



A renewed global partnership for development



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The working group on global partnerships was created by the UN Task Team on the Post 2015 Agenda to advance thinking about the characteristics of the global partnerships that would be required to advance a development agenda after 2015. This report captures the main messages contained in the 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 ten think pieces produced by the working group are available from http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/them_tp2.shtml.

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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 present 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 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 commitments from all countries across the goals and targets of the new development agenda, according to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. 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 help to 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 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.



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I. Introduction

1. In the report *Realizing the Future We Want for All* the United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda¹ laid out its main findings and recommendations for a development agenda beyond 2015, founded on the core values of human rights, equality and sustainability. It called for an integrated policy approach that ensures inclusive economic development, social progress, environmental sustainability and peace and security, and for a development agenda that facilitates transformational change to respond to the aspirations of all people for a world free of want and fear.

2. In the present report, the United Nations Task Team Working Group on Strengthening the global partnership for development to support the implementation of a post-2015 development agenda continues this analytical work and formulates recommendations on desirable features of a renewed global partnership for development that are required for a successful post-2015 global development agenda. Main issues include the need to accelerate progress towards completion of the unfinished goals set out in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agenda, and, at the same time, to find a response to the more ambitious objectives of sustainable development set out in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

¹ Launched in January 2012 at the request of the Secretary-General and co-chaired by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Task Team brings together over 60 United Nations system entities, including the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (ECESA) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), as well as other international organizations, to coordinate system-wide preparations and ongoing efforts and to propose a unified vision and road map for the definition of a United Nations development agenda post-2015. The list of participating agencies is included in Annex III.

(Rio+20). This report reflects the shared understanding and equal contributions of all members of the United Nations System Task Team in a genuinely collaborative process. This report is a live document that will be refined to reflect outcomes of ongoing processes and conversations on the post-2015 development agenda. Notably, these improvements will capture the findings from the global conversation launched through the UNDG national and thematic consultations which has invited people from all over the world to help Member States shape the future development agenda (for details see <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/the-global-conversation-begins>).

3. The main role of a renewed global partnership for development in the post-2015 era will be to provide countries with a supportive, enabling environment to “ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world’s peoples of present and future generations”.² To do so, it will have to build on existing commitments, accelerate efforts to achieve the goals and targets it had originally set, and expand its scope and depth to address new and emerging global challenges.

² United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, *Realizing the Future We Want for All*, available from <http://www.beyond2015.org/sites/default/files/Realizing%20the%20future%20we%20want.pdf>.



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II. Lessons learned from the present global partnership for development

4. The global partnership for development was conceived at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000 when Member States agreed “to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty”.³ This concept was further fleshed out in the Monterrey Consensus and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 8 has since become shorthand for the global partnership for development. It has taken shape to include the targets and indicators of MDG 8, related to aid, trade, debt relief and increased access to essential medicines and new technologies, as recommended in the “Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration” (see Box 1).

5. This section assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the present framework of the global partnership for development, as well as other multi-stakeholder partnerships. It also explores to what extent the underlying principles of the present global partnership for development remain relevant, with the intention of drawing recommendations for the post-2015 development agenda.

The Millennium Summit and the Monterrey Consensus supported global development through partnerships

³ General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000.

Box 1**Millennium Development Goal 8:
Develop a global partnership for development⁴****Target 8.A**

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system;

Target 8.B

Address the special needs of the least developed countries;

Target 8.C

Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small-island developing States;

Target 8.D

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term;

Target 8.E

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries;

Target 8.F

In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

⁴ See Annex II for a complete list of targets and indicators.

Strengths and weaknesses of the Global Partnership for Development

6. MDG 8 targets and indicators have served as an advocacy tool to galvanize efforts of the international community towards creating an enabling environment for development. The simple, transparent and easy-to-understand formulation has facilitated its use as an advocacy tool in international conferences and clearly identified the areas on which most stakeholders thought the world should focus. MDG 8 also recognized the needs of the most vulnerable countries and called for strengthening of commitments to increase support to least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS). It did not, however, single out the needs of countries emerging from conflict, which are lagging behind most in terms of MDG achievement.

MDG 8 galvanized global support for international development

7. Additional resources were mobilized, at least until the onset of the economic and financial crisis. Official development assistance (ODA) from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries grew 63 per cent between 2000 and 2010 in 2010 constant prices.⁵ Several major donors have put timetables in place to achieve the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI). However, in 2011, the lagged effects of the economic and financial crisis started to impinge upon aid budgets, which fell in real terms for the first time since 1997. Market access for exports from developing countries increased through a gradual decrease of tariffs and with support from an increase in Aid for Trade, which targets developing countries' ability to improve their productive capacity with investments in trade related areas coming from ODA. Debt ratios decreased during the past several years, and 36 of the 39 heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) have benefited from debt relief. Despite the success of debt-relief initiatives, 20 developing countries still remain at high risk of debt distress, including 7 countries that have concluded the HIPC process. Access to information and communication technologies increased dramatically, while efforts to increase access to affordable essential medicines have been strengthened.⁶

Faster delivery on aid commitments remains necessary

8. Despite the virtues of the MDG 8 framework, several gaps have become apparent in the scope of actors and areas covered. MDG 8 is the only Goal that gave direct responsibility to the developed countries. This perpetuated the "donor-recipient" paradigm, rather than calling for collective action at the multilateral level to achieve a stable global economic environment. MDG 8 lacked a strong normative foundation, as it failed to integrate international human rights commitments, including the duty of international cooperation for development established by the UN Charter and affirmed by the Declaration on the Right to Development.⁸

The post-2015 agenda should replace donor-recipient relations with collective action

⁵ United Nations DESA figures, based on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee data.

