

International Movement ATD Fourth World Position Paper

Taking seriously the commitment to "leave no one behind" in the Conference on Financing for Development

We welcome the opportunity to provide our comments on the Financing for Development (FfD) Revised Draft released on 6th May 2015. Overall, we find that the document provides a good basis for the following drafting sessions and includes most of the necessary policy proposals, yet not all of them. We support the ambition set in paragraph 1 “ to eradicate poverty and hunger in this generation, and to achieve sustainable development through promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment, and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies. We commit to ensure gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment, to promote and protect all human rights, including the right to development, and to build an inclusive and equitable global economic system where no country or person is left behind.”

Yet, we feel that the motto “to leave no one behind” is very often repeated without a clear understanding of all the transformative shifts it demands in mindsets and behaviours, in national policy choices, in the functioning of multilateral and bilateral institutions and in global governance. The principle loses its meaning if it is not paired with a commitment to address inequalities, discrimination and social exclusion and to foster participation.

Obviously, *public and private finance should help people move out of extreme poverty*. Yet, the participatory evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals that we have conducted for nearly three years in twelve countries has demonstrated that this is not always the case¹. Our findings regard common behaviours that deeply affect how finance will be used and who will be targeted in development projects. They build up the first part of this paper.

The second part of this paper, entitled *Financing for Human Development Respectful of people and the planet*, present some more recommendations to make public and private finance respectful of the planet and of the Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights that have been adopted by the Council on Human Rights and welcome with satisfaction by the UN General Assembly in December 2012².

The third part sums up our 7 recommendations and translates them into *proposed language* editing for the FfD Revised Draft.

1 « Challenge 2015 : Towards Sustainable Development that Leaves No One Behind. » International Movement ATD Fourth World, April 2014, 143 p.

2 See http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/OHCHR_ExtremePovertyandHumanRights_EN.pdf

I. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCE SHOULD HELP PEOPLE MOVE OUT OF EXTREME POVERTY

a) Reaching the poorest, an old promise still unmet

The preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: “the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people.” In 2000, world leaders contended in the Millennium Declaration: “We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanising conditions of extreme poverty.” Yet, in his 2011 evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon stated, “On the one hand, it is clear that the MDGs have made a tremendous difference ... However, the poorest of the poor have been left behind³”. The achievements of the MDGs have not benefited equally all people and those experiencing the greatest hardships have been left behind.

In May 2013, Special Procedures mandate-holders of the UN Human Rights Council stated: “One of the weaknesses of the MDG framework has been its blindness to the issue of inequality and to the most marginalised members of societies. Its focus on aggregate figures and overall progress failed to account for growing social and economic disparities and incentivised States to prioritise aggregate progress and the ‘low-hanging fruit’ rather than giving special attention to the most vulnerable groups.” Bridging the gap that separates discriminated communities from mainstream society will make development more stable and sustainable.

Recommendation 1: Take the poorest 20% in every population as a benchmark.

This is why ATD Fourth World recommends that the poorest 20% in every population should be taken as a benchmark, whatever the definition of poverty, be it at a national, regional or local level. For any given campaign, policy or action, the impact on the bottom 20% must be seen as a reference to evaluate their effectiveness. In other words, development targets will be considered to have been achieved only if they are met for all relevant income and social groups, including the most vulnerable

This recommendation should complement paragraph 8 of the Revised Draft **[ADD: In line with the principle of leaving no one behind, we are committed to take the poorest 20% in every population as a benchmark for the success of our national sustainable development strategies.]**

b) Addressing the issue of stigmatisation and discrimination of people trapped in extreme poverty

Extreme poverty has been trivialised, often described solely in terms of various deprivations. People trapped in extreme poverty witness that they are victims of acts of violence and of the denial of their fundamental rights. For example, Roma in Europe, outcasts in Asia, descendants of slaves in Africa and America, indigenous minorities in America have been stigmatised and discriminated against for decades. This may reach the point where the fight against poverty turns into a fight against people who endure it, who are no more treated as human beings and are sometimes eliminated. Enforced sterilisations or deportations supported by States, abuse or exploitation suffered by thousands of poor children or adults, forcible removals of children from their parents because of their poverty are a well documented historical fact. In recent years, several heads of so-called democratic countries have apologised for the sheer barbarity of these behaviours and for the voluntary blindness and

³ Ban Ki Moon, in address given to the UN Economic and Social Council in Geneva, 7 July 2011.

silence that prevailed in their country for decades⁴.

