

Executive Summary

In today's increasingly integrated world, the post-2015 development agenda must be conceived as a truly global agenda with shared responsibilities for all countries. The world has changed fundamentally since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration. It is faced with new challenges and opportunities, many of which require collective action. The renewed global partnership for development underpinning the post-2015 development agenda will need to evolve with the changing development landscape to enable transformative changes. To do so effectively, it should build on the strengths of the current global partnership for development while going beyond its framework. Most importantly, it will have to be based on a strong commitment to engage in collective actions with a clear distribution of tasks between developed and developing countries.

Important lessons can be learned from the experience with the present global partnership for development. MDG 8 has played a central role in galvanizing aid, increasing market access, providing debt relief, improving access to ICT and essential medicines and other forms of support. It also helped bring greater focus to the special needs of the most vulnerable countries. Yet, MDG 8 also had important gaps and systemic shortcomings, and there is a large discrepancy between its initial level of ambition and its implementation. In addition, MDG 8 perpetuated a "donor-recipient" type of relationship and did not pay sufficient attention to mobilizing development financing other than aid.

Aid remains an important source of development finance, and the international community should reaffirm and set clear timelines for achieving its official development assistance (ODA) targets, especially for countries with special needs. Part of these external resources should be geared towards increasing the capacity of developing countries to mobilize domestic resources, while also promoting good governance and combating capital flight. The renewed global partnership should also continue to foster dialogue on debt sustainability beyond its narrow focus on HIPC's and should further look to build a more equitable multilateral trade system, concluding the Doha Round but also addressing supply-side constraints in developing countries, including through improved access to new technologies and long-term investment.

Further, a renewed global partnership will have to strengthen global governance by addressing weaknesses in international arrangements for collective decision-making. Currently, there is an inconsistency between a rules-based multilateral trading system and an essentially unregulated financial system. Areas such as investment, technology and aid are managed at the national level or through ad hoc

coordination, global public goods are under-provisioned, and developing countries are not adequately represented in multilateral institutions and other norm- and standard-setting bodies. Creating a more inclusive and equitable system of global governance would help strengthen coherence within the global partnership and would contribute to creating an international enabling environment for development.

Within the post-2015 framework, the global partnership will have to include explicit commitment from all countries across the goals and targets of the new development agenda, according to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. In addition, there could be explicit commitments towards a renewed global partnership for development, with a focus on creating an enabling environment for development, promoting the contribution of multiple partners, covering areas of common, and, in some cases, differentiated responsibilities. In addition to this broader “international enabling environment goal”, partnerships could be mainstreamed under each thematic goal. For accountability purposes, multi-stakeholder partnerships could also be mainstreamed under each thematic goal, strengthening the links between goals and the means of achieving them. This structure would also better reflect the contributions of voluntary and purpose-specific partnerships, which could be coordinated and linked to the priority needs of developing countries in a more systematic manner.

Lastly, robust accountability mechanisms at the global, regional and national levels will be critical to increase the effectiveness of the renewed global partnership. By keeping track of progress, robust accountability will help ensure that commitments are being honoured by all sides. Member States have already taken a first step in strengthening global mutual accountability through the establishment of the ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review and the biennial High-level Development Cooperation Forum, but strong political support from all countries will be needed to strengthen these measures.

This report is a live document that will be refined to reflect outcomes of ongoing processes and conversations on the post-2015 development agenda. It builds on ten individual ‘think pieces’ prepared by members of the working group which elaborate on the characteristics of global partnerships in relation to specific thematic areas. The think pieces are available from bit.ly/UNTTGP. It also captures the findings from the global conversation launched through the UNDG national and thematic consultations through which people from all over the world have been invited to help Member States shape the future development agenda (see <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/the-global-conversation-begins>). Further refinements to the report will be based on the findings from these consultations.