⁶ United Nations, *MDG Gap Task Force Report 2012. The Global Partnership for Development: Making Rhetoric a Reality* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.I.5).

9. In addition, MDG 8 did not reflect the important role of other actors in development cooperation, such as private philanthropic foundations, civil society and other new forms of cooperative and collective actions. The private sector was only marginally mentioned in a very narrow sense in targets 8.E and 8.F. Hence, the goal did not sufficiently highlight other sources of finance such as foreign direct investment (FDI), remittances and innovative sources of development finance, but was instead often misinterpreted as focusing solely on aid commitments. This may have inadvertently created unreasonably high expectations about the role of aid and downplayed the importance of other sources of international finance, and of domestic policies and domestic resource mobilization, in financing the MDGs and promoting development.

The lack of precise MDG 8 targets weakened the global partnership for development

10. A main weakness of the present global partnership is the lack of accountability of stakeholders. This results partly from a lack of precision of targets and indicators. For example, MDG 8 calls for more generous ODA to countries committed to poverty reduction, but does not provide any objectively verifiable or time-bound targets. The lack of a time frame and quantitative targets in MDG 8, which sets it apart from other MDGs, reflects the lack of political commitment to define more precise targets as part of the global partnership for development.

11. It was not until the Secretary-General created the MDG Gap Task Force in 2007 that more focused, integrated and detailed MDG 8 monitoring started. However, data that would allow adequate tracking of the targets is still lacking in some areas of the global partnership. For example, the proportion of the population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis has been measured by the MDG Gap Task Force, using data from national and sub-national surveys on public and private sector availability and prices of selected essential medicines. However, the survey samples were small and the periodic follow-up surveys for tracking progress have not been done.

Lack of consistency between MDG 8 targets and indicators are a reason for insufficient progress

12. In some instances, there was also a lack of consistency between some of the indicators and targets. Target 8.A calls for the further development of both the trading and financial system, but there is no indicator to measure the lack of progress in the international financial system, which has remained essentially unregulated. Target 8.D addresses the debt problems of developing countries, whereas the associated indicators focus mainly on the progress of the more limited set of poorest most indebted countries under the HIPC initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Targets 8.E and 8.F call for cooperation with the private sector, but no measure of the private sector's contributions has been proposed. Moreover, the indicators of the latter target measure information and communications technologies (ICT) only, while the target calls for increased access to new technologies more broadly. (See Box 1 and Annex I for the official list of targets and indicators in MDG 8.)

Qualitative issues were also missing in MDG 8

13. Qualitative issues were also missing in MDG 8. Improving predictability, reducing policy conditionality, addressing fragmentation, reducing the incidence of tied aid, and safeguarding concessionality were not an explicit part of the MDG framework; therefore, only limited progress has been made in these areas.

14. Nonetheless, the areas covered in MDG 8 remain extremely relevant to the creation of an enabling environment for development in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. Its ambitious targets on the trade and financial systems, external debt, technology and access to medicines do have the potential to contribute to transformative change for sustainable development. Yet, the choice of indicators to track progress towards these targets in the MDG framework reduced the level of ambition and reinforced the perception of a traditional donor-beneficiary type of development cooperation.

15. In a post-2015 context, reaffirming the level of ambition reflected in the commitments made in relation to trade, finance, debt, and technology transfer and medicines, while addressing the special needs of the most vulnerable countries, will provide a strong foundation to formulate a global agenda for development. Moreover, the principles laid out in the Monterrey Consensus, which recognized the centrality of addressing systemic issues to ensure coherence and consistency across the international, monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development, should provide an additional anchor for strengthening the global partnership for development. The challenge will be to identify the concrete mechanisms that will enable the realization of an ambitious and coherent agenda for development.

The ambitious MDG 8 targets are still important for the post-2015 agenda



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Learning from multi-stakeholder partnerships

16. In addition to the global partnership for development as defined by MDG 8, partnerships, as a form of collaboration and cooperation at the global, regional and national levels, have been in existence for decades. They play an increasingly important role in delivering existing programmes at reduced costs, by allowing partners to leverage their respective strengths. Partnerships—such as Sustainable Energy for All and Every Woman Every Child—have become a crucial tool for a more participatory approach to implementation, and a key mechanism in leveraging the comparative advantages of different

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are crucial

stakeholders. In its 2006 resolution entitled “Towards global partnerships”,⁷ the General Assembly defined partnerships as voluntary relationships between various parties, both public and non-public, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task, and, as mutually agreed, to share risks and responsibilities, resources and benefits. The resolution also noted that global partnerships, while not a substitute, can be an important addition to existing international commitments to realize the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships can mobilize resources and raise awareness

17. Partnerships have successfully steered resources towards their set purposes. For example, the Partnership on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health has played a major advocacy role to turn the world’s attention to this issue and it is anticipated that the initiative will mobilize around \$40 billion dollars. Over \$30 billion have been pledged through the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. While the vast majority of resources raised through these partnerships comes from bilateral donors’ aid budgets, and is thus not additional to ODA in a narrow sense, they have been able to make efficiency gains in the delivery of health services for specific diseases. For example, the Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunization has contributed to greatly expanding access to vaccines at reduced prices.⁸ The Special Program for Food Security contributed to South-South cooperation across several countries helping to reduce hunger.