A French participant in our MDG evaluation said: “We experience the violence of being discriminated against, of not existing, of not being part of the same world, and of not being treated like other human beings.” A Peruvian mother who took part in our research stated: “The worst thing about living in extreme poverty is the contempt, that they treat you like you are worthless, that they look at you with disgust and fear and that they even treat you like an enemy. We and our children experience this every day, and it hurts us, humiliates us and makes us live in fear and shame.”

As stated in the Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, States and international institutions must take measure to ensure equal protection under the law of people experiencing extreme poverty. Laws and regulations must be modified accordingly, and accountability must be promoted in institutions and mindsets, with complaint and remedy procedures. Positive measures must be funded in sensitive areas such as employment, education, housing and health to ensure equal access of people living in poverty or extreme poverty.

Recommendation 2: End discriminatory practices.

In paragraph 5 of the Revised Draft, after “We reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, good governance, rule of law, sound economic policies and solid democratic institutions, **[ADD: that make every effort to put an end to discriminatory practices against marginalized and disadvantaged people and communities, in order to ensure their effective participation in development.]**

c) Overcoming voluntary and involuntary blindness to extreme poverty

It is common knowledge that throughout the world, many public or private projects fail to reach people living in the harshest conditions, even when these projects are meant to fight poverty. There are many reasons for that, including graft and corruption, denounced as a scourge in developing and developed countries as well.

Time and again, the *Reality of Aid Reports*⁵ have demonstrated that only a small part of Overseas Development Aid (ODA) accrues to least developed countries, and still a smaller part to people who endure poverty or extreme poverty. A former head of multilateral and bilateral aid agencies pointed out some of the reasons why this occurs so often⁶. For many years, donors have invested in large infrastructure projects - in Africa and elsewhere - with, in his words, a rather “naive approach” regarding their social impact and a kind of “wilful blindness,” impoverishing entire population groups without seeing it. This blindness has several causes. The first one is cultural: most bilateral and multilateral development institutions are accustomed to defining their goals and desired impact in terms of averages. Reduction figures may therefore be obtained by improving the living conditions of the many, while impoverishing the poorest. This often results in increased inequality and a relegation of entire sections of the community to extreme poverty, which often goes unnoticed. A second reason for the “voluntary blindness” of many large development institutions is that taking the poorest into account is more complicated and rarely a goal for projects. Performance incentives are frequently those of a bank; members of staff are rewarded for big loans, quick

4 See our report “*Challenge 2015 : Towards Sustainable Development that Leaves No One Behind*” Appendix B – The historical persecution and exploitation of people living in poverty. Downloadable at http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/IMG/pdf/Challenge_2015_-_ATD_Fourth_World.pdf

5 Downloadable at : <http://www.realityofaid.org>

6 Jean-Michel Séverino, a member of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, former Vice President of the World Bank and former Director General of the French Agency for Development (AFD: Agence française de développement.) See our report “*Challenge 2015*”, pages 91 – 92.

disbursement, fast results, and visibility. This diverts resources from the small, local civil society organisations which have the best expertise for ensuring genuine participation. Organising valid social impact assessments would require time, money, and specialised professionals who are able to take the most excluded into account and enter into dialogue with them. Among consultants, very few are trained in this approach. A third reason is that donors are reluctant to address redistribution issues that are political in origin and could go against the sovereignty of recipient countries. “For these many reasons, it is very complicated for these public institutions to hear the voice of the poorest in the projects that are designed [...]. There is a long way to go.” In fact, public development institutions staff are not given the right incentives for addressing extreme poverty.

In order to address this voluntary and involuntary blindness to extreme poverty, experienced individuals (professionals, NGO representatives or local residents) could be appointed by project directors in every development project, to ensure participation on the ground by building links and trust with people living in poverty, and conveying their expectations to project leaders and funders.

Recommendation 3: Create within development institutions staff incentives towards users' participation, especially the most vulnerable.

In paragraph 31 of the Revised Draft, after the sentence: “In these efforts, we will ensure appropriate local community participation in decisions affecting their communities, based on country circumstances.” [ADD: which requires modifying staff performance appraisals in all development bodies, so that they reward people's participation, and especially participation of the most vulnerable groups.]

d) Involving the most vulnerable in development projects so that they work for them, not against them

There is much evidence that development projects designed without the most vulnerable people work against them and increase inequalities and exclusion. For example, we have documented how the modernisation of a fish market in East Africa, funded by a donor country, has further impoverished the poorest informal workers in the community, who had been in no way associated with the design and implementation processes. The new layout of the market left them more excluded, pursued by the police, without any means to make a living⁷.

