

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Interactive Discussion 3: International Development Cooperation

Second Preparatory Committee Meeting for FFD4

4 December 2024

Thank you, Chair.

Yemen's concrete assessment of the elements paper's section on international development cooperation is informed by our unique perspective as a country facing complex challenges.

While we support the paper's emphasis on ODA commitments and quality, our GPEDC monitoring results demonstrate critical gaps. The current 0.37% ODA/GNI level requires not just reaffirmation of the 0.7% target, but concrete implementation mechanisms. The declining share of country-programmable aid is particularly concerning for countries like Yemen.

We strongly support the paper's proposals to accelerate the channeling of SDRs through multilateral development banks. However, this must be coupled with expedited implementation mechanisms to ensure timely access for countries facing urgent development needs.

Regarding climate finance, we emphasize the need to address the increasingly complex and fragmented architecture. Climate finance must remain additional to, not a substitute for, development assistance. Access to climate funds needs simplification, particularly for vulnerable countries, with increased grant-based adaptation financing. The linkages between climate and development finance must be strengthened while maintaining their distinct roles.

We strongly endorse the proposed enhanced transparency framework within the UN Development Cooperation Forum. However, this framework must integrate humanitarian-development-peace nexus approaches and address aid fragmentation. Specific provisions for countries in complex situations and mechanisms to strengthen development effectiveness monitoring are essential.

The paper's provisions on development effectiveness principles need strengthening through enhanced use of country systems, reversing the current declining trend. Multi-year, flexible funding frameworks that bridge humanitarian and development efforts are crucial, alongside stronger mutual accountability mechanisms and greater emphasis on local institutional capacity building.

Regarding multilateral development banks, we support the proposed reforms but emphasize the need for more flexible instruments adapted to fragile contexts and enhanced local currency lending. Specific measures for reducing borrowing costs must be coupled with integration of innovative financing mechanisms including Islamic finance instruments.

The outcome document must deliver a coherent framework that addresses aid fragmentation, strengthens country ownership, and ensures predictable support aligned with the complex realities of countries facing protracted crises.

Thank you.