18. Purpose-oriented partnerships have also helped to build consensus around controversial issues. Global partnerships with strong civil society participation have helped to promote change at the grass-roots level, which has then gradually been scaled up to include the participation of Governments. Female genital mutilation (FGM) is one example where partnerships have been continually creating consensus. A total of 2,744 communities in 15 countries made public declarations to abandon FGM in 2011, compared to 596 communities in 2010.⁹

More coherence across partnerships is needed to align them with countries’ priorities

19. Despite the ability of partnerships to mobilize resources, advocate for important issues and share knowledge, they have a poor record of promoting systemic change. Partnerships with a focus on specific short-term quantifiable results can also detract funding from long-term investment essential to promote long-term development. The ad hoc nature of partnerships and their focus on specific issues also makes it difficult to link them to the priority needs of developing countries. Lastly, the establishment of separate parallel structures can lead to duplication of efforts, or in some cases even undermine government efforts, thereby weakening country ownership and leadership.

⁷ General Assembly resolution 60/215 of 29 March 2006.

⁸ *World Economic and Social Survey 2012: In Search of New Development Finance* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.II.C.1).

⁹ See the Annual Report of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting, *Accelerating Change: 2011*, available from <http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/publications/pid/10418>.



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III. Desirable dimensions of a renewed global partnership for development

20. In an increasingly interconnected world faced with multiple development challenges, a renewed global partnership for development post-2015 has to be based on strong collective actions and clear commitments from developed and developing countries alike, according to their level of development. This will be essential to further the objectives of people-centered stable and inclusive growth, improved social development, equality, sustainability, the realization of human rights for all without discrimination, and peace and security. Moreover, a genuine partnership and solidarity with enhanced global support and appropriate mechanisms at all levels will be crucial for the most vulnerable groups of countries, such as LDCs and countries experiencing violence and political conflict, to achieve the post-2015 development agenda. A strengthened multilateral system backed by effective monitoring of commitments will help to build the links from actions and resources to development results.

21. The commitments of MDG 8 and the Monterrey Consensus will remain two important cornerstones of this renewed global partnership for development. They are pertinent to the development challenges of the world today, and they need to be enforced with adequate targets, indicators and monitoring mechanisms to ensure that the trade and the financial systems are development oriented; that there is effective transfer of technologies to address the development needs of countries and populations, especially in relation to

The post-2015 agenda will require collective actions and commitments from all countries

climate change; and that there is consistency across the international, monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development.

A renewed partnership is needed to complete the unfinished MDG agenda while also responding to new global challenges

22. Building on these commitments, the renewed global partnership for development can complete the unfinished MDG agenda. At the same time, a post-2015 development agenda will have to respond to pressing challenges that are global in nature. This will require both a strengthening and a broadening of the global partnership for development. Against this backdrop, this section highlights possible features and formats of a future global partnership for development and also proposes a more effective accountability mechanism.¹⁰

Financing sustainable development post-2015

Countries with special needs require specific support from global partners

23. The mobilization of resources—both domestic and external—will be essential for the implementation of a post-2015 development agenda. The international community should reaffirm its intent to fulfil its ODA commitments with regard to developing countries (0.7 per cent of GNI) and, in particular, least developed countries (0.15-0.20 per cent of GNI), including timelines for their implementation. For LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, which constitute the 91 most vulnerable Member States of the United Nations, ODA, along with an enabling global environment for development, will remain essential. In addition, the renewed global partnership will have to address the special needs of countries experiencing violence, political conflict, insecurity and societal vulnerability, which lag behind in terms of progress towards achieving the MDGs.¹¹

24. Quantitative targets with a clear timetable for the mobilization of additional resources to complement ODA should be set. These should be based on the notion of inclusive and balanced development partnerships with strong multi-stakeholder participation and strong country ownership and leadership. Quantitative aid targets should be complemented by development effectiveness targets and targets on the allocation of aid based on needs.

Domestic resource mobilization can reduce long-term aid dependency and broaden policy space

25. Such efforts by donor countries to increase ODA must be matched by efforts of developing countries to mobilize domestic resources. Domestic resource mobilization has the ability to both reduce long-term aid dependency and to broaden developing countries' policy space, the importance of which was acknowledged in the Monterrey Consensus. Hence a renewed global partnership must enhance government capacity to efficiently and effectively mobilize public and private domestic resources. It could, for instance, help identify possible priority areas for improving tax systems and subsidization. It could also promote good corporate governance and combat illicit capital flight.

26. A global development partnership should promote the flow of longer-term investment, including FDI, to a greater number of developing countries and into critical sectors such as transport, agriculture, energy, infrastructure, communications and information technology. Targeted private investments

¹⁰ See annex 2 for a list of selected intergovernmental processes, activities and report drafting taking part within the UN system to develop thinking on a renewed global partnership for development.

¹¹ World Bank, *World Development Report 2011* (Washington, D.C.).

can also help put the world on a more sustainable development pathway. This will require the mainstreaming of sustainability concerns into the core business and operational decision-making of financial institutions globally. In addition, Governments can support innovative green technologies by providing necessary incentives and an appropriate regulatory framework for both green technologies and conventional options.

27. The need for additional and predictable financing has also led to a search for new sources of development finance—not as a substitute for aid, but as a complement to it. The Monterrey Consensus recognized the value of exploring innovative sources of finance. In March 2006, a group of countries launched the Leading Group on Solidarity Levies to Fund Development to explore and promote potential innovative mechanisms. Since then, a number of innovative initiatives have been launched. A renewed global partnership for development should identify effective mechanisms for the mobilization of additional resources and agree on the mechanisms for disbursement to support the development efforts of countries in need and to expand resources for global public goods.