In Haiti, the international aid promised after the earthquake sparked the enormous hope that reconstruction would be an opportunity to rebuild a fairer and more prosperous country. Several years after, the disillusionment is deep. In the reconstruction process, which started very slowly, the government and local communities were bypassed by foreign public and private donors who thought they could avoid the risk of corruption by reconstructing Haiti without the experience and knowledge of its inhabitants.⁸ In fact, these foreign donors did not learn to draw on local intelligence because they were convinced their standardised approach was the most effective. This bypassing of Haitians was not only deeply humiliating but also counterproductive and nonsensical. Four thousand NGOs - rather than the government - led projects in the country after the earthquake. Millions of dollars were spent without any coordinated programme that would guarantee sustainable outcomes. The result is a huge failure that has left the country largely unreconstructed and relying on its own weakened resources.

⁷ A complete description of the process and its impact on those most crushed by extreme poverty can be found in the book *Des pailles dans le sable* (Straws in the Sand) by Niek Tweehuysen and Jean-Michel Defromont, Editions Quart Monde, 2011.

⁸ <http://overcomingpoverty.org/article/what-do-you-have-to-say-to-us>

Regarding the effectiveness of development cooperation, paragraph 69 of the Revised Draft states: “We welcome continued efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of all international public finance, including adherence to development effectiveness principles. We will align activities with national priorities, including by reducing fragmentation, untie aid to the maximum extent, particularly for LDCs, promote its results orientation and use and strengthen country systems, use pooled finance mechanisms, increase predictability, reducing transaction costs and build genuine and inclusive partnerships, and increasing transparency and mutual accountability.”

We welcome the commitment to untie aid to the maximum extent, to strengthen country systems, to build genuine and inclusive partnerships, and to increase transparency and mutual accountability, which obviously was not the case in reconstructing Haiti. This is even more important when a State is weak. It is vitally necessary to learn how to empower national and local authorities, local NGOs and inhabitants, instead of dominating or bypassing them as it has frequently been the case for decades. Haiti is an example of the challenges donors and foreign NGOs must take up.

Working as partners requires helping communities to strengthen their own support organisations and to make sure that national and international institutions create genuine participatory mechanisms at all levels.

II. FINANCING FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT RESPECTFUL OF PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

After decades of deregulation that have led to the huge economic and financial crisis of 2008, to a surge in national and international inequalities, to climate disruption and the depletion of natural resources, major transformative shifts are required that will shape a new development model. It is high time to implement regulations that will reduce destabilizing inequalities, strengthen economic and social stability, secure environmental sustainability and moreover comply with key principles and statements already enshrined in international commitments.

a) Implementing social protection floors to combat poverty, inequality and increase people's climate-change resilience

We welcome paragraph 11 of the Revised Draft that commits to implement social protection and essential public services for all and to explore the most efficient funding modalities to do this. Yet we think the language remains sometimes weak and we suggest the alternative language below. We welcome paragraph 28 that calls for the implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, with a special focus on those furthest below the poverty line and people in vulnerable situations, to ensure that by 2030, every woman, every child and every family has access to a nationally agreed package of essential services. We suggest to add: “as provided for in the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) Recommendation 202”. We agree that the realization of full and productive employment and decent work for all is essential.

This will ensure that all individuals, including the most vulnerable, receive a basic level of social protection, enabling them to better cope with unemployment, underemployment and extreme events resulting from climate disruption. Social protection floors must be adapted to each country and not jeopardise traditional means of mutual assistance and solidarity. Their design, monitoring and implementation mechanisms must include the participation of trade unions, civil society and those living in extreme poverty⁹. Innovative systems will need to be developed to cover those working in the informal sector, which in many countries represents the majority of the population.

⁹ As underlined in the common statement issued by ATD Fourth World, the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), and Social Watch. See <http://www.ituc-csi.org/leave-no-one-behind-the-agenda-of>

Recommendation 4: Implement and finance national social protection floors.

