

KEEPING THE PROMISE –

UNITED TO ACHIEVE THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. We, heads of State and Government, have gathered at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010, mindful of the solemn promises which we made at the dawn of the new millennium, to reaffirm our commitment to work together for a better world. Our community of nations and peoples has witnessed dramatic changes since we last convened here in 2005 to reinforce our resolve.
2. We recognize that in the global fight against poverty and inequality, and for a more prosperous and sustainable future for all, awareness and engagement have scaled new heights. With this have come deeply inspiring examples of progress from every region, including through new forms of solidarity, partnerships and action.
3. We also recognize that we confront formidable new and emerging challenges. From the food, fuel, financial and economic crises of the past few years to the continuing process of climate change that today looms before us as one of the more profound threats to our planet and its inhabitants.
4. We note with concern that the crises have brought setbacks in progress, enhanced social tensions and increased vulnerability in countries and communities, especially among the poor and the marginalized. Yet, the current crises have not shaken our confidence in our shared purposes, principles and values. Our shared vision of development and the urgency to take decisive action to make the Millennium Development Goals a reality for all is more important than ever.
5. We are determined to use this Summit to create a new foundation for development as a centrepiece of our cooperation and collective efforts in the years ahead. We reaffirm that in these endeavours we will be guided by all the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and by full respect for the principles of international law.
6. We emphasize the vital role played by the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives. The Millennium Development Goals are among the most visible expression of these objectives and have generated real and important gains for people everywhere. Many challenges remain.
7. We will make every effort for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and to this end agree on an “Action Agenda for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015”, clearly focused on the poor and most vulnerable people in all countries, in particular developing countries.
8. We believe that, with our renewed commitment and intensified collective action by all stakeholders, and through appropriate policies, strengthened institutions, adequate resources and investment, and a strong global partnership for development, the Millennium Development Goals remain achievable, even in the poorest countries.

9. We reaffirm national ownership and leadership, as paramount and indispensable in the development process. We recognize that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that national ownership, national policies, domestic resources and development strategies are the key for achieving all the goals. At the same time, we recognize that with the interrelated global challenges and crises and constrained fiscal and policy space, national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment.

10. We acknowledge that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.

11. We reaffirm that peace and security, development and human rights and fundamental freedom for all are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being, and that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing.

12. We reaffirm that the United Nations, on the strength of its universal membership, legitimacy and comprehensive mandate, must play a vital role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals. We recognize that in a changing global environment the United Nations needs strengthened capabilities and capacities to fully implement its mandates and to ensure the effective delivery of its activities for development.

13. We recognize that all the Millennium Development Goals are interconnected and mutually reinforcing and can therefore be best achieved when pursued in a holistic and comprehensive manner.

14. We acknowledge the diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of human kind.

15. We call on non-governmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global level to join us in redoubling efforts to ensure that the Millennium Development Goals are met by 2015.

16. We call on the United Nations system to strengthen current initiatives and launch new ones to help developing countries, particularly those in special situations and facing special needs, reach the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

A MIXED STORY - successes, uneven progress, challenges and opportunities

17. We recognize that a number of countries, including the poorest, have achieved major successes in combating extreme poverty and hunger, improving school enrolment and child health, expanding access to clean water and HIV treatment and controlling malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases.

18. We also acknowledge that progress has been uneven and, without additional efforts, several of the Millennium Development Goals are likely to be missed in many countries. There is a lack of progress in reaching full and productive employment. We are especially concerned that progress has been slow in improving maternal health and reducing maternal mortality. There has also been insufficient progress on gender equality and empowerment of women. There is also limited progress on environmental sustainability. In particular, with almost half of the population of the developing world without access to basic sanitation the sanitation target is out of reach.

19. We recognize that many of the successes have been realized through the adoption of good practices and effective policies, including:

- effective government leadership and inclusive national ownership;
- improved quantity and quality and targeting of financial resources;
- greater predictability, transparency and accountability in international development cooperation;
- adequate capacity to deliver quality services equitably on a national scale;
- civil society and community involvement and empowerment;
- effective global partnerships.

20. We take note of the lessons learned and successful policies and approaches from countries that could be replicated and scaled-up, including the importance of:

- forward-looking macroeconomic policies that lead to sustained, inclusive and equitable growth;
- ensuring universal access to social services and the provision of a social protection floor with wide coverage;
- community-led strategies;
- adequate and consistent financial support in the context of predictable national and international policy environments;
- governance and institutional implementation capacities at the country level; and
- better monitoring and data for better programme and policy formulation and for ensuring accountability.

