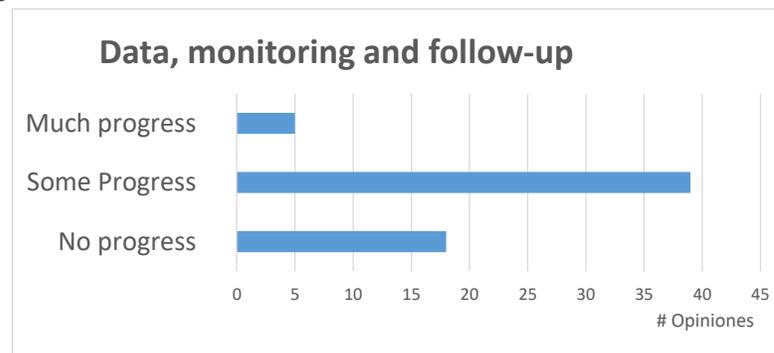
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Q1 Within your context, have you seen examples of innovative and successful strategies for integrated Approach to Financing for Development?

No 36
Yes 29



Q1.1 If YES, provide an example

china, costa rica etc
development finance assessment
INFF (UNDP)
PPP
blended finance
tech in africa - health
GCF
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i meant to say no
blended finance and innovative finance
IFC using blended financing to develop windfarm power generation in Jamaica
dfa, blended finance, vnrs,
innovative approaches of blended finance mechanisms.
result based financing
gavi
innovative partner
Seen whole of govt planning and strategy for ffd, including on data collection to monitor progress.
hungry
some countries are drawing on comprehensive modeling.
very hungry
there are many schemes for public and private partnership via the innovative ways

Addis-djibouti corridor
health public system
Lake Tūkana project - public leadership plus blended finance
infrastructure

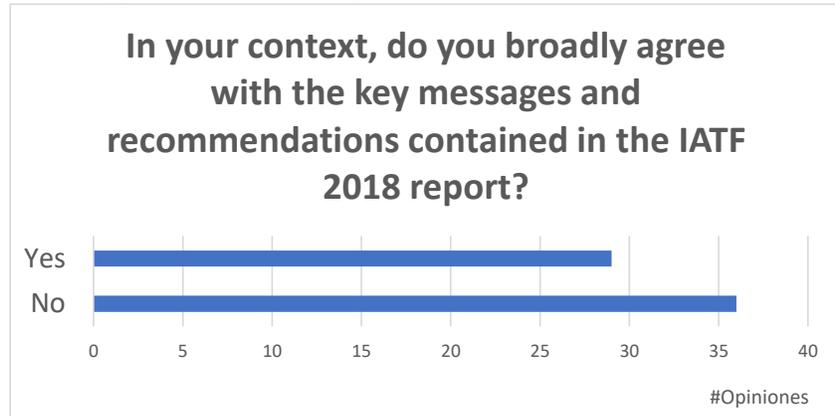
Q2 What do you perceive as the principle challenges in achieving an integrated approach to FfD?

conflicting inter
vertical thinking
policy coherence
debt overhang for most deve
private interests
Lack of political commitment both domestic and international levels
different actors not speaking the same language
Systemic coordination
systemic issues
lack of enabling environments
debt overhang for most developing countries
integrate all sectors and actors
government coordination and leadership
inequality and lack of coordination
Lack of honesty and political will to sddress the systemic issues
the cooperation among stakeholders
lack of political will to honor commitments
what is an integrated approach for ffd?
politicisation of the issues
lack of political will to fulfill agreed commitments
monterrey and addis provide an integrated approach. the challenge is in implementation.
stuctural vulnerabilities
public leadeshipn
coordination in the context of actor,s autonomy
Responsibility not defined
complexity, data gaps, lack of governance
complexity; levels of interaction, actor
silo thinking in both un and in other sectors
chalenging
Obsolete north/south logics
political will, resources, challenges both systemic and political in reaching those furthest behind
Over emphasis on market mechanisms and role of private finance, not enough on state regulation and strategic guidance and role of public investment
one of the many vhallenges is how yo bring the different actors together and to speak the same language
Need for better coordination between national governments and he UN, G7, G20, OECD and other global norm-setting bodies.
good understanding
consider future debt crises due to non -transparent public private parntership and assure private investment into national dev plans
capacity building
special interests / lobbyists vs public interest aided by opacity.
awereness

not enough of finance available
shifting of responsibility to the private sector and
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political economies
Institutional deficiency
misalignment of incentives
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Systemic and institutional issues
Political will
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systemic issues not adequately addressed
Silo approach
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Ensuring coherence amongst different stakeholders, who have different agendas
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S1 What questions do you have for the Speaker #1?

what are inovative finance approaches¿
How is taxing maritime transport considered innovative?
can you tell us more on development impact bonds
What is the exact mechanism for leveraging remittances?
Can you elaborate on the development bond¿
How do we harness the benefits of remittance to finance SDGs
what are other sources of innovative finance that theleading group is looking into
can you describe one of the five development impact bonds that are currently in operation and why its working.
As remittances are private funds of individuals, why would their impact on he economy be differeny than domestic workerw
taxes on global warming will be burden for vulnerable countries.
There also needs tombe another international talk about introducing thebfinancial transaction tax.
How do youb channel remittances into SDG investments
How can we put these ideas into action?
Regional development banks & mobilisation of domestic private capital or private capital in general.
Why not tax speculative financial transactions or flight fuel instead of maritime transport cleaner and cheaper
what is the evidence that impact bonds actually generate yield curves? what precondotions are necessary for mKing DIbs work? .
Remittances are private flows. How can you use them for development without being intrusive on private decisions?
Could you provide more details on the development impact bonds?
Shouldn't we stop talking about quantity targets for mobilising private finance and focus on development impacts?
what recommendations can the group proffer to developing countries with debt crises

Idea of channelling remittances interesting! But how to do that in practice
Which organization(s) manage(s) the impact bonds? the amount of bonds?
how can we increase support for remittances?
What about carbon credits for those countries with low carbon emissions?
Could you elaborate more on the proposal about remittances
what is the typical example you think is representative of innovative financing and is it replicable
How about green bonds in France? Amount & managing agency
Do you think it is possible to present innovative mechanisms as part of a broad-based framework of progressive taxation rather than as "one-offs" (eg. independent, isolated proposals)?
how did you calculate 1000 billion as potential of blending. what about risks for public sector in case of failure

S2 What questions do you have for the Speaker #2?

Can the UN discussion on debt workout that stopped last year not be resumed?
what about debt management measures while responding to natural disasters
what are innovative approaches applicable to SIDS
on msme you've identified challenges but not solutions. c
interested in debt restructuring mechanisms for SIDS post disasters
from a csd perspective, what does it take for sdg financing to be effective
how should governments promote/provide SME finance? Role of specialized institutions? Commercial banks? Role of international cooperation
can innovative finance exacerbate the bets
debt stocks and debt services have increased in vulnerable countries. what new aspects should be brought in for discussions to have effective cooperation to address the issue.
what can be done to assist countries in debt distress
What are the measures/ best practices to create enabling environments for SMEs in developing countries?
How will you consider gender issue in selecting private financing?
Elaborate human rights point

which is the best way to finance SMEs for a developing country?
should the debt sustainability monitoring not play a more crucial role in the ffd process and the iatf report.?
With no debt relief in sight, increased climate risks, and fiscal constraints, what options do poor countries have for sustainable
who is blocking a multilateral agreement on debt workout mechanism & why
Who has the data for the various sources of debt that are being contracted by some developing countries? It's time for greater transparency!
How can we deal with inequalities in terms of access to new technologies and the very hi
given that bankruptcy processes provide stability in most domestic economies, would a global process provide financial stability to prevent the next crisis?
do you think that debt swaps send a positive or negative signal about the beneficiary economy
how do you view the debt mechanism in the world and how to help those heavy debt countries
how can we meaningfully revisit the idea of a Sovereign Debt Restructuring Mechanism through the Ffd process?
which country has the best practice for financing the poor?
What would the next steps be towards a fair, rapid, SDG compatible debt restructuring process
Should we have a tax floor to ensure corporations pay a minimum of taxes and support DRM. What type of debt workout mechanism would you

S3 What questions do you have for the Speaker #3?

will Mexico integrate financing issues into its next VNR?
How best to develop domestic capital markets for local and subnational governments in developing countries
what is your highest priority
as a federal state; how do you ensure coordination in implementation of SDGs
do sub regions/ municipalities in Mexico have access to capital markets and do they have credit ratings
how do you effectively create buy in to these international agendas at the sub national level
How to make a balance between SDG 17 and AAAA.
what institutions are you thinking about that subnational authorities don't
should we seek a model of regulatory environment to incentivize investment?

how do we build trust in a post-truth, fake news world?
can you share experiences on what can be done to strengthen capacity of institutions implementing 2030 Agenda
Are the IMF and the World Bank doing enough to help developing countries?
Who should have the centralized "menu" of financing options?
tell us more about the challenges you face while you coordinate SDGs related policies among different ministries.
how to guarantee that a country have enough financing to reach all the objectives of the Agenda 2030?
How do we get DAC members to align with VNR priorities¿ should'nt the UN provide a space for funders to meet with donors and private sector ?
Transparency is a key ingredient to building trust. How can we collectively increase the measurement of finance to SDGs?
What would you consider to be the enabling environment and institutional capacity for donor funds
if the ffd process should respond to funding sdgs, a first exercise should be to calculate the costs of sdgs. has anybody done that so far? this is different from budgeting sdgs by the way!
How can non OECD members better hold donors to account to meet AND MAINTAIN oda commitments e.g.German forecast to fall below 0.7 from 2020
has mexico succeeded in aligning and linking plans of each ministry with the 2030 agenda goals.? what challenges remain?
How do you ensure alignment of different state agencies and ministries¿
how to strenght national intitutions. do you think it is useful to give more coherence to the international system also . how to do it?
There are financier schemes such as south-south technical cooperation which is complimentary to north-south techcooperatio. What do you think it would help the idea of FfD. .
How can you expect Trust where there is no transparency¿

S4 What questions do you have for the Speaker #4?

