



6th meeting of the High-level Political Forum, 13 July, 2016
Session 11th - Challenges in mobilizing MOI at the national level (financing, technology, capacity building, inputs from STI Forum)

Good afternoon. I am Lorelei Covero of IBON International and Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism, speaking on behalf of the Women Major Group.

The MOI goal and targets are integral to realising women's human rights, and can spell the difference between success and failure of the SDGs. A shortage of financing could, for example, mean that essential services and infrastructure that women rely on to reduce their unpaid care burden and access to healthcare are not funded. Whether those resources are provided through public or private financing, or through public-private partnerships can also have a considerable impact on the accessibility, affordability and quality of essential services.

Decisions around financing, revenue and trade are not only decisions about revenue and growth. They are also decisions about the value of our shared commons, about wealth distribution and about the obligation to ensure economic policies advance human rights.

Taxes on harmful industries and practices; like speculative financial transactions, military and arms trading, carbon emissions, and extractive industries, can provide means of implementation, support reductions in inequality, and limit practices that undermine sustainable development. While regressive taxes on goods and services, failure to prevent tax avoidance and evasion, trade mispricing and a failure to regulate and tax corporations exacerbates inequalities and reduces state capacity for sustainable development investment.

Mobilization of the MOI for sustainable development is a humongous challenge, especially for underdeveloped countries. In the first place, the economies of developing countries are NOT ORIENTED towards sustainable development, but to: 1) servicing crippling external debt – usually ; 2) unequal trade: where raw materials, natural & human resources are exported at rock bottom-prices to developed countries to the detriment of nature and our people; 3) dependence on expensive imports from developed countries for basic & consumer goods.

Emerging trends such as: Mega trade deals, for example the TPPA (Transpacific Partnership Agreement), will not only worsen unequal trade between developed & developing countries but will also **disrespect <undermine>** national sovereignty and increase corporate power through the ISDS (Investor State Dispute Settlement).

The PPPs especially in developing countries have had severe ramifications on issues of equity and access, especially for the poor and marginalised. PPPs have likewise facilitated human rights abuses, including land grabs and displacement of indigenous peoples, rural and urban communities.

In this context, how can developing countries mobilise resources for sustainable development, when MOI is MIA?