

## Table of Recommendations

This table of recommendations provides a series of suggestions to help close the implementation gaps identified by the **MDG Gap Task Force Report 2011: The Global Partnership for Development: Time to Deliver**.

It provides a quick reference to the gaps identified in the areas of ODA, market access (trade), external debt, access to essential medicines and access to new technologies; as well as a series of policy responses at the national and international levels.

Recommendations are suggestions for actions to be undertaken by the international community and were derived from the analytical work undertaken by the Task Force. They are meant to stimulate the debate on ways to accelerate progress towards the MDGs.

### Implementation gaps in relation to commitments for strengthening global partnerships for development and required policy responses

	Gap	National policies	Required global response
<b>Official development assistance</b>	Aid commitments from 1970, reaffirmed by donors at numerous summits and conferences since then, are not being met. Aid resources reached 0.32 per cent of the gross national income (GNI) of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members in 2010, well short of the UN target of 0.7 per cent of GNI.	Develop national plans to scale up investments to support growth and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals	Deliver on all ODA commitments.
	The 2005 Gleneagles commitments were not met in their target year of 2010. Aid from DAC donors fell \$21 billion (in 2010 dollars) short.	Make joint efforts, together with the donors, to improve coherence of aid efforts	Increase aid flows by about \$38 billion (in 2010 prices) per year between 2012 and 2015 in order to meet the UN target by 2015
			Provide detailed multi-year intentions for country-programmable aid and align them with national development strategies
ODA to the least developed countries (LDCs)			DAC members to follow their Recommendation on Good Pledging Practices
			Make joint efforts to improve coherence of cooperation efforts, including growing South-South cooperation and philanthropy for development, with one another and with international development goals and principles
	ODA commitments under the 2001 Brussels Programme of Action to the LDCs, reaffirmed at the Fourth UN Conference on the LDC's in May 2011 in Istanbul, are not being met. Only nine DAC member countries allocated at least 0.15 per cent of their GNI to LDCs in 2009. Overall DAC aid to LDCs was 0.1 per cent of GNI.		Increase total flows to LDCs by at least \$21 billion in 2010 to reach the lower bound of the target

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ODA to Africa	The Gleneagles target to double aid to Africa (an additional \$25 billion in aid, in 2004 dollars) by 2010 was not met. Aid from DAC donors fell \$14.5 billion (in 2004 dollars) short of the target, equivalent to \$18 billion in 2010 dollars.		Deliver on all existing ODA commitments and recommit to the UN target of 0.7 per cent of donor GNI as aid
Aid effectiveness	Not enough progress made towards the performance targets of the Paris Declaration, especially in the use of local country systems, reducing transaction costs of providing aid and increasing predictability of aid flows, according to 2008 survey data.  Since 2010 was the agreed expiry year for the Paris Declaration commitments, a new framework for aid effectiveness is needed.	Improve aid coordination in line with national priorities  Establish mutual accountability mechanisms  Link national budgets to development strategies	Assess the implementation of the aid effectiveness commitments of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action  Develop a global consensus on ways to improve aid effectiveness  Develop and strengthen mutual accountability in the provision of aid resources
<b>Trade</b>	Failure to conclude a multilateral trade round that delivers real and substantial benefits to developing countries.	Prioritize trade and its links to development and poverty reduction in national development strategies	Intensify efforts to conclude a balanced, comprehensive, ambitious and development-oriented Doha Round of trade negotiations  Remove trade restrictive measures adopted during the crisis and refrain from introducing new ones
Market access	Little improvement towards reaching the 2005 Hong Kong Declaration commitment to provide duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) access to at least 97 per cent of LDCs export products. This commitment refers to individual tariff lines, not total export values. This difference is important considering the concentration of LDCs exports on a few products. In value terms (for which data is available), the share of LDC exports excluding arms and oil has remained unchanged since 2004 at just around 80 per cent.	Eliminate trade-distorting domestic support measures and export subsidies in developed countries, especially those on cotton, affecting LDC exports	Ensure, by no later than 2011, full implementation of DFQF market access for all LDC exports, with simple, transparent and predictable rules of origin; and preferential market access for services exports by LDCs  Substantially reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
Agricultural subsidies	Limited progress towards eliminating subsidies to agricultural exports in developed countries by 2013 in line with the	Eliminate trade-distorting domestic support for the agricultural sector	Accelerate the elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies in developed countries by 2013 and agricultural

