

**DCF Ethiopia Symposium (Addis Ababa, 6-7 June 2013)**  
**“A renewed global partnership for development for a post-2015 era”**

**Background material**

- 1. The global partnership for development in a post-2015 setting*
- 2. Trends in international development cooperation*

***1. The global partnership for development in a post-2015 setting***

[Outcome Document of the regional consultations on the post-2015 development agenda](#)

A total of 53 African states participated in the regional consultations on the post-2015 development agenda in the region. The four broad development priorities that were defined include structural economic transformation and inclusive growth, innovation and technology transfer, human development, and financing and partnerships. Under financing and partnerships, participant stressed the need for domestic and external financial resources, and partnerships that ensure ownership, coherence and alignment with national and regional priorities. Moreover, the global framework should take into account Africa’s situation and priorities. There is a need to promote public-private partnerships, South-South Cooperation and partnership with emerging economies, a focus on intra-African trade and to promote Africa’s access to global markets while also establishing fair trade mechanisms. Moreover, global governance should foster ownership, leadership and accountability.

[Post-2015: Global Action for an Inclusive and Sustainable Future](#). 2013 European Report on Development (ERD)

The 2013 ERD focuses on the Millennium Declaration, a changed context for a new global development framework and international action when discussing the post-2015 development agenda. It assesses the changes in global development cooperation including the shifts in economic and power balances, the emerging interests of partners and the consequences of these on international development cooperation and the EU. Moreover, the report covers several aspects of a renewed global partnership for development, namely external and domestic development finance, trade and investment and labour human mobility.

[A new global partnership: Eradicate poverty and transform economies through sustainable development](#)

In its report, the Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda outlines its vision, key challenges and opportunities and priority themes. It also makes concrete suggestions on a set of 12 goals and 54 targets as well as seven cross-cutting issues. Regarding the global partnership for development, the panel stresses that stronger commitments from developed countries are required. It points to the continued relevance of the Monterey Consensus and the Rio principles. It indicates that a new global partnership should be based on a common understanding of shared humanity and should underpin mutual respect and mutual benefit in a shrinking world. The panel also makes some suggestions on monitoring and accountability of the partnership and the agenda post-2015.

### [A renewed global partnership for development](#)

The working group on the global partnership for development was established under the umbrella of the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda. The report makes a case for a renewed global partnership to build commitments from all countries, according to their national priorities, around a post-2015 agenda. It assesses the lessons learnt from Millennium Development Goal 8 and provides a set of recommendations on potential features and contours of a renewed global partnership for the post-2015 era, including recommendations on a strengthened monitoring and accountability mechanism.

### [A regional perspective on the post-2015 UN Development Agenda](#)

The report, jointly prepared by the UN Regional Commissions, focuses on progress on and lessons learnt from the post-2015 agenda while also discussing the context and regional priorities for a post-2015 development agenda. Among key challenges such as inequalities and multidimensional poverty and climate change mitigation and adaptation, the report also points to the need for improved international governance and international development cooperation, with global governance being a major concern in all five regions.

### [Joint Report to the High-Level Panel on the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda](#)

The report, jointly prepared by the UN Global Compact and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, outlines some of the commercial and ethical imperatives for the private sector to engage in the post-2015 development agenda which cover the economic, social and environmental dimensions. It assesses how the organization and structure of businesses has changed in the past years to enable them to contribute to sustainable development in an effective and sustained manner. The report also describes some of the key recommendations of businesses for the scope and content of the future agenda and outlines where they see their own contribution to the implementation of the agenda.

### [UN-NGLS Civil Society Consultation for the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#)

To feed the views from civil society into the work of the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel, UN NGLS conducted an online civil society consultation from December 2012 to January 2013. They received almost 800 responses from 134 participating organizations. When discussing partnership and accountability for development, the consultation focused on coherence and coordination among the organizations and processes and mechanisms to address the global issues of today. It addressed possible ways of building and sustaining global consensus among member States, the private sector and civil society on the new framework. Regarding accountability, it looked at ways of strengthening accountability mechanisms, potential monitoring of processes and how to make them effective as well as how to capture qualitative progress. The consultation also considered transparency and more inclusive global governance.

