

# AN INTRODUCTORY GUIDE TO FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT



NGO COMMITTEE ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

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## Introduction: Why is Financing for Development Important?

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Have you ever thought of why finance is important in our daily lives? What do you think of the current economic development narrative, which benefits only a few people and does little to address systemic poverty? Have you ever asked yourself: *Who are the people affected by policies like austerity measures? Who is benefiting from poverty? Is there a just path to growth and prosperity for all?*

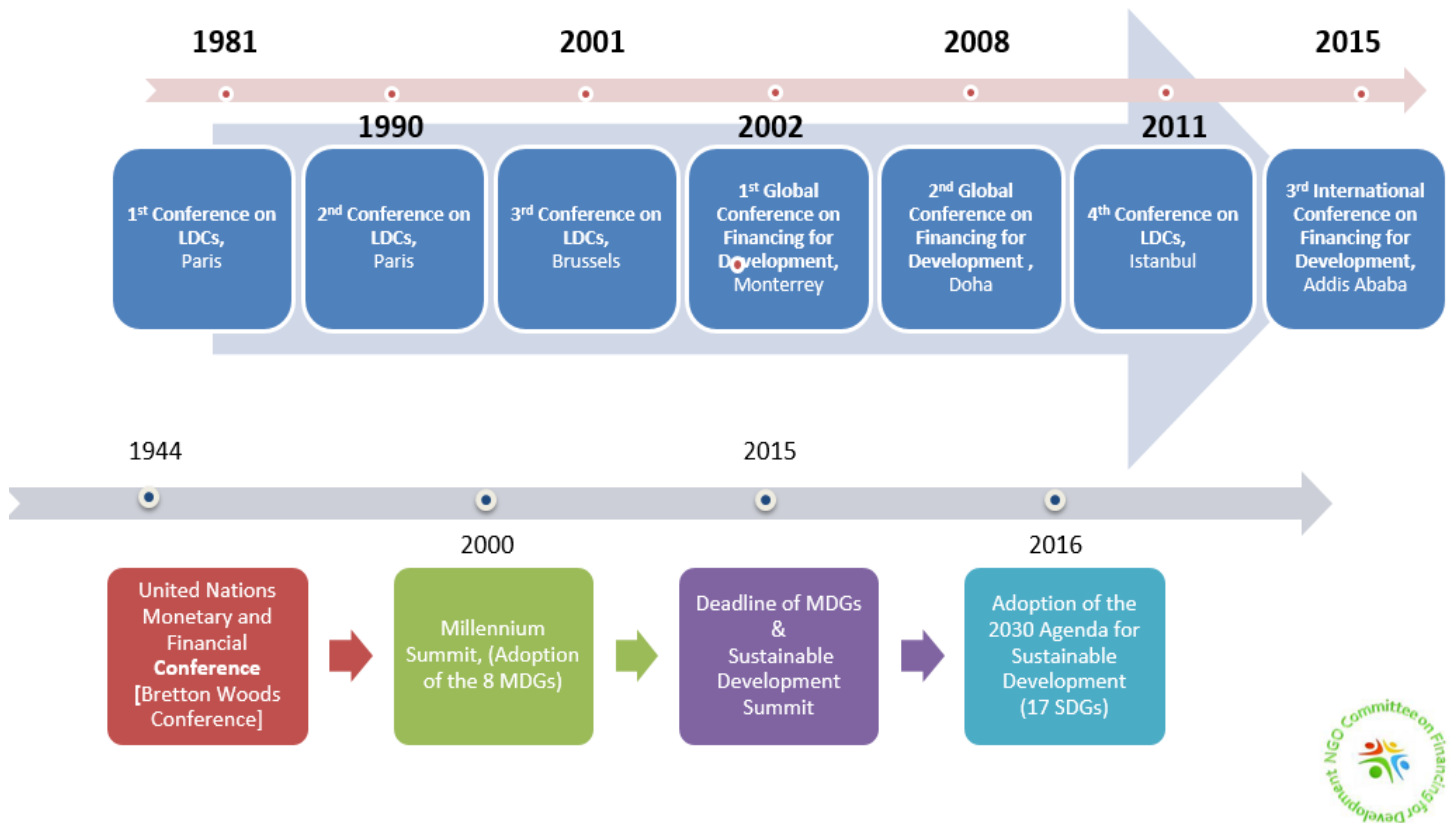
This decades-old narrative can only be changed gradually, with more awareness and by making connections between the experiences of the people we represent with economic and financial policies at the international level. More people need to apply pressure on their governments and challenge the international policies that perpetuate this inequality in the world. Demand for change must rise from those who have been marginalized as well as those who support them, since the ones who impose these oppressive policies on those in poverty will not easily budge.

Finance is a human rights issue; it is a matter of life and death for the millions who struggle for food, water, shelter, energy and other basic necessities. Every year developing countries lose billions of dollars to illicit financial flows. Many states are struggling with increased debt levels as tax revenues do not match public expenditures, even while the poor and middle class pay a more in indirect taxes than their rich counterparts in their own countries. Some states even cut taxes for the super-rich while cancelling the food stamps and other social benefits that ensure everyone can enjoy human rights and decent livelihood. Corporations engaged in land-grabbing and resource-extraction for short-term private profit cause environmental degradation, which impacts clean water, biodiversity, and accelerates climate change, and harm and impoverish already-struggling people, leading to violence, poverty and displacement.

To achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its ambition to “leave no one behind,” governments should make greater efforts to ensure tax justice, and invest in social protection, green energy, and gender equality, and reduce spending on military spending. We need just policies and awakened citizens to act against a political representation that has been corrupted by economic power. There is need to learn and connect the dots of injustices perpetrated by the super-rich and the politicians who perpetuate their interests. People need to demand that governments uphold their commitments to protect and promote human rights, especially for those who have been marginalized. Tax justice is essential for strengthening the domestic revenue necessary to take care of the social needs of every person, especially those who are in vulnerable situations. We need to unite as global citizens to care for the people and planet.

We hope this guide will help you to understand the basics of financing for development at the United Nations, and we hope this will inspire you and give you the confidence to engage actively in our collective work towards a just society where ALL can live with dignity. Welcome to the NGO Committee on Financing for Development.

## Part 1: History of the FfD Process



### Bretton Woods Conference

The Bretton Woods Conference, also known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, took place in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA from 1-22 July, 1944. It was attended by 44 allied nations and was held to regulate the international monetary and financial order after the conclusion of World War II. The conference resulted in the creation of the **Bretton Woods system**, which established the international basis for exchanging one currency for another. It also led to the creation of the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**, which was designed to monitor exchange rates and lend reserve currencies to nations with trade deficits, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, (now known as the **World Bank**), to provide underdeveloped nations with needed capital.



At the Bretton Woods Conference, member states agreed to fix their exchange rates by tying their currencies to the U.S. dollar and the U.S. dollar was linked to gold. The Bretton Woods system addressed global ills that began as early as the first World War, when governments began controlling imports and exports to offset wartime blockades. This, in turn, led

to the manipulation of currencies to shape foreign trade. Currency warfare and restrictive market practices helped spark the devaluation, deflation and depression that defined the economy of the 1930s.

The Bretton Woods system itself collapsed in 1971, when President Richard Nixon removed the US Dollar from the gold standard — a decision made to prevent a run on Fort Knox, which contained only a third of the gold bullion necessary to cover the amount of dollars in foreign hands. By 1973, most major world economies had allowed their currencies to float freely against the dollar. It was a rocky transition, characterized by plummeting stock prices, skyrocketing oil prices, bank failures and inflation.

## LDC Conferences:

The First United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries (LDC's) took place in Paris in 1981. It aimed to generate international attention and action to reverse the continuing deterioration of the socio-economic condition of these most vulnerable countries. The international community used the occasion to unanimously adopt a Special New Programme of Action (SNPA) for LDCs for the 1980s. This SNPA set out guidelines and international support measures for domestic action by the LDCs themselves.

To continue focus on the need for special measures for these countries, the Second Conference on LDCs took place in Paris in 1990. It reviewed the socio-economic progress in the 1980s as well as progress in international support measures. It also formulated national and international policies and measures for accelerating the development process in the LDCs for the 1990s.

A Third Conference on LDCs was held in Brussels in 2001. The United Nations Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS) was established by General Assembly Resolution 56/227 as a follow-up mechanism to LDC-III to ensure effective follow-up, implementation, monitoring and review of the implementation of the [Brussels Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2001 – 2010](#), adopted at that conference.

The Fourth Conference on LDCs was held in Istanbul in 2011. It provided an opportunity to deepen the global partnership in support of LDCs and set the framework for development cooperation for the next decade. The LDC-IV conference adopted a comprehensive and result-oriented 10-year [Istanbul Programme of Action](#) (IPoA) and the [Istanbul Declaration](#). The new Programme of Action sets an ambitious overarching goal of enabling half the number of LDCs to meet the [criteria for graduation](#) by 2020.



## The International Conferences on Financing for Development:

### Monterrey, Mexico - 2002

The [First International Conference on Financing for Development](#) was held in Monterrey, Mexico from 18-22 March, 2002. The Monterrey Conference was the first UN-sponsored summit-level meeting to **address key financial and related issues pertaining global development**. The outcome of the Conference, the [Monterrey Consensus](#), reflected a landmark global agreement between developed and developing countries, in which both recognized their responsibilities in key areas such as **trade, aid, debt relief and institution**



**building.** The Monterrey Consensus embodied the principle of a holistic and integrated approach to the multidimensional nature of the global development challenge. The Consensus launched the Financing for Development follow-up process that continues to this day. The Consensus resolved “to address the challenges of financing for development and to eradicate poverty, achieve sustained economic growth and promote sustainable development.”

Since its adoption the Monterrey Consensus has become the major reference point for international development cooperation. The document embraces six areas of Financing for Development:

1. Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development
2. Mobilizing international resources for development: foreign direct investment and other private flows
3. International Trade as an engine for development
4. Increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development
5. External Debt
6. Addressing systemic issues: enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development

For more information, see the NGO Committee on FfD document: “[Brief Summary of the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development](#)”

## Doha, Qatar - 2009

The second Global Conference on Financing for Development, also known as the “[2008 Follow-up International Conference Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus](#),” took place in Doha, Qatar from 29 November to 2 December, 2008. It aimed to “solidify the vague objectives of the Monterrey Consensus into more concrete commitments.” Following intense intergovernmental negotiations, the Conference concluded with the adoption of the [Doha Declaration on Financing for Development](#). The two key messages included in the document were a strong commitment by developed countries to maintain their Official Development Assistance (ODA) targets irrespective of the current financial crisis, and a decision to hold a UN Conference at the highest level on the impact of the current financial and economic crisis on development. That conference, the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, was held in New York from 24-30 June 2009.