	<b>Gap</b>	<b>National policies</b>	<b>Required global response</b>
	<p>2005 Hong Kong Ministerial commitment.</p> <p>Agricultural support in developed countries, as percentage of GDP, fell to 0.85 per cent in 2010, after a small increase in 2009. It remains high in absolute terms at \$366 billion. Direct support to agricultural producers has a strong adverse impact on production and trade of developing countries.</p>		<p>production subsidies within a credible medium-term timeframe</p> <p>Eliminate tariffs on agricultural exports from developing countries</p>
<b>Aid for trade</b>	<p>Insufficient support to the Aid for Trade and Enhanced Integrated Framework initiatives. Aid for Trade commitments increased to a total of \$40.1 billion in 2009, but the annual increase since 2008 was just 2 per cent. Furthermore, Aid for Trade remains concentrated in just a few regions and countries.</p> <p>Lack of clarity in the design of the Aid for Trade Initiative and procedures to access resources</p>	<p>Conduct appropriate national needs assessment to identify trade-related needs</p>	<p>Increase support for the development of trade capacities in developing countries through the Aid for Trade and the Enhanced Integrated Framework initiatives</p> <p>Ensure that Aid for Trade is aligned with national development strategies</p> <p>Sustain a level of Aid of Trade of at least \$32.5 billion per year (in 2009 dollars), as per G-20 pledge during the 2010 Seoul Summit</p> <p>Increase and improve the targeting of resources to ensure that countries in most need receive the most aid for trade</p>
<b>Debt relief</b>	<p>Lack of a comprehensive international mechanism within which to adequately treat sovereign debt crises, as called for in the Monterrey Consensus, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and the 2010 MDG summit Outcome Document</p> <p>Middle and low-income countries suffering from debt distress, but not eligible for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, have no access to debt relief or to orderly sovereign debt workouts</p> <p>19 countries, including 12 HIPCs, are classified as being at high risk or in debt distress (as of May 2011)</p>	<p>Strengthen debt management systems</p>	<p>Develop an enhanced framework for orderly debt workouts, reflecting upon improved effectiveness of debt restructuring and relief modalities</p> <p>Convene an inter-agency working group to address pressing debt situations while a comprehensive international framework is being elaborated</p> <p>Consider the extension of the HIPC Initiative to all low-income countries in debt distress</p> <p>Institute a technical working group aiming to enhance the analysis and effectiveness of current debt sustainability frameworks</p>

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	<p>8 countries have yet to reach their HIPC completion point, thus have not benefited from the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)</p> <p>4 countries have yet to reach their HIPC decision point, thus have not received any debt relief</p>		<p>Complete the HIPC and MDRI initiatives and ensure that all creditors deliver their full share of programmed relief promptly</p> <p>Substantially increase the share of aid delivery to low-income countries that takes the form of grants</p>
<b>Access to essential medicines</b>	<p>No specific numerical targets for the global partnership on essential medicines have been defined.</p> <p>Availability of essential medicines in developing countries is low and prices remain high. Median prices of essential medicines in developing countries are, on average, 2.7 times and 6.1 times higher than international reference prices, in the public and private sectors, respectively.</p> <p>Essential medicines are unaffordable to large segments of population in developing countries, particularly when originator brand medicines are used. The situation with regard to medicines to treat non-communicable (chronic) diseases is particularly poor.</p> <p>Substantial shares of the populations in many low- and middle-income countries can be impoverished by the cost of medicines purchases.</p>	<p>Increase availability and use of generic medicines in the public sector</p> <p>Provide essential medicines through the public health system at little or no cost to the poor</p> <p>Introduce dedicated programmes focusing on essential medicines to treat non-communicable diseases as part of national medicine policies</p> <p>Increase the use of TRIPS flexibilities to manufacture generic medicines and facilitate imports of more affordable medicines</p>	<p>Improve availability and affordability of essential medicines, through regional and international cooperation efforts such as the creation of international patent pools and innovative financing mechanisms</p> <p>Increase donor funding for treatments and prevention of non-communicable diseases</p> <p>Improve the availability of patent information in developing countries</p> <p>Facilitate the export of generic medicines at low cost by incorporating relevant TRIPS flexibilities</p> <p>Encourage pharmaceutical companies to reduce prices of essential medicines in developing countries</p>
<b>Access to new technologies</b>	<p>No specific numerical targets for the global partnership on new technologies have been defined.</p> <p>Despite rapid growth in the developing world in penetration and use of ICT services, developing countries, and LDCs especially, still lag behind developed countries in fixed telephony, mobile cellular telephony and Internet access and use.</p> <p>Mobile cellular subscriptions reached 68 per cent of inhabitants in developing countries in 2010, while in developed countries the</p>	<p>Formulate national ICT strategies aligned with broader development strategies</p> <p>Support e-health and e-education initiatives and other public services, in collaboration with the private sector</p> <p>Strengthen competition and regulatory frameworks to promote spread of new technologies and reduce prices</p>	<p>Support development of more concrete targets to monitor access to new technologies, including ICT</p> <p>Strengthen global monitoring of ICT development, particularly tracking the needs of developing countries, including through the Partnership on Measuring ICT and Broadband Commission for Development</p> <p>Promote research and development collaboration among all stakeholders to enhance technology development and transfer to</p>

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<p>penetration rate was over 100 per cent. Similarly, 21 per cent of population in developing countries had Internet access, as opposed to 72 per cent in developed countries.</p> <p>Cost of ICT services, especially Internet access in low-income countries is unaffordable. While prices of fixed broadband Internet access dropped, monthly subscription costs more than the average citizen in developing country earns in a month, while user in Africa pay almost 3 times their monthly income.</p>	<p>Strengthen national and local capacities to draw upon advanced technologies to reduce natural disaster risks</p>	<p>developing countries</p> <p>Promote development and transfer of new technologies, including those for mitigation and adaptation to climate change in developing countries, and ensure that committed resources are delivered to developing countries</p> <p>Support countries vulnerable to natural hazards in adopting disaster risk prevention programmes</p>