28. Remittances have emerged as an important flow of resources to developing countries. With the surge in international and internal migration over the last decades, officially recorded international remittances flows to developing countries were expected to reach approximately \$406 billion in 2012,¹² three times the amount of total aid flows from OECD/DAC donors in 2011. A renewed global partnership should foster a more effective collaboration between source and destination countries of migration to reduce the transaction costs of remittances and, where possible, to relax legal and funding barriers to remittances and other financial flows by migrants.¹³

29. Lastly, sustainable development financing has so far mostly been equated with climate-change financing, which in turn has evolved largely on a separate track from conventional development finance. In part, this arises from the concern that climate financing for developing countries should be new and additional to traditional ODA, as a reflection of the Rio principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities” enshrined in the UNFCCC. If sustainable development should move centre stage in a post-2015 development agenda, as suggested by a broad range of stakeholders, a sustainable development financing strategy will need to go beyond climate-change financing and serve to integrate all its dimensions better into mainstream financing.

30. Climate-change financing thus far has also mostly focused on mitigation, while little progress was made on the much more costly financing for adaptation. Reflecting on how climate-change financing could be related

A renewed global partnership should foster effective collaboration between source and destination countries

Sustainable development financing must go beyond climate-change financing

¹² See World Bank, *Migration and Development Brief 19*, available from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/3349341288990760745/MigrationDevelopmentBrief19.pdf>.

¹³ See United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, International Organisation for Migration, UN/DESA and United Nations Population Fund, “Global partnerships in the area of population and migration”, Thematic Think Piece, available from http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/thinkpieces/26_thinkpiece_population_migration.pdf.

to low-carbon and climate-resilient development could help bridge the political gap between developed and developing countries around these issues. Mobilizing the financing committed in negotiations on climate change remains a major challenge, and the work to identify and develop sources of financing needs to accelerate. As part of comprehensive anticipation and response to the impact of climate change, mobilizing finance for disaster prevention and disaster risk reduction and for building resilience should also form part of a renewed global partnership for development.



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Debt, trade, technology and migration in the renewed global partnership

Debt

The global partnerships needs to foster the dialogue on debt sustainability

31. Despite the considerably positive impact of the HIPC and MDRI initiatives, some beneficiary countries are still at high risk of debt distress. Moreover, several severely indebted developing countries were not included in either initiative and retain critical public debt positions. In 2011, external public debt in low-income countries increased as a share of GDP for the first time since 2005. Overall, 20 low-income countries are either in debt distress or at high risk of debt distress, with another 23 countries at moderate risk.¹⁴ As the international initiatives to reduce and restructure excessive sovereign debt are coming to a close, the global partnership needs to foster the dialogue on debt sustainability and on how to effectively deal with sovereign debt defaults and distress in a timely, equitable and less costly manner. The partnership could also monitor the rising share of non-concessional elements in aid.¹⁵

¹⁴ MDG Gap Task Force Report 2012, op. cit.

¹⁵ See United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, UN/DESA, UNDP and others, "Financing for sustainable development in the global partnership beyond 2015", Thematic Think Piece, available from http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/thinkpieces/21_thinkpiece_financing_development.pdf.

Trade

32. Trade can serve as an engine of growth, development and job creation, but many developing countries need increased productive capacity in order to take advantage of open global markets. The trading system and related policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels have to support growth that is both sustained and sustainable, and lead to the equitable integration of developing countries into the world economy. The future global partnership should look to build a more equitable global, multilateral trading system by concluding the Doha Round while also building on the Aid for Trade platform.

33. A successful conclusion of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations would make an important contribution to improving market access for developing countries. It would also help to reduce certain distortions in international trade, such as agricultural subsidies, tariff peaks and tariff escalation that still impede market access for many countries. Fisheries subsidy reform would yield large environmental dividends. Greater market opening in services would facilitate more inter-regional mobility for workers, a key factor in contributing to labour market efficiency (and a valuable source of remittance income). A carefully designed conclusion of the Round would represent a step forward for the global partnership on development, enhancing coherence among trade, financial, human rights, and environmental issues and strengthening the effectiveness of the open, rules-based multilateral trading system in addressing specific development challenges.

34. Global efforts on fully implementing duty-free, quote-free market access for LDCs on a lasting basis, need to continue together with creating simpler rules of origin requirements. For LLDCs in particular, expediting trade facilitation negotiations and their implementation would contribute to reduced transit-related trade barriers and costly border delays that affect their exports. Among SIDS, a stronger focus is needed to tackle market access issues, constraints caused by their small market size and production capacities, as well as non-tariff measures affecting their exports.

35. Non-tariff measures (NTMs), such as sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical standards, have become more prominent obstacles to trade flows. When NTMs are considered, for example, the average import barrier facing agricultural exports to developed economies from low-income countries rises from 5 percent to 27 percent. While most NTMs cannot be simply eliminated because they often emerge from real public concerns about safety, international cooperation in the areas of harmonization and mutual recognition, along with targeted financial and technical support for poorer countries, and the promotion of responsible and sustainable investment practices, can significantly reduce the trade-restrictive impact of NTMs.