Other main highlights of the Doha Declaration are:

- *Domestic resource mobilization:* the importance of national ownership of development strategies and of an inclusive financial sector, as well as the need for strong policies on good governance, accountability, gender equality and human development
- *Mobilizing international resources for development:* the need to improve the enabling environment and to expand the reach of private flows to a greater number of developing countries
- *International trade as an engine for development:* the importance of concluding the Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations as soon as possible



- *External debt*: the need to strengthen crisis prevention mechanisms and to consider enhanced approaches for debt restructuring mechanisms
- *Addressing systemic issues*: the need to review existing global economic governance arrangements, with a view to comprehensive reforms of the international financial system and institutions

For more information, see the NGO Committee on FfD document: “[Brief Summary of the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development](#)”

## Addis Ababa, Ethiopia - 2015

The [Third International Conference on Financing for Development](#) (FfD3) took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 13-16 July 2015. It focused on assessing the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration and identifying obstacles encountered in the achievement of the goals, as well as actions and initiatives to overcome these constraints. It also addressed new and emerging issues, including in the context of the recent multilateral efforts to promote international development cooperation. The outcome document adopted at FfD3 was the [Addis Ababa Action Agenda](#) (AAAA), which calls upon states to draw upon all sources of finance, technology and innovation, promote trade and debt sustainability, harnesses data and address systemic issues. It also establishes the means of implementation for the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the ECOSOC FfD Follow-up Forum as an annual evaluation of financing for development.



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Generally, civil society was not impressed with the outcome of FfD3, which neither yielded new resources to fund the investments needed to end poverty nor taken meaningful steps to address problems in the international financial system. Rather than make new commitments to finance the Sustainable Development Goals, FfD3 saw aid commitments to dry up, and merely handed over development to the private sector without adequate safeguards. The role of private investment was underlined in the AAAA, with promises to create enabling environments through regulation and public policies, but this emphasis on private finance might not benefit the most marginalized, or align with the greater goal to “leave no one behind.” The AAAA opens the door for the private sector to use development money to generate profits, while the standards to ensure that companies comply with human rights remain non-binding guidelines.



Also, the so-called “developed” countries failed to commit to an international tax body that would include the participation of developing nations in decision-making on global tax standards. This means that global tax standards will continue to be decided in a closed room where developing countries are excluded, and that enables multinational corporations to dodge taxes.

For more information on the AAAA, see the NGO Committee on FfD document: “[User Friendly” Version of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development \(2015\)](#)”



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## Part 2: Actors in the FfD Process

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### International Financial Institutions

International financial institutions (IFIs) typically refer to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the five multilateral development banks (MDBs): the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The last four of these each focus on a single world region and hence are often called regional development banks. IMF and the World Bank, in contrast, are global in their scope; they are also specialized agencies in the UN system but are governed independently of it.<sup>1</sup> The IFIs are the largest source of development finance in the world, typically lending between US\$30-\$40 billion to low and middle-income countries each year.

IFI loans to finance investment projects and policy reforms in developing countries are intended to reduce poverty and encourage economic development. However, ill-conceived IFI loans have often caused widespread environmental and social damage including irreversible impacts on natural habitats, displaced communities, and indigenous peoples.

IFI activities are often carried out without the informed participation of affected people, non-governmental organizations, and-in many cases-even the legislatures of the Banks' borrowing countries. Moreover, despite some progress the IFIs still do not release comprehensive information in a timely manner during project design and implementation. Finally, as publicly financed institutions, the IFIs should be held accountable for the consequences of the funds they loan to developing countries.

### The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are the two IFIs created as an outcome of the **Bretton Woods Conference** in 1945, whose purpose was to create the economic foundations for a durable postwar global peace which would allow governments more power over markets but less ability to manipulate them for trade gains. There were two key players in the conference: Harry Dexter White (Special Assistant to the US Secretary of the Treasury) and John Maynard Keynes (Advisor to the British Treasury).

The World Bank (Originally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) provides loans to countries of the world for capital projects. It comprises two institutions: The **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)**, and the **International Development Association (IDA)**. The scope of the World Bank now includes "human" capital and it funds projects to reduce poverty. The World Bank Group (WBG) on the other hand, comprises of five institutions: IBRD, IDA, International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The President of the WBG has traditionally been an American citizen nominated by the United States, the largest stakeholder in the Bank.



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<sup>1</sup> Source: "Bhargava, Vinay. 2006. Global Issues for Global Citizens : An Introduction to Key Development Challenges. Washington, DC: World Bank.

The objectives of the IMF as stated in the Articles of Agreement are: to promote international monetary cooperation, international trade, high employment, exchange-rate stability, sustainable economic growth, and making resources available to member countries in financial difficulty. There are currently 189 member countries of the Fund. It has traditionally been headed by a European.

The World Bank and the IMF host their **Spring Meetings** in Washington D.C., and their **Annual Meetings** (Fall) also in Washington D.C. unless they are held outside the United States. The **Civil Society Policy Forum (CSPF)** at these meetings provides an open space for civil society organizations to organize events, dialogue and exchange views with World Bank Group and IMF staff, their peers, government delegations, and other stakeholders on a wide range of topics.



## United Nations

### Financing for Sustainable Development Office

Part of the **UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)**, and founded in 2003, the Financing for Sustainable Development Office works to: “provide effective substantive secretariat support for sustained follow-up within the United Nations to the agreements and commitments reached at the International Conferences on Financing for Development, as contained in the 2002 Monterrey Consensus and the 2008 Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, and financing for development-related aspects of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, including the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, as well as the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015”. The FSD Office works as a resource and coordinator within the United Nations on issues including global economic governance, external debt, innovative finance, inclusive & local finance, tax cooperation, and capacity development.



### The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was formed in 1964 to help developing countries become part of, and benefit from, the world economy so as to speed up their development. Its main office is in Geneva.

UNCTAD provides analysis, facilitates consensus building and offers technical assistance. UNCTAD contributes to progress on 52 specific Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets related to 10 of the goals: 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, and 17. It also helps countries with data collection.

UNCTAD was mandated by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to support the implementation of Financing for Development along with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization, and the United Nations Development Programme. The AAAA stated that “UNCTAD’s important role will be strengthened as the focal point in the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.”

## Second Committee of the UN General Assembly

The General Assembly's Second Committee – which deals with economic and financial matters – comes in, debating strategies and initiatives that will guide countries as they address issues that lie at the heart of all economies. The Second Committee provides leadership in the design of coherent and coordinated approaches, at the national and international levels, to address the vicious cycle of low growth, rising unemployment, and financial sector fragility. They work to provide ideas for the redesign of policies to strengthen the impact on poverty and in employment, and on the promotion of structural change for a more sustainable future. While the links may not be immediately obvious, all of these issues have a significant impact on countries' economies, and the Second Committee provides new frameworks and guidelines that assist in addressing the various challenges posed by these issues.



The Second Committee of the General Assembly has considered, since the Monterrey Conference, a separate agenda item on financing for development, entitled (since 2009), “Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference”. As a result, it has adopted the annual consensus-based General Assembly resolution on financing for development, which contained a strong substantive component, as well as provisions aimed at strengthening the institutional dimension of the financing for development process.

Furthermore, in recent years, as part of its deliberations on the financing for development agenda item, the Second Committee has held panel discussions on financing for development-related topics, such as the impact of the financial crisis on employment, migration, trade and debt (2009), revitalizing the international financial system (2009) and donor accountability in increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development (2011).

In addition, selected topics from the financing for development agenda, such as international trade and development, international financial system and development and external debt sustainability and development, were included under the agenda item entitled “Macroeconomic policy questions”. Separate resolutions are adopted under each of these sub-items annually.

## Civil Society Actors

### NGO Committee on Financing for Development

The NGO Committee on FfD (NGOsonFfD) was formed as an informal group soon after the Monterrey Conference in 2002. In 2003, per request by 20 **UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**-accredited NGO members of the **Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the UN (CoNGO)**, the Committee was officially established as a Substantive Committee of CoNGO. The Committee is currently made up of 30 ECOSOC-accredited NGOs. The Committee works closely with many United Nations bodies, but most especially with ECOSOC and the Financing for Sustainable Development Office. The Committee supports the goal to “end poverty and hunger and to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions



through promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment, and promoting social inclusion,” as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Monterrey Consensus. The Committee offers a venue for both new and established NGOs to learn, discuss, and contribute to the plans, activities and initiatives of the Financing for Development Office to further the commitments of the Monterrey Consensus, the Doha Declaration, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

- The work of the NGO Committee on FfD is advanced by subcommittees based on the needs of the Committee.

## Global Social Economy Group (GSEG) / CSO FfD Group

The CSO FfD Group is an open civil society platform made up of representatives from public-benefit civil society organizations, including movements, networks, federations and coalitions among various constituencies. The Group has been active in its present format (Global Social Economy Group – GSEG) since the Doha FfD Review Conference in 2008, though many of its members are engaged since the Monterrey FfD Conference in 2002. The NGO Committee on Financing for Development is a founding member of GSEG.

The CSO FfD Group includes the Women’s Working Group on Financing for Development (WWG on FfD) which was formed in October 2007 as an alliance of women’s organizations and networks to advocate for the advancement of gender equality, women’s empowerment and human rights in the FfD-related UN processes.

GSEG is an open virtual list containing more than 800 organizations (with more than 995 individual members). The NGO Committee on Financing for Development is a founding member of GSEG. [To join the GSEG listserv, please submit the form to request to join.](#)

[The Addis Ababa CSO Coordination Group \(ACG\)](#) was formed in October 2014 through an open, inclusive and transparent process within the CSO FfD Group. The coordinating group is composed of 21 representatives of GSEG member organizations, and takes into full consideration regional, gender and constituency balance (including the Major Groups’ constituencies). The ACG has been functioning fully and effectively to facilitate broad CSO participation in all past FfD meetings and in the current Addis Ababa follow-up process. The ACG is now facilitating the CSO FfD Group’s engagement in the FfD follow-up process, including the Annual FfD Follow-up Forum and its interlinkages with the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development as well as other related policy processes. The Chair of the NGO Committee on FfD is a member of the ACG.

- The ACG’s preparations are advanced by subgroups corresponding to the FfD thematic pillars or by designated task teams created for a specific occasion (i.e. drafting team, communication team). There is also a Rapid Response Group (RRG).

## Private Sector

The private sector is recognized by the United Nations as a partner to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The UN recognizes business as an engine of economic growth and job creation, providing goods and services, generating tax revenues to finance essential social and economic infrastructure, and developing innovative solutions that help tackle development challenges. During the negotiation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)** were promoted by many Member States as a tool to deliver infrastructure projects and public services around the world.

While it is true that the private sector has the money and resources to contribute to financing for development, they do not have the same priorities as the public sector. While governments are obligated to protect and promote the human rights of the people on their territory, corporations have no such duty to the public - their primary interest is profit. Globally, corporations are engaged in operations that result in environmental pollution and degradation, land grabbing, use of slave labor, threats to access to medicines and public health services, disrespect of labor standards, cases of violence against people and human rights defenders, transfer mispricing and tax evasion, among others. For these abuses, there is no mechanism to hold corporations accountable. Currently, there are a series of regulatory gaps, some due to the fact that corporations operate internationally, while the laws regulating them have a national character. Trade and investment agreements signed by States guarantee corporations ample rights and privileges and profit making, but there is no corresponding international regulation by States to ensure that the operations of corporations are conducted without incurring human and environmental rights abuses.