very good analysis in terms of global numbers and magnitude of funding available
what products do you know that allow for sdg investing
what are the risks and challenges that blended finance entails¿
what are the mechanisms governments can use to stimulate business participation in PPPs and 'blended finance?
how can we improve the comunicación between governments and private sector actors.¿
what is the best way to engage the private sector in SME particularly in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS where risk is a deterrent

what can the private sector do to reform its internal incentive structures to align with sustainable investment
How to make sure that blended finance does not just support private sector profit-making at a high cost for the public? Institutions are necessary to guide private investment into national development plans.
what measures can the governments take to help reduce risk on private companies.
are these methods really the answer to most vulnerable like sides
Which model is working for private sector to finance the development ?
Financial structuring expanded access to housing for low-income housing and we know how that turned out. What kind of regulation to do good work and not dangerous
Is there a sufficient pipeline of bankable projects for the existing pool of private capital to flow into in support of the SDGs? If not, what can governments and the UN do to help
how best can developing country governments engage the private sector to maximise on blended finance
what about national components in blended finance, give us case studies if any
What is the difference between traditional PPP and innovative financing
¿Aside from the example given, what are other ways to mitigate risks in SDG investment¿
how does the private sector include environmental and social aspects more systematically in its investment decisions?
Could you provide more examples on the work CITI has been doing in terms of sustainable investment?
What is the opinion of private sector in creating "de-risk" measures and tools for investments in countries in special situations
is current dfi system fit for purpose for blended finance¿ e.g. greater demand for guarantees, but still focus on loans. how can dfis work better together¿ are there perverse incentives e.g. who takes credit for success¿
How can the "blended finance" model work in countries with high risk and low investment leverage possibilities with private sector, such as LDCs and low
Aren't the trillions of assets under management already invested in important ways -particularly government bonds? Wouldn't shifting a significant portion of this elsewhere have major and potentially very damaging unintended consequences
i think that demand from the consumers and clients are necessary. How can we educate them in order to increase the demand for sustainable services and goods?
is there a risk that blended finance could increase indebtedness as well as move goods held in the public move to the private sector?
Isn't it a paradox that incentives need to be provided to be sustainable rather than sanctions for being unsustainable
in the long run: is it possible to reconcile profit seeking with social investments?
How do you ensure the additivity ie only the proper level of risks is covered by aid or philanthropy. What is the responsibility of the private and financial sector to invest in the real economy¿
what is the thinking in private sector about what platforms provide then the opportunity to participate in the financing conversation?.

Is innovative financing unlocking new funds or redirecting already available funds
Why should the public sector subsidize the private sector for the SDGs?
What is new in your presentation; Are there projects that citi Bank is financing in developing countries. What measures has citi put in place to combat illicit financial flows;
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giving this hugh amount of resources needed to implement the A2030, how to guarantee that all the counties are in the way? Examples of good practices to get resources
How do you share risk fairly?
Do you think arms of the private sector can operate for objectives other than enriching shareholders, such as L. Fink of Blackrock recently announced?
who insures the public sector risks in blended finance? is this not the same old private benefit - public risk?
how much private finance has citi mobilized in LDCs or low income countries, esp in non-extractive sectors? how do both public and private financing sources overcome obstacles to productive investment in the poorest countries with high risk return ratios?
What is the opinion of private sector in creating "de-risk" measures and tools for investments in countries in special situation, especially land-locked developing countries;

Based on what you have heard today, which innovative approaches to FfD seem most applicable to your context?

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Setting guidance for cdevelopment banks to mobilise commercial fiance. It's easy and feasible

S1 What questions do you have for the Speaker #1?

what are inovative finance approaches¿
How is taxing maritime transport considered innovative?
can you tell us more on development impact bonds
What is the exact mechanism for leveraging remittances?
Can you elaborate on the development bond¿
How do we harness the benefits of remittance to finance SDGs
what are other sources of innovative finance that theleading group is looking into
can you describe one of the five development impact bonds that are currently in operation and why its working.
As remittances are private funds of individuals, why would their impact on he economy be differeny than domestic workerw
taxes on global warming will be burden for vulnerable countries.
There also needs tombe another international talk about introducing thebfinancial transaction tax.
How do youb channel remittances into SDG investments
How can we put these ideas into action?
Regional development banks & mobilisation of domestic private capital or private capital in general.
Why not tax speculative financial transactions or flight fuel instead of maritime transport cleaner and cheaper
what is the evidence that impact bonds actually generate yield curves? what precondotons are necessary for mKing DIbs work? .
Remittances are private flows. How can you use them for development without being intrusive on private decisions?
Could you provide more details on the development impact bonds?
Shouldn't we stop talking about quantity targets for mobilising private finance and focus on development impacts?

what recommendations can the group proffer to developing countries with debt crises
Idea of channelling remittances interesting! But how to do that in practice
Which organization(s) manage(s) the impact bonds? the amount of bonds?
how can we increase support for remittances?
What about carbon credits for those countries with low carbon emissions?
Could you elaborate more on the proposal about remittances
what is the typical example you think is representative of innovative financing and is it replicable
How about green bonds in France? Amount & managing agency
Do you think it is possible to present innovative mechanisms as part of a broad-based framework of progressive taxation rather than as "one-offs" (eg. independent, isolated proposals)?
how did you calculate 1000 billion as potential of blending. what about risks for public sector in case of failure

S2 What questions do you have for the Speaker #2?

Can the UN discussion on debt workout that stopped last year not be resumed?
what about debt management measures while responding to natural disasters
what are innovative approaches applicable to SIDS
on MSMEs you've identified challenges but not solutions. c
interested in debt restructuring mechanisms for SIDS post disasters
from a CSO perspective, what does it take for SDG financing to be effective
how should governments promote/provide SME finance? Role of specialized institutions? Commercial banks? Role of international cooperation
can innovative finance exacerbate the debts
debt stocks and debt services have increased in vulnerable countries. what new aspects should be brought in for discussions to have effective cooperation to address the issue.
what can be done to assist countries in debt distress
What are the measures/ best practices to create enabling environments for SMEs in developing countries?

How will you consider gender issue in selecting private financing?
Elaborate human rights point
which is the best way to finance SMEs for a developing country?
should the debt sustainability monitoring not play a more crucial role in the ffd process and the iatf report.?
With no debt relief in sight, increased climate risks, and fiscal constraints, what options do poor countries have for sustainable
who is blocking a multilateral agreement on debt workout mechanism & why
Who has the data for the various sources of debt that are being contracted by some developing countries? It's time for greater transparency!
How can we deal with inequalities in terms of access to new technologies and the very hi
given that bankruptcy processes provide stability in most domestic economies, would a global process provide financial stability to prevent the next crisis?
do you think that debt swaps send a positive or negative signal about the beneficiary economy
how do you view the debt mechanism in the world and how to help those heavy debt countries
how can we meaningfully revisit the idea of a Sovereign Debt Restructuring Mechanism through the Ffd process?
which country has the best practice for financing the poor?
What would the next steps be towards a fair, rapid, SDG compatible debt restructuring process
Should we have a tax floor to ensure corporations pay a minimum of taxes and support DRM. What type of debt work out mechanism would you

S3 What questions do you have for the Speaker #3?

will Mexico integrate financing issues into its next VNR?
How best to develop domestic capital markets for local and subnational governments in developing countries
what is your highest priority
as a federal state; how do you ensure coordination in implementation of SDGs
do sub regions/ municipalities in Mexico have access to capital markets and do they have credit ratings
how do you effectively create buy in to these international agendas at the sub national level

How to make a balance between sdg 17 and aaaa.
what institutions are you thinking about that subnational authorities dont
should we seek a model of regualtory environment to incentivize investment?
how do we build trust in a post-truth, fake news world?
canyou share experiences on what can be done to strengthen capacity of institutions implementing 2030 Agenda
Are the IMF and the World Bank doing enough to help developing countries?
Who should have the centralized "menu" of financing options?
tell us more about the challenges you face while you coordinate SDGs related policies among different ministries.
how to guarantee that a country have enough financing to reach all the objectives of the Agenda 2030?
How do we get DAC members to align with VNR priorities¿ should'nt the UN provide a space for funders to meet with donors and private sector ?
Transparency is a key ingredient to building trust. How can we collectively increase the measurement of finance to SDGs?
What would you consider to be the enabling environment and institutional capacity for donor funds
if the ffd process should respond to funding sdgs, a first exercise should be to calculate the costs of sdgs. has anybody done that so far? this is different from budgeting sdgs by the way!
How can non OECD members better hold donors to account to meet AND MAINTAIN oda commitments e.g.German forecast to fall below 0.7 from2020
has mexico succeded in aligning and linking plans of each ministry with the 2030 agenda goals.? what challenges remain?
How do you ensure alignment of different state agencies and ministries¿
how to strenght national intitutions. do you think it is useful to give more coherence to the international system also . how to do it?
There are finciar schemes sushi as south-south technical cooperation which is complimentary to north-south techcooperatio. What do you think it would help the idea of FfD. .
How can you expect Trust where there is no transparency¿

S4 What questions do you have for the Speaker #4?

very good analysis in terms of global numbers andmagnitude of funding available
what products do you know that allow for sdg investing

what are the risks and challenges that blended finance entails¿
what are the mechanisms governments can use to stimulate business participation in PPPs and 'blended finance'?
how can we improve the comunicación between governments and private sector actors.¿
what is the best way to engage the private sector in SME particularly in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS where risk is a deterrent
what can the private sector do to reform its internal incentive structures to align with sustainable investment
How to make sure that blended finance does not just support private sector profit-making at a high cost for the public? Institutions are necessary to guide private investment into national development plans.
what measures can the governments take to help reduce risk on private companies.
are these methods really the answer to most vulnerable like sids
Which model is working for private sector to finance the development ?
Financial structuring expanded access to housing for low-income housing and we know how that turned out. What kind of regulation to do good work and not dangerous
Is there a sufficient pipeline of bankable projects for the existing pool of private capital to flow into in support of the SDGs? If not, what can governments and the UN do to h
how best can developing country governments engage the private sector to maximise on blended finance
what about national components in blended finance, give us case studies if any
What is the difference between traditional PPP and innovative financing
¿Aside from the example given, what are other ways to mitigate risks in SDG investment¿
how does the private sector include environmental and social aspects more systematically in its investment decisions?
Could you provide more examples on the work CITI has been doing in terms of sustainable investment?
What is the opinion of private sector in creating "de-risk" measures and tools for investments in countries in special situations
is current dfi system fit for purpose for blended finance¿ e.g. greater demand for guarantees, but still focus on loans. how can dfis work better together¿ are there perverse incentives e.g. who takes credit for success¿
How can the "blended finance" model work in countries with high risk and low investment leverage possibilities with private sector, such as LDCs and lowe
Aren't the trillions of assets under management already invested in important ways -particularly government bonds? Wouldn't shifting a significant portion of this elsewhere have major and potentially very damaging unintended consequences
i think that demand from the consumers and clients are necessary. How can we educate them in order to increase the demand for sustainable services and goods?

is there a risk that blended finance could increase indebtedness as well as move goods held in the public move to the private sector?
Isn't it a paradox that incentives need to be provided to be sustainable rather than sanctions for being unsustainable?
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OpinaPad® Session

Breakout Session #1

3rd Retreat of the Group

Oaxaca, March 19, 2018

Friends of Monterrey

Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to domestic public finance in the coming year?