Para 11 Delivering social protection and essential public services for all: In our effort to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, we commit to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and [DELETE: measures for all] [ADD: essential public services for all¹⁰], including floors, with a focus on those furthest below the poverty line and people in vulnerable situations ... We will make every effort to meet these benchmarks for all communities and commit to [DELETE: commensurate] [ADD: mobilize and provide additional] international support [DELETE: for the development and implementation of this “social compact] [ADD: and means of implementation as part of the global partnership for development.] We will explore the most effective, efficient and coherent funding modalities to deliver [DELETE: and we call for philanthropists, foundations and the business sector to join us in our efforts] [ADD: including global funds.]

Para 28: We will implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and [DELETE: measures for all] [ADD: essential public services for all¹¹] including floors, with a focus on those furthest below the poverty line and people in vulnerable situations [ADD: as provided in the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Recommendation 202]. We will also set nationally appropriate spending targets on a package of essential social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, consistent with national sustainable development strategies. We will make every effort to meet these benchmarks for all communities. [ADD: The poorest 20% in every population will be taken as a benchmark, in order to make sure that no one is left behind.]

How can these social protection floors be funded in developing countries? Different studies have demonstrated that there is a fiscal space and national capacity to fund social protection floors in virtually all countries, even the poorest¹¹. Given that illicit financial flows from Africa range from at least \$30 billion to \$60 billion every year¹², an amount that doubles the ODA inflows, tax cooperation should be the priority. According to ILO¹³, funding for social protection floors can be increased through a set of different measures supported by United Nations and International Financial Institutions policy statements, such as: fighting illicit financial flows; re-allocating public expenditures; increasing tax revenues; increasing social security contributions; increasing aid and transfers; restructuring debt etc.

b) Increasing the ODA part and innovative finance devoted to fighting poverty

The Millennium Declaration and the adoption of the MDGs in 2000 resulted in an increase in the amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA) by donor countries during the following years. However, the 2014 Reality of Aid Report contended that “ODA dedicated to the MDGs has improved modestly since 2000, but the proxy indicator for what donors allocate to the MDGs still remains below 35% of aid allocated to all sectors.”¹⁴ And also, “about 40% of ODA currently benefits least developed countries. However, ODA to least developed countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, has fallen in recent years, and according to preliminary results from donor surveys this trend is likely to persist,”¹⁵ stated the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing.

10 In line with language in head of paragraph and in paragraph 28 of the Revised Draft, 6 May 2015.

11 Ortiz and Cummings, « Finding Fiscal Space », in *A Recovery for All*, UNICEF, 2012.

12 See African Union Assembly Special Declaration on Illicit Financial Flows, 31 January 2015, http://ti.au.int/en/sites/default/files/Assembly_Declaration_on_Illicit_Financia_Flows_English.pdf

13 ILO, World Social Protection Report 2014-15.

14 See <http://www.realityofaid.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/FINAL-ROA-Report-2014.pdf> pages 150-151

15 See « Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing » A/69/315 ; 15 August 2014, paragraph 50.

The Revised Draft underlines in paragraph 34 that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) largely bypasses countries and sectors most in need. The lack of private and public investment in least developed countries and in deprived neighbourhoods of developing or developed countries make their inhabitants extremely vulnerable to climate disruption, since they live in makeshift houses that do not resist typhoons or cyclones, in places with poor transport facilities, poor sanitation or no sanitation at all that become cesspools when they are flooded. It is foreseen that in 2025, 47% of the world population will live within water stress areas.

Conditions of living in these countries cannot be improved through private sector investment alone. ODA is required for capacity building, for strengthening government institutions, and for ensuring basic services in keeping with the recommendations above. We welcome paragraphs 51 and 52 of the Revised Draft that urge developed countries to meet their commitment to allocate 0,7% of Gross National Income (GNI) as ODA to developing countries, with 0.15-0.20 of GNI to Least Developed Countries. We welcome paragraph 60 as well, that encourages countries to help develop and implement innovative sources of additional official financing for development, including a financial transaction tax.

Recommendation 5: Improve the quality and quantity of ODA

Para 51: We urge all developed countries that have not yet done so to substantially increase their ODA starting immediately with a view to implementing by 2020 their commitment to allocate 0.7 per cent of GNI in ODA to developing countries, with 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI to LDCs. [ADD: We encourage developed countries to target ODA to the poorest and those most in need, taking into consideration agreed spending requirements to end poverty and invest in people¹⁶.]

c) Building and financing national anti-poverty strategies while reducing inequalities and strengthening climate-change resilience

We welcome paragraphs 55 and 56 about climate change, and paragraph 57 that acknowledges the critical importance of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components in poverty reduction and sustainable development. Unfortunately, national anti-poverty strategies and national plans to protect the environment are too often designed separately and even opposed when it comes to financing, when they should be articulated and intertwined to build a new development pathway.