## Other Relevant Stakeholders (a non-exhaustive list)

### Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) comprises of 35 countries who share the 'principles of democratic governance and market economy.' They account for 78 percent of world GDP and contribute 94 per cent of official development assistance. Its

aim is to support policymakers in addressing economic, social and governance issues that accompany globalization. OECD produces a series of decisions and recommendations to promote 'open economy, a pluralist democracy and respect for human rights.' OECD measures global flows of trade and investment, analyses and compares data to predict future trends.



How OECD influences International Trade: OECD serves as the secretariat for the G7 and G20 and carries out research and analytical work to develop norms, which are diffused to the global audience. Another route for influence is the OECD Guidelines for responsible business conduct, approved in 1976 and updated in 2011. This is to 'ensure level playing field is provided for exporters.' Another instrument is Service Restrictiveness Index (STRI) which measures how domestic regulation and trade and investment barriers affect trade in services. OECD influence on all aspects trade is maintained at all costs!

OECD Role in Tax – 'A well-functioning tax system is the foundation stone of the citizen-state relationship...critical for inclusive growth, sustainable development and wellbeing...' For the past 50 years OECD has led the way on tax issues through dialogue involving 130 countries for global solutions. (Dialogue does not mean decision making powers.) It has established the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information and framework to tackle Base Erosion and Profit Shifting –BEPS, which helps countries to work together to close down loopholes in international tax rules.

The Center for Tax Policy and Administration develops international tax standards, supports governments for implementation and undertakes peer reviews. OECD also addresses **tax evasion** and **tax avoidance**; upholds standards for transparency and monitors through Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes.



## World Trade Organization

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. It was established after the Uruguay Round of Negotiations on January 1, 1995 and its headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland. 164 countries have negotiated and signed the agreements ratified by their parliaments. The goal of the WTO is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business. The WTO is run by its member governments. All major decisions are made by the membership as a whole, either by ministers who meet at least every two years or by their ambassadors/delegates.



Its functions are:

- Administering WTO trade agreements
- Forum for trade negotiations
- Handling trade disputes between countries
- Monitoring national trade policies
- Technical assistance and training for developing countries
- Cooperation with other international organization

## The Group of 20

The Group of 20 (G20) is an international forum that brings together the world's 20 leading industrialized and emerging economies. It is an informal group of 19 countries and the European Union, with representatives of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. It was established in 1999 at the suggestion of the G7 finance ministers, in response to the global financial crisis of 1997-99.



The G20 meets once a year for two days in the country of the president of the group and it brings together for governments and central bank governors from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union. It holds separate meetings of finance ministers and foreign ministers and periodically the heads of states also meet.

The aim of the G20 is to "promote balanced and sustainable economic development in order to narrow development imbalances and reduce poverty. These functions are monitored by IMF through its Mutual Assessment Process. The G20 does not bind any other country, but it does play a strong donor and governance role in many of the world's key institutions. It is a forum for international economic consultation at the highest level. The G20 represents 85% of all the money in the world, 80% world trade and two-thirds of the world population.

The G20 invites Spain (permanent basis), the Chair of ASEAN, the chair of African Union, Chair of the New Partnerships for Africa's Development, and a country invited by the presidency from its region. The G20 operates without a permanent secretariat or staff. It is using the OECD secretariat for its needs.



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## Part 3: The FfD Follow-Up Process

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According to paragraph 130 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, “Mechanisms for follow-up and review will be essential to the achievement of the sustainable development goals and their means of implementation. We commit to fully engaging, nationally, regionally and internationally, in ensuring proper and effective follow-up of the financing for development outcomes and all the means of implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. To achieve this, it will be necessary to ensure the participation of relevant ministries, local authorities, national parliaments, central banks and financial regulators, as well as the major institutional stakeholders, other international development banks, and other relevant institutions, civil society, academia and the private sector.” At the United Nations, this follow-up is primarily focused on the newly-established Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development and the ECOSOC FfD Follow-up Forum.

### The Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development

The Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) on Financing for Development was created in 2015 by the Secretary General to follow up on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which included seven action areas related to financing sustainable development.

The Inter-Agency Task Force has three purposes:

1. Report every year on progress in implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other financing for development outcomes
2. Report on ways of implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals
3. Provide advice about progress, gaps, and ways to improve as governments follow up on their finance for development commitments. The IATF takes into consideration national and regional factors which influence finance for development.



The main role of the IATF’s annual report is to provide information and advice as countries consider how to implement outcomes from the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development Follow-Up and as they look at ways of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals during the High Level Political Forum. Both forums are held annually.

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs’ (DESA) Financing for Development Office serves as the coordinator and editor of the annual IATF report. The first report was issued in 2016. It discussed commitments and actions flowing from the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, explained how they would be monitored, and pointed out sources of data which would help measure progress. Future reports will include a discussion of global trends in terms of Financing for Development, what those trends mean, and an overview of each chapter of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

The annual report relies on data, analysis, and expertise from over 50 members, including UN agencies, regional economic commissions and other organizations, such as the World Bank Group, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and UN Development Program (UNDP). The agencies produce briefs on a variety of finance for development issues. Input is also sought from civil society, foundations, think tanks, the private sector, and academics.

## ECOSOC FfD Follow-up Forum

The ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up (FfD Forum) was established in accordance with paragraph 132 of the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), recognizing the need for a dedicated follow-up and review of the financing for development outcomes as well as the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The FfD Forum is held annually at the United Nations Headquarters in New York with universal intergovernmental participation. It results in **intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations** that are fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** in the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development.



The FfD Forum assesses progress, identifies obstacles and challenges to the implementation of the financing for development outcomes and the delivery of the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also promotes the sharing of lessons learned from experiences at the national and regional levels, addresses new and emerging topics of relevance and provides policy recommendations for action by the international community. The FfD Forum brings together a large number of high-level participants, including Ministers, as well as numerous high-level government officials in the areas of finance, foreign affairs and development cooperation. The World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund Executive Directors, as well as senior officials from the UN system and other international organizations also participate, in addition to other stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, the private sector, parliamentarians, local authorities and academia.

The FfD Forum includes the special high-level meeting of ECOSOC with the leadership of the World Bank Group, IMF, the World Trade Organization and UNCTAD. The Special high-level meeting used to be held every year in the spring for one to two days. The meeting has served as a major intergovernmental focal point of the follow-up to the 2002 Monterrey Consensus, the 2008 Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and financing for development aspects of the outcomes of other UN conferences and summits. The Monterrey Consensus mandated the annual special high-level meeting of ECOSOC to address issues of coherence, coordination and cooperation on Financing for Development.

## Stakeholder Workstreams

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda calls for the engagement of local authorities, civil society, academia and the private sector to achieve effective follow-up to the financing for development outcomes and all the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (paragraph 130).

In line with this mandate and responding to the demand and interest from various stakeholders, the UN's Financing for Development Office has launched "Stakeholder workstreams" that focus on selected issues from the Addis Agenda and will provide substantive input to the ECOSOC forum on Financing for Development follow-up.

- Workstream on "[Strengthening Municipal Finance in LDCs](#)" has been launched in close collaboration with UNCDF and local authorities.
- Workstream on "[Exploring Public-Private Interfaces](#)" has been initiated by the CSO FfD Group.
- Workstream on "[SDG Investing \(SDGI\)](#)" has been initiated with the Division for Sustainable Development in collaboration with a wide range of business sector representatives.

## ECOSOC Functional Commissions & the High Level Political Forum

While not technically part of the FfD process, the NGO Committee on FfD highlights issues related to FfD at some of the [ECOSOC Functional Commissions](#), primarily the Commission on Social Development, which focuses on poverty eradication, the reduction of inequalities, employment generation, the promotion of cooperatives, family, the role of civil society, older persons and ageing, youth, disability, and indigenous peoples, and the Commission on the Status of Women, which is dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The ECOSOC FfD Follow-up Forum and the nine ECOSOC Functional Commissions feed into the [High Level Political Forum \(HLPF\)](#), which is the main United Nations platform on sustainable development and it has a central role in the follow-up and review of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) at the global level.



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## Part 4: Advocacy Guide/Toolkit

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### NGO Committee on FfD Collective Advocacy Framework

Recognizing that finance is a moral and human rights issue, we advocate for an economy and financial system that works for all people to live a dignified life while protecting the earth's ecosystem as outlined in paragraph 64 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

#### Overarching long-term objectives

- Economic and social justice in the context of human rights; Tackling of multidimensional inequalities and multigenerational Extreme Poverty.
- Protecting the rights of people living in poverty and planet from unjust private profit.
- Reform of the international financial institutions and systems through the UN to promote democratization of a just global economic governance

#### Advocacy Goals

- Redistributive justice through progressive taxation and achieving Social Protection Systems including Floors for the most marginalized people.
- Achieving the 0.7% ODA Commitment by the OECD countries while ensure donors do not misuse ODA for commercial including Public Private Partnership (PPP) or foreign policy purposes.
- An inclusive UN-centered inter-governmental tax commission with the mandate and resources to ensure effective international tax cooperation and transparency
- Fairer tax and trade systems both domestic and international to address inequality and illicit financial flows.
- Educate and empower our members to hold their governments accountable to deliver the sustainable development goals, climate justice and human rights, including women's rights and gender equality.

#### Advocacy Priorities (2018-2019)

- Financing Universal Social Protection, including floors
- Financial Inclusion – leading to shrinking of the gender gap and provision of financial literacy and numeracy programs
- Eradication of Poverty as a Human Rights Imperative - Where is the Money?

### Advocacy Strategies:

#### Building the capacity of membership

- To be knowledgeable about the Committee's advocacy priorities as well as the FfD agenda
- To be effective advocates on FfD matters
- To be effective social media advocates (See Annex 2 for more information)
- Ensuring robust participation at the 2019 FfD Forum

## Advancing the advocacy priorities of the Committee

- Organizing side events during UN Commissions, FfD forum, HLPF as well as during IMF/WB annual and spring meetings with grassroots representative, member state, CSO, UN agency and private sector (if applicable)
- Breakfast meetings/informal meetings with Member States and UN Agencies
- Preparing position papers – talking points to impact policy changes
- Input to IATF and other relevant UN Documents
- Statements (in collaboration with its ECOSOC-accredited members) to UN ECOSOC Commissions/ Forums– CSocD, CSW, FfD, HLPF, WB/IMF, WTO High Level Meetings
- On the floor advocacy during UN Forums /Conferences to influence the policy
- Mission Visits

## Ensuring the voices of the grassroots are heard at the UN

- Bringing the voices from the grassroots to the UN through ensuring their participation on side events organized by the Committee

## Ensuring external representation of the NGO Committee are kept robust and updated

- NGOsonFfD's social media sites including website, LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter are kept updated and robust
- Collective actions in collaboration with Global Social Economy Group (GSEG) to collaborate on side events during FfD Forum as well as to contribute to the joint CSO statement
- Collaborate with NGOCSocD, NGOCSW and NGO Committee on Migration in a joint taskforce on Universal Social Protection in preparation for CSocD, CSW and HLPF, as well as prepare a joint position paper for the IATF report
- Collaborate with Major Groups as necessary

## Preparation & Procedures for Side/Parallel Events

Advocacy priorities can be advanced through organizing side events and parallel events. Panel events held in relation to UN Commissions and fora on UN premises and organized by Member States at their respective Missions are referred to as side events. Panel events held outside the UN premises and organized mainly by NGOs are referred to as parallel events.

