

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 2012**, entitled *The Global Partnership for Development: Making Rhetoric a Reality*.

It provides a quick reference to the gaps identified in relation to commitments for strengthening the global partnerships for development in the areas of ODA, market access (trade), debt sustainability, access to essential medicines and access to new technologies, as well as a series of required policy responses at the national and international levels. Recommendations are suggestions 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.

	Gap	Recommended national policies	Required global response
Official development assistance (ODA)	<p>Aid commitments from 1970, reaffirmed by donors at numerous summits and conferences since then, are not being met. Aid resources reached 0.31 per cent of the gross national income (GNI) of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members in 2011, well short of the UN target of 0.7 per cent of GNI</p> <p>The 2005 Gleneagles commitments were not met in their target year of 2010. Aid from DAC donors fell \$21 billion short (in 2010 constant dollars)</p>	<p>Develop national plans to scale up investments to support growth and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals</p> <p>Make joint efforts, together with the donors, to improve coherence of aid efforts</p>	<p>Deliver on all ODA commitments</p> <p>Increase aid flows by about \$42 billion (in 2011 dollars) per year between 2012 and 2015 in order to meet the UN target and close the \$167 billion gap by 2015</p> <p>Increase efforts to collect and make available data on future aid allocations to increase transparency and reduce volatility of aid</p> <p>Increase generation of non-DAC ODA, philanthropy and innovative sources of financing for development, while ensuring that these are stable and aligned with recipient country priorities and strategies</p> <p>Use the UN Development Cooperation Forum for broader dialogue on financing for development</p> <p>Improve the targeting of resources to ensure that countries most in need receive the most aid</p>
ODA to the least developed countries (LDCs)	<p>ODA commitments to LDCs as reaffirmed in the 2011 Istanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs, are not being met. Only nine DAC member countries allocated at least 0.15 per cent of their GNI to LDCs in 2010. Overall DAC aid to LDCs was 0.11 per cent of their GNI</p>		<p>Increase total flows to LDCs by at least \$17 billion (in 2011 dollars) over 2010 levels to reach the lower bound of the UN target for ODA to LDCs</p>

	Gap	Recommended national policies	Required global response
<i>ODA to Africa</i>	The Gleneagles commitment to double aid to Africa (an additional \$25 billion in aid, in 2004 dollars) by 2010 was not met. Aid from DAC donors fell \$15.2 billion (in 2004 dollars) short of the target, equivalent to \$18.2 billion in 2010 dollars		Deliver on all existing ODA commitments to Africa
<i>Aid effectiveness</i>	<p>Only one of the 13 targets of the Paris Declaration (Target 4 - coordinated technical cooperation) was met by 2010. Little or no progress has been made in the area of mutual accountability, in improving aid predictability and transparency, reducing aid fragmentation, the use of local country systems and alignment of aid with national priorities</p> <p>Further discussions needed on the implementation of agreements reached at High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011 and on issues of concern to stakeholders</p>	<p>Establish mutual accountability mechanisms</p> <p>Design national development strategies linked to national budgets</p> <p>Improve quality of public financial management systems</p> <p>Design multi-year spending plans for country-programmable aid, aligned with national development strategies</p>	<p>Develop and strengthen mutual accountability in the provision of aid resources</p> <p>Improve alignment of aid with national priorities while increasing the use of recipient country systems</p> <p>Increase efforts to collect and make available data on future aid allocations to increase transparency and reduce volatility of aid</p> <p>Reduce fragmentation of aid</p> <p>Use the UN Development Cooperation Forum to discuss implementation of measures to improve the effectiveness of development cooperation according to needs</p>
Trade	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	<p>Intensify efforts to conclude a balanced, comprehensive, ambitious and development-oriented Doha Round of trade negotiations, through different negotiating approaches</p> <p>Remove trade-restrictive measures adopted during the crisis and refrain from introducing new ones</p>

	Gap	Recommended national policies	Required global response
Market access	<p>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 largely unchanged since 2004 at just around 80 per cent</p>	<p>Eliminate trade-distorting domestic support measures and export subsidies in developed countries, including those on cotton, affecting LDC exports</p>	<p>Fully implement DFQF market access for all LDC exports, with simplified and transparent rules of origin</p> <p>Substantially reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing imports from developing countries</p> <p>Increase support for capacity development in developing countries to facilitate compliance to international standards and non-tariff measures</p>
Agricultural subsidies	<p>Limited progress towards eliminating subsidies to agricultural exports in developed countries by 2013 in line with the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial commitment</p> <p>Agricultural support in developed countries reached a high of \$407 billion in 2011. As a percentage of GDP, it amounted to 0.95, almost the same level as in 2006. Direct support to agricultural producers has a strong adverse impact on production and trade of developing countries</p>	<p>Eliminate trade-distorting domestic support to the agricultural sector</p>	<p>Accelerate the elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies in developed countries by 2013</p> <p>Eliminate tariffs on agricultural exports from developing countries</p>
Aid for trade	<p>Insufficient support to the Aid for Trade and Enhanced Integrated Framework initiatives. Aid for Trade commitments increased to a total of \$45.3 billion in 2010, an increase of 12 per cent over 2009 levels. However Aid for Trade is likely to be negatively affected by tighter overall aid budgets in donor countries in next few years. Furthermore, Aid for</p>	<p>Conduct appropriate national needs assessment to identify trade-related needs</p> <p>Increase local participation and involvement of the private sector and civil society in preparation and implementation of Aid for Trade programmes</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 incorporates development effectiveness principles</p> <p>Ensure that Aid for Trade is aligned with national development strategies</p>