36. Aid for Trade has emerged as an important channel for providing such additional resources to address supply-side constraints, for strengthening productive capacity in various sectors and for diversifying export profiles, including through support for infrastructure development. Going forward, the Aid for Trade platform needs to strengthen productive sectors and diversify

Efforts to conclude the Doha Round must continue

There is a need to facilitate market access for LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs

Aid for Trade can provide important additional resources to build exporting capacities for LDCs

export profiles, particularly in LDCs, including through support for infrastructure development and productive capacities.¹⁶ The Technology Bank and science, technology and innovation (STI) supporting mechanism for LDCs, foreseen in the Istanbul Programme of Action is one new initiative in this area.¹⁷



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Access to science, technology and innovation underpins progress in all development dimensions

Science, technology and innovation

37. Access to science, technology and innovation underpins progress in all development dimensions; from economic growth to environmental protection, the containment of health epidemics and decreasing maternal mortality, mitigating climate change, and much more. To the extent that knowledge and technology exhibits several properties of a public good, there is a persistent danger of underinvestment however, and international collaborative ventures and alliances can and should support the creation and dissemination of technologies. Within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the new Technology Mechanism established by the Cancun Agreements in December 2010 represents a move towards a more dynamic arrangement through fostering public-private partnerships; promoting innovation; catalyzing the use of technology road maps or action plans; mobilizing national, regional and international technology centres and networks; and facilitating joint R&D activities. Scaling up and extending this kind of approach should be a central part of the post-2015 global partnership.

¹⁶ See United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), "Trade and development and the global partnership beyond 2015", Thematic Think Piece, available from http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/thinkpieces/22_thinkpiece_trade.pdf.

¹⁷ Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, outcome document, A/CONF.219/3 of 11 May 2011, para. 53.

38. Aligning the interests of the private sector with the overall need to promote access to existing technologies and create products and services aimed at markets with little or no ability to pay is no easy task. Left on their own, these interests will most likely not converge. There is a need to rethink how best to diffuse existing technologies as well as promote access to new technologies for all. Whether embodied as products or processes, or in the form of knowledge transfers, such exchange holds the key for a sustainable and prosperous future for all.

Migration and Human mobility

39. With one out of seven people on the planet on the move, migration and the networks it creates will be a defining feature of the 21st century. Migration and human mobility is driven by development opportunities, but they also drive development. Beyond the above mentioned relevance for financing for development, human mobility is a driver of innovation and trade and helps to tackle future skills deficits. It counterbalances effects of ageing societies and the “youth bulges” and builds resilience to economic and environmental risks and shocks.¹⁸ At the same time, however, mobility can be associated with new inequalities and vulnerabilities, especially when it is poorly governed and occurs under conditions of insecurity. South-to-South migration is now just as important as South-to-North migration which underlines the complex interdependencies brought about by the global surge of human mobility. In order to function as a human development enabler, migration requires cooperation at all levels, across borders and a variety of stakeholders. Already existing partnerships—such as the Global Forum for Migration and Development, Regional



Photo credit: iStock Photo

18 See concept Paper for the High-level Panel Expert Policy Dialogue on Migration in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Kathleen Newland, Migration Policy Institute (MPI), February 2013

Consultative Processes on Migration and bilateral accords such as EU's mobility partnerships — should be enhanced and complemented.

Engaging new and emerging actors

South-South cooperation is an important complement to North-South cooperation

40. In recent years, a more multi-polar global economy has emerged, led by the rapid growth of middle-income countries. Some middle-income countries now play a much more prominent role in development cooperation, and South-South cooperation reached between \$12.9 billion and \$14.8 billion in 2010,¹⁹ even though data gaps are likely to render this an underestimation. Nonetheless, it remains a small fraction of ODA, and should be seen as a complement rather than a substitute for North-South cooperation. South-South and triangular development cooperation are particularly relevant for in-kind contributions (including human resources as seconded personnel or volunteers; equipment or media-related products and services), exchange of skills, technical support and best practices. Such peer learning as well as knowledge, experience and technology sharing is vital to promote the development of innovative forms of partnerships.

41. The private sector, private philanthropic organizations and foundations have also significantly increased their contribution to development. Although it remains unclear what portion of these amounts are development oriented, their cooperation complements flows from other providers and plays a vital role in meeting needs in critical sectors, such as health and education.

New actors should be engaged in partnerships in a transparent manner in line with national development plans

42. To maximize their positive impact, new partnerships—including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, with participation from civil society organizations including migrant diaspora organizations,²⁰ the private sector, and philanthropy—should be formed in a transparent manner, in collaboration with the beneficiaries and with a clear framework for monitoring and mutual accountability. They should also be in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities of all providers. A renewed global partnership could support new and emerging actors in the development and diffusion of indicators for such new and non-traditional flows.

43. To ensure complementarity between the objectives and activities of the United Nations, the G20 and other platforms (such as the Africa-South America Summit, the forum on China-Africa cooperation, the India, Brazil and South Africa Forum, and the India-Africa Forum) a renewed global partnership should also foster greater coherence across the entire United Nations system, including the international financial institutions, as well as between these traditional and new platforms.

The United Nations can facilitate a systematic approach to partnerships

44. The United Nations has been a driving force behind many of the leading global, regional, and country-level partnerships where multiple stakeholders participate to advance the implementation of the MDGs. In resolution 60/215

¹⁹ United Nations, Economic and Social Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation" (E/2012/78), 29 May 2012, para. 111.

²⁰ United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development outcome document, A/CONF.216/L.1 of 19 June 2012, para. 43

on global partnerships, the General Assembly encouraged the United Nations system to continue to develop a common and systemic approach for those partnerships in which it participates.²¹ A mapping exercise of United Nations participation in different partnerships at different levels could provide a better understanding of the breadth and depth of the Organization's involvement in global partnerships and its potential to evolve as a facilitator and knowledge hub for partnerships at the global, regional and national levels.