PRIORITY #1

Tax reform
curbing illicit flows, esp trade misinvoicing
tax collection and planning reforms
mobilizing more resources
improve fiscal administration
international support for capacity building
Addressing infrastructural inadequacies
focus on
the effect of exchange rate changes on national finance

PRIORITY #2

tax evasion and tax avoidance
reform in financial sector
improving service delivery
global public governance
strengthening national development banks to mobilize domestic finance
taxing at the source
political will. awareness of scope
minimising tax give aways and race to the bottom tax competition
effect of monetary and fiscal USA policy in our financial market
Health and education

PRIORITY #3

institutional capacity building
cooperation for capacity building on finance management
support the work of the tax committee
incentivizing the public sector for coming forward to invest
provision of transformative socioeconomic infrastructure
Asset Recovery
global financial wealth registry to curb tax evasion esp by high net wealth individuals and MNEs
decreasing incomes from petroleum, and finding ways to compensate it
capacity building through international cooperation
incentivizing small- and medium-size business

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Breakout Session #1

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Q1 The IATF Report states that “Mobilizing additional domestic public finance and spending it more effectively remains critical.” How is your country ensuring that these resources are spent effectively?

transparency with public / voters
introduction of public finance management information system
transparency
budget transparency
by strengthening local government public finance management
using reporting and consultations with relevant stakeholders
by investing in pro-poor and pro-growth long term development programs
17000 ppl assigned to public expenditure
A comprehensive financing for development strategy with a political and a technical coordination mechanism.
introducing e procurement system
Through transparency. Publishing in Internet
anti_corruption drive + accountability, transparency + rule of law + partnerships with local and regional administrations +reform of fiscal institutions
national budget strategies
by strengthening skills of staff and increasing the number of staffs
My country is in the process of integrating the SDGs in a national Green State Development Strategy, which these additional resources will be used to finance.
zero tolerance for corruption. proportionately severe penalties for financial crimes or tax evasion. high degree of civil society engagement on tax issues,

Q2

In your context, what challenges have been encountered in the mobilization of domestic public resources for FfD?

political will
political will
ressort coorditation
absence of mindset of paying tax
small or limited tax base
In my country there is a major gap with regards to gender finance and social inclusion.
trust deficit on tax system
lack of public awareness, corruption, lack of good governance in service delivery and limited tax base
multinational companies seek to avoid tax contribution
decreasing resources vs. increasing spendings; political will ; mindset
pervasive corruption
awareness
resistance to reform the public finance management system
enablers of illicit financial flows and tax dodging such as tax havens and intermediary banks which are not within the reach of domesic regulation and policy
FfD not mainstream in national agenda, awareness, national context, priorities,
prioritizig issues of short run and things of the political agenda of an administration of each 6 years. Also corruption

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OpinaPad® Session

Breakout Session #2

Oaxaca, March 19, 2018

3rd Retreat of the Group

Friends of Monterrey

Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to domestic public finance in the coming year?

PRIORITY #1

efficiency in spending
better international cooperation
How to collect more
tax reforms. progressivity
better integration between society and state
renewable energy generation
Sustainable natural resource development
capacity building
Capacity development and provision of technical assistance to development partners
Campaign finance reform to combat corrupt political process.

PRIORITY #2

effective revenue mobilization, transparent expenditure and budget implementation
corruption
health insurance
impacto on the policy goal
beneficial ownership
attract FDI
healthcare/social protection floors
moving from resource revenue and indirect taxes to direct taxes.
best practis exchange
beneficial ownership registers
How to utilize PPP in the appropriate way
medium term revenue strategies
How to effektivly collect revenue from ecommerce
Public financial management

PRIORITY #3

political will
How to make the government spend better
Social protection
tax fairness
adjusting the tax system to the changes triggered by digitization.
Improve tax collaboration through the tax platform
tax fairness
social inclusion policies and tax fairness
remettences - how to better help the national effort
improve work of platform of tax collaboration
capacity building for tax administrations

Q1 The IATF Report states that “Mobilizing additional domestic public finance and spending it more effectively remains critical.” How is your country ensuring that these resources are spent effectively?

providing transparent national strategic plan based on request from society
supporting the addis tax initiative and mpre generally good financial governance.
Through centralised budgetary planning processes, aligned to sustainable development objectives, with open, transparent reporting
we have introduced assessment standards for public agency: aside from tax did the agency mobilize private investing in their pjts such as crs activities.
My country, a very, very large one, has been totally irresponsible in this regard. It needs a visit from IMF.
better budgetization
parlament decides spending
My country is not interested in spending domestic public finance but rather in cutting social protection and enriching elites
Now we use the cost and benefit analysis to measure it.
Commitment to transparent public expenditure, audit and awareness raising
fiscal austerity
supporting good governance. (antimcorruption law etc) impact measurement exercices
my country is implementing the latf recommendations. we have institutionalized the treasury single Account for all government revenues. secondly we havestarted the BVN for account holders.we are on the platform fir collaboration on tax
among the steps my country is taking, strengthening the governance regime and increasing transparency and accountability in this regard. also alligning ministries plans with the 2030 sustainable development strategy.

Q2

In your context, what challenges have been encountered in the mobilization of domestic public resources for FfD?

policy coherence among ministries
limited tax base
expanding international cooperation
low integration between society and state.
it is a challenge to mobilise private capital, mainly from institutional actors
need to amend laws and legislations that curtail private investments in some sectors
Offshore holdings, corporate and personal tax avoidance
very difficult to attract fdi
popular vote decided against raise of taxes
the political challenges in budget is an hinderance
Ensuring tax is equitable and tax policies do not disproportionately affect the poor. Encouraging the government to direct tax increases toward those with high income is always a challenge
corruption of the political process has led to challenges in mobilizing political will.
No responsibility in the legislature and no concern for the macroeconomic and incomedistribution impact of the tax law change.
lack of capacity
Tax administration and broder the tax base and how the government spend it

Q3 What do you consider to be the top priorities related to domestic public finance in the coming year?

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Breakout Session #2

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Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to domestic and international private business and finance in the coming year?

PRIORITY #1

infrastructure in africa
Domestic finance mobilization
transport infrastructure
Unlocking access to internacional finance
Regulatory frameworks
Increasing levels of public investment in infrastructure
Regulation and dissemination of information.
develop impact measurement
Policies that work for sustainability
Aligning private sector activities with SDG indicators
Regulation of financial markets
Networking with the private sector
The first priority should be promoting the use of the recommendations of the FSBs task force on climate related financial disclosures
Infrastructure investment
Further promote engagement of domestic private sector to ffd

PRIORITY #2

Infrastructure
Capital controls
make sdgs core to business
forcing psd and dfi to collaborate and talk to each other more
identifying opportunities for PPPs
Infrastructure finance
port and airport infrastructure
Foreign direct investment
Definitions and measurement research for the SDGs.
Good government and enabling policy
Creating enabling domestic environment including thru regulations
Guarantees to be used more strategically.
education and technology
Increasing public expenditure on health education social protection etc - to ensure healthy educated workforces
domestic alignment of government and private sector plans and objectives on SDGs
Creating an enabling, conducive environment
The second priority should be a thorough review of the regulatory environment to identify and correct those policies that inhibit private sector investments in long term projects, especially in emerging markets. Examples include liquidity

PRIORITY #3

guarantees for infrastructure
regulate markest and manage rsiks
technology
Alignment with internationally agreed goals
Risk mitigation
Capital controls to ensure longer term investment
Honouring of ODA commitments by developed countries
Social corporate responsibility
People recognition and support for sdgs
Ensuring alignment with national development priorities
sdg and green bonds and investments
Financial instruments for effective and sustainable blended finance in a high debt environment.
private sector participation in disaster resistance financing
Making sure infrastructure projects are financed in a sust way.
Make use of innovative instruments and mitigate risks
A third priority should be e channeling of a greater percentage of bilateral and multilateral assistance towards the upstream project pipeline development in emerging economies to generate a flow of bankable projects that can be financed by private capital.

OpinaPad® Session

Breakout Session #3

3rd Retreat of the Group

Oaxaca, March 19, 2018

Friends of Monterrey

Q1 The IATF mentions that “Public, private and blended financing contribute to financing SDG investments.” How is your country adapting to and encouraging blended finance?

No progress
Preparing national development plans with a financing component
adoption of blended finance principles
Development Credit Authority to leverage private finance to fill gaps (women entrepreneurs)
by engaging with various stakeholders around projects
The concept is still not clear
Through network to share best practices,
Regulations
through regulation and dissemination of information and best practices.
adopted dacs blended finance principles. continuing dac psi instrument approach. have invested 3+billion over next three years in private sector mobilisation
lessons learnt
Two ways. Domestically, we have created a new infrastructure bank whose aim is to leverage up to 180 billion over the next 13 years. Internationally, we have just launched a development finance institution that will include blended finance projects, particularly those headed by women, as a primary area of focus.
Ppp initiatives and developing macrolegal framework for future initiatives
Long term experience with blending instruments like guarantees, PPPs to leverage public funds
The government has been working on ensuring an enabling environment that is attractive and bulldog trust to get on board private finance
Setting up of a new instrument with a guarantee to unblock bottlenecks to private investments by addressing the risks
capitalised infrastructure investment arms length body and thought that, guarantee body

Q2 What policy measures could encourage greater private sector engagement in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda?

Tax incentives
Predictable enabling environments
Incentives
holistic ffd startegies and partnerships
first, awareness and positive bussiness approach, certain benefits
Stable macroenomic environment
Policies that reward sustainability on a long time bases.
Stable and enabling environment and make it profitable and low risk
look at potentially prohibitive regulation eg solvency 3 that discourages risk by firing high levels of liquidity
Requiring all national development plans to be fully costed with financing instuments clearly identified
standardization of sustainability metrics
Build local markets; innovative instruments to incentivice activities; mitigation of risks
First by bringing awareness to the private sector of the AAAA and its objectives and creating win-win partnerships
Risk mitigation
knowing the benefits they could get for implementing AAPlanofAction
Incorporating more long term factors in the ways risk is calculated would incentivize the private sector to give greater consideration to the full rang of the impacts of their investment decisions, including investing into emerging markets where the perceived level of risk as currently calculated strongly deter private sector investment.

Q3 What do you consider to be the top priorities related to domestic and international private business and finance in the coming year?