Organizing a side event requires main sponsorship by a UN Member State. Partnering to organize an event with a UN agency or UN office is an option as well, but room reservations made through such collaboration could get bumped if a Member State requests the space.

A few items to bear in mind while organizing a panel event:

1. Start planning for an event at least 4 months in advance and convene a committed group of individuals willing to work collaboratively and to do the necessary leg work to see the event through its completion.
2. Once a group has been convened, identify the topic for the panel event. This can be done through a process where each member submits a topic and then the group discusses the options to decide on a topic. A call can also be made to the larger membership of the Committee for topic suggestions. Finalizing a topic could take at least two meetings.

3. Develop a concept note. This is the document used when reaching out to potential speakers and to invite participants to attend the event. It includes the purpose and intended outcomes of an event, as well as a brief background. It is best to limit the concept note to 1-2 pages.
4. Start identifying potential speakers and a moderator. It would be ideal if a call can be made to members of the NGO Committee for suggestion for speakers. Of all the steps involved in planning for a panel event, identifying and confirming speakers takes the longest time. So, this exercise should ideally start at least three months in advance. Any invitation to the speaker should be accompanied by the concept note. Once a speaker has confirmed, it should be updated on the concept note and an updated concept note should be sent to other speakers as well. Often, once a key speaker has confirmed, other potential speakers are quick to confirm as well.
5. In parallel to identifying the speakers, room reservation applications (be mindful of the deadlines) must be submitted as well
6. Once the speakers have been identified, the next step is to develop a save-the-date with the title, date and location of the event. The NGO Committee on FfD has maintained similar graphics and format for the save-the-date and the flyer.
7. Once speakers are confirmed (can list those not confirmed as “TBC”), develop and circulate a flyer that is attractive, listing the main sponsors (including Member States and those organizations that have put in the work to organize the event) and supporting organizations (open to all paid members of the Committee). In the past, NGO Committee on FfD’s flyers have been two pages (printed on one page front and back), listing the concept note, co-sponsors and supporting organizations.
8. At least a week before the event, compile the bios of all the speakers and create name plates and sign-in sheets. At this point, also assign responsibilities for sign-in sheet, note taking, social media updates and audio/tech support.
9. Ensure that someone will handle live social media updates from the event.
10. After the event, thank all speakers, compile the notes and pictures and share them with the membership as well as posting on the NGOsonFfD website.
11. Have a post-event debriefing session to identify how the findings of the panel will be used to strengthen the Committee’s advocacy work.

## Preparation & Procedures for Mission Visits

Mission visits help to bring issues of the NGO Committee on FfD to the Member States of the United Nations through one-on-one discussions. This dialogue between Member States and the NGO Committee enables us to learn from each other, share good practices, and foster lasting partnerships for future collaboration in side events and during negotiations. The in-depth research that goes into the preparation for mission visits, as well as the reports from the visits themselves are used to create a central repository of national policies and practices that can help strengthen our advocacy. The following are the general steps to prepare and conduct a mission visit:

1. Get the phone number of the respective mission from the [“Blue Book”](#).
2. Call the secretary of the mission to find out who is the focal point for FfD/Second Committee. When you telephone the focal point: Give your NAME and your ORGANIZATION and say that you are a REPRESENTATIVE of the NGO Committee on Financing for Development. Ask for a brief visit and let them know that the purpose of your visit is (discussing a priority issue ahead of a major event, or sharing materials that may be helpful for the negotiation of the FfD Forum outcome document, for example).
3. Set up a date and a time for the mission visit; send the names of the visitors and their organizations to the mission delegate and confirm in writing the date and time of the visit.



4. Conduct research into the policies and practices of the country you are going to visit. Create a list of questions and talking points for the delegate so that you are prepared to engage in an in-depth conversation.
5. On the day of the visit, visitors meet in advance to prepare procedures to be used. Decide who will take the lead and who will take other roles, including who will take notes and write up the mission visit report. There should be at least one person on the team who has done a mission visit before to help new visitors.
6. At the visit:
  - Greet the delegate and exchange business cards. Confirm with the delegate how much time they have to talk, and respect the time they give you. Mission visits can vary in length from about twenty minutes to up to two hours. Half an hour to an hour is typical.
  - Introduce the individual organizations of NGO visitors. Give a brief indication of countries and the type of work done by the NGOs. If there is a presence in the country of the delegate, make reference to this.
  - Lead person gives an overview of the work of the NGO Committee on FfD and the purpose of your visit.
  - Hand the delegate a hard copy of the materials you wish him/her to have (Committee brochure, position papers, etc.). Offer to send the materials that you have presented to the missions electronically.
  - Listen for and note comments and ask questions of the delegate. Ask about “best practices” that government supports regarding the issues.
  - Thank the minister and tell him/her that you will remain in contact.
7. Agree on one person to fill out the report form and send it to the Executive Committee.
8. E-mail a thank you to the delegate and attach the material that you promised.

## General Tips for NGO Advocacy for the FfD Forum

1. Long term preparation is key. Member States begin their preparation at least one year in advance – a practice that NGOs need to adopt in order to successfully influence the outcome of the FfD Forum. Take time to analyze the successes and challenges from years past to develop an advocacy strategy to ensure maximum impact and effectiveness.
2. Gather information about the issues and allies. NGOs should gather good information through readings of UN documents and research, including by consulting with members from your organizations whenever possible. It is important to know and map the position and background of one’s allies — NGOs and governments – but also the position of those defending another position.
3. Develop key messages and prepare tools and resources. To be effective, it is important to identify priorities, and create a clear message that contains an overall declaration or statement for the advocacy, supported by facts and rationale to prove the validity of the declaration and its relevance for action. Develop tools like issue briefs or factsheets that highlight key issues, summarize recent policies, events, or publications related to this agenda item, explain how this issue relates to your national/regional/organizational concerns, feature proposed language based on previously agreed documents, and end with calls for action and recommendations. Distribute these tools when meeting with other NGOs or with government delegates.
4. Reach out to other NGOs as well as governments. To be influential at the United Nations, NGOs need States that are ready to champion their proposals. These “friendly States” can be identified during the year prior to the FfD Forum. Reach out to interested States, go to side events organized by these countries, and talk to the diplomats working at UN Missions. Contact the main government body responsible for the negotiations at the UN in their own countries such as the Ministries of Finance. NGOs must present themselves as well-prepared partners who can bring added value during the negotiations.

5. Intervene at key moments during the lifecycle of a decision. The negotiations on a UN outcome document move quickly, and NGOs must be prepared to act during the right openings. For example, it will be very difficult to introduce a new theme in the final round of the negotiations. The right moment is at the very beginning. Amendments to the zero draft should begin at the national level. As soon as the Zero Draft is available, begin to contact government delegates to the FfD Forum and UN missions with concrete proposals for wording. New topics are not likely to be included at this point.
6. Be vigilant during the negotiations. Negotiations often start prior to the beginning of the official program. It can be difficult for NGOs to follow up with what is happening during the debates, as they are often not admitted in the room. If progressive language disappears at an early stage, this means that enough governments did not support it. As the streamlining occurs, you will be able to understand the political weight of the different language. After each new version, the Member States will reflect on possible language that would offer an acceptable formulation for the other side. This is when NGOs can be supportive by proposing language to streamline the text, as well as supporting arguments for governments to defend preferred language.
7. Work with coalitions and use social media. Overwhelming negotiators with numerous phone calls and meetings is not an effective NGO strategy. Rather, NGOs should work collectively in coalitions (like the NGO Committee on FfD, GSEG workstreams, etc.). Often, the most powerful messages are those supported by a large number of NGOs. Social media is another tool that you can use to work collaboratively with other members of civil society, both at the UN and at the national and grassroots levels. You can also use Twitter to organize campaigns and send messages with proposed language to specific delegates or UN missions. Traditional media, including press releases in capitals can also be effective.
8. Vary your advocacy strategies. It is important to conduct advocacy in various ways:
  - a. Communicate proposals of agreed language or new language based on the agreed language to UN missions. In addition, it is important to provide supporting points for why the language proposed is preferred.
  - b. Organize side events, panels and discussions during the period of negotiations on an issue.
  - c. Exercise pressure at the national level directly or through the media as the discussions evolve.
9. Keep a positive outlook, be persistent and be flexible. When an NGO prepares its work around an intergovernmental negotiation setting, it must be clear from the beginning that it will be very difficult to have 100 percent success. The negotiations are the product of a discussion in which no government wants to lose face. To obtain what a negotiator really wants, (s)he might need to ask for much more. The ratio between what governments want and the price of it (the points on which they are ready to make concessions) is referred to as “trading.” This means that NGOs have to be clear from the beginning about what to ask for and what is wanted. All the tactics and trade-offs described above are also valid for NGOs. If the issues you raise this year don’t make it into the document, don’t lose hope! You can always try again next year. Systemic change takes time, and as you build your expertise and alliances, your impact will grow stronger.

**A Note on the National Level:** Often, the most important starting point to influence the UN process is at the national level. Decisions on national policy get made at capitals, and then are communicated to delegates at the United Nations. Even if you are based in New York, it is important to reach out to your members on at the national level to establish good relations with delegations and seek opportunities to discuss the government positions. Also, take advantage of opportunities to submit shadow reports and to join the official delegations as members of civil society, when possible.

## Annex 1: Glossary of Terms & List of Acronyms

ACRONYM	NAME	DESCRIPTION
AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda	AAAA is the outcome document of the Third International Conference for Financing for Development, which was held in July 2015. The Action Agenda establishes the financial foundation to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities.
AfDB	African Development Bank	African Development Bank (AfDB) Group's mission is to help reduce poverty, improve living conditions for Africans and mobilize resources for the continent's economic and social development.
AFRODAD	African Forum and Network on Debt and Development	AFRODAD is a civil society organization born of a desire to secure lasting solutions to Africa's mounting debt problem which has impacted negatively on the continent's development process.
AGF	Advisory Group on Finance	The purpose of the Advisory Group on Finance (AGF) is to provide the EC (in the form of a written report) with recommendations regarding the IFOMPT income, expenditures, IFOMPT investments, and identification and review of potential revenue opportunities. The AGF will address specific 'charges' within a designated time frame as determined by the Executive. Reports from the AGF should outline the work undertaken by the group and provide the EC with prioritized recommendations with accompanying detail that will enable EC to make decisions regarding implementation of such recommendations.
AHEG	Ad hoc Expert Group	A group of experts brought together for a designated amount of time to work on and discuss a specific issue.
AIMS	Africa, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea	A regional grouping of SIDS.
AsDB	Asian Development Bank	A regional development bank established in 1966 to promote economic and social development in Asian and Pacific countries through loans and technical assistance. It is a multilateral development financial institution owned by 67 members (as of 2 February 2007), 48 from the region and 19 from other parts of the globe. ADB's vision is a region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their citizens.
AUD	Australian Dollar	Australian dollar is currently the sixth-most-traded currency in the world foreign exchange markets. The currency of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island, as well as the independent Pacific Island states of Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu. Within Australia it is almost always abbreviated with the dollar sign (\$), with A\$ or AU\$
AWEPON	African Women's Economic Policy Network	The African Women's Economic Policy Network (AWEPON) is a Pan- African faith-based non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with the regional secretariat legally registered in Uganda. AWEPON owes its origin to the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) Women's Desk that initiated faith-based consultations on the impact of economic policies on women, leading to the formation of a continental initiative in the name of AWEPON.
BEPS	Base Erosion and Profit Shifting	Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) is a technical term referring to the negative effect of multinational companies' tax avoidance strategies on national tax bases. BEPS can be achieved through the abuse of transfer pricing, or, more correctly, "transfer mispricing".

