

## **Bangladesh role in implementing SDGs as GPEDC's Co-Chair**

The second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) held in Nairobi, Kenya on 28 November-1 December 2016 reaffirmed its commitment for effective development cooperation as a means to achieve the universal and inter-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Bangladesh has been elected as the Co-Chair of GPEDC in HLM2.

The importance and potential of South-South Cooperation has been greatly emphasized as an increasingly potent feature of international cooperation for development in HLM2. Its scope and variety presents opportunities to tackle the challenges of the 2030 Agenda, particularly in least-developed countries and other partner countries.

Collective action through the Global Partnership has driven stakeholders to improve the way development co-operation is delivered, contributing to gains in effectiveness. The 2030 Agenda calls for scaling up efforts to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation; action to mobilise the transformative power of private resources to deliver on sustainable development; and for enhanced exchanges between constituencies engaged in North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation to promote knowledge sharing.

As the Co-Chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), Bangladesh will continue its efforts to mobilize knowledge, expertise, policies and innovative partnerships that countries can apply to accelerate progress on the 2030 Agenda in their own country and context.

### **In VNR, Bangladesh may include the following concerns on partnership/international cooperation for implementing the SDGs**

1. Many LDCs are victims of climate change. Common events of vulnerabilities due to climate change like flood, drought, desertification, water logging, salinity intrusion, tidal surge, uncertain rainfall, land degradation, extreme temperatures, incidence of new pathogen and diseases are posing serious threats to sustainable development efforts. The achievements in other areas of SDGs will be marred if the potential threats of climate change are not addressed properly. Therefore, **access to right fund at the right time and at the right amount would be critical for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities** to continue and sustain the economic growth of LDCs. The accession criteria for climate fund should be kept as simple as possible and the **commitment for climate fund by the DPs should be in addition to ODA.**
2. South-South Cooperation (SSC) is one of the efficient and effective ways of cooperation as the partner countries are having similar problems so as their solutions. However, sometimes resource and technology constraints of southern

countries become a great concern of effective cooperation. Therefore, South-South and Triangular Cooperation plays an important in the development of LDCs. The UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) should endeavor to develop a **concrete and flexible global framework for South-South and Triangular Cooperation**.

3. It is noticed that the development assistances remotely or not related with climate are being termed as the climate financing and hence there is risk of double counting. There should be **clear definition and agreement on what constitutes climate financing**. Though it was perceived that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) would be grant but the conditionalities set by the GCF Secretariat thwart the access of LDCs to GCF. GCF's accreditation requires certain fiduciary standards, environmental and social safeguards and other very specific criteria which are difficult to meet by many LDCs. Because of its stringent policy measures GCF could not live up to the expectation of LDCs of climate financing in large scale. GCF should make it accreditation criteria and procedures simple so that the national implementing entities can access the fund directly and easily and start work immediately.