PRIORITY #1

infrastructure in africa
1. Domestic finance mobilization
transport infrastructure
Unlocking access to internacional finance
Regulatory frameworks
1- Increasing levels of public investment in infrastructure
Regulation and dissemination of information.
Regulatory framework
develop impact measurement
Policies that work for sustainability
Aligning private sector activities with SDG indicators
Regulation of financial markets
to get coherence between them
Networking with the private sector
The first priority should be promoting the use of the recommendations of the FSBs task force on climate related financial disclosures
Infrastructur
Infrastructure investment
Further promote engagement of domestic private sector to ffd

PRIORITY #2

Infrastructure
Capital controls

make sdgs core to business
forcing psd and dfi to collaborate and talk to each other more
identifying opportunities for PPPs
Infrastructure finance
port and airport infrastructure
infraestructure
Foreign direct investment
2. Definitions and measurement research for the SDGs.
Good government and enabling policy
Creating enabling domestic environment including thru regulations
Guarantees to be used more strategically.
education and technology
2- Increasing public expenditure on health education social protection etc - to ensure healthy educated workforces
domestic alignment of government and private sector plans and objectives on SDGs
Creating an enabling, conducive environment
The second priority should be a thorough review of the regulatory environment to identify and correct those policies that inhibit private sector investments in long term projects, especially in emerging markets. Examples include liquidity

PRIORITY #3

guarantees for infrastructure
regulate markest and manage rsiks
technology
Alignment with internationally agreed goals
Risk mitigation
3- Capital controls to ensure longer term investment
Honouring of ODA commitments by developed countries

Social corporate responsibility
People recognition and support for sdgs
Ensuring alignment with national development priorities
sdg and green bonds and investments
3. Financial instruments for effective and sustainable blended finance in a high debt environment.
private sector participation in disaster resistance financing
Making sure infrastructure projects are financed in a sust way.
Make use of innovative instruments and mitigate risks
A third priority should be e channeling of a greater percentage of bilateral and multilateral assistance towards the upstream project pipeline development in emerging economies to generate a flow of bankable projects that can be financed by private capital.

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Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to domestic and international private business and finance in the coming year?

PRIORITY #1

sovereign debt workout mechanism
regulatory reform
Private Investment for reduce infraestructure gaps
Rising interest in US can change the interest of privat sector to invest
public facilities
blended finance
aligning business operations with SDGs.
Coordinating at the local levels
creating a policy framework to change shorttermism for long term investment
business and human rights
Investments into capac

PRIORITY #2

contribute to diversify productive matrix
Leveraging international support, including ODA
foreseeable financing options for climate vulnerabilities
investing more into capacity building and enabling environment
core priciples for when to bring private sector in and how
Investment with gender policies
short-term speculation and liquidity
creating trust between government and the private sector, and engage in robust deliberations on improving tax collection,
environmental issues

PRIORITY #3

take care of environmet, think on fu
regulation of the financial sector to definancialized the financial system and make it
Monitoring for grester transparency and impact, better aligning incentices for greater private sector engagement
suparss country graduation criteria to allocate financing options. respond to needs
Working with other stakeholders
Implementation means or innovatons for the blended finance
improve coordination and communication between national governments and un system to make sure countries are aware and understand the different options of support they can request, such as leveraging finance
pp partnerships

OpinaPad® Session

Breakout Session #4

3rd Retreat of the Group

Oaxaca, March 19, 2018

Friends of Monterrey

Q1 The IATF mentions that “Public, private and blended financing contribute to financing SDG investments.” How is your country adapting to and encouraging blended finance?

poorly
too early to tell
Capitalization of the development finance institution (DAC)
contributing to speeding up learning by documenting success and failure in blended finance
With caution as there are already several cases of project failures of PPPs and blended finance.
developing countries are implementing PPPs without assessing first the value for money
We are in mostly exploration stages
By working PPP agreements, however it has proven challenging specially when trying to leverage private sector and avoiding risks on their side
Initial implementing stages
some projects have been done with PPP finance. however mostly in infrastructures especially road. need more incentives for other non-road infrastructure projects.
there is limited knowledge and use of blended financing in the context of SDG implementation. there are some PPPs but much can be done to improve the use of these new forms of financing, and the leveraging of funds.
In local territories blended finance is becoming an option for investment, in some places national government, local authorities and private investment areas

Q2 What policy measures could encourage greater private sector engagement in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda?

Regulatory reform
providing more incentives and mitigating risks
guide governments in public licitations procedures
Better regulatory measures at global level
more engagement should be aligned with regulation in favour of citizens
international tax cooperation, tax incentives
Greater transparency about risk return profiles for investments in developing countries' infrastructure
pooling of projects, benchmarking, mandatory reporting against a core set of indicators,
By lowering risks, but that in turn has proven challenging for developing countries with low incomes, such as LDCs and lower MICs
Perhaps more flexibility and facilitation
full political will, incentive structures and working to minimize risk on both private and public finance.
Pursuing an integrated approach to Financing for Development
Tax or bill reform oriented to promote the sustainable development. Benefits from private
and tax return incentives
Short-term profit making and little risks. But this can be in contradiction to the public interest.

Q3 What do you consider to be the top priorities related to domestic and international private business and finance in the coming year?

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Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to international development cooperation in the coming year?

Priority #1

leveraging
fulfillment of oda commite
Strengthening institution
financing SDGs
insurances and development
Building resilience
BAPA +
peacekeeping and prevention of conflicts
finance sdgs
fulfilment of commitments by donors
mainstreaming climate change and sustainability into Ffd
Developing tools and other mechanisms to leverage multiple dollars in private financing for each dollar of public international development spent.
blended finance, innovative financing
develop graduation policy that go beyond per capita income
The role of SSC and Triangular/Trilateral Cooperation in International Development Architecture.
technology
peacekeeping/peace and security in conflict and fr

Priority #2

coherencd
climate finance
increasing ODA to LDCs
alignment and support of reaching sdg in partner countries
enhance oda effectiveness
graduation criteria/agility of oda in responding to disaster response
SDG financing
Infrastructure development relative to SDG inclusion
coherence
Greater MDB and regional bank's involvement in the ffd agenda
Exploring ways of enhancing and financing resilience and insurance schwmes in vulnerable countries, particularly for SIDS and the LDCs.
climate change
oda should focus on development, resilience building and capacity building
Tech transfer and capacity building
improving technical regulations for market access
all donors reaching 0.7% GNI for ODA
development coeffectiveness
better donor coordination and alignment as well as commitment to ODA.
triangular cooperation
develop mechanisms for leveraging oda on a by-country basis, a tailored approach to development cooperation that includes SSC and MDB involvement
focus on the most vulnerable countries: LDCs, SIDS, and countries affected by conflicts
development bank

Priority #3

Climate adaption and resilycy
priority of developing countries
adapt to and mitigate climate change
aid effectiveness
priority for LDCs and SIDS
south south cooperation and how to effectively scale it up
south south cooperation and triangular cooperatio
blended finance and private sector mobilisation. especially trying to find solutions to sme and infrastructure financing for africa
access to concessional finance
Capacity building for financing
climate financing
expanding opportunities for more concessional lending for graduated countries such as graduated LDCs
prevention of natural disasters
capacity building at country level to manage development cooperation in the short, medium, and long term
Promoting cooperation in support of womens economic empowerment which has tremendous positive impacts on a countrys overall develoment trajectory.

OpinaPad® Session

Breakout Session #5

3rd Retreat of the Group Friends of Monterrey

Oaxaca, March 20, 2018

Chapter II. C: International Development Cooperation

The IATF Report states that “ODA providers should continue to increase aid, in particular to vulnerable countries, with a view to meeting commitments they have made.”

Q1 Are these commitments being fulfilled? If not, why?

no. lack of tools
only in cases when some conditions are met
yes but not at the speed necessary due to political economy in donor countries
No. The 0.7 commitment has not being fulfilled by many developed countries.
my country is not yet ready for it
no, because of fiscal constraints and lack of political will.
Partially. Most ODA providers are directing a greater portion of their aid to the most vulnerable, but many still struggle to reach the overall ODA targets.
yes, as it is a commitment of developed countries.
some do, politically complicated to achieve support
no oda un target has not yet achieved
Partially because of the refugee crisis in Europe, partially for internal reasons
No, many challenges in fulfilling from internal allocation processes to lack of political will.
in the uk yes- enshrined in law. need to push other dac members to meet commitments through greater political pressure external to the dac. e.g. germany have openly said they forecast to go below 0.7 from 2019 due to decrease in in donor refugee costs
No. ODA should support all poorest groups in countries
partially, access remains difficult
no, there are challenges on both the donor and receiver countries, on quality of Oda and its implementation
partially, depending on country, but with concentration on in donor refugees and humanitarian
some are meeting their commitments, others are not; and the main reason is related to political will to honor their pledges
multiplication of crises
no. how do we define vulnerable countries and we should get real oda to those countries
No, because ODA assistance is not focused on the specific issues of countries particularly SIDS and LDCs relative to climate issues and disaster risk reduction.
There is still the need to align international cooperation with national priorities, as well as to increase effectiveness and reduce fragmentation.
not entirely, donors feel need to divert aid to other causes

Q2 How can countries best contribute to international development cooperation, despite their own level of economic development?

through innovative financing

south south and triangular cooperation
Sharing of best practices and capacity building.
by adhering to international commitments and standards
share experiences and best practices
share experience and technical expertise
with initiatives like south south cooperation
sharing best practices and prooved development solutions.
technical assistance
Sharing of accumulated best ractice and lessons learned experiences.
policy coherence
strengthening good governance and improving investment environments
smart regulation, good strategies and priotizati
By designing adequate mechanisms that ensure international cooperation efectivennes
saudi, uae and others report their oda despite not being dac members. helps prevent duplicative global efforts and focus on most in need
blended finance to leverage or catalyze additional investments in sdg implementation, and but meeting internatnarequirements
south/south technical assistance in specific areas is a way to contribute
south-south cooperation
policy coheence!
make sure their assitance is in line with the socil and economic contexts snd needs of a given recipient. maximize and catalyze far greater than initial cintribuikn
North north main Channel and south south and triangular complementary
By sharing best practices, collaborating in priority areas, aligning synergies and mitigating gaps.
by strenghtening regional cooperation
by sharing best practices
political commitment to global partnership shown through financial,technical and capacity building support and sharing best practices

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Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to international development cooperation in the coming year?

Priority #1

better measurement including tossd
Quality of aid
Capacity development
Fulfilling ODA commitments
Effectiveness in implementation
Effectiveness is key for official development coo
agreeing to end tied aid both in policy and in practice (both formal and informal tying)
graduation policies
addressing the diversion of oda to non development priorities
Align all flows with sustainable development priorities of recipient countries
Infrastructure that is risk-informed and drmm
Empowerment of the people in LDCs
Improve the knowledge of all resource flows, so as to improve their effectiveness towards sustainable dev
To count on a better tool to reflect better the challenges each country has to deal with the multidimensional sustainable development

Priority #2

maximize ffd throuhg mobilization and quality improvement
refinement of oda rules
reassuring transparency and accountability
Fulfilling commitments
We need a common understanding of south south cooperation in order to raise value and impact
Mobilisation of additional resources , money but also technology and know how
Strenghtening national institutional capacities to implement sdgs
Capacity building
Increase aid to vulnerable countries
Technology brokering - both hard technology and financial technology.
To up date PABA 40 narrative
Reinvigorating commitment to development effectiveness principles and agreeing to a Heads of State and ministerial High Level Forum of the GPEDC to focus on this
More attention to the middle income countries

Priority #3

Help countries address inequalities
better apprehend interactions and dynamic effects of difference sources of ffd
renewed commitment to development effectiveness principles
To impro global governance
We need steps towards integrated national financing frameworks
guaranteeing long term sustainability
More support to building resilience against shocks and crises
ClimTe change
More synergy of the MDBs, Developed countries to the benefit of middle income countries and LDCs
Focusing the discussion of blending on impact which would mean, for example, a. never suggesting that the goal is to increase quantity of blending and b. ensuring democratic ownership - countries shiuld decide if blending is the most useful ODA mechanism in their context
Make sure that issues of climate change, conflict prevention and humanitarian transactions staying out of deve
Building productive capacity.