21. We acknowledge that the multiple and interrelated challenges of poverty, food security, energy, global economic and financial crisis, and climate change at the same time present the global community with a unique opportunity to tackle them together through innovative approaches, new methods and in forward-looking ways that will ensure inclusive, sustained and sustainable growth and further the promotion of sustainable development.

22. We recognize that the most severe impacts of climate change are being experienced by vulnerable populations who have contributed the least to the problem. Addressing the climate change challenge through appropriate approaches provides opportunities for broader improvements for achieving the Millennium Development Goals which would also contribute to the capacities needed to tackle climate change.

23. We recognize that attention must be focused on the special needs of the most vulnerable and the large and increasing economic and social inequalities, including those resulting from geography, sex, age, disability, ethnicity and other vulnerabilities. In particular the disparities between rural and urban areas and between rich and the poor on many of the Millennium Development Goals remain significant. The focus on the most excluded and marginalized populations will ensure that they benefit from progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

24. We recognize the urgency of attention to the many countries with special needs, and the challenges they confront in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The challenges are most severe in the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states and countries that are vulnerable to natural hazards or recurring lapses into conflict or armed violence.

25. We reiterate the special needs of Africa as a continent currently not on track to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. We are concerned that aid to Africa lags far behind commitments and needs.

26. We acknowledge that reducing the risk of disasters and increasing resilience to natural hazards in different development sectors, particularly in small island developing states, whose existence is threatened by climate change, can have multiplier effects and accelerate achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

27. We acknowledge that armed violence, conflict and the resulting breakdown of the rule of law, justice and security are also a major threat to human security and to the hard-won Millennium Development Goal gains. We emphasize the urgent need to focus on the root causes of conflict and armed violence and advance people-centred solutions.

28. We recognize the growing gap in the achievement of the MDG's in conflict-affected and recovering countries and other fragile states and the need for stronger focus on the unique development challenges in this context. We emphasize that efforts of these countries to prevent or recover from violent conflict or from natural disasters should be supported through an integrated approach to development and security challenges in the early recovery phase as well as in the medium and long term.

THE WAY FORWARD – AN ACTION AGENDA FOR ACHIEVING THE MDGs BY 2015

29. We reiterate the need to strengthen national ownership and leadership of development strategies, which is a key determinant of progress. We therefore encourage countries, including through democratic processes and wide consultations and participation with non-governmental stakeholders, to design and implement development strategies that are tailored to their specific situations and to strengthen their domestic capacities.

30. We reaffirm our commitment to adopt and implement comprehensive national development strategies to achieve the internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium

Development Goals. We call on the United Nations system to support the design and strengthened implementation of these strategies, at the request of Member States.

31. We stress the need for international rules to allow policy space and policy flexibility for developing countries as they are directly related to the development strategies of national governments. We further emphasize the need for policy space including to formulate development strategies that take into account national interests and differing needs of countries

32. We call for urgent efforts to enhance the policy coherence, governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems order to foster a supportive and enabling international environment for development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard we stress the pressing need for substantive and comprehensive reform of the international economic and financial system and architecture to better enable it to respond to and prevent financial and economic emergencies, effectively promote development and equitably serve the needs of Member States. To this end, it is crucial to engage in an open, inclusive and transparent dialogue for reform.

33. We reaffirm that gender equality and women's empowerment is a key goal in itself and an essential to achieving all the Millennium Development Goals, as well as fundamental for development, peace and security.

34. We recognize that promoting sustained, equitable and inclusive growth is necessary for accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. We affirm that while economic growth is necessary to reduce poverty and accelerate progress towards the development goals it is not sufficient: growth should lead to rapid job creation, be equitable and inclusive and be accompanied by effective social policies.

35. We recognize the importance of a society for all that is stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just in order to create an enabling environment for development and strengthen national capacities for mitigating the impact of economic crises and preventing and recovering from conflict. We call on Member States to take effective measures for promoting social inclusion and integration and incorporate these into their national development strategies.

36. We affirm that ensuring universal access to social services and providing a universal social protection floor with wide coverage are essential to consolidate and achieve further development gains. Social protection schemes that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion are an essential condition for inclusive development and achieving the Goals.