Photo credit: Shutterstock

Strengthening global governance

45. A renewed global partnership should aim at making international arrangements for collective decision-making and corresponding government policies that can meet the challenges at hand. This will require a partnership at the global level between all groupings of countries, multilateral organizations and other stakeholders. It should also bring greater coherence to the complex and fractured frameworks covering global issues.²² The international community has already adopted a number of global conventions and treaties. However, these international arrangements for collective decision-making and corresponding government policies have not kept pace with mounting challenges. For example, there is still an inconsistency between a rules-based multilateral trading system and an essentially unregulated international financial system. Other important drivers of development, including investment, technology, population dynamics, human mobility and aid, are managed almost exclusively at the national level or through ad hoc coordination at the regional or international

There is need to further improve the regulation of the financial sector

²¹ General Assembly resolution 60/215 of 29 March 2006.

²² See United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, UN/DESA, UNDP and others, "Global governance and governance of the global commons in the global partnership for development beyond 2015", Thematic Think Piece, available from http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/thinkpieces/24_thinkpiece_global_governance.pdf.

levels, while global public goods are under-provisioned. Overcoming the collective action problems in the supply of public goods will require internationally coordinated actions in order to ensure adequate provisioning. Striking the right balance between global rules that are both effective but also fair will be a key factor in a successful global partnership for development.

46. In addition to a focus on the mobilization of additional resources and the inclusion of new actors, a renewed global partnership should also promote efforts to enhance the voice and representation of developing countries, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, in multilateral institutions and other norm- and standard-setting bodies. Working towards an inclusive and equitable system of global governance, including a monitoring and accountability mechanism led by the United Nations, will also be critical.

Developing countries are still under-represented in global decision-making bodies

47. While there is a strong incentive for all countries to engage in achieving an effective and inclusive system of global governance, political sensitivities are likely to arise in terms of refining the institutional mandates of intergovernmental organizations, as well as implementing reforms concerning the adequate level of representation of hitherto under-represented Member States. A further challenge would be to strengthen the alignment between the United Nations and decision-making bodies, such as the G20 and other forums for development cooperation. To address these challenges, concrete governance targets could be set, provided they allow for political compromise and flexibility.

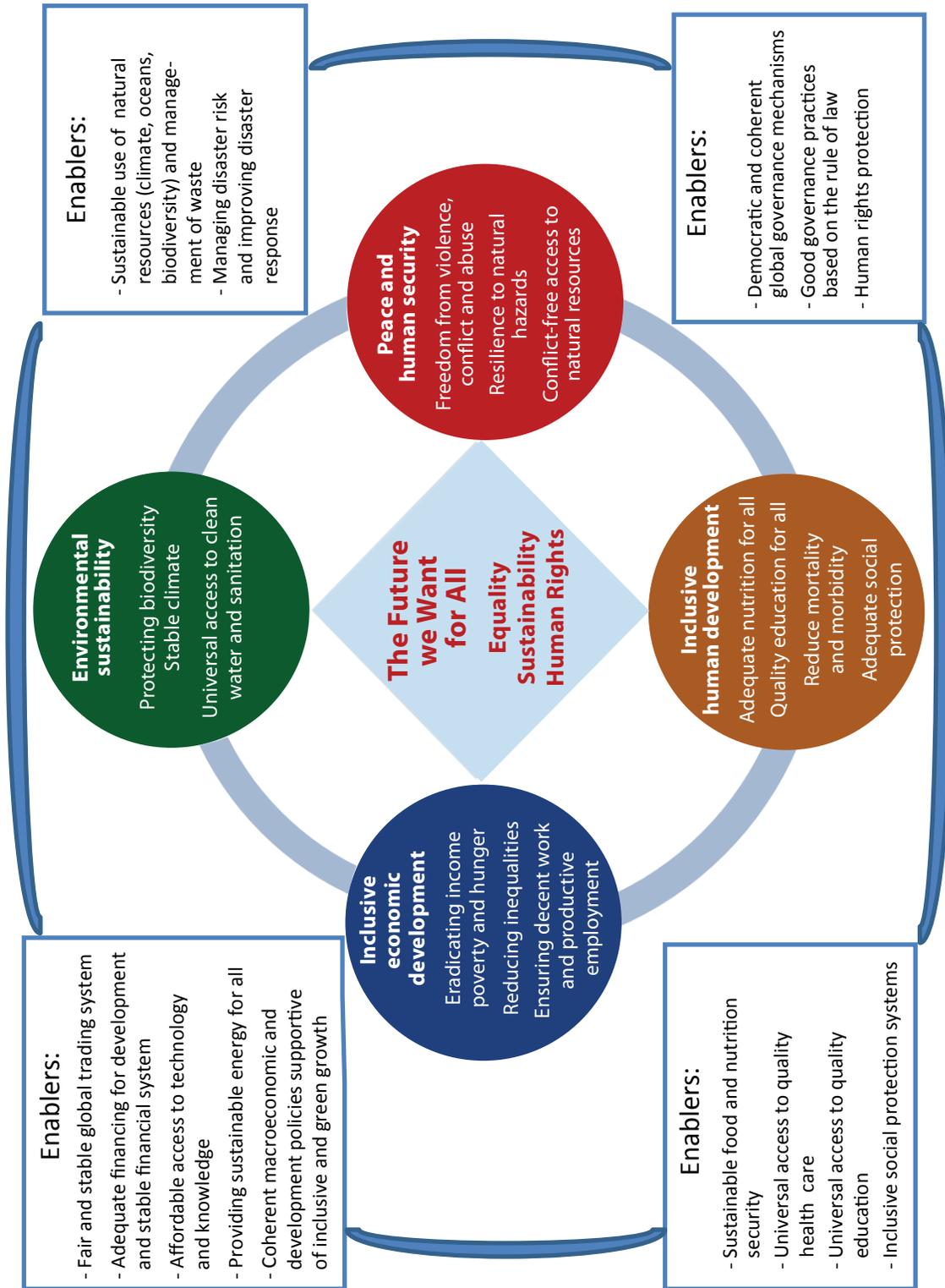
Desirable format of a new global partnership

48. A future global partnership for development will need to be based on a compelling narrative around a truly universal global agenda. The transformational change that is needed for sustainable development requires a well-designed accountability framework to turn promises into effective commitments and should be backed by a limited number of goals, targets and indicators. A renewed partnership for sustainable development will require universal commitments from developed and developing countries across the various goals that become part of the agenda. Such a universal agenda should help to facilitate collective action to address the problems of an increasingly interconnected world. Unless effective commitments and global actions are adopted to build economic and financial stability, address the causes of climate change, and build sustainable management of the global commons, sustainable development will remain an elusive goal.

