**A possible FFD political narrative**

Rationale – we need a clearer narrative to make sense of this many issues, draw in more agenda setters, and raise the political temperature. We think 3 key themes emerge from the SDGs and the FFD zero draft: this note outlines them, plus some examples of how to unpack each element.

**The 2015 Financing for Development Summit**

A historic chance to ensure that the gaps in prosperity which will otherwise threaten national, global, and planetary stability are bridged: based on the starting point that everyone has something vital to contribute, the realisation that the only development worth having is sustainable, and above all that we need to ensure no one is left behind,

The world has changed enormously in the last 15 years. It now no longer makes sense to treat poverty, inequality, unemployment, or exclusion as if they had no links between the developed versus the developing world – they are universal challenges. Nor can we ignore the change in the global financing picture, from official development assistance alone to an ‘ODA Plus’ model that also includes taxpayers, the private sector, those who send remittances from abroad, and other flows. The financing for development summit will not make all the changes needed overnight, but it *is* the turning point for the new directions we need in order to preserve global chances for peace and prosperity in the coming 15 years.

**1. No one gets left behind.**

* For the first time, the agenda is universal – to eradicate poverty worldwide by 2030. No matter where the poor may be, in developed or developing countries, they are covered.
* The FFD zero draft commits the world to action to guarantee a minimum level of social protection worldwide ($300 per person per year or 10% of GDP).
* But this aspect of the agenda is also about ensuring no *country* is left behind – we need a specific packages on least developed countries and countries in or emerging from conflict.
* No one left behind also means a focus on vulnerable groups, without whom the goal of eradicating poverty by 2030 cannot be met – e.g. women, people affected by violence, displaced people.

***Illustrative initiatives to back this up and highlight in side events***

* A package for LDCs – reversing decline in ODA, 0.15-0.20+, DFQF trade access, scaled up technical assistance on e.g. negotiating complex deals and project finance, LDC Technology Bank and other key zero draft elements
* A package for MICs
* A new social protection package
* A new initiative on hunger
* New initiatives on gender
* New initiatives on displacement / conflict / cries – e.g. multi-stakeholder partnerships on eliminating violence against children

**2. The only development worth having is sustainable development.**

* Infrastructure – the front line on both access to energy, water, and markets, and mitigating climate change, and a key area for technology transfer.
* Agriculture – the front line on resource scarcity, spanning food security and food waste, water use efficiency, deforestation, and aquaculture / sustainable marine & fisheries policy, and another key technology transfer hotspot.
* Industrialisation and other productive sectors– the front line for the shift we need towards a sustainable economy in which resources are used more efficiently and nothing goes to waste, and the key front line in job creation for the future

***Illustrative initiatives to back this up and highlight in side events***

* An infrastructure package, including bilateral and IFI seed funds for on-going multistakeholder partnership; expansion of political risk guarantees; a potential target for % of multilateral project finance investment – IFC etc. – in infrastructure in LDCs and conflict-affected countries; private sector actors commit to development of sustainable investment guidelines; SWF action to review infrastructure investments in developing countries

**3. Everyone has something vital to contribute.**

* ODA from OECD donors is clearly a crucial part of the puzzle – the summit commits to fixing the problems found in reaching 0.7 percent of GDP in aid and to increasing the focus on the LDCs.
* But ODA on its own will never be enough – ODA budgets are now smaller than global remittance flows and are outranked by a factor of nearly ten by private sector flows . For the first time, the framework commits to measure how everyone commits to development:
	+ taxpayers, north and south
	+ the private sector through FDI and philanthropic foundations
	+ donors, OECD and non OECD
	+ IFIs, including the traditional and the new investment banks
	+ diaspora, through remittances and diaspora bonds

***Illustrative initiatives to back this up and highlight in side events***

* Domestic resource mobilisation and international tax cooperation are crucial. The zero draft suggests countries with government revenue below 20 per cent of GDP agreeing to halve the gap to 20 per cent by 2025, and countries with government revenue above 20 per cent of GDP raising tax revenues further ‘as appropriate’.
* To do this there are measures for more international investment in tax administration in developing countries, and international cooperation on tax reporting, beneficial ownership, exchange of information, and illicit flows
* A more structured and inclusive process to map out the contribution of the private sector to achieving the SDGs and catalyse a larger conversation between businesses and governments