37. We recognize the importance of working with all stakeholders, and strengthening partnerships in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The private sector has a key role in generating employment, promoting investment, developing new technologies and enabling inclusive growth. Sharing technologies, business models, outreach strategies and skilled managers as well as public-private collaboration are important contributions for the scaling-up of initiatives. In this connection, we note the work of the United Nations Global

Compact, in which companies have committed to corporate social responsibility and action in support of the Millennium Development Goals.

38. We stress the importance of strengthening international and regional institutions for cooperation in order to provide effective support to national development strategies and to sustain reforms for a more conducive international environment for development. Interventions to achieve the Millennium Development Goals will require expanded institutional capacity at all levels in both donor and recipient countries. Concrete steps will need to be taken at all levels to improve coordination and management of United Nations entities in support of the Millennium Development Goals.

39. We are determined to advance and support the crucial role of governance, and building institutional implementation capacities at the country level in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Integrity, accountability and transparency are crucial for managing resources and combating the abuse, corruption and organized crime that adversely affect society, particularly the poor and vulnerable. Good governance goals should be pursued in conjunction with development.

40. We resolve to mobilize adequate, consistent and predictable financial support, at both the national and international levels, which are crucial for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Increased public investments in education, health, water, sanitation, infrastructure and access to energy are essential for significant progress. There is an urgent need to broaden and strengthen partnerships to ensure a supportive international framework for sufficient, predictable and well-coordinated financing for development.

41. We call for better monitoring and adequate and reliable data for all countries, which are vital for designing better programmes and policies and for ensuring accountability by development partners and stakeholders. We urge countries to increase public expenditure for national statistical systems to effectively monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. Such policies should be supported by development partners.

MDG 1 - ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

42. To accelerate progress on eradicating extreme poverty and to address and reverse the recent increases in hunger, we are committing to:

- a) Mitigating the social impacts of the multiple crises and ensuring that the ongoing responses to the crises are effective, inclusive and sustainable;
- b) Pursuing sustained, employment-intensive and inclusive high rates of economic growth and stable inflation through macroeconomic policy and an enabling international environment.
- c) Supporting increased investment in youth employment through active labour market measures and public-private partnerships that improve young people's prospects of finding decent and productive work.
- d) Increasing access to decent and productive employment for all, both in the formal and informal sector, especially for women, youth and rural populations and promoting small- and medium-sized enterprises through initiatives such as skills enhancement and

- technical training programmes, vocational training and entrepreneurial skills development
- e) Promoting inclusive finance, as well as inclusive financial sectors, by offering appropriate credit, savings, insurance and payment products and services to all segments of the population
 - f) Increasing the sustainable agricultural production of food, augmenting both its availability and quality
 - g) Supporting increased agricultural productivity and sustainable agricultural practices by facilitating the access of smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, to markets, credits and inputs.
 - h) Implementing urgently the comprehensive plan of action for smallholder farmers, notably through a new multi-donor trust fund, with the \$20 billion over three years commitment made by the countries represented at the Group of Eight Summit held in L'Aquila, Italy to achieve global food security.
 - i) Increasing short-, medium- and long-term national and international investment in sustainable agriculture and rural development, and restoring the balance between rural and urban development.
 - j) Supporting national efforts through the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources, and in this regard welcoming the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security.
 - k) Achieving food security and eradicating hunger through the transfer and use of appropriate, affordable and sustainable agricultural technology.
 - l) Addressing environmental obstacles to sustainable agriculture such as desertification, land degradation and drought and mitigating risks of climate change to agriculture by reclaiming degraded land and increasing investment in risk assessments, early warning systems and disaster preparedness.
 - m) Addressing inequities in access to food, with a focus on hunger hotspots and vulnerable populations, especially very young children, as well as targeted support of children and providing school-based meals to children.
 - n) Ensuring an effective social protection floor providing access to essential public services and a basic set of social transfers that establish a minimum level of income security and health care for all.
 - o) Taking legislative, administrative and judicial action to remove barriers that prevent equal access of marginalized and discriminated groups, including indigenous people and persons with disabilities, to social services and protect against discriminatory practices.
 - p) Adopting policies to facilitate the expansion of micro credit and microfinance institutions in order to service the large unmet demand among poor people for financial services, including the identification and development of mechanisms to promote access to sustainable financial services, the removal of institutional and regulatory obstacles, the promotion of financial literacy and the provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet national standards for delivering sound financial services to the poor. These policies should be supported by the UN system and other stakeholders.