Further progress in global development requires building a global partnership along the four dimensions of environmental sustainability, peace and security, inclusive economic development and inclusive social development

49. In its report *Realizing the Future We Want for All*, the United Nations Task Team laid out the three principles that constitute the common underlying elements of a global development agenda post-2015—human rights, equality and sustainability—and the four dimensions of development where progress will be needed—environmental sustainability, peace and security, inclusive economic development and inclusive human development. These are the areas for possible goal- and target-setting. However, underpinning these global goals and targets, there are several enabling conditions that need to be in place to facilitate progress towards achieving goals (see Figure).

Figure 1: An integrated framework for “realizing the future we want for all”



50. A renewed global partnership containing explicit commitments for all countries according to their level of development would have to be defined as an intrinsic part of goal- and target-setting across the various dimensions. In addition, there should be room to define more explicitly the type of partnerships required to build the global enabling conditions for development. These include issues that will not necessarily be reflected as goals (such as financial stability); instead, more explicit agreements will have to be made in order to improve the international enabling environment as a major contributing factor for development.

51. To achieve this, a dual structure could be considered. 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, well defined partnerships could be mainstreamed under each thematic goal. With regard to these specific goals, a limited number of ambitious yet realistic universal goals could be adopted as a common minimum baseline, with a time horizon of 15 to 25 years, allowing enough time to accomplish the major transformations necessary. To reduce the risk of weaker accountability, intermediate targets could be added. To take account of different national circumstances, the universal goals could be complemented by more ambitious national targets and indicators. In addition, the indicators will need to be developed in close coordination with the work being undertaken by Member States on a proposed set of sustainable development goals. By complementing each of these goals with specific partnerships, the link between goals and the means of achieving them would be strengthened. To reflect the contributions of voluntary global partnerships in a more systematic and integrated manner, non-state actors should be linked to the thematic partnerships under each goal.

Strengthening global mutual accountability

National, regional and global mutual accountability systems need to reinforce each other

52. Greater mutual accountability helps to increase the effectiveness of the development partnership with participation of all stakeholders by improving the quality of national development strategies and partnership policies, results frameworks and public financial management systems. It can also help reduce transaction and administrative costs, duplication and project proliferation, and increase predictability, all of which are crucial to promoting greater country ownership and leadership. National, regional and global mutual accountability are mutually reinforcing. A post-2015 development agenda should therefore be supported by robust mutual accountability mechanisms at each of these levels.

53. Today, global mutual accountability is still in its infancy and a fully-fledged global mutual accountability mechanism with universal membership and multi-stakeholder participation has yet to emerge. Some progress has been made, however, during the past years, both within the United Nations and beyond. Notably, the establishment of the ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) and the biennial High-level Development Cooperation Forum

(DCF) have marked important steps towards strengthening accountability. The AMR has been a useful tool to monitor progress towards the achievements of the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, and to share lessons learned and best practices.

54. In his recent report on “Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”, the Secretary-General proposed that a strengthened Ministerial Review could become a central venue for monitoring the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, supported by the entire ECOSOC system. It also suggests that the DCF, which has emerged as a mutual accountability forum within the United Nations system, “could further expand its role as a driver for greater national and global accountability in development cooperation by promoting mutual accountability as an overarching principle in the post-2015 development agenda, with a view to promoting enhanced reporting on agreed commitments and adapting development cooperation to emerging challenges”.²³

55. As decided at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the United Nations General Assembly is also conducting informal consultations for the creation of the high-level political forum that will support the implementation and monitoring of the concept of sustainable development in its three dimensions. The exact shape and location of the forum are currently being discussed in the General Assembly, but there is broad agreement that the forum should bring in the highest level of political support to the implementation, monitoring and compliance of commitments in a unified post-2015 development agenda. In addition, the establishment of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation at the margins of the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea, marks another step towards supporting and ensuring monitoring and accountability of the effectiveness of development cooperation.

56. Efforts to strengthen mutual accountability should be guided by the universal responsibility of all actors to respect human rights. Post-2015 accountability arrangements should therefore also build upon the human rights accountability standards and infrastructure that already exist, including the Universal Periodic Review of the UN Human Rights Council and human rights treaty monitoring bodies. With their focus on the human person, international human rights mechanisms can make an important contribution to strengthen the accountability of all states and institutions to right-holders, i.e. people.

57. Ultimately, and similar to the implementation of the MDGs, the implementation of a post-2015 development agenda will have to take place at the country level. Strengthening national mutual accountability mechanisms must hence be a centrepiece of any effort to implement a post-2015 development agenda. Today, key pillars of national mutual accountability are rarely in place. Lack of political leadership and capacity constraints have been identified as

Mutual accountability needs to be strengthened at the national level

²³ United Nations, Economic and Social Council, “Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of General Assembly Resolution 61/16 on the Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council. Advance unedited version”, 4 February 2013, para. 25.

major obstacles to stronger mutual accountability.²⁴ Hence, priority should be given to design enablers for mutual accountability. National mutual accountability mechanisms should also allow for the inclusion of South-South development cooperation providers, decentralized providers and local governments, parliaments, private philanthropic foundation, civil society and the private sector, while recognizing their differentiated responsibilities.