		BEPS is used in a project headed by the OECD which produced detailed reports in September 2014 in response to seven actions agreed previously. BEPS is said to be an "attempt by the world's major economies to try to rewrite the rules on corporate taxation to address the widespread perception that the [corporations] don't pay their fair share of taxes".
BioCF	Bio Carbon Fund	World Bank has mobilized a fund to demonstrate projects that sequester or conserve carbon in forest and agro-ecosystems. The Fund, a public/private initiative administered by the World Bank, aims to deliver cost-effective emission reductions, while promoting biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation
BRIC	Also referred to as BRICS	In economics, BRIC is a grouping acronym that refers to the countries of <b>B</b> razil, <b>R</b> ussia, <b>I</b> ndia and <b>C</b> hina, which are all deemed to be at a similar stage of newly advanced economic development. It is typically rendered as "the <b>BRICS</b> " or "the <b>BRIC</b> countries" or "the <b>BRIC</b> economies" or alternatively as the "Big Four". A related acronym is <b>BRICS</b> which includes <b>S</b> outh Africa.
BWIs	Bretton Woods Institutions	Refers to the two Washington-based institutions, the IMF and World Bank. Bretton Woods system of monetary management established the rules for commercial and financial relations among the world's major industrial states in the mid-20th century. The Bretton Woods system was the first example of a fully negotiated monetary order intended to govern monetary relations among independent nation-states. Preparing to rebuild the international economic system as World War II was still raging, 730 delegates from all 44 Allied nations gathered at the Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, for the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference.
	Capacity Development	The process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time.
	Capital Controls	Residency-based measures such as transaction taxes, other limits, or outright prohibitions that a nation's government can use to regulate flows from capital markets into and out of the country's capital account. These measures may be economy-wide, sector-specific, or industry specific. They may apply to all flows, or may differentiate by type or duration of the flow (debt, equity, direct investment; short-term vs. medium- and long-term).
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market	Established in 1973, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is an organization of 15 Caribbean nations and dependencies. CARICOM's main purposes are to promote economic integration and cooperation among its members, to ensure that the benefits of integration are equitably shared, and to coordinate foreign policy. Its major activities involve coordinating economic policies and development planning; devising and instituting special projects for the less-developed countries within its jurisdiction; operating as a regional single market for many of its members (CARICOM Single Market); and handling regional trade disputes. The secretariat headquarters is based in Georgetown, Guyana.
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy	World Bank prepares a Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for active borrowers from the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The CAS takes as its starting point the country's own vision for its development, as defined in a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper or other country-owned process
CBDR	Common But Differentiated Responsibilities	The concept of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) was enshrined as Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration at the first Rio Earth Summit in 1992. The declaration states: "In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the

		pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.” Similar language exists in the Framework Convention on Climate Change; parties should act to protect the climate system “on the basis of equality and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.”
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities	Common Fund for Commodities is an inter-governmental financial institution established within the framework of the United Nations. It is a vestige of the proposed New International Economic Order.
CIF	Climate Investment Fund	Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) were designed by developed and developing countries and are implemented with the multilateral development banks (MDBs) to bridge the financing and learning gap between now and the next international climate change agreement. CIFs are two distinct funds: the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund
COP	Conference of Parties	Conference of the Parties (COP) is the "supreme body" of the Convention, that is, its highest decision-making authority. It is an association of all the countries that are Parties to the Convention. The COP is responsible for keeping international efforts to address climate change on track. It reviews the implementation of the Convention and examines the commitments of Parties in light of the Convention’s objective, new scientific findings and experience gained in implementing climate change policies. A key task for the COP is to review the national communications and emission inventories submitted by Parties. Based on this information, the COP assesses the effects of the measures taken by Parties and the progress made in achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention. The COP meets every year, unless the Parties decide otherwise.
CSD (now replaced by HLPF)	Commission on Sustainable Development	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was established in December 1992 as a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council. It was tasked with overseeing the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development/Earth Summit. It was replaced in 2013 by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)
CSO	Civil Society Organization	Civil society is composed of the totality of voluntary civic and social organizations and institutions that form the basis of a functioning society as opposed to the force-backed structures of a state (regardless of that state's political system) and commercial institutions of the market.
	Debt Restructuring	A process that allows a private or public company, or a sovereign entity facing cash flow problems and financial distress to reduce and renegotiate its delinquent debts to improve or restore liquidity so that it can continue its operations.
	Debt Sustainability	The ability of a country to meet its debt obligations without requiring debt relief or accumulating arrears.
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is a forum for selected member states to discuss issues surrounding aid, development and poverty reduction in developing countries. It describes itself as being the "venue and voice" of the world's major donor countries. The Development Cooperation Directorate (DCD), sometimes called the "Secretariat of the DAC", is the OECD Directorate under which the DAC operates. There are currently 24 members of DAC.
DCF	UN’s Development Cooperation Forum	UNCDF promotes economic development in the least developed countries. UNCDF is governed by an Executive Board of 36 Member States and it is voluntarily funded
DEC	Development Experience Clearing House	USAID’s Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) is the largest online resource for USAID funded technical and program documentation, with over 72600 documents available for electronic download

DESA (also referred to as UN-DESA)	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) is part of the United Nations Secretariat and is responsible for the follow-up to the major United Nations Summits and Conferences, as well as services to the Economic and Social Council and the Second and Third Committees of the United Nations General Assembly. In some areas the Department's work is through indirect measures to promote development and stability.
DFI	Development Finance Institutions	A development finance institution (DFI) is an alternative financial institution which includes microfinance institutions, community development financial institution and revolving loan funds. These institutions provide a crucial role in providing credit in the form of higher risk loans, equity positions and risk guarantee instruments to private sector investments in developing countries. DFIs are backed by states with developed economies. In 2005, total commitments (as loans, equity, guarantees and debt securities) of the major regional, multilateral and bilateral DFIs totaled US\$45 billion (US\$21.3 billion of which went to support the private sector). DFIs provide finance to the private sector for investments that promote development and to help companies to invest, especially in countries with various restrictions on the market.
DPL	Development Policy Loan	Part of World Bank. DPL operates in Albania. The distinction is between a loan for a project (build a dam) and to support economic adjustment to a policy change (e.g., technical assistance and training of agricultural extension workers for a new farm policy). The operation is part of a programmatic series of three Development Policy Loans, designed to support some of the key aspects of the Government program. It focuses on inter-related objectives with significant synergies—improving the investment climate for private sector-led growth, and fostering fiscally sustainable and effective service delivery, both built around the governance edifice of improving public finances and public administration.
DSD	Division for Sustainable Development	DSD promotes sustainable development as the substantive secretariat to the CSD and through technical cooperation and capacity-building at the international, regional and national levels.
	Domestic Resource Mobilization	Increasing the flow of taxes and other income into government treasuries.
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	Established in 1947 to encourage economic cooperation among its member States. It is one of five regional commissions under the administrative direction of United Nations headquarters. It has 56 member States, and reports to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). As well as countries in Europe, it includes the United States of America, Canada, Israel and the Central Asian republics. The UNECE secretariat headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland and has a budget in the region of \$50 million
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council	Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations is a group of UN member countries that assists the General Assembly in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development. ECOSOC has 54 members. ECOSOC meets once a year in July for a four-week session. Since 1998, it has held another meeting each April with finance ministers heading key committees of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Viewed separate from the specialized bodies it coordinates, ECOSOC's functions include information gathering, advising member nations, and making recommendations.
EGM	Expert Group Meeting	Meeting of UN partners to develop a plan
	External Debt	External debt is the amount, at any given time, of disbursed and outstanding contractual liabilities of residents of a country to nonresidents to repay principal, with or without interest, or to pay interest, with or without principal.
EPFI	Equator Principles Financial Institutions	The Equator Principles (EPs) are a voluntary set of standards for determining, assessing and managing social and environmental risk in project financing. Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs) commit to not providing loans to projects where the borrower will not or



		<p>is unable to comply with their respective social and environmental policies and procedures that implement the EPs.</p> <p>The Equator Principles were developed by private sector banks.</p>
EU	European Union	<p>An economic and political union of 28 member states, located primarily in Europe. Committed to regional integration, the EU was established by the Treaty of Maastricht on 1 November 1993 upon the foundations of the European Communities.</p>
EURODAD	European Network on Debt and Development	<p>EURODAD (European Network on Debt and Development) is a network of 58 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from 19 European countries working on issues related to debt, development finance and poverty reduction. The EURODAD network offers a great platform for exploring issues, collecting intelligence and ideas, and undertaking collective advocacy.</p>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	<p>Specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information, and helps developing countries and countries in transition modernize.</p>
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	<p>Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a measure of foreign ownership of productive assets, such as factories, mines and land. Increasing foreign investment can be used as one measure of growing economic globalization. To qualify as FDI, foreign investors have to take at least 10% of the equity in an enterprise in the foreign country; otherwise it is classified as "portfolio" investment (passively adding shares to the holdings of the investor); it is common to focus on "greenfield" investment (building a new factory), although expansion financed through retained earnings can count for lots more of it when the stock of FDI is already large.</p>
FfD	Financing for Development	<p>Financing for Development is a broad concept, related to promoting a comprehensive and integrated approach to providing the policies and resources needed to support sustainable development around the world. It includes the mobilization of domestic resources (such as tax revenues), international financial resources (such as Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other international public flows), harnessing the role of the private sector in financing development, maximizing the use of innovative financing sources and mechanisms, increasing trade capacity and investment to create jobs and drive economic growth and promoting debt sustainability.</p>
FfD3	Third International Conference on Financing for Development	<p>The Third International Conference on Financing for Development was on 13-16 July 2015, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The outcome document of FfD3 is the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). FfD3 focused on Assessing the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration; Addressing new and emerging issues, including the evolving development cooperation landscape, the interrelationship of all sources of development finance, the synergies between financing objectives across the three dimensions of sustainable development, and the need to support Agenda 2030. The preparations for the Conference included substantive sessions and informal hearings with civil society and the business sector during the period September 2014 – March 2015, as well as informal consultations and drafting sessions on the outcome document in January, April and June 2015.</p>
FSB	Financial Stability Board	<p>The FSB was established in April 2009, as the successor to the Financial Stability Forum (FSF), with a broadened mandate to promote financial stability</p>
FSDO	Financing for Sustainable Development Office	<p>The Financing for Sustainable Development Office, formerly known as the Financing for Development Office, was established within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations Secretariat on 24 January 2003 in accordance with General Assembly resolution <a href="#">57/273</a>. The distinctive function of the office is to provide effective</p>