The indispensable transition towards a more environment-friendly economy offers opportunities to create new decent jobs that should be made accessible to people trapped in extreme poverty through adequate training schemes. Support to small agricultural producers and workers of the informal economy, who make up the largest group of people living in poverty, could at the same time help spread more environment-friendly techniques, increase food security and stimulate economic development.

Likewise, providing legal identities that hundreds of millions are denied¹⁷, good quality education and healthcare services, social housing, drinking water and sanitation for all could help create millions of decent jobs financed by public and private funds. By meeting the expectations of the worst-off and providing them with more purchasing power, such policies would reduce inequalities, strengthen social cohesion and stability and stimulate economic development.

16 Paragraph 57 of Addis Ababa Outcome Document-Zero Draft

17 UNICEF contended in 2013 that one in three children did not officially exist, since nearly 230 million children under age of five, most of them from poor backgrounds, had not had their births officially recorded, excluding them from education, health care etc.

Recommendation 6: Create national councils open to Civil Society Representatives

In paragraph 10 of the Revised Draft, after: "Achieving the SDGs will require a comprehensive and holistic approach, integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and combining different modalities and instruments, as detailed in the subsequent chapters of this Accord." **[ADD: National Councils, open to Civil Society representatives appointed by Civil Society Organisations, should help build up this approach. They should comprise representatives of all stakeholders, including of people living in poverty or in vulnerable situations.]**

In line with the ambition mentioned in paragraph 1 of the Zero Draft, it would be crucial to:

- Develop national strategies through a transparent and participatory process with space given to all stakeholders
- Monitor the impact of climate change and policy responses on the most vulnerable communities, particularly those living in extreme poverty
- Provide up-front information on a methodology for measuring the amount of national investments made on mitigation and adaptation that specifically benefit people from the bottom quintile of the population (based on measures of income or multidimensional poverty indicators)
- And to ensure that local communities participate in the assessment of this impact.

Trade, business and development banks must respect do no harm safeguards

If development is to be people-centred and environment-friendly, it is obvious today that it cannot be only profit-driven. New regulations are required at national and international level that should stem from new agreements among stakeholders. The Revised Draft commits to promote and protect all human rights (paragraph 1) and recognizes that effective public policies, regulatory frameworks and appropriate incentives are essential for the shift towards sustainable development (paragraph 5). All institutions, including multilateral and bilateral donors and private business, all market rules, all trade and property rights agreements, all debts workouts should respect do no harm safeguards.

Paragraph 64 mentions the role Multilateral Development Banks can play in “alleviating constraints on financing infrastructure investment”. Yet, ODA has contributed to a disproportionate emphasis on hard infrastructure spending. This has often come at the expense of agriculture, public services and other social investments that have a direct positive impact on the lives of the poorest populations. Furthermore, many of the infrastructure projects have displaced millions of people who received no compensation, too often resulting in a rupture of social, cultural, economic and community ties and deepening their poverty. We welcome the mention of the safeguards in the paragraph, but we regret the very weak language. We are sure that in view of the ambition mentioned in paragraph 1, avoiding harming communities and impoverishing them cannot be considered ‘unduly burdensome’ for any country.

Recommendation 7: Include do no harm safeguards.

In paragraph 64: “ We encourage efforts by the MDBs to make the safeguard process more efficient and time-sensitive, to ensure that public investment is aligned with and contribute to the realization of Sustainable Development Goals, **[DELETE without being unduly burdensome.]** **[ADD: without producing negative effects or harm to affected communities and consistent with human rights principles and obligations under international law.]**

Partnership, monitoring and accountability

In the context of strengthening national ownership and alignment of activities with national priorities, paragraph 69 about the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation talks about “building genuine and inclusive partnerships, and increasing transparency and mutual accountability”. This ambition can be linked with what we discovered when carrying out a participatory research with people living in poverty to contribute to the Post 2015 agenda, which is the basis for our comments. For example, people from a South Asia country staying in informal settlements under bridges, in cemeteries or amid containers and making a living through the most precarious jobs of the informal economy stated: *“Who wants this kind of life? We dream of a better life, including decent housing and a full education for everyone. We make an effort to move on, but we cannot do very much alone. We need support. We also wish to contribute to development, excluding no one, leaving no one behind. We want to work together as partners. This is how everyone’s dignity and rights can be respected.”*¹⁸