MDG 2 – ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

43. To protect the considerable gains in primary education made by many countries during the past decade and to make further progress towards the goal of universalisation, we are committing to:

- a) Removing barriers, outside and within education systems to provide equitable educational and learning opportunities for all by promoting, with the support of the international community, appropriate targeted evidence-based measures, such as abolishing school fees, providing school meals, providing subsidies for other costs such as communication and energy to make primary education more available, accessible and affordable, especially for the most marginalized children, especially those living in remote areas.
- b) Addressing the root causes of the disparities and diverse forms of exclusion and discrimination affecting out-of-school children by developing and operationalizing intersectoral approaches through enhanced inter-ministerial collaboration.
- c) Ensuring the sustainability and predictability of funding for national education systems by maintaining adequate national education budgets and by scaling-up education aid programmes. In this regard, supporting the comprehensive reform of the Education For All Fast Track Initiative and exploring innovative approaches to education financing and resolving to give particular attention to an equitable allocation of resources.
- d) Ensuring quality education and progression through the school system, including through the establishment of child-friendly schools and by increasing the number of teachers and quality of institutions through comprehensive teacher policies which address issues of recruitment, retention, professional development, employment and teaching conditions and teachers' status through increased national capacity.
- e) Giving greater priority to the transition to post-primary, post-basic and secondary education, vocational training and lifelong learning taking into consideration the cost-effectiveness, equity and inclusiveness and socioeconomic relevance of post-primary education as well as the transition from post-primary education to work.
- f) Working with non-state providers, such as non-governmental organizations, communities, qualified volunteers, and the private sector to integrate their interventions and align them with national systems, emphasizing a systemic and comprehensive approach to education.
- g) Conducting learning assessments and using the results to improve tracking and learning for all, based on robust data collection and analysis.

MDG 3 - PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

44. We commit to accelerate progress on gender equality and the empowerment of women, by:

- a) Removing barriers to girls' education, including by providing scholarships, cash transfers and eliminating user fees; expanding the support for girls, especially at the secondary level; and improving the quality of education.
- b) Empowering women, in particular women living in poverty, through, inter alia, social and economic policies that guarantee them full and equal access to all levels of quality education and training and to affordable and adequate public and social services, as well as equal access to financial resources and full and equal rights to own land and other

- property, and taking further appropriate measures to reduce their vulnerability to violence.
- c) Generating full and productive employment and decent work for women, including by promoting equal skills development and employment opportunities, and reducing wage gaps between women and men.
 - d) Investing in infrastructure and gender-responsive economic stimulus packages to reduce women's work burden.
 - e) Taking action to improve the numbers and influence of women in all political decision-making, including by investing in women's leadership in local decision-making structures.
 - f) Strengthening accountability for enhancing women's rights and ending gender discrimination in line with commitments made in the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action and relevant ILO conventions.
 - g) Putting in place comprehensive laws, policies and programmes to prevent and address violence against women.
 - h) Improving national-level capacity, with the support of the international community, to track and report on progress, gaps and opportunities through better generation and use of sex-disaggregated data and statistics and improving reporting, monitoring, analysis and accountability for progress at all levels.
 - i) Strengthening the focus and impact of development assistance targeting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls through capacity-building and gender mainstreaming, ensuring funding of targeted activities and enhancing dialogue between donors and partners, and strengthen mechanisms to effectively measure the resources allocated to incorporating gender perspectives in all areas of development assistance.

PROMOTING GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH FOR ALL

45. To strengthen global public health for all, we are committing to:

- a) Strengthening the capacity of national health systems to deliver equitable health services and promoting the widest possible access to health services at the point of use, especially to those at risk and the most vulnerable, through public policies that reduce the barriers to uptake of health services
- b) Providing comprehensive community-based primary health-care services, which ensure a continuum from prevention to care and rehabilitation.
- c) Improving the quality and effectiveness of health service delivery by providing integrated health services through the increased use of common platforms and by integrating relevant services of other sectors.
- d) Ensuring the effectiveness of health systems and interventions in addressing the rapidly changing medical needs of people as well as the underlying social determinants of health.
- e) Reaffirming the international commitment to support countries' efforts in strengthening health systems that deliver equitable health outcomes as a basis of a comprehensive approach.
- f) Further strengthening of international cooperation, inter alia, through exchange of best practices in the area of health systems strengthening, access to medicines, training of

- health personnel, transfer of technology and production of affordable, safe, effective and good-quality medicine.
- g) Encouraging all States to apply measures and procedures for enforcing intellectual property rights in such a manner as to avoid creating barriers to the legitimate trade of medicines and to provide for safeguards against the abuse of such measures and procedure.