Chapter II. C: International Development Cooperation

The IATF Report states that “ODA providers should continue to increase aid, in particular to vulnerable countries, with a view to meeting commitments they have made.”

Q1 Are these commitments being fulfilled? If not, why?

no. lack of tools
yes
No, budgetary constraints (parlia
No because of different donor priorities. Overall ODA commitments are also not met by many donors.
Support to LDCs is far from reaching the targets we have committed to
no, committments aside oda is dictated by the politics of the day and unfortunatly many donors find it increasingly difficult to justify oda increases to domestic constituents
No they are not being fulfilled because of lack of commitment and divergion to other concerns within developed countries
No. Countries bar a few have paid lip service to this. The keyreason is that investements in vulnerable countries has lower chance of success than the showcasing that can happen when higher capacity countries are give ODA.
Only by a small number of countries. Stronger mechanisms of censure and better reporting (e.g. removing in donor costs) would help, as would increased use of legal commitments as in the uk
Commitments not yet fulfilled, but increased, in some cases significantly. Ldc oda remains challe
Not yet fullfilled and there is an option that they wont be, because the tossd mechanism gives the option to hide real ODA behind the all payments including the support for own private business
Lack of effectiveness in implemmentation and not enough incentives in gathering resoné es
Define vulnerable first. If you consider climate finance as oda then the answer is no since the pre-2020 commitments have not been fulfilled and are even bring set aside. Other oda beingredirected to humanitarian and conflicts
No because oda is being increasingly tied and redirected from its initial intended usages, hence redefining oda and remarking rules.for example, its being directed to undertake humanitarian missions.
Some commitments have been fulfilled, yet there are more projects still need to be explored. Criteria of financing and schemes should be for the benefits ofnth recipients countries rather than contractors etc

Q2 How can countries best contribute to international development cooperation, despite their own level of economic development?

focus on implementing the Development Effectiveness principles
sharingbest practices
By adhering to development effectiveness principles
This is a strange question.
Focus on quality of dev co - see dev effectiveness principles
Engage on capacity building and experience sharing isone option.
Raising high level political support
Ensure good governance internally
by agreeing and committing to norms and standards for best practice and implimenting them to the best of their ability/capacity
Support to drm

Focus more on the effectiveness of aids for the receiving countries
address global systemic issues
regional cooperation
International dev co relies on a certain liberal consensus of collective prosperity and equity. This consensus appears to be fading for the first time since WWII. Countries, irrespective of their status on GDP scales should raise their voice for this consensus.
Transferring knowledge in the areas where they are doing better
By effective use of oda; using oda as a catalyst (leverage public funds, build capacities for enhanced DRM and a conducive environment for private investment, in particular for local investments)
Sharing best practices on effective use of assistance, capacity building, south-south cooperation mechanisms, technology/knowledge sharing
For recipient countries ensure that projects funded are part of natl devt strategy and focus on long term development. Ensure there is transfer of technology and capacity building/knowledge transfer.
and sharing experiences best

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Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to debt and debt sustainability in the coming year?

Priority #1

prevention
establishing a global debt workout mechanism
prevention from debt distress through a debt assessment that reflects integrally the debt situation and risks
Prevent as many contry as possible to get into debt crises
revisit special drawing rights arrangements
Public debt management technical assistance and issue of addressing sustainable borrowing for sustainable development
creditor cooperation
crditor debtor dialogue
streamline the principles for responsible sovereign lending and borrowing
independent regulation of NPC and PC debt and relevnt tools

Priority #2

Workout mechanism
link Debt suatainability analysis with SDGs
how to prevent the debt from disaster
Capacity building
consider reform of the trade and investment regimes to give dcs the policy and fiscal space to put in place public policies needed to achieve the SDGs
Capacity building for strong financial system coordination

Priority #3

Chapter II. E: Debt and debt sustainability

The IATF Report states that “to create fit-for-purpose international rules and institutions for sustainable development, greater focus is needed on prevention, risk reduction and crisis response to address financial and economic vulnerabilities and disasters.”

Q1 What do you consider the most important policy recommendations related to this key message?

data collection
capacity of dcs to monitor of the entirety of their debt liability throughout the country. debt relief related to sdgs
link debt issues ti sdgs demand
new debt ratios that reflect the new debt context and that gives parameters for a better debt assessment
borrower countries need strong mechanisms to monitor and contain the contracting of debts
capacity buiding indeb resolution and magement
Need for countries to receive support to build capacities to finance climate adaptation initiatives
data and debt control plus macroeconomic management
establishment of a global financial registry to stem IFFs flows from dcs
developing model contracts and common standards, providing technical support and increasing the use of such instruments in official lending also debt swaps for climate adaptation investments
establishment of a policy framework for use of blended finances and ppps
revisit trade and investment regimes to create policy space of DCS

Q2 What are the principle challenges that the international community must face when trying to reduce the impact of financial and economic vulnerabilities and disasters?

political issue
Coherent policy response needed
Ensuring adequate insurance instruments for developing and most vulnerable countries
challenge of NPC and PC creditors on the ground without an independent coordination mechanism
establish a global disaster mechanisms to address LT debt vulnerabilities in dcs related to systemic environmental risks
swap for debt relieve and investment in sdgs and climate resilience
Having indept dialogu
political will to cancel debts or have fair and independent debt workout mechanisms
financial sector regulation in major global fna

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Ensuring adequate insurance instruments for developing and most vulnerable countries
challenge of NPC and PC creditorsnon the ground withoutnan independent coordination mechanism
establish a global disaster mechanisms to address LT debt vulnerabilities in dcs related to systemic environmental risks
swap for debt relieve and investment in sdgs and climate resilience
Having indept dialogu
political will tomcancek debts or have fair and independent debt workout mechanisms
financial sector regulation in major global fna

OpinaPad® Session

Breakout Session #8

Oaxaca, March 20, 2018

**3rd Retreat of the Group
Friends of Monterrey**

Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to debt and debt sustainability in the coming year?

Priority #1

preventio
systemic reforms; transparency
monitoring and collecting data
Resiliency during natural disasters
keep politics out of debt generation.
responsible lending and borrowing
Debt of low income countries will be a special challenge, see new IMF publication on this and focus in Bali.
Transparency
Explore debt restructuring mechanisms in consideration of climate risks
"CACs on steroids", campaign for greater transparency and state contingent instruments.
preventing private corporate debt in developing countries from causing a debt crisis
a debt work out process for small islands, improving debt sustainability, connecting illicit financial flow measures to debt sustainability, improving public budget transparency and responsible lending and borrowing.
explore complementarities of existing initiatives
Reinforce debt data collection. Debt restructuring should always be a solution of last resort
dealing with vulnerabilities, like Caribbean and earthquakes and change in what is considered good risk sharing.

Priority #2

Priority #3

Chapter II. E: Debt and debt sustainability

The IATF Report states that “to create fit-for-purpose international rules and institutions for sustainable development, greater focus is needed on prevention, risk reduction and crisis response to address financial and economic vulnerabilities and disasters.”

Q1 What do you consider the most important policy recommendations related to this key message?

Increased transparency and capacity building
build resilience, because not everyone will comply with rules.
stronger global collaboration
Surpassing the criteria of country classification to broaden the systemic international response to debt sustainability
longer term global disaster mechanism, more predictable restructuring, attention to structural systemic issues
More transparency
to address prevention
transparent system
transparent and comprehensive budgeting and transparent contracts with creditors.
Better technical assistance for better debt data coverage
improving debt restructuring, mechanisms for debt relief for small island states, public budget transparency, including analysis of illicit financial flows in debt sustainability, furthering responsible lending and borrowing
Debt data transparency, state contingent debt instruments, tackle IFFs.
Need to work towards transparency of budgets especially with regard to Public Private Partnerships. Then revive the UN - UNCTAD discussions on structural debt resolution approaches and put them in the context of FfD process.

Q2 What are the principle challenges that the international community must face when trying to reduce the impact of financial and economic vulnerabilities and disasters?

credibility
Lack of understanding of the specific challenges countries face
lack of resilience in countries
Lack of resources to address preventive measures in developing countries
growing exposure, weaker capacity for collective action
lack of political will
lack of budget transparency and need to improve responsible lending and borrowing, lack of more comprehensive debt restructuring processes
work toward better risk sharing between creditors and debtors through new debt instruments and better debt workout mechanisms.
UNCTAD Principles for responsible lending and borrowing should be adopted by all countries. FfD should kick off a procedure on working toward world wide approval by all states.
Political capture of governments by powerful private actors, lack of agreement about path to improved restructuring
Debt restructuring should be a last resort solution
credibility, trust in doing proper adjustments and reforms as needed

Chapter II. E: Debt and debt sustainability

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credibility, trust in doing proper adjustments and reforms as needed

Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to International trade as an engine for development in the coming year?

Priority #1

gender
regional integración
concluding Doha
better incorporating a gender perspective into trade agreements
buildtrade capacityin dcs
gender dimension
phasing out subsidies (particularly in industrialized countries)
Better examining the role of women in trade, including ways of increasing the integration of women owned MSMEs into global value chains.
Following a rules based approach
free trade and no protectionism
ensure benefits are shared equitably amongst all groups of people
unleashing trade finance through revision of regulatory framework and establishment of national development banks with special windws for women and SMES

Priority #2

preserve trade rules
regional integration
incorporating value chains
e-commerce
technology transfer and capacity building in e commerce
capacity building
Wto
modernise bilat FTAs to truly facilitate not put constraints on trade
Stop practices base on protectionism ideologies
free and fair trade so that development is for all
Examining possible unintended consequences of global financial regulations on the provision of trade finance.
trade assistance
increase AfT financing and directing it at UN economic entities to support dcs capacity to access markets; meet standards and develop productive capcity

Priority #3

Chapters II E: International trade as an Engine for Development

According to the IATF Report, “trade policies are increasingly focusing on the impact of trade on sustainable development in all its dimensions”

Q1 What policy changes/innovations are most important to augment their effectiveness?

aid for trade initiative and trade facilitation mechanisms
trade facilitation
fostering e commerce
digitalisation
fostering digitalization and structured free trade
focus on aid for trade and sharing the dividends of trade
free trade agreements
need to address fundamentals that underpine inclusive fair trade
fta and investment agreements that look into tge developmental impacts
free trade agreement and wto based trade with rulebased trade
a functioning rules based trading system, where transparency is maintained
Maintain a rules based approach to trade, so countries more developed dont go over countries less developed
Focussing on the holistic impact of trade policies, including with respect to adjustment costs, gender-specific effects, and environmental externalities would afford a more comprehensive understanding of the role of trade on sustainable development.
tradefacilitation openingof services trade
at multilateral level, explore reform of the trade nd invetment regimes to align with sdgs and sd, at national level provide capacity building for DCS to diversify economies and integrate global trad
access bu small and medium-sized enterprises to trade finance
tariff free access to ldcs. support policies that support critical trade infrastructure e.g ports. strengthen sectors to be more competitive in export markets. build capacity to negotiate and implement trade agreements and reduce trade costs

Q2 What do you see as the principle challenges related to international trade as an engine for development in the coming year?

protectionism
unfair trade practices
raise of protectionism
protectionism barri
protectionism and the closing of trade borders
growing protection
shifting positions among key players
protectionist tendencies by big trade players
Protectionism by a particular Member State
inward looking restrictionist policies being adopted by countries
violating WTO commitments
Growing protectionist sentiment brought about in large part due to a failure to properly account for and mitigate internal adjustment costs generated by liberalized trade.
putting in place domestic policies to ensure gains from trade are distributed properly and stem raise in inequality and backlash against trade and globalization

extreme ideologism
Better coping with adjustment costs
lack of systemic changes; regional cooperaci3n; increasing number of conflicts, resulting in sanctions

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Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to International trade as an engine for development in the coming year?