		substantive secretariat support for sustained follow-up within the United Nations to the agreements and commitments reached at the International Conferences on Financing for Development, as contained in the 2002 Monterrey Consensus, the 2008 Doha Declaration, and the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and financing for development-related aspects of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, including the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, as well as Agenda 2030.
FTA	Free Trade Agreement	An FTA is a treaty (such as NAFTA or TPP) between two or more countries to establish a free trade area where commerce in goods and services can be conducted across their common borders, without tariffs or hindrances but (in contrast to a common market) capital or labor may not move freely. Member countries usually impose a uniform tariff (called common external tariff) on trade with non-member countries.
FY	Fiscal Year	Period used for calculating annual ("yearly") financial statements in businesses and other organizations. In many jurisdictions, regulatory laws regarding accounting and taxation require such reports once per twelve months, but do not require that the period reported on constitutes a calendar year (i.e., January through December). Fiscal years vary between businesses and countries.
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services	A treaty of the World Trade Organization (WTO) that entered into force in January 1995 as a result of the Uruguay Round negotiations. The treaty was created to extend the multilateral trading system to the service sector. Members are free to choose which sectors are to be progressively "liberalized" (i.e. marketed and privatized); which mode of supply would apply to a particular sector; and to what extent that "liberalization" will occur over a given period of time.
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (typically abbreviated GATT) was negotiated during the UN Conference on Trade and Employment and was the outcome of the failure of negotiating governments to create the International Trade Organization (ITO). GATT was formed in 1949 and lasted until 1993, when it was replaced by the World Trade Organization in 1995. The original GATT text (GATT 1947) is still in effect under the WTO framework, subject to the modifications of GATT 1994.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	Gross domestic product (GDP) is defined by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development(OECD) as "an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs)." GDP estimates are commonly used to measure the economic performance of a whole country or region, but can also measure the relative contribution of an industry sector. This is possible because GDP is a measure of 'value added' rather than sales; it adds each firm's value added (the value of its output minus the value of goods that are used up in producing it). For example, a firm buys steel and adds value to it by producing a car; double counting would occur if GDP added together the value of the steel and the value of the car. Because it is based on value added, GDP also increases when an enterprise reduces its use of materials or other resources ('intermediate consumption') to produce the same output. The more familiar use of GDP estimates is to calculate the growth of the economy from year to year (and recently from quarter to quarter). The pattern of GDP growth is held to indicate the success or failure of economic policy and to determine whether an economy is 'in recession'.
	Global Economic Governance	Global economic governance is the set of norms and institutions along which rules are generated to manage the global economy. It involves four categories of actors: intergovernmental organizations, states, non-governmental organizations, and businesses.

GEF	Global Environmental Facility	The Global Environment Facility (GEF) unites 182 member governments — in partnership with international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector — to address global environmental issues. An independent financial organization, the GEF provides grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. These projects benefit the global environment, linking local, national, and global environmental challenges and promoting sustainable livelihoods.
GIF	World Bank's Global Infrastructure Facility	The Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) has been designed to help bridge the infrastructure financing gap and build a global pipeline of infrastructure investments
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	Basic measure of a country's overall economic output. It is the market value of all final goods and services made within the borders of a country in a year. It is often positively correlated with the standard of living. Defined as the "value of all final goods and services produced in a country in 1 year.
GNI	Gross National Income	Gross national income (GNI) is defined as the sum of value added by all producers who are residents in a nation, plus any product taxes (minus subsidies) not included in output, plus income received from abroad such as employee compensation and property income.
GNP	Gross National Product	Defined as the market value of all goods and services produced in one year by labor and property supplied by the residents of a country.
G7 and G8	Group of 7 Group of 8	G-7 was formed in 1976, when Canada joined the Group of Six: France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States. In 1998 Russia was added to form the G-8. G8 ministers also meet throughout the year, such as the G8 finance ministers (who meet four times a year), G8 foreign ministers, or G8 environment ministers.
G20	Group of 20	The G20 was developed in 1999 in response to the financial crises. It is made up of the finance ministers and central bank governors of 19 countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Republic of Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States of America. The European Union, represented by the rotating Council presidency and the European Central Bank, is the 20th member of the G-20. To ensure global economic fora and institutions work together, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the President of the World Bank, plus the chairs of the International Monetary and Financial Committee and Development Committee of the IMF and World Bank, also participate in G-20 meetings.
G77	Group of 77	The Group of 77 (G77) at the United Nations is a loose coalition of developing nations, designed to promote its members' collective economic interests and create an enhanced joint negotiating capacity in the United Nations. There were 77 founding members of the organization, but by November 2013 the organization had since expanded to 134 member countries. China has never officially joined the G77 but provides consistent political support (usually in the name of "the Group of 77 and/plus China") and financial donation (since 1994) to the G77.
GSEG	Global Social Economy Group	A group of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which formed an international coalition, the Doha NGO Group (DNG) that served as the NGO facilitating body to the official UN Financing for Development (FfD) process and engaged in the monitoring of the various agenda items of the Monterrey Consensus. GSEG is comprised of many NGOs, amongst them: AFRODAD, AWEAPON, Arab NGO Network for Development, Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité, EURODAD, InterAction, ITUC, New Rules for Global Finance Coalition, NGO Committee on

		Financing for Development, LATINDAD, Third World Institute - Social Watch, Third World Network, UBUNTU Forum, Women's Working Group on Financing for Development, etc.
HIPC	Heavily Indebted and Poor Countries	Group of 40 developing countries with high levels of poverty and debt overhang which are eligible for special assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. These countries also got special heavy debt relief from "bilateral" (government) creditors.
HLPF	High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development	The High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) is the main United Nations platform dealing with sustainable development, and was formally established in July 2013. It meets every year under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, and every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly. ( <a href="#">Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform</a> ).
	Impact Investment	Refers to investments "made into companies, organizations, and funds with the intention to generate a measurable, beneficial social or environmental impact alongside a financial return." <sup>[1]</sup> Impact investments provide capital to address social and/or environmental issues. They can be made in either emerging or developed markets, and depending on the goals of the investors, can "target a range of returns from below-market to above-market rates"
	Inclusive Finance	Universal access, at a reasonable cost, to a wide range of financial services, provided by a variety of sound and sustainable institutions. Inclusive finance strives to enhance access to financial services for both individuals and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises.
	Innovative Finance	Refers to a range of non-traditional mechanisms to raise additional funds for development aid through "innovative" projects such as micro-contributions, taxes, public-private partnerships and market-based financial transactions.
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank	An international organization established and headquartered in Washington, D.C., United States, in 1959 to support Latin American and Caribbean economic and social development and regional integration by lending mainly to governments and government agencies, including State corporations. The current president of the Bank is Luis Alberto Moreno, a Colombian diplomat.
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative	The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) is a global campaign to create transparency in the records of how aid money is spent. The initiative hopes to thereby ensure that aid money reaches its intended recipients. The ultimate goal is to improve standards of living worldwide and globally reduce poverty.
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	One of five institutions that comprise the World Bank Group. BRD loans come from funds raised through bonds issued by the World Bank. The country members of the Bank guarantee the bonds through their capital subscriptions to the Bank. The interest rate on the loans (mainly to middle-income countries) is relatively high but the loans are longer term (up to 20 years) than what countries can get (if the can get anything) from private market lenders.
ICESDF	Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Finance	An intergovernmental committee, comprising 30 experts nominated by regional groups, with equitable geographical representation, initiated at Rio+20 to discuss mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to give strong support to developing countries in their efforts to promote sustainable development. The ICESDF concluded its work in 2014.
ICSID	International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes	ICSID is an autonomous international institution established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States with over one hundred and forty member States. The Convention sets forth ICSID's mandate, organization and core functions. The primary purpose of ICSID is to provide facilities for conciliation and arbitration of international investment disputes.

IDA	International Development Agency	International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries. It complements the World Bank's other lending arm — the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) — which serves middle-income countries with capital investment and advisory services. IDA was created on September 24, 1960 and is responsible for providing long-term, interest-free loans to the world's 80 poorest countries, 39 of which are in Africa. IDA provides grants and credits (subject to general conditions), with repayment periods of 35 to 40 years. While IDA loans are technically "interest free", they have a carrying charge of 0.5% per year and a commitment charge on undrawn amounts.
IEG	World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group	IEG supports the World Bank Group's mission to reduce poverty by researching the extent to which World Bank projects, IFC investments, and MIGA guarantees achieve their intended results. IEG assesses whether those activities do the right things (are relevant) and whether they do them right (are effective). IEG evaluations seek to provide objective assessments to ensure that the Bank Group is accountable for achieving its development objectives.
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	Specialized agency of the United Nations. Was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. IFAD is dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. One unique thing about IFAD is it was set up to be financed jointly by OPEC (oil exporting countries) and rich donor countries.
IFC	International Financial Corporation	International Finance Corporation is the member of the World Bank Group that can lend to private firms and can take an equity stake in developing country firms; it also supports developing country stock markets and other ancillary institutions of the private sector.
IFFs	Illicit Financial Flows	Illicit financial flows (IFFs) are illegal movements of money or capital from one country to another. Illegal movement is defined as an illicit flow when the funds are illegally earned, transferred, and/or utilized.
IFIs	International Financial Institutions	Refers to financial institutions that have been established (or chartered) by more than one country, and hence are subjects of international law.
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development	IISD is a Canadian-based not-for-profit organization with a diverse team of more than 150 people located in more than 30 countries whose mission is to champion innovation, enabling societies to live sustainably.
ILO	International Labour Organization	The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations agency dealing with labor issues, particularly international labor standards and decent work for all. <sup>1</sup> 186 of the 193 UN member states are members of the ILO.
IMF	International Monetary Fund	IMF is a "credit union" into which its member states put in amounts of their own currency, gold and hard currency and from which they can draw loans beyond what they put in, albeit usually under stringent conditions and for relatively short periods (5 year repayment is standard).
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation	The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) is the main international trade union organization, representing the interests of working people worldwide. It has 301 affiliated member organizations in 151 countries and territories, with a total membership of 176 million workers. The ITUC was founded at its inaugural Congress in Vienna, Austria, on 1 -3 November 2006. It groups together the former affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Confederation of Labour (WCL), along with trade union organizations which had no global affiliation. The ICFTU and the WCL dissolved themselves on 31 October 2006, to pave the way for the creation of the ITUC.