If we were to summarize their ambition, we could say that people trapped in extreme poverty aspire to a world without poverty, where everyone has equal opportunity to access all human rights. In this world, everyone can fully develop their potential and be known and treated with dignity, as whole human beings. In this vision, people’s knowledge, skills, experience, culture, energy and inventiveness are every country’s most valuable resource. In this sense they aspire to be part of the genuine and inclusive partnerships referred to in paragraph 69; they hope to be considered valuable actors and not merely recipients of aid.

We welcome paragraph 120 that states: “Mechanism for monitoring progress will be essential to the achievement of the post-2015 development agenda, including the SDGs and the means of implementation ... We commit to monitor national progress in implementing the agreements in this Accord in an open, inclusive and transparent manner and with multi-stakeholder participation, and to strengthen mutual accountability for development results.”

If this agenda is to be universal and truly transformative, the participation of the poorest and most marginalized people should be the measure of our success.

18 Participants from the Philippines in a seminar on MDGs' evaluation in January 2013, Brussels.

III. PROPOSED LANGUAGE TO THE REVISED DRAFT ON FFD

Para 5: We reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, good governance, rule of law, combating corruption, sound economic policies and solid democratic institutions **[ADD that make every effort to put an end to discriminatory practices against marginalized and disadvantaged people and communities, in order to ensure their effective participation in development]** at the sub-national, national and international levels.

Para 8: We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. **[ADD “In line with the principle of leaving no one behind, we are committed to take the poorest 20% in every population as a benchmark for the success of our national sustainable development strategies]**

Para 10: Achieving the SDGs will require a comprehensive and holistic approach, integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and combining different modalities and instruments, as detailed in the subsequent chapters of this Accord. **[ADD: National Councils, open to Civil Society representatives appointed by Civil Society Organisations, should help build up this approach. They should comprise representatives of all stakeholders, including of people living in poverty or in vulnerable situations.]**

Para 11 Delivering social protection and essential public services for all: In our effort to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, we commit to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and **[DELETE: measures for all] [ADD: essential public services for all¹⁹]**, including floors, with a focus on those furthest below the poverty line and people in vulnerable situations ... We will make every effort to meet these benchmarks for all communities and commit to **[DELETE: commensurate] [ADD: mobilize and provide additional]** international support **[DELETE: for the development and implementation of this “social compact] [ADD: and means of implementation as part of the global partnership for development.]** We will explore the most effective, efficient and coherent funding modalities to deliver **[DELETE: and we call for philanthropists, foundations and the business sector to join us in our efforts] [ADD: including global funds.]**

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Para 31: In these efforts, we will ensure appropriate local community participation in decisions affecting their communities, based on country circumstances **[ADD: which requires modifying staff performance appraisals in all development bodies, so that they reward people's participation, and especially participation of the most vulnerable groups.]**

19 In line with language in head of paragraph and in paragraph 28 of the Revised Draft, 6 May 2015.

Para 51: We urge all developed countries that have not yet done so to substantially increase their ODA starting immediately with a view to implementing by 2020 their commitment to allocate 0.7 per cent of GNI in ODA to developing countries, with 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI to LDCs. [ADD: We encourage developed countries to target ODA to the poorest and those most in need, taking into consideration agreed spending requirements to end poverty and invest in people]²

Para 64: We encourage efforts by the MDBs to make the safeguards process more efficient and time-sensitive, to ensure that public investment is aligned with and contribute to the realization of Sustainable Development Goals [DELETE without being unduly burdensome.] [ADD: without producing negative effects or harm to affected communities and consistent with human rights principles and obligations under international law.]

Contacts

ATD Fourth World

12, rue Pasteur
95 480 Pierrelaye, France
tel: +(33) 1 30 36 22 11
E-mail: xavier.godinot@atd-quartmonde.org

New York: Fourth World Movement

172 First Avenue
New York, NY 10009-4508, USA
tel: +(1) 212-228-1339
E-mail: cristina.diez@atd-quartmonde.org

Geneva: Maison Joseph Wresinski

Chemin Galiffe, 5
01201 Geneva, Switzerland
tel: +(41) 22 344 41 15
E-mail: intgeneve@atd-quartmonde.org

Website: www.atd-fourthworld.org