Priority #1

trade agreements to align with sdgs
Competence development
market access for ldc
Investment facilitation
Assure proper functioning of the WTO Apellate Body.
To assess trade impact on SDG
implemeting trade related commitments of SDGs and the Addis Agenda
maintain commitment to an open and rulesbased international trading system
Ecommerce, investment facilitation, AfCFTA implementation
Adopting a liberal approach to trade recognising that it is a crucial development instrument
activate the work in WTO

Priority #2

Trade facilitation implementation
regional trade agreements
Honoring relevant existing agreements
Removal of protectionst measures inconsistent with the WTO
building production capacities for exports
doubling the export share of LDCs
Helping LDCs ,SiDs and LIDCs and other vulnerable countries in building capacity in trade
free quotas and ldc share
How could we introduce the discussion oncarbon foot print and inefficiencies in trade andproduction chains
support the non discriminatory trade, based in rules

Priority #3

E commerce
investment agreements
Capacity development in developing countries
build technical capacity to meet standards
Fulfilling trade commitments and implementing trade related SDG targets
Implementation of the decisions of MC-11
frank and constructive discussion on the impact of free trade on job and economic growth
work to stenghten the multilateral trade system

Chapters II E: International trade as an Engine for Development

According to the IATF Report, “trade policies are increasingly focusing on the impact of trade on sustainable development in all its dimensions”.

Q1 What policy changes/innovations are most important to augment their effectiveness?

Trump
Voluntary sustainability standards, harmonized NTMs, coherent trade and gender strategies, etc
Increased capacity
Proper application of legal frame that reflects the effects
institutional capacity ; strengthening aid for trade initiatives
Alignment of the agendas in NY and Geneva.
Improving indicators for measuring impact
Policies enabling diversification of trade items and development of private sector are required.
development of new products with more value added
need to have accompanying policies to mitigate possible negative effects on environment, employment and gender equal
introducín more tech in tradabke prod
esg/pri standards for trade
Considering conditions should be met to propel a

Q2 What do you see as the principle challenges related to international trade as an engine for development in the coming year?

Trump
protectionism and trump
Trump administration
Nativism and populism in key trading countries
Protectionism
Protectionism
Wto; lack of certainty about its future
lack of commitment for multilateral trading system
uneven distribution of value added
the protectionist tendency of some countries
The rise of protectionism particularly in some major trading partner countries' policies
How to link investments committed with SDGs with fair trade
maintaining an open rules based system anchored in the wto

Chapters II E: International trade as an Engine for Development

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How to link investments committed with SDGs with fair trade
maintaining an open rules based system anchored in the wto

Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to systemic and cross-cutting issues in the coming year?

Priority #1

Resilience to disasters
Infrastructure development
Regulating financial institutions
regulating financial institutions
financial regulatio
how to find out the same context among member countries for setting up the appropriate systemic issue.
adopt financial regulatory reforms
countries looking inward and shunning the multilateral system
Strengthen resilience of international financial markets to avoid another financial crisis, i.e. by strongly regulating shadow banking and introducing an FTT.
scaling up ex-ante mechanisms and instruments such as state-contingent debt instruments. Having more systematic responses to deal with crises and shocks (including non-financial)
strengthen financial regula

Priority #2

Social Protection
Addressing economic shocks
improve regional disaster management capacities
developing coherent macroeconomic and financial p
Introduce a stable and sufficient social protection floor in all countries to protect the poor in good and bad times. Debt servicing should not be done at the expense of financing social
build more coherence at the global level in UN processes and between the UN and MDBs and other financial and trade related fora, to improve global governance and link the normative with the operational in a better way
how to set up the cooperation of the
strengthening the global financial safety net
disaster

Priority #3

social protection
Gender Inclusion
crisis and shock prevention
Global economic governance- developing countries participation
how to access the outcome of the cooperation for systemic issues
debt workout mechanisms, independent
Make enough finance available for coping with climate and disaster events and support safety nets for low income countries.
coherence and complementarity between funding for development, humanitarian and peace&security

OpinaPad® Session

Breakout Session #11

3rd Retreat of the Group

Oaxaca, March 20, 2018

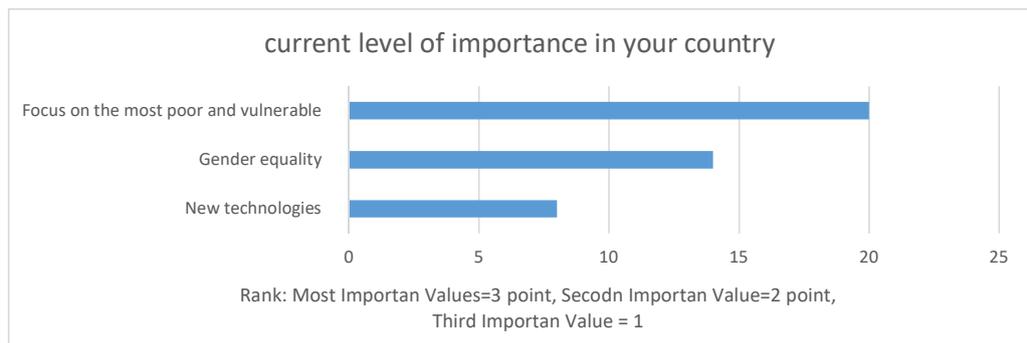
Friends of Monterrey

Chapter F: Addressing systemic and cross-cutting issues.

Three cross-cutting issues are addressed throughout the chapters of this year's Report.

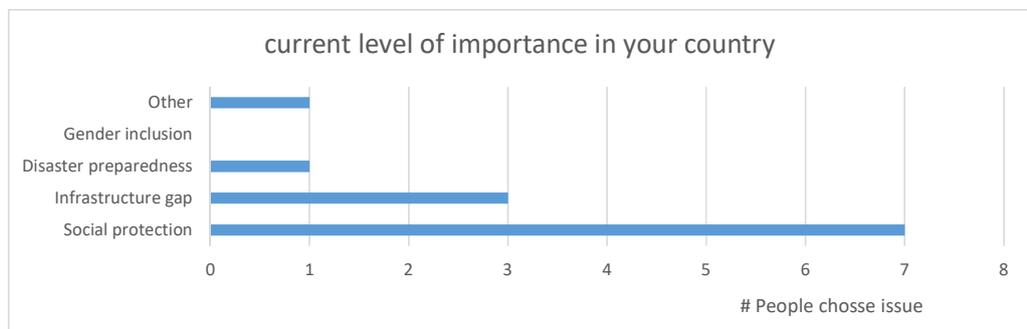
Q1 Rank the issues according their current level of importance in your country. (Most important, Second in importance, Third in importance)

New techn 8
Gender eq 14
Focus on tl 20



Q2 In your country, which of these issues present the greatest threat to the sustainability? (select one)

Social prot 7
Infrastructu 3
Disaster pr 1
Gender inc 0
Other 1



If you choose "Other" please, specify

--- No Comments

OpinaPad® Session

Breakout Session #11

3rd Retreat of the Group Friends of Monterrey

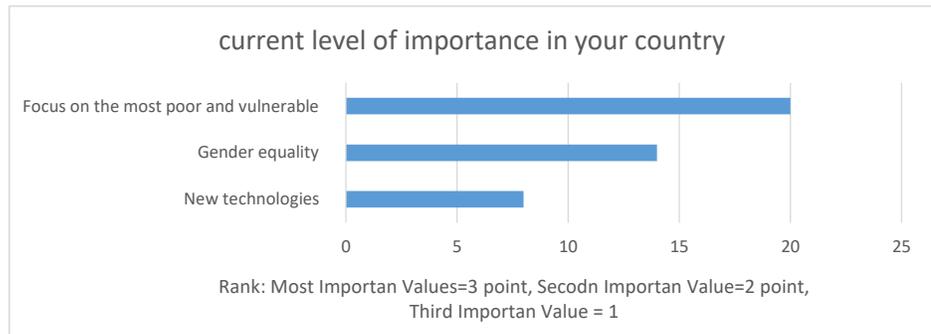
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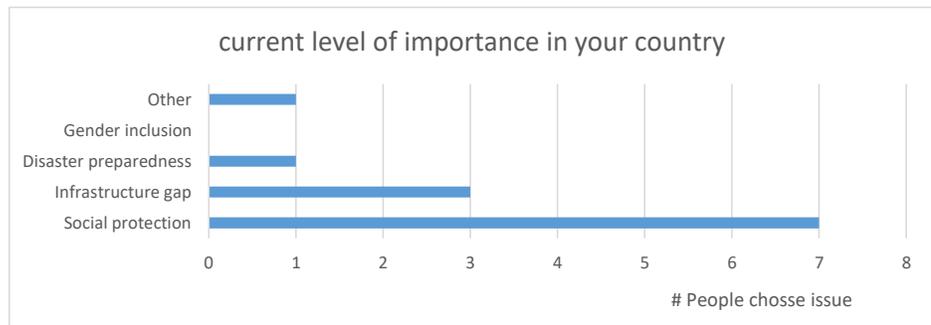
**Q1 Rank the issues according their current level of importance in your country.
(Most important, Second in importance, Third in importance)**

New technologies 8
Gender equality 14
Focus on the most poor 20



Q2 In your country, which of these issues present the greatest threat to the sustainability? (select one)

Social protection 7
Infrastructure gap 3
Disaster preparedness 1
Gender inclusion 0
Other 1



If you choose "Other" please, specify

--- No Comments

Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to systemic and cross-cutting issues in the coming year?