MDG 4 – REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

46. To build on the considerable recent progress in reducing the under-five mortality rate of children we are committing to:

- a. Sustaining the major success of the measles campaign by ensuring sufficient funding, political commitment and high quality implementation of measles control activities, especially in priority countries.
- b. Maintaining the progress with regard to combating malaria and the extension of the use of insecticide-treated bednets.
- c. Stepping up the fight against pneumonia and diarrhoea through the scaling-up of proven highly effective preventative and treatment measures as well as new tools, such as new vaccines, which are affordable even in the poorest countries.
- d. Raising greater awareness of the critical impact of increasing sanitation coverage and hand washing with soap on reducing child death due to diarrhoea.
- e. Ensuring that the next generation is born HIV-free by further extending the coverage and improving the quality of Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV services.

MDG 5 – IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

47. To reduce the large number of women who die every day from preventable complications, we are committing to:

- a) Addressing maternal, newborn and child health in a comprehensive manner, including through skilled attendance at birth, emergency obstetric and newborn care, and the prevention and treatment of sexually-transmitted infections, including HIV, in strengthened health systems that provide accessible, acceptable and affordable integrated care and effective, multisectoral and integrated approaches to achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015, by prioritizing voluntary family planning.
- b) Taking action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of maternal mortality and morbidity such as poverty, malnutrition, lack of accessible and appropriate health services and gender inequality.
- c) Ensuring that all women, men and young people have information about and access to the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable, evidence-based and acceptable methods of family planning.
- d) Strengthening the role of midwives and fully tapping their potential as trusted providers of maternal health services as well as family planning services within communities.

MDG-6 HIV/AIDS – COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

48. To halt and reverse the HIV epidemic by 2015 and to build on past success in the fight against tuberculosis and malaria, we are committing to:

- a) Significantly intensify prevention efforts by scaling up strategically aligned programmes, targeting the vulnerable and most at risk, that combine biomedical, behavioural and social, and structural interventions, such as empowerment of women, stigma reduction, and protection of human rights.
- b) Building new strategic coalitions to strengthen and leverage the synergistic linkages between HIV and other health and development initiatives, and in this regard expediting action to integrate HIV information and services into programmes for primary health care, sexual reproductive health, and mother and child health.
- c) Planning now for long-term sustainability, including addressing the inevitable increase in demand for second and third line drug regimens.
- d) Sustaining the rapid progress in scaling-up of the use of insecticide treated bednets to combat malaria.
- e) Renewing efforts to prevent and treat neglected tropical diseases, prevention and treatment services for malaria and tuberculosis, including by accelerating further research and development, developing innovative medicines and adopting comprehensive prevention strategies.
- f) Increasing national and international funding to meet agreed commitments to ensure universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and in this regard committing full funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and to exploring additional innovative financing mechanisms to ensure the long-term sustainability of the response

MDG 7- ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

49. To accelerate progress on ensuring environmental sustainability, we are committing to:

- a) Pursuing sustainable development through comprehensive and coherent development planning frameworks, including national sustainable development strategies, as well as the adoption of strong national legislation with mandatory targets and commitments towards their attainment.
- b) Promoting alternative renewable energy sources and low-emission technologies through policy reforms that reduce subsidies for carbon-intensive development and create positive incentives, appropriate taxes and other initiatives that will encourage the adoption of renewable energy sources and low-emission technologies.
- c) Implementing national action plans that lead to investment in access to energy for all, increased energy efficiency and extended use of renewable energy in order to shift to a green economy.
- d) Continuing to increase sustainable access to safe drinking water by linking water management and water efficiency plans to national planning, budgeting and priority setting.

