

A renewed global partnership for development

Report of the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

Key recommendations

Lessons learnt from the current global partnership for development

- The agenda for post 2015 should build on the strengths of the current global partnership for development but will have to go beyond its present framework. The thematic areas outlined under Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 8 for the global partnership for development continue to be important for a renewed global partnership in the post-2015 era.
- The commitments made under the Monterey Consensus and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, which helped to further flesh out MDG 8, also remain highly relevant.
- However, by being the only goal that gave direct responsibility to the developed countries, MDG 8 perpetuated a donor-recipient paradigm rather than calling for collective action of all countries.
- MDG 8 focuses particularly on the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developed countries and small-island developing states. Such attention on the most vulnerable countries must continue and should be extended to countries suffering from conflict and violence.
- The largest structural problem of MDG 8 was the discrepancy between its initial level of ambition and its implementation. MDG 8 was the weakest MDG goal, not because it lacked ambition, but mainly because the choice of indicators reduced the level of ambition contained in the targets included in MDG 8. Furthermore many of these commitments have not been met.

A renewed global partnership for development for the post-2015 era

- A renewed global partnership in the post-2015 era should include universal commitments calling for actions from all countries according to their national capabilities. The level of commitments countries and other stakeholders are able to make in a renewed global partnership will define the ambition of the post-2015 agenda.

- A renewed global partnership for development for the post-2015 era must reflect the changes in the development landscape, including the increasing importance of other stakeholders beyond the traditional donors from developed countries. These include Southern partners in development cooperation, local authorities and members of parliament, civil society, philanthropic organizations and the private sector.
- A stand-alone goal on the global partnership for development could help to outline targets for governments to create an enabling environment for development. In addition to this, multi-stakeholder partnerships could be streamlined under each thematic area to promote the contribution of the various partners.
- By keeping track of progress, robust accountability will help ensure that commitments are being honored 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.
- Mobilizing resources for development will remain an essential component for the renewed global partnership for development. While commitments on official development assistance must be strengthened and met and developed countries must be urged to honor their pledges, these should also address quality aspects such as aid efficiency. Moreover, the renewed global partnership for development can foster innovative forms of development finance and development assistance that goes beyond traditional donors. It can also support governments through capacity building and other means to mobilize domestic resources.
- The renewed global partnership should 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.
- Global governance can be strengthened by addressing weaknesses in international arrangements for collective decision-making and by creating a more inclusive and equitable system of global governance.