Priority #1

disaster preparedness
social justice
climate change
trade relations
taking the poorest into account
gender equality
preventing future financial crises
national level resilience.
discrimination or inequalities
disaster preparedness, infrastructure development, disaster and crisis financing
financialization and volatility of financial markets

Priority #2

infrastructure development
role of new technologies
illicit financial flows
preserving the multilateral system
poverty eradication
disaster preparedness, building resilience
financial regulation, gender
stop weakening of financial regulations
keep flows of fdi that creates jobs, and educate youth for jobs of the future

Priority #3

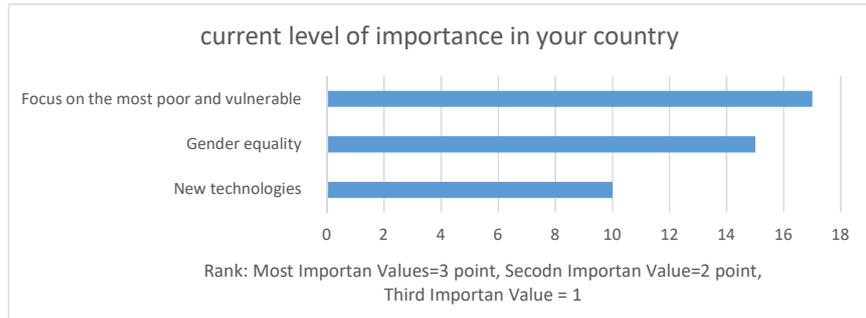
gender equality
global instability
technology transfer
disaster financing
disaster preparedness.
inequality
adjusting the multilateral system to the pressures of digitization, as regards the future of work in particular.
create sdg funds
adressing international constraints o

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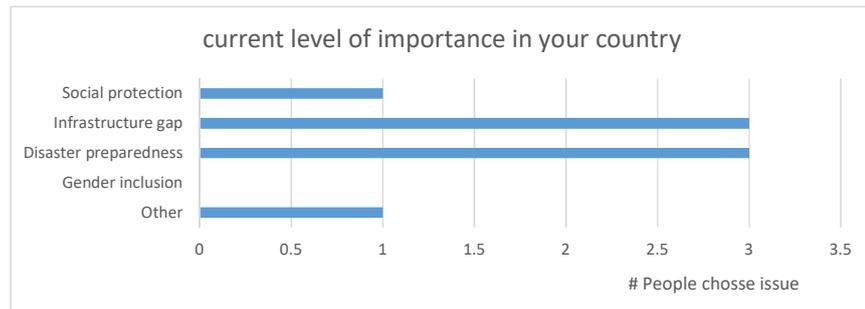
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New technologies 10
Gender equality 15
Focus on the most poor 17



Q2 In your country, which of these issues present the greatest threat to the sustainability? (select one)

Other 1
Gender inclusion 3
Disaster preparedness 3
Infrastructure gap 3
Social protection 1



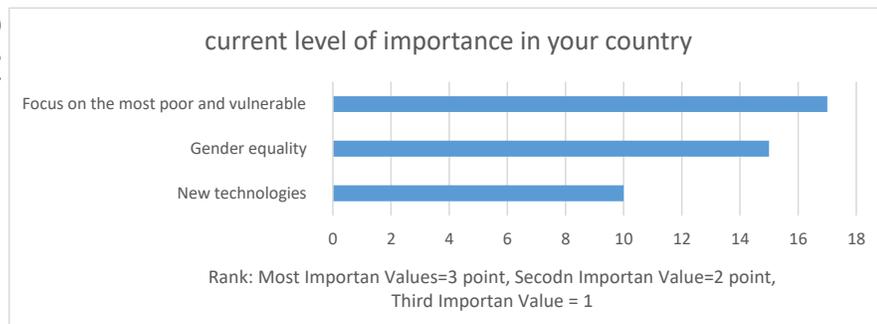
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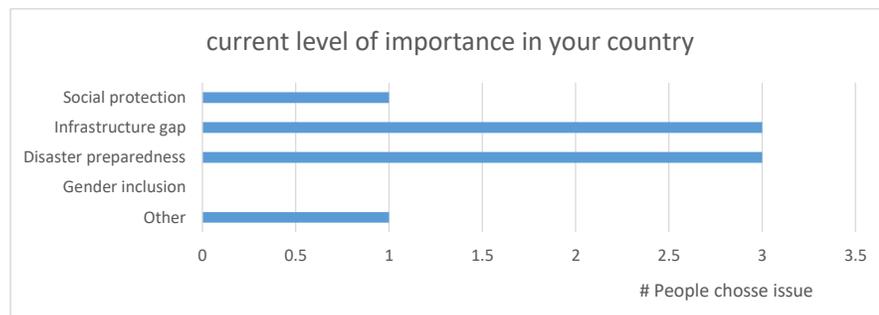
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Other 1
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Disaster preparedness 3
Infrastructure gap 3
Social protection 1



If you choose "Other" please, specify
--- No Comments

Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to science, technology, innovation and capacity-building in the coming year?

Priority #1

disaster preparedness
technology transfer
regulatory environment
digital infrastructure
overcoming the digital divide between countries
digital divide
impact on employment
r&d funding volume
closing digital divide between the cities and rural areas
technology transfer
effective collaboration in R&D
comprehensive policy to maximise potential of STI
enhancing access of more marginalised people to technology
Technology Facilitation Mechanism revitalization.
4IR technologies
technology transfer in preferential and mutually agreed terms
capacity building
capacity building

Priority #2

infrastructure
closing digital divides
access to technology
capacity building
technology transfer
marketing for new technology
the impact of technology in labour market
closing digital divides within and amongst countries
infrastructure
Technology transfer
digital economy / ecommerce
digital access for all/ democratization/spread of digital technology
use of technology in public sector for ensuring good governance
access to fast internet at fair prices
multistakeholder participation

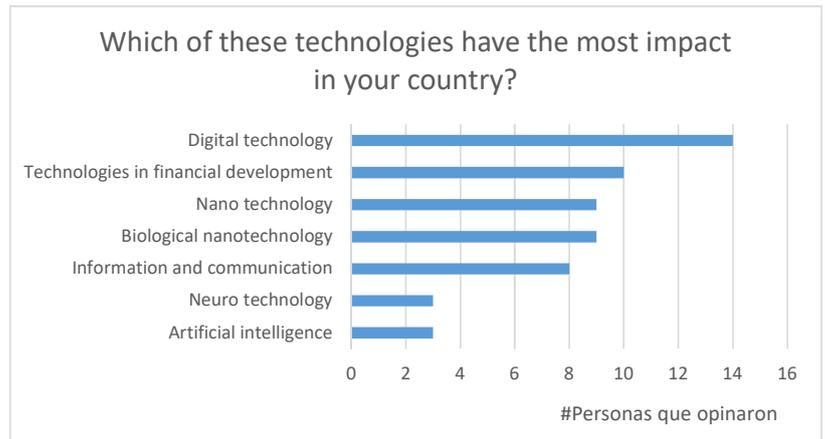
Priority #3

financing
digital schools
Capacity building
research
foster the enablers of development
capacity building
regulación e.g.on blocs chain
capacity building to use technology in developing countries
TFM and online portal
use of technology for skill development of the youth
minorities and all those facing additional barriers in accessing and using technology
mobile communication at affordable prices
focus on minorities groups

The Report states that “New technologies have the potential to support progress across the SDGs and the action areas of the Addis Agenda.”

Q1 Which of these technologies have the most impact in your country?

	SI	NO
Artificial intelligence	3	8
Neuro technology	3	9
Information and communication	8	2
Biological nanotechnology	9	6
Nano technology	9	6
Technologies in financial develc	10	4
Digital technology	14	2



Q2 How is your country adapting the disruptive impact of rapid technological change such as jobs on its sustainable development policies?

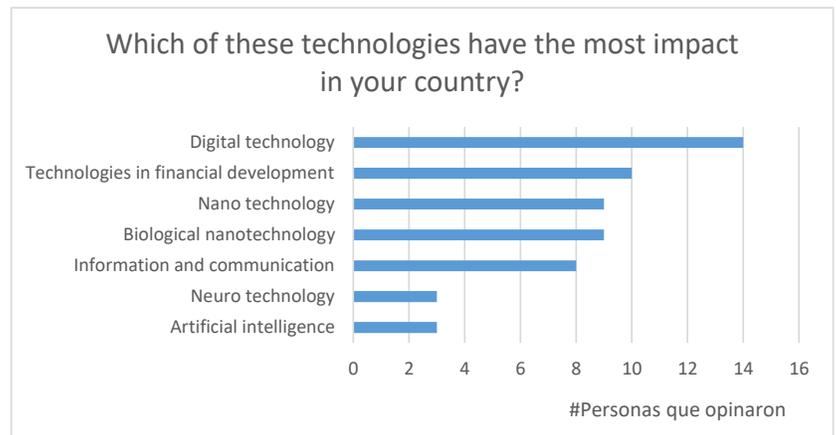
--- No Responses

Chapter II. G: Science, technology, innovation and capacity-building

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Q1 Which of these technologies have the most impact in your country?

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Information and communication	8	2
Biological nanotechnology	9	6
Nano technology	9	6
Technologies in financial develc	10	4
Digital technology	14	2



Q2 How is your country adapting the disruptive impact of rapid technological change such as jobs on its sustainable development policies?

--- No Responses

Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to science, technology, innovation and capacity-building in the coming year?