- e) Ensuring that all improved sources are providing drinking water that is safe, including by exploring innovative ways of improving the tracking and monitoring of water quality.
- f) Redoubling efforts to close the sanitation gap through scaled-up ground-level action, supported by strong political will and increased community participation and resources.
- g) Reducing slum populations by prioritizing national slum improvement and prevention strategies, including undertaking sound urban planning that stipulates the roles of the key stakeholders.
- h) Responding to rapid urbanization by pursuing policies that promote more balanced growth, including rural development, to address the factors that result in rural-to-urban migration.
- i) Implementing the commitments made at the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development, in order to pursue a more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

MDG 8 - DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

50. To expand and strengthen the global partnership for development, we are committing to:

- a) Strengthening developing country capabilities to undertake integrated assessments of the impact of the global financial and economic crisis on resources required to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to develop and implement coherent policy responses to meet these requirements, including through external financial support.
- b) Endorsing an accountability framework between developed and developing countries, as agreed in the Monterrey Consensus and the Accra Agenda for Action, and between Governments and their citizens, that consolidates global commitments, links them to results and timelines, and establishes monitoring and compliance mechanisms.
- c) Supporting increased domestic financial resource mobilization in developing countries and enhancing financing for development by ensuring developmental reforms in the areas of international investment, aid, international trade, taxation, debt and systemic issues as promised in the Monterrey Consensus and reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development.
- d) Urging developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for ODA to developing countries, including 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encouraging developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to meet development goals and targets.
- e) Ensuring rapid achievement of the 2005 Group of Eight Gleneagles' commitments by raising ODA by \$35 billion a year to reach the promise of \$154 billion in current values, with Africa receiving an additional \$20 billion to reach the target of \$63 billion for the region by 2010.
- f) Agreeing, in the light of the expiration in 2010 of the Gleneagles' intermediate targets for aid delivery, on a concrete and specific new time line for accelerated aid delivery in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

- g) Implementing, as appropriate, the 2005 Paris Declaration and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action to enhance aid effectiveness, by improving the quantity, quality, coverage, predictability and sustainability of aid.
- h) Strengthening and scaling-up existing and innovative financing mechanisms, and exploring new ones so as to ensure an increased, steady, predictable, sustainable and concessional funding to supplementing traditional financing mechanisms for the Millennium Development Goals.
- i) Strengthening international cooperation in tax matters to enhance governments' tax revenues, fiscal capacity and policy space, including through the establishment of an Intergovernmental Commission on Tax Matters.
- j) Curtailing illicit financial flows, including by applying anti-money laundering principles in international bank transactions, adhering to standards for tax information exchange between member States and ending trade mispricing and abusive transfer pricing.
- k) Fully supporting and further developing an open, rule-based, predictable non-discriminatory multilateral trading system, inter alia, by working expeditiously towards an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive development friendly outcome of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations.
- l) Increasing Aid for Trade to support and enhance the trade capacity of developing countries.
- m) Fulfilling the commitment made in the 2005 WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration to provide duty-free and quota-free access on a lasting basis for all products from all Least Developed Countries in a manner that ensures stability, security and predictability.
- n) Honouring the 2005 pledge of developed countries to eliminate, by 2013, all export subsidies including in agriculture in order to eliminate trade distortion affecting farm production in developing countries.
- o) Expanding the access of developing countries to external financing, and enacting measures to assist countries facing severe financial distress resulting from the financial and economic crises, such as additional concessional financing, standstills on debt obligations, debt relief and debt restructuring, with the broad participation of the debtors and creditors.
- p) Enhancing international cooperation to ensure access to affordable, high quality and effective medicines for all, and strongly encouraging multinational drug companies to lower pharmaceutical prices for developing countries through dual pricing policies.
- q) Emphasizing the strategic role of science, technology and innovation in developing new technologies, approaches and methods to meet development needs and accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
- r) Strengthening public-private partnerships to close the large gaps that remain in access and affordability to information and communications technologies across countries and income groups, including upgrading the quality and quantity of existing telecommunications infrastructure, particularly the least developed countries, to support more modern ICT applications and greatly increase connectivity and access, including at the village level.
- s) Developing new measures to enhance the access of developing countries to technology for climate change mitigation and adaptation and for boosting agricultural productivity.
- t) Supporting national capacity development by further strengthening capacity development activities, particularly through the substantial increase in the funding of the Development Account to make full use of the capacity development expertise of entities of the United Nations Secretariat

51. We designate the Economic and Social Council as the intergovernmental mechanism that will review the implementation of the outcome of the 2010 High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, particularly through the Annual Ministerial Review and the Development Cooperation Forum.

52. We encourage the United Nations system to report on a regular basis to the Economic and Social Council on new initiatives and progress in helping all countries reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

53. We request the Secretary-General to report annually on the progress in the implementation of this Declaration until 2015 and to make recommendations in his annual reports for further steps to realize the United Nations Development Agenda beyond 2015.