LDCs	Least Developed Countries	Least Developed Countries are nations identified as such by the United Nations Economic and Social Council through its Committee for Development Policy and includes countries with “a low per capita income”, “a low level of human assets” and “a high degree of economic vulnerability”. The category of Least Developed Countries [LDCs] was officially established in 1971 by the UN General Assembly with a view to attracting special international support for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged members of the UN family.
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries	The economic and other disadvantages experienced by such countries makes the majority of landlocked countries Least Developed Countries (LDC), with inhabitants of these countries occupying the bottom billion tier of the world's population in terms of poverty. Apart from Europe, there is not a single successful highly developed landlocked country when measured with the Human Development Index (HDI) and nine of the twelve countries with the lowest HDI scores are landlocked. Landlocked countries that rely on transoceanic trade usually suffer a cost of trade that is double of their maritime neighbors. Landlocked countries experience economic growth 6% less of their non-landlocked countries, holding other variables constant.
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank	An institution created by a group of countries that provides financing and professional advising for the purpose of development. MDBs have large memberships including both developed donor countries and developing borrower countries. MDBs finance projects in the form of long-term loans at market rates, very-long term loans (also known as credits) below market rates, and through grants. The following are usually classified as the main MDBs: World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank Group.
MDG	Millennium Development Goals	Eight international development goals that 192 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. They include reducing extreme poverty, reducing child mortality rates, fighting disease epidemics such as AIDS, and developing a global partnership for development.
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) is an extension of HIPC. The MDRI was agreed following the G8's Gleneagles meeting in July 2005. It offers 100% cancellation of multilateral debts owed by HIPC countries to the World Bank, IMF and African Development Bank
MICs	Middle Income Countries	Nations with a per-capita gross national income in 2012 between \$1,036 and \$12,615. Middle-income countries (MICs) are one of the income categories that the World Bank uses to classify economies for operational and analytical purposes.
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency sells insurance against political risks (e.g., nationalization) to promote FDI in developing countries
MOI	Means of implementation	Addressing the issue of mobilizing adequate means of implementation – financial resources, technology development and transfer and capacity-building – will be critical to delivering on and implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
MSI	Mauritius Strategy of Implementation	Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island States.
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	MSMEs are, collectively, the largest employers in many low-income countries, yet their viability can be threatened by a lack of access to such risk-management tools as savings, insurance and credit. Their growth is often stifled by restricted access to credit, equity and payments services.
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement	Non-Aligned Movement is a movement of 115 members representing the interests and priorities of developing countries developed in 1961 at the first Conference of Non-Aligned



		Heads of State held in Belgrade. Subsequent conference involved ever-increasing participation by developing countries
NIEO	New International Economic Order	The New International Economic Order (NIEO) was a comprehensive package of multilateral policy options that aimed to improve the position of Third World countries in the world economy relative to the richest states. It came together at the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Conference held at Algiers in September 1973. It set up new commodity agreements.
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development	An economic development program of the African Union. NEPAD was adopted at the 37th session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia. NEPAD aims to provide an overarching vision and policy framework for accelerating economic co-operation and integration among African countries.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	Non-governmental organization created by natural or legal persons with no participation or representation of any government. In the cases in which NGOs are funded totally or partially by governments, the NGO maintains its non-governmental status and excludes government representatives from membership in the organization.
NLBI	Non Legally Binding Instrument	Also sometimes called "soft law".
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategies	Chapter 8 of Agenda 21 calls on countries to adopt national strategies for sustainable development (NSDS) that should build upon and harmonize the various sector (economic, social and environmental) policies and plans that are operating in the country.
NSFC	National Small Flows Clearing House	The National Small Flows Clearinghouse (NSFC) was funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to help America's small communities and individuals solve their wastewater problems through objective information about onsite wastewater collection and treatment systems. NSFC products and information are the only national resource of its type, dealing with small community wastewater infrastructure.
ODA	Official Development Assistance	Flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (using a fixed 10 percent rate of discount). By convention, ODA flows comprise contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries ("bilateral ODA") and to multilateral institutions. ODA receipts comprise disbursements by bilateral donors and multilateral institutions.
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD defines itself as a forum of countries committed to democracy and the market economy, providing a setting to compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practices, and co-ordinate domestic and international policies. Its mandate covers economic, environmental, and social issues. It acts by peer pressure to improve policy and implement "soft law"—non-binding instruments that can occasionally lead to binding treaties.
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa	The overall goal of PIDA is to promote socio-economic development and poverty reduction in Africa through improved access to integrated regional and continental infrastructure networks and services. The PIDA initiative is being led by the African Union Commission (AUC), NEPAD Secretariat and the African Development Bank.
PPP	Public-Private Partnership	There is no broad international consensus on what constitutes a public-private partnership (PPP). Broadly, PPP refers to arrangements, typically medium to long term, between the public and private sectors whereby some of the services that fall under the responsibilities of the public sector are provided by the private sector, with clear agreement on shared objectives for delivery of public infrastructure and/ or public services. PPPs typically do not include service contracts or turnkey construction contracts, which are categorized as public procurement projects, or the privatization of utilities where there is a limited ongoing role for the public sector.

PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy	Describes a country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programs to promote growth and reduce poverty, as well as associated external financing needs. PRSPs are prepared by governments through a participatory process involving civil society and development partners, including the World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Based on 6 principles.
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are in many ways the replacement for Structural Adjustment Programs, and are documents required by the IMF and World Bank before a country can be considered for debt relief within the HIPC programmer. According to the IMF: Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) is prepared by the member countries through a participatory process involving domestic stakeholders as well as external development partners, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework	Under the RAF, resources are being allocated to countries based on their potential to generate global environmental benefits and their capacity Global Environmental Facility (GEF) projects.
ROCE	Return on Capital Employed	Used in finance as a measure of the returns that a company is realizing from its capital employed. It is commonly used as a measure for comparing the performance between businesses and for assessing whether a business generates enough returns to pay for its cost of capital.
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production	Achieves economic growth whilst respecting environmental limits, finding ways to minimize damage to the natural world and making use of the earth's resources in a sustainable way. It is therefore not a challenge restricted to just a few countries or areas of the world, but one which must engage the whole global community.
SD	Sustainable Development	Sustainable development is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for future generations.
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	The SDGs, agreed in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are 17 goals with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues, including ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests. They emerged out of an agreement of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 (Rio+20), to develop a set of future international development goals to succeed the Millennium Development Goals. The UN General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals on 19 July 2014 forwarded to the Assembly its proposal for a set of SDGs, which were negotiate and agreed in August 2015.
SDRs	Special Drawing Rights	The Special Drawing Right (SDR) is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement the existing official reserves of member countries. The SDR is neither a currency, nor a claim on the IMF. Rather, it is a potential claim on the freely usable currencies of IMF members. Holders of SDRs can obtain these currencies in exchange for their SDRs in two ways: first, through the arrangement of voluntary exchanges between members; and second, by the IMF designating members with strong external positions to purchase SDRs from members with weak external positions. In addition to its role as a supplementary reserve asset, the SDR serves as the unit of account of the IMF and some other international organizations. In addition to its role as a supplementary reserve asset, the SDR serves as the unit of account of the IMF and some other international organizations.
SIDS	Small Island Developing States	Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are low-lying coastal countries that tend to share similar sustainable development challenges, including small but growing populations, limited resources, remoteness, susceptibility to natural disasters, vulnerability to external

		shocks, excessive dependence on international trade, and fragile environments. It currently includes 52 small island developing states. These are broken down into three geographic regions: the Caribbean; the Pacific; and Africa, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS).
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises	Businesses whose personnel numbers fall below certain limits.
SPFs	Social Protection Floors	Social protection floors are nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees that should ensure, as a minimum that, over the life cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security which together secure effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level.
	Tax Cooperation	The Addis Agenda notes that international tax cooperation should be scaled up in a way that is universal in approach and scope and fully takes into account the different needs and capacities of all countries. While for many years international tax cooperation focused on the conclusion of bilateral tax treaties, which had the principle aim of reducing double taxation, in recent times such cooperation has increasingly looked at setting tax norms to close loopholes and limit the ability of multi-national enterprises (MNEs) to avoid paying taxes.
	Technology Transfer	The process of transferring technology from the places and in groups of its origination to wider distribution among more people and places. It occurs along various axes: among universities, from universities to businesses, from large businesses to smaller ones, from governments to businesses, across borders, both formally and informally, and both openly and surreptitiously.
TRIPS	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	The sensitive issue here is protecting patent and copyright owners from unauthorized use of their inventions or artistic material by firms in foreign countries; it also means high prices in poor countries for many drugs under foreign patents. "TRIPS" was negotiated at the end of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1994. Its inclusion was the culmination of a program of intense lobbying by the United States, supported by the European Union, Japan and other developed nations. It played an important role in defeating competing policy positions that were favored by developing countries.
UN	United Nations	An international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and the achieving of world peace.
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Established in 1964 as a permanent intergovernmental body. It is the principal organ of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with trade, investment, and development issues. The important thing here is that in the 1960s and 1970s, UNCTAD was a negotiating forum for agreements in international trade, as in agreements to try to stabilize the prices of coffee, cocoa, natural rubber, etc. It is now essentially an international forum. The organization's goals are to "maximize the trade, investment and development opportunities of developing countries and assist them in their efforts to integrate into the world economy on an equitable basis." The creation of the conference was based on concerns of developing countries over the international market, multi-national corporations, and great disparity between developed nations and developing nations.
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	It was set up and functioned as the key UN technical assistance financing agency; policy advocacy is a late addition to its functioning. UNDP is the UN global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. They are on the ground in 166 countries.

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	The United Nations Environment Programme is an agency of the United Nations that coordinates its environmental activities, assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices. It was founded as a result of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in June 1972 and has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. UNEP also has six regional offices and various country offices.
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty (currently the only international climate policy venue with broad legitimacy, due in part to its virtually universal membership) negotiated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), informally known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992. The objective of the treaty is to "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". The treaty itself set no binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. In that sense, the treaty is considered legally non-binding. Instead, the treaty provides a framework for negotiating specific international treaties (called "protocols") that may set binding limits on greenhouse gases.
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly	The General Assembly is one of the six main organs of the United Nations, the only one in which all Member States have equal representation: one nation, one vote. All 193 Member States of the United Nations are represented in this unique forum to discuss and work together on a wide array of international issues covered by the UN Charter, such as development, peace and security, international law, etc.
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	USAID is the government agency providing US economic and humanitarian assistance worldwide for more than 40 years.
USD	United States Dollar	U.S. dollar is the currency most used in international transactions. Several countries use it as their official currency, and in many others it is the de facto currency.
WB	World Bank	The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to countries of the world for capital programs. It comprises two institutions: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD - 180 countries), and the International Development Association (IDA - 173 countries). The World Bank is a component of the World Bank Group, which is part of the United Nations system.
WBG	World Bank Group	A family of five international organizations that makes leveraged loans, generally to poor countries. The Bank came into formal existence on 27 December 1945 following international ratification of the Bretton Woods agreements, which emerged from the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference. The WBG includes the IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA and the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).
WTO	World Trade Organization	The only international body dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The WTO deals with regulation of trade between participating countries by providing a framework for negotiating trade agreements and a dispute resolution process aimed at enforcing participants' adherence to WTO agreements. The WTO is attempting to complete negotiations on the Doha Development Round, which was launched in 2001 with an explicit focus on developing countries. The round is still incomplete.

