

Table of Recommendations

This table of recommendations provides a series of suggestions to close the implementation gaps identified by the MDG Gap Task Force Report 2009, **MDG8: Strengthening the Global Partnership for Development in a Time of Crisis**.

It provides a quick reference to the gaps identified in the areas of ODA, market access (trade), external debt, access to essential medicines and access to new technologies; as well as a series of policy responses at the national and international levels.

Recommendations are suggestions for actions to be undertaken by the international community and were 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.

Implementation gaps in relation to commitments for strengthening global partnerships for development and required policy responses

	Gap	National policies	Required global response
Official development assistance	Aid commitments from 1970, reaffirmed by donors in 2002 and 2005 are not being met. Aid resources reached 0.30 per cent of the gross national income (GNI) of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members in 2008, well short of the intermediate target of 0.5 per cent of GNI for 2010 and the final commitment target of 0.7 per cent of GNI	Develop national plans to scale up investments to support growth and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals	Increase aid flows by \$17.4 billion (at 2008 prices) per year between 2009 and 2010 in order to meet agreed targets by 2010.
Aid effectiveness	Three of the twelve performance targets in the 2005 Paris Declaration are on track, another three are within reach but six are currently off track	Improve aid coordination in line with national priorities. National budgets should be linked to development strategies and should involve other stakeholders in planning, implementing and monitoring development activities.	Both donor and recipient countries should increase efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of aid and meet the goals of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.
ODA to the least developed countries	ODA commitments under the 2001 Brussels Action Plan to the least developed countries are not being met. In 2007, only eight OECD/DAC member countries allocated between 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI to these countries.		Increase annual allocation of ODA to the least developed countries by \$15 billion (at current prices) in 2009 and 2010.

	Gap	National policies	Required global response
	ODA to Africa	ODA commitments to Africa are not being met. The goal to double aid to Africa (from \$25 billion in 2004 to \$50 billion at 2004 prices)), by 2010 will not be met at current trends.	Provide additional \$10.3 billion a year in current prices to Africa in 2009 and 2010
	Trade	Failure to conclude a multilateral trade round that delivers real and substantial benefits to developing countries.	Prioritize trade links to development and poverty reduction in national development strategies. Refocus on the elements that would make the Doha Round of trade negotiations a 'development' Round and to work to conclude it
	Market access	Little improvement towards reaching the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration (2005) commitment to provide duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) access to at least 97 per cent of LDCs export products. However, this 97 per cent commitment refers to individual tariff lines, not total export values. This difference is important in view of the concentration of LDCs exports on a few products. In value terms, the share of LDC exports excluding arms admitted duty-free has shown some improvement. But once arms and oil are both excluded, the share of exports admitted free of duty has remained unchanged since 2004 at just 80 per cent. To some extent, this is skewed downwards because a small number of LDCs face a greater degree of restrictions on some of their exports (e.g., clothing).	Maintain an open international trade system during the global economic crisis. Provide more duty-free and quota-free access to products imported from the LDCs. Substantially reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries.
	Agricultural subsidies	Limited progress towards eliminating subsidies to agricultural exports in developed countries by 2013 in line with the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial commitment. Primarily as a result of the food crisis, agricultural support in developed countries, as percentage of GDP, has continued to fall in 2007. However it remains high at \$365 billion in 2007, distorting trade.	Reverse trade distorting measures, such as export tariffs, quotas and bans, that have been introduced in response to the food crisis. Accelerate the reduction of domestic and export subsidies on agricultural production in developed countries Eliminate tariffs on agricultural exports from developing countries. Continue emergency food assistance to groups and regions at risk of hunger.
		Enhance food security, including by: Greater investment in rural infrastructure Promote research and development to	

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		<p>improve agricultural production technologies</p> <p>Promote agricultural development</p> <p>Input support for small holders</p> <p>Implement a green revolution in Africa</p>	
Aid for trade	<p>Insufficient ODA resources are directed to productive capacity, infrastructure and trade, despite increase in Aid for Trade flows in 2007.</p> <p>Lack of clarity in the design of the Aid for Trade Initiative and procedures to access resources.</p> <p>The need to finalize the operational mechanisms of the Enhanced Integrated Framework</p>	<p>Needs assessments should be completed to identify investment priorities</p>	<p>Deliver on commitments to substantially increase support for Aid for Trade which is crucial in the current global downturn in helping low-income countries in building their trade-related infrastructure and supply-side capacity.</p> <p>Assess the regional and country needs for Aid for Trade to ensure total availability of resources and allocations meet those needs.</p> <p>Accelerate progress to make the Enhanced Integrated Framework fully operational.</p>
Debt relief	<p>Debt problems of developing countries that do not qualify for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) are not being dealt with comprehensively</p> <p>13 HIPCs are still at high risk of debt distress.</p> <p>Cancellation of all official development bilateral debt has not occurred</p>	<p>Strengthen production and export capacity</p> <p>Strengthen debt management systems</p>	<p>Complete the HIPC and MDRI initiatives.</p> <p>Ensure that ODA is regarded as separate and mobilize the required financial resources.</p>
Access to essential medicines	<p>No specific numerical targets for the global partnership on essential drugs have been defined.</p> <p>Availability of essential medicines in developing countries is low and prices remain high.</p>	<p>Give greater priority to treating chronic diseases</p> <p>Increase availability of medicines in the public sector</p> <p>Improve health insurance coverage</p> <p>Provide additional protection to low-income</p>	<p>Encourage pharmaceutical companies to reduce prices of essential medicines in developing countries where generic equivalents are not available.</p> <p>Remove barriers to production and promote uptake of generic medicines.</p> <p>Improve availability and affordability of essential</p>

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	<p>families to cope with the rising costs of medicines as a consequence of the global economic crisis,</p> <p>Eliminate taxes and duties on essential drugs</p> <p>Update national list of essential medicines</p>	<p>medicines, through international efforts such as the creation of international patent pools.</p> <p>Facilitate the exporting of generic medicines and technology transfer between developed and developing countries for the production of medicines.</p>
<p>Access to new technologies</p>	<p>No specific numerical targets for the global partnership on new technologies have been defined.</p> <p>Despite rapid diffusion of information and communications technology (ICT) in developing countries, the digital divide between developed and developing countries remains large.</p>	<p>Formulate national ICT strategies aligned with broader development strategies.</p> <p>Expand both basic infrastructure (such as electricity supply) and infrastructure facilitating ICT, especially in low-income countries.</p> <p>Create public-private partnerships to increase private sector participation.</p> <p>Better regulate the ICT market to ensure fair market prices.</p>
		<p>Develop more concrete ICT targets to better measure progress in access to ICT.</p> <p>Support global measurement projects such as the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.</p> <p>Increase efforts to close the ICT gap, especially in access to fixed broadband Internet service.</p> <p>Introduce flexibility into the TRIPS Agreement to promote and accelerate the diffusion of technologies, including those to mitigate and adapt to climate change, to developing countries.</p> <p>Harness initiatives such as the GAID to link policy debate with concrete action.</p>