### [Getting at the roots: re-integrating human rights and gender equality in the post-2015 development agenda](#)

The paper by the Association for Women's Rights in Development assesses the impact of development cooperation on gender equality with a specific focus on the activities on the aid effectiveness agenda and their gender specific monitoring and

accountability efforts. Following this review of development cooperation as of now, the paper proposes a couple of key elements of development cooperation in the post-2015 era, looking particularly at human rights, sustainability and gender aspects. The paper also advocates for a multiple accountability approach to include the diverse range of actors and to build on existing mutual accountability mechanisms.

### [The global partnership for effective development co-operation: perspectives for a post-2015 development framework](#)

In this open letter to the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the three co-chairs of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation reiterate the importance of developing a global consensus on the means for implementation of an ambitious post-2015 development agenda. Such should include support for domestic resource mobilization, an enhanced role for the private sector, extensive knowledge sharing and increased transparency and inclusion in development efforts.

## ***2. Trends in international development cooperation***

### [Perspectives from Europe and emerging economies on development cooperation after 2015](#)

Discussions at the conference focused on the need for global goals and potential key objectives as well as the role of emerging economies and Southern providers in deliberations on a new development agenda, the post-2015 era and international cooperation. The role of emerging economies and their double identities as both recipient and donor countries was discussed as well as the question of how South-South Cooperation and official development assistance could relate to each other.

### [Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation](#)

The 2012 report prepared by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) provides an overview of recent trends in international development cooperation with a focus on MDG 8, policy coherence for development, the impact on sustainable development, the amount, and allocation of ODA, the quality of development cooperation and an outline of mutual accountability and transparency in partnerships. It concludes with a set of recommendations for the next cycle of the Development Cooperation Forum.

### [Secretary-General's Report on progress towards achieving the Millennium](#)

Development Goals and recommendations on a post-2015 development agenda

The 2012 report summarises progress made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including MDG 8, and provides recommendations on advancing the post-2015 development agenda. It also includes an analysis of and policy recommendations on sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for accelerating poverty eradication

### International Development Cooperation Report 2010: [Development Cooperation for the MDGs](#)

Prepared by UN DESA prior to the 2010 Millennium Development Goals Summit, the report assesses trends in development cooperation, such as data on official development assistance and South-South coordination and explores different ways of

how to increase the quality by focusing on accountability and transparency. It also provides recommendations on how to maximize the impact of development cooperation by creating greater coherence and consistency.

#### [Making rhetoric a reality](#)

The 2012 report of the MDG Gap Task Force assesses progress on the targets outlined under Millennium Development Goal 8 on the global partnership for development and provides recommendations on improvements.

#### [Human Development Report 2013. The rise of the South: Human progress in a diverse world](#)

The 2013 Human Development Report assesses the rise of the global South and the associated progress that has been made in human development globally as well as progress in Southern countries in particular. In this vein, the report looks at the changing geopolitics of today and the changes in global economic balances. It outlines the challenges and opportunities arising from these shifts for regional and global governance as well as the direct impact for the development landscape. The report also concludes that equity is a key determinant of human progress.

#### [World Development Report 2013: Jobs](#)

The report provides an overview of employment challenges beyond open unemployment and assesses the role of employment in development, including through the improvement of living standards, poverty reduction, increase of productivity and benefits for social cohesion. It outlines that certain forms of employment can lead to higher social benefits, which makes them more valuable for development. This also strongly depends on national circumstances. The report points to the role of global coordination on jobs, which can positively affect national policy making regarding employment. It can also help to create company policies such as corporate social responsibility and provide further cooperation on related global issues such as labour migration.