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DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

(Joint Ministerial Committee
of the
Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund
on the
Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries)

NINETY-SECOND MEETING
LIMA, PERU – OCTOBER 10, 2015

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October 10, 2015

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Statement by

Rt. Hon. Justine Greening, MP
Secretary of State for International Development

and

Rt. Hon. George Osborne, MP
Chancellor of the Exchequer

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92nd Meeting of the Development Committee

October 10, 2015
Lima, Peru

Global Goals – The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

We welcome the supportive role that the World Bank Group played both on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda through the provision of technical expertise and inputs to the processes. The UK welcomes the successful agreement of these historic processes. It is important that the Bank now turns its attention to working with partner countries and other donors to implement this new agenda.

Climate Financing

The UK strongly recognises the importance of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) as critical players in delivering climate finance and contributing to the 2020 $100billion per annum goal. The importance of MDBs in mobilising climate finance up to 2020 and beyond should not be understated, and we highlight the need for MDBs to do more to scale up their effort. Integration and mainstreaming of both mitigation and adaptation into investment strategies will be central to success.

The World Bank and MDB counterparts should work together to define their collective role and start thinking towards their commitments to climate finance in the run up to the COP in Paris in December.

Gender, Disability and Inclusion

The ongoing progress within the Bank on their gender strategy is to be commended. Gender equality, including addressing sexual and gender based violence, is intrinsically important to pursuing the Bank's goals of reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity. However, the Bank must continue to support gender equality through analysis, actions, and monitoring, this should include continuing to monitor the implementation strategy and progress against it.

Acting on the principle of leave no one behind will be fundamental to achieving the ambition of the Global Goals. This will require us to work together to ensure we are putting the furthest behind first: the poorest of the poor and people who are most excluded and at risk of violence and discrimination. We appreciate the increasing engagement of World Bank Group staff on disability and inclusion and we are keen to continue working in partnership to increase our collective efforts. We are pleased that some references to disability and universal access have remained in the Safeguards and would encourage these to be expanded on to ensure the rights of people with disabilities are appropriately represented. We

support the idea of the development of a disability guidance note to be annexed to the Safeguards to elaborate on how the Bank will implement the inclusion of people with disabilities and encourage their partners to do the same. This implementation needs to be underpinned by an ability to monitor delivery for people with disabilities so that we can be sure that safeguards are really working.

The UK is on a journey to put young people at the heart of its development agenda. We welcome the work the World Bank is doing to analyse how young people engage in the labour market, and the disadvantages they face, and we encourage work to further gather evidence on what works to create more opportunities for this younger generation.

Resilience, fragile States, conflict and crises

The Bank's role as key delivery partner in fragile states is of vital importance not only through the programmes it delivers using IDA, IBRD, IFC, MIGA and Trust Fund resources but also as a platform for co-ordination, standards setting and generation of knowledge and solutions.

We welcome the progress made in many areas, particularly the establishment of the Bank's Humanitarian Working Group which will be a crucial component of the Bank's response to crises, and ongoing efforts to renew the Bank's strategy for engaging in the Middle East and North Africa. However, the Bank should aim to place emphasis on improving linkages between humanitarian, development and climate change communities, and encouraging greater governance of and investment in disaster risk by national and local governments. The UK would like to see the World Bank to play a central role in shaping the World Humanitarian Summit, particularly in forging new integrated humanitarian-development financing arrangements that can the millions of people trapped by protracted conflict-related crises.

Migration

As well as aiming to find solutions to the challenges of today, the UK also wants to make sure that the international system is in better shape to respond to new challenges. The emerging analysis of trends relating to conflict and climate change suggests that forced displacement will remain a major feature of the global landscape in coming years. The UK looks forward to working with the World Bank to find better ways of managing and financing support to those displaced forcibly from their homes that move beyond over-burdened humanitarian instruments. In order to do this, new partnerships with host governments with have to be forged whilst making sure that the multilateral system is able to respond more effectively is crucial.

IDA18 Replenishments/Future of IDA

IDA Plus will be an important part of IDA 18 negotiations and the UK welcomes exploring options to better utilise equity in the concessional windows, , in line with DAC rules.. However, we need to be satisfied that additional resources would be spent in the right countries for the right projects, and avoid any undesirable consequences for the integrity of IDA or creating future liabilities for IDA donors.