Priority #1

technology transfer
Distributing gains and losses.
education in maths, science, innovation, computing services and programmes
how to make them generate more value without social impact
appropriate technology transfer
develop of technology
Developing capacity in developing countries to enable the transfer, absorption, adaptation and customization of
Technology Transfer and Access
Stip reviews followed by technology transfer of appropriate technologies and training of employees

Priority #2

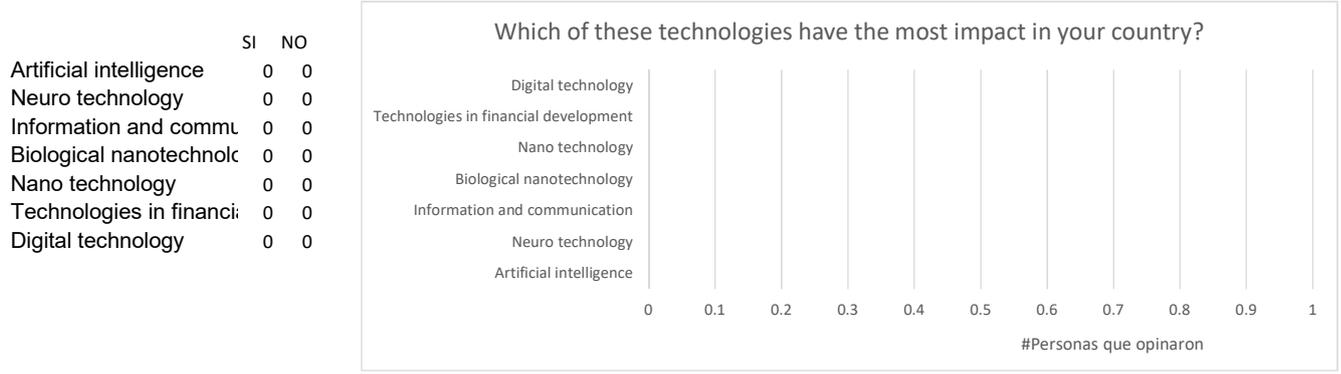
infrastructure
Adjusting the concept of work.
training
the role of private sector
Capacity building for dcs on ecommerce, digital economy, and cryptocurrency
introducing blockchain tech and fintech
Further examining the impact of technological advances, especially in the fields of automation and artificial

Priority #3

Adaptation
Promoting the participation of women and girls in STEM education and careers.
oda commitments
involvement of the academia, incentives
infrastructure gap of Technology
Ensuring businesses have at the core of their business the SDGs to facilitate transfer and adaptation of technology
Data governance, e.g. Making sure data is not used for discrimination or oppression, behaviour control

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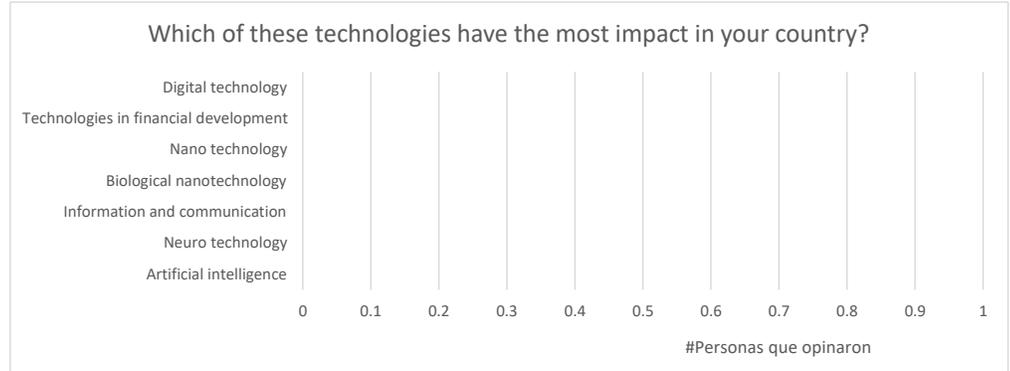
Q2 How is your country adapting the disruptive impact of rapid technological change such as jobs on its sustainable development policies?

Denial
need to restructure the education curriculum and retraining workforce
Developing regulatory structures to mitigate negative impacts
Attempting to create clusters of excellence for the development of new technologies while trying to offer retraining opportunities for those with low skills to ensure their employability in the future.
adapting school programs
try to build up more start up company
Dual technical education
We provide STIP reviews and entrepreneurship training
Enhancing vocational educational opportunities
Difficult to adapt but we are trying
creating a council on exponential technological change, an education reform, identifying public policies for specific targets of the sdg,mpoening dislogue in un

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Digital technology	0	0



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Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to FfD Data for SDGs, monitoring and follow up the coming year?

Priority #1

human capacity building
un discussion/engagement on tossd
linkage between ffd and hlpf
technical cooperation
international cooperation for improve countries capacities
Measurement of progress beyond gdp
gender policy making influence
use data to create a list of best practices and benchmarks

Priority #2

global and regional networks
understanding where ffd is most underfunded to produce a more cohesive policy response
establish national indicator frameworks
mainstreaming sustainability and climate-related issues into ffd data
Financial gaps towards the implementation of the SDGs

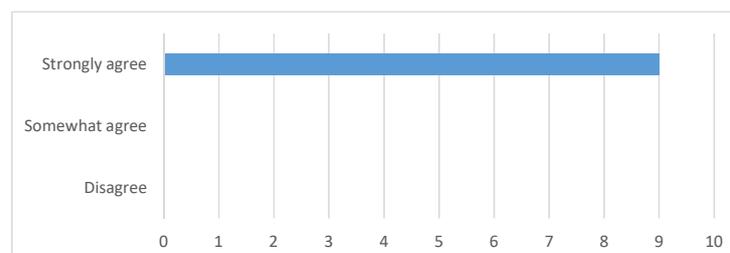
Priority #3

leave noone behind beyond gender aka disability age etc
Exchange of views and sharing experiences with other countries
exchanging experiences among countries, developen and developing, on how tomtranslate the global framework into a national one.
providing ressources for data collection
Tossd

Chapter IV: FfD Data for SDGs, monitoring and follow up.

Q1 To what extent do you agree with the assessment in the Report that “More and disaggregated data will allow policy makers to make more informed decisions and help them better implement their policies and programmes, but this will require more capacity building support”?

Disagree
Somewhat agree
Strongly agree 9



Additional Comment

donors need to do more to build statistical capacity and share best practice and there is a general willingness to do so
Yes but it has costs, that some developing countries cannot support alone
Disaggregated data should go hand in hand with creating capacity to develop public policy based on data. UN role is crucial
sdg statistical follow up requires development cooperation to build the necessary capacities. SSC and TrC are key in that

Q2 What challenges have you encountered in data collection, monitoring and follow-up related to FfD for SDGs?

Data collection challenges

\$\$\$
leave no one behind beyond gender- age; disability etc
Not all data is disaggregated or interlinked to SDG framework
build the specific tools to gather information coming from different sources, and 'putting that information together'.
more data requires more resources
Financial costs, and different measures collected by different institutions
the coordination between institutions and the lack of measures values for some flows
politicization of discussions even at the level of statisticians
Data collection is challenged by lack of resources for LDCs especially;

Monitoring challenges

there is no pre-designed model. the framework has to be built from scratch.
no country specific monitoring system like NVR in addis follow-up
interoperability of different statistical measures eg need dac crs and iati to work together for better monitoring and account
Lack of data or clarity on
Tax allocation for public expenditure still does not reflect SDG correlation

Follow up challenges

capacity. willingness to be transparent.
institutional capacity
there are no model frameworks. each country has to build its capacities from scratch.
Challenges having to do with consistency, and lack of a concrete framework to follow up on the progress made

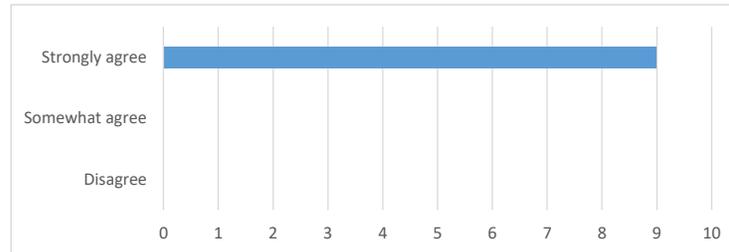
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Follow up in improvement of indicators due to poor match between practice of statisticians responsible and instructions of member states

Chapter IV: FfD Data for SDGs, monitoring and follow up.

Q1 To what extent do you agree with the assessment in the Report that “More and disaggregated data will allow policy makers to make more informed decisions and help them better implement their policies and programmes, but this will require more capacity building support”?

Disagree
Somewhat agree
Strongly agree 9



Additional Comment

donors need to do more to build statistical capacity and share best practice and there is a general willingness to do so
Yes but it has costs, that some developing countries cannot support alone
Disaggregated data should go hand in hand with creating capacity to develop public policy based on data. UN role is crucial in sdg statistical follow up requires development cooperation to build the necessary capacities. SSC and TrC are key in that

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Priority analysis

What do you consider to be the top priorities related to FfD Data for SDGs, monitoring and follow up the coming year?

Priority #1

disaggregated data
capacity building
TOSSD
capacity building
capacity building
ODA
Strong Institutions
Sex-disaggregated data
capacity building and further study on it
collecting needed data according to national priorities
capacity building for national statistical agencies
data on the bottom 10%
Monitoring of environmental biodiversity impacts
Capacity

Priority #2

TOSS
Capacity building in statistics
capacity building
Capacitybuilding
Adequate infrastructure
infrastructure
international cooperation
debt vulnerability
coherence
making sure TOSSD is not used to hide inability of developed countries to fulfill their commitments of 0.7
more policy coherence

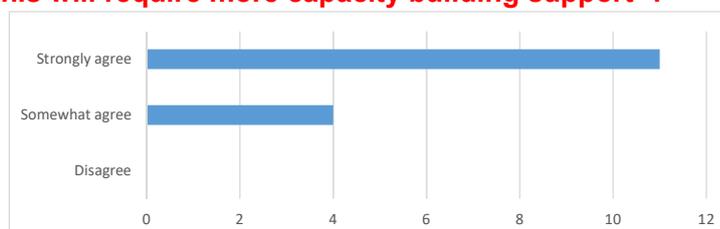
Priority #3

coordination
SDG gap analysis
Gender inclusion and social protection
avoiding implementation of tossd
political will at national and international level
emergency finance resources.
ensuring that tossd does not replace oda

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Q1 To what extent do you agree with the assessment in the Report that “More and disaggregated data will allow policy makers to make more informed decisions and help them better implement their policies and programmes, but this will require more capacity building support”?

Disagree
Somewhat agree 4
Strongly agree 11



Additional Comment

--- No Comments

Q2 What challenges have you encountered in data collection, monitoring and follow-up related to FfD for SDGs?

Data collection challenges

Methodologies still to be developed (work in progress)
remote communities, capacity
hard to know what tge relevant is in the first place
financial and technical means
institutional capacity and ability to reach rural communities
insufficient capacities and weakness in data quality
capacity
budget opacity
Proper monitoring of environmental / biodiversity impacts difficult
object is not clear
Capacity and financial need to gather data
weak national estastistical intitution
Transparency

Monitoring challenges

cap
coordination
Lack of statistical capacity
no clue
what to monitor
capacity
coordination
lack of capacity, financial no baseline
The is no capacity for monitoring and evaluation
labor data by gender
Coordinación all the intervening

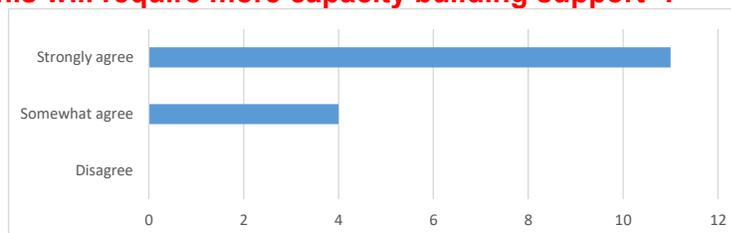
Follow up challenges

no clue
to have an interactive discussion at the Ecosoc forum on ffd
hard to follow up when data cannot be gathered
making policy makers pay attention to the data.
the follow up and its challenges should be reviewed in Secretary general report on 2com resolution
Follow up impossible without capacity for M&E

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