	Gap	Recommended national policies	Required global response
	Trade remains concentrated in just a few regions and countries	Integrate key aid effectiveness principles into Aid for Trade programmes	Sustain a level of Aid of Trade of at least the level of the average during 2006-2008, as per G-20 pledge at the 2010 Seoul Summit
Debt relief	<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>20 countries, including 7 post-completion point HIPCs, are classified as being at high risk or in debt distress (as at May 2012)</p> <p>7 countries have yet to reach their HIPC completion point, thus have not benefited from the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)</p> <p>3 countries have yet to reach their HIPC decision point, thus have not received any debt relief</p>	<p>Strengthen debt management systems</p> <p>Employ debt sustainability analysis as part of national policymaking</p> <p>Improve timeliness and coverage of country debt data</p>	<p>Convene an international working group to examine options for enhancing the international architecture for debt restructuring</p> <p>Bolster technical cooperation to strengthen capacity for debt management and debt analyses in developing countries</p> <p>Complete the HIPC and MDRI initiatives and ensure that all creditors deliver their full share of programmed relief promptly</p> <p>Impede litigation by those creditors not participating in internationally agreed debt workouts</p> <p>Substantially increase the share of aid delivery to low-income countries that takes the form of grants</p> <p>Foster discussion on proposed principles for responsible borrowing and lending</p>

	Gap	Recommended national policies	Required global response
Access to essential medicines	No specific numerical targets for the global partnership on essential medicines have been defined	Provide essential medicines through the public health system at little or no cost to the poor	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>Availability of essential medicines in developing countries is low and prices remain high. Median prices of essential medicines in developing countries are, on average, 2.6 times and 5 times higher than international reference prices, in the public and private sectors, respectively. Essential medicines were available in only 51.8 per cent of facilities in the public sector and 68.5 per cent in the private sector</p> <p>Essential medicines are unaffordable to large segments of population in developing countries, particularly when originator brand medicines are used.</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>Increase the use of TRIPS flexibilities to locally manufacture generic medicines and facilitate imports of more affordable medicines</p> <p>Carefully assess the possible adverse impacts on access to medicines when adopting TRIPS plus provisions</p> <p>Strengthen national regulatory capacity to oversee the quality of medicines</p>	<p>Ensure donor funding for treatments and prevention of acute and chronic diseases is additional to ODA</p> <p>Facilitate the export of generic medicines at low cost by incorporating relevant TRIPS flexibilities</p> <p>Strengthen international cooperation to support local production of medicines in developing countries through the use of voluntary licensing agreements and by joining patent pools</p> <p>Encourage pharmaceutical companies to reduce prices of essential medicines in developing countries</p> <p>Increase funding in research and development of new medicines, especially for neglected diseases</p>
Access to new technologies	No specific numerical targets to increase access to new technologies have been defined	Adopt national ICT strategies aligned with broader development strategies	Support development of more concrete targets to monitor access to new technologies, including ICT
	<p>Despite rapid growth in the developing world in penetration and use of ICT services, developing countries, especially LDCs, still lag behind developed countries in fixed telephony, mobile cellular telephony and Internet access and use</p> <p>Mobile cellular subscriptions reached 79 per cent of inhabitants in developing countries in 2011, while in developed</p>	<p>Adopt national broadband policies</p> <p>Increase competition in the ICT sectors by promoting new investment and ensuring fair competition through regulation</p> <p>Increase use of ICT in the provision of government services to increase efficiency and support achievement of MDGs</p>	<p>Support 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>Increase access and affordability of ICT, especially Internet, and extend connectivity to provide universal access</p> <p>Promote collaboration among all stakeholders and increase coordination in development and transfer of technologies to developing countries, including</p>

Gap	Recommended national policies	Required global response
<p>countries, the penetration rate was over 100 per cent. Similarly, 26 per cent of the population in developing countries had Internet access, as opposed to 74 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 users in Africa pay almost 3 times their monthly income</p>	<p>Adopt institutionalized systems for recording disaster losses</p>	<p>those for mitigation and adaptation to climate change and for disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Abide by commitments to the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Mechanism to increase access to climate change technologies in developing countries</p>