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## Annex 2: Social Media Toolkit

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### Twitter for UN Advocacy

#### Why use Twitter?

As a platform, Twitter has a very fast conversation pace and allows users to easily access discussions through the use of hashtags, which is why Twitter has become a favorite tool of political organizations and grassroots advocacy groups. Twitter is also useful whenever you want to transcribe quotes from speakers or events online (this is known as live-tweeting), reach out to partner or community groups about your events or programming, or host online discussions called tweet chats to help raise awareness about an issue.

#### Strategies for effective advocacy:

**Perform direct outreach to delegates, UN experts, missions, agencies, etc.** Social media is all about interaction. If you follow an account, that user will receive a notification and will likely follow you back. It's also important to reach out to these accounts directly about your work. If you are advocating on a particular issue, pushing for specific policy language or action, or looking to thank a delegate/expert/mission/agency for their work, tweet the target with your message. You can also write a sample tweet and encourage your followers to tweet the link or message to the delegate/expert/mission/agency, etc. The goal, of course, is for them to engage and share your message. Reach out with links to your events, announcements, or press releases. A partial list of relevant Twitter handles is attached to the bottom of this document.

**Use the right hashtags.** Use hashtags to share your message most effectively. Instead of creating your own hashtags (which might not catch on), do some research to identify popular hashtags which are most relevant to the given topic or event. Often, UN events/meetings have specific hashtags, which are publicized on the event flyer, or shown on the nameplate on the desks... Jump onto those existing hashtags to amplify your work and message!

**Make it visual.** Your tweets will get more attention (and more retweets) just by attaching images and videos. Try to attach an image to a tweet whenever possible. Remember to snap photos at your events, and tweet them live. Some campaigns include pre-made images in their social media strategies that you can use to make an impact on your audience.

As always,

**Be genuine.** Determine the tone of your messaging. Let your personality show and use humor when appropriate. Try not to simply broadcast; rather, when possible, speak as an individual, to individuals. This will help grant you credibility as a trusted source.

**Stay focused.** The people and organizations that follow you on social media have certain expectations about the type of content you post and the way you engage with them. If you stray too far from your objectives, you will lose the trust and attention of your community.

**Be reliable.** Share quality content from trusted sources, and avoid amplifying erroneous messages from unreliable sources. Reliability also means posting to your social media services regularly. Frequently sharing reliable, meaningful content helps establish you as an important source of information and ideas for your community.

**Get social.** Above all else, social media is about conversation. Share and comment on other people's or organizations' posts to start new conversations, and join in the conversations that are occurring on your social media pages. The more you engage with your followers, the more they will understand that your priorities are their priorities, too.

## List of Twitter Handles:

Short Disclaimer: This is not a comprehensive list, and some information may go out of date. In order to make sure your message is getting to the right person/mission/organization, please confirm that the handle is accurate before tweeting. Updated August 2018.

NGO FfD Member Organizations (2018)	Twitter Account
NGO Committee on FfD	@NGOsOnFfD
Augustinians International	@OSAUNngo
Bahá'í International Community	@BahaiBIC
Claretian Congregation	
Company of the Daughters of Charity	@DofCharity
Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd	@gsijp
Congregations of St. Joseph	@congofstjoseph
Global Development Associates	
Global Foundation for Democracy and Development	@GFDDorg
Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary – Loreto Generalate	@ibvmngo
International Federation of Business and Professional Women	@BPWI_CommAdmin
International Presentation Association	@IPANGOUN
La Brique International	
Loretto Community	@LorettoattheUN
Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns	@MklGlobalConcer
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate	@omiusaJPIC
New Humanity of the Focolare Movement	@Focolare_org_en
Passionists International	@passionistsint
Pax Christi International	@PaxChristi_Int
Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary	@RSHMNGO
Sisters of Charity Federation	@ngoscfederation
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur	@SNDatUN
Social Justice in Global Development	
Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries	@MMSUNNGO
Soroptimist International	@SoroptiTweet
United Methodist Church	@GBCSUMC
Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund	@VGIF
VIVAT International	@VIVATInternatio

United Nations:	
United Nations	@UN
UN Secretary-General	@antonioguterres
President of the General Assembly	@UN_PGA
UN Spokesperson	@UN_Spokesperson
UNCTAD	@UNCTADNewYork, @UNCTAD
UN DESA	@UNDESA
President of ECOSOC	@UNECOSOC



Member States:	
Afghanistan	@AfghanMissionUN
Albania	@AlMissionUN
Algeria	
Andorra	@ANDORRA_UN
Angola	
Antigua and Barbuda	@ABNYOffice
Argentina	@ArgentinaUN
Armenia	@Armenia, @MFAofArmenia
Australia	@AustraliaUN
Austria	@AustriaUN
Azerbaijan	@azmissionun
Bahamas	@MOFABahamas
Bahrain	@BahrainMsnNy
Bangladesh	@pmbdny
Barbados	
Belarus	@BelarusUNNY
Belgium	@BelgiumUN
Belize	@BelizeMissionUN
Benin	@UNBenin
Bhutan	@BhutanUN
Bolivia	@Bolivia_ONU
Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Botswana	@BWGovernment
Brazil	@Brazil_UN_NY
Brunei Darussalam	
Bulgaria	@Bulgaria_UN
Burkina Faso	
Burundi	@BurundiGov, @Ashingiro (Permanent Representative)
Cabo Verde	
Cambodia	
Cameroon	
Canada	@CanadaUN
Central African Republic	
Chad	@MissionTchadONU
Chile	@ChileONU
China	@Chinamission2un
Colombia	@ColombiaONU
Comoros	
Congo	
Costa Rica	@CostaRicaONU
Côte d'Ivoire	@CotedIvoire_UN, @CotedivoireOnu
Croatia	
Cuba	@CUBAONU
Cyprus	@CyprusinUN
Czech Republic	@CzechUNNY
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	

Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Denmark	@Denmark_UN
Djibouti	@AmbDoualeh (Permanent Representative)
Dominica	
Dominican Republic	@MIREXRD
Ecuador	@MisionEcuONUNY
Egypt	
El Salvador	@ElSalvadorUN
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea	@Eritrea_UN
Estonia	@EstoniaUN
Eswatini	
Ethiopia	@Ethiopia_UN
Fiji	@FijiMissionUN
Finland	@FinlandUN
France	@FranceONU
Gabon	
Gambia	
Georgia	@GeorgiaUN
Germany	@GermanyUN
Ghana	
Greece	@GRUN_NY
Grenada	@GrenadaUN
Guatemala	@GuatemalaONU
Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau	
Guyana	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Hungary	@HUNMissionToUN
Iceland	@IcelandUN
India	@IndiaMission2UN, @IndiaUNNewYork
Indonesia	@indonesiaunny
Iran	@IranUNMission
Iraq	@iraq_un
Ireland	@irishmissionun
Israel	@IsraelinUN
Italy	@ItalyUN_NY
Jamaica	@courtenayrat (Permanent Representative)
Japan	@JapanMissionUN
Jordan	@JordanUN_NY
Kazakhstan	@Kazakh_Mission
Kenya	@KenyaMissionUN
Kiribati	
Kuwait	@KuwaitMissionUN
Kyrgyzstan	@KyrgyzMissionUN
Lao People's Democratic Republic	
Latvia	@LatviaUN_NY
Lebanon	@LebanonUN

Lesotho	
Liberia	@LiberiamissioUn
Libya	@UNLibyan
Liechtenstein	@LiechtensteinUN
Lithuania	@LithuaniaUNNY
Luxembourg	@LuxembourgUN
Madagascar	
Malawi	@MalawiUN
Malaysia	@MYNewYorkUN1
Maldives	@MVPMPNY
Mali	
Malta	@MaltaGov
Marshall Islands	@RMIMission
Mauritania	
Mauritius	
Mexico	@MexOnu
Micronesia (Federated States of)	
Monaco	@Monaco_ONU
Mongolia	@nymongolia
Montenegro	
Morocco	@Morocco_UN
Mozambique	
Myanmar	
Namibia	@NamibiaUN
Nauru	@AMBMoses (Permanent Representative)
Nepal	
Netherlands	@NLatUN
New Zealand	@NZUN
Nicaragua	
Niger	
Nigeria	
Norway	@NorwayUN
Oman	@oman_un
Pakistan	@PakistanUN_NY
Palau	@PalauOceans
Panama	@Panama_UN
Papua New Guinea	
Paraguay	@paraguayonuny
Peru	@PeruEnLaONU
Philippines	
Poland	@PLinUN
Portugal	@Portugal_UN
Qatar	@QatarAtUN
Republic of Korea	@KOR_mission_UN, @ROK_Mission
Republic of Moldova	
Romania	@RomaniaUN_NY
Russian Federation	@RussiaUN
Rwanda	@RwandaUN
Saint Kitts and Nevis	

Saint Lucia	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Samoa	
San Marino	
Sao Tome and Principe	
Saudi Arabia	@ksamissionun
Senegal	
Serbia	
Seychelles	
Sierra Leone	@SLUNMission
Singapore	@SingaporeUN
Slovakia	@SlovakiaUNNY
Slovenia	@SLOtoUN
Solomon Islands	
Somalia	@SomaliaUN_NY
South Africa	@SAMissionNY
South Sudan	
Spain	@SpainUN
Sri Lanka	@SLUNNewYork
Sudan	
Suriname	@HMacdo8444 (Permanent Representative)
Switzerland	@swiss_un
Sweden	@SwedenUN
Syrian Arab Republic	
Tajikistan	@OfMfa
Thailand	@ThailandUN
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
Timor-Leste	
Togo	@ONUTOGO
Tonga	@TongaMissionUN
Trinidad and Tobago	@Trinbago_UN
Tunisia	
Turkey	@Turkey_UN, @TurkeyUN
Turkmenistan	
Tuvalu	@TuvaluGov
Uganda	@UgandaMissionNY
Ukraine	@UKRinUN
United Arab Emirates	@UAEMissionToUN
United Kingdom	@UKUN_NewYork
United of Republic of Tanzania	
United States of America	@USUN
Uruguay	
Uzbekistan	@uzbekistanun
Vanuatu	
Venezuela	@venezuela_un
Viet Nam	@VietNam_UN
Yemen	@Yemen_MissionNY
Zambia	@ZambiaUN
Zimbabwe	

Holy See	@HolySeeUN
State of Palestine	@Palestine_UN
G-77	@G77_UNHQ
African Union	@AfricanUnionUN
European Union	@EUatUN
National Coalition of Syrian Revolution & Opposition Forces	@SyriaUN

<b>Others:</b>	
World Bank	@WorldBank
President of the World Bank	@JimYongKim
International Finance Corporation (WBG)	@IFC_org
World Bank Poverty	@WBG_Poverty
World Bank Finance	@WBG_Finance
IMF	@IMFNews
World Economic Forum	@Davos, @WEF
OECD	@OECD, @OECDdev
World Trade Organization	@WTO
Women's Working Group on FfD	@WWGonFfD