58. Establishing robust mutual accountability mechanisms will be of particular importance if a decision is taken to complement universal goals with more ambitious national goals, targets and indicators. In such a case, mutual accountability mechanisms can serve as an effective vehicle for development partners to jointly formulate, monitor and report on national development goals and targets through the use of robust indicators. They should also serve as an entry point to link accountability for commitments to accountability for development results.

²⁴ United Nations, Economic and Social Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation" (E/2012/78), 29 May 2012.

Annex I. Millennium Development Goal 8, targets and indicators

| Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development | |
|--|---|
| Targets | Indicators |
| <p>Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally</p> <p>Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>Includes tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p>Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p> <p>Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p> | <p><i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i></p> <p>Official development assistance (ODA)</p> <p>8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>Market access</p> <p>8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p> <p>8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product</p> <p>8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p>Debt sustainability</p> <p>8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives</p> <p>8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p> |
| <p>Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p> | <p>8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p> |
| <p>Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p> | <p>8.14 Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants</p> <p>8.15 Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants</p> <p>8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants</p> |

Annex II. United Nations system processes and publications in support of designing a renewed global partnership for development (in chronological order)

Below is a list of selected intergovernmental processes, activities and report drafting taking part within the UN System to develop the different dimensions of a renewed global partnership for development for the post-2015 development agenda.

| Process or event | Description/Objectives | Key Dates |
|---|---|--|
| United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda | Established by the Secretary-General in January 2012 the Task Team comprises more than 60 United Nations agencies and international organizations and is co-chaired by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme. It aims to provide analytical thinking and substantive inputs. The Task Team published its first report titled <i>Realizing the Future We Want for All</i> in June 2012. The Technical Support Team to provide inputs to the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals is also established under the umbrella of the United Nations Task Team. See more details on the Task Team below under publications. | Launched January 2012 |
| Secretary-General's High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda | The Panel assembles representatives from civil society, private sector, academia and local and national governments. It is co-chaired by the Presidents of Liberia and Indonesia and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Upcoming meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4th Meeting of the HLP in Bali with a focus on the global partnership for development • 5th Meeting of the HLP in NY | Launched July 2012 March 2013 April/May 2013 |
| Sustainable Development Solutions Network | Global, independent network of research centres, universities and technical institutions working with stakeholders including business, civil society, United Nations agencies and other international organizations, to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 10 global expert groups in ten critical areas of sustainable development; • Provide inputs to inform the High-level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and to the Report of the Secretary-General; and • Provide inputs for the annual report of the Secretary-General on accelerating progress towards the MDGs. | Launched August 2012 |

(continued)

| Process or event | Description/Objectives | Key Dates |
|--|---|--|
| General Assembly Expert Committee on Sustainable Development Financing Strategy | Intergovernmental committee, comprising 30 experts nominated by regional groups, to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess financing needs; • Consider the effectiveness, consistency and synergies of exiting instruments and frameworks; • Evaluate additional initiatives; to propose options for a sustainable development financing-strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives; and • Report to the 68th Session of the General Assembly | Started January 2013 September 2014 |
| General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals | A 30-member group of the GA mandated by Rio+20 to prepare a proposal on SDGs for consideration by the Assembly at its 68 th session Upcoming meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Group Meeting on “Science and Sustainable Development Goals” | Started 22 Jan 2013 20-21 March 2013 |
| High-level segment of ECOSOC | Thematic debate on “the contributions of ECOSOC to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda as a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals.” | 4 July 2013 |
| High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals | One-day high-level event organized by the President of the GA to discuss acceleration of the implementation of the MDGs and current thinking on the post-2015 framework | 25 September 2013 |
| 2014 Development Cooperation Forum | Inclusive multi-stakeholder platform To address trends in international development cooperation to make a contribution to the global dialogue on the future of development cooperation in the post-2015 period. Upcoming meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-Level Symposium, Ethiopia (Towards a renewed global partnership for development) • High-Level Symposium, Switzerland (The future of development cooperation: Implications of the post-2015 development agenda (TBC)) • High-Level Symposium, Germany (“Accountability for development partnerships in a post 2015 setting”(TBC)) | July 2014 (TBC) 6-7 June 2013 October 2013 First quarter 2014 |
| 2014 Annual Ministerial Review | The General Assembly mandated ECOSOC with ensuring the follow-up of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the internationally agreed development goals, and to hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews (AMRs) to assess progress, drawing on its functional and regional commissions and other international institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates. The topic of the 2014 AMR will be addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future. | 4 July 2014 |

(continued)

| Process or event | Description/Objectives | Key Dates |
|---|---|--|
| Committee for Development Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDP report on 14th session to ECOSOC: Beyond 2015, time for a transformative development agenda • Policy Note on the “United Nations Development Strategy Beyond 2015” • CDP report on 15th session to ECOSOC: The international development agenda beyond 2015, addressing emerging issues in the global environment | <p>April 2012</p> <p>December 2012</p> <p>April 2013</p> |
| UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group on the Global Partnership for Development to publish report on “Towards a renewed global partnership for development” • Working Group on Monitoring and Data Issues to publish report • Working Group on Financing for Sustainable Development to publish report | <p>March 2013</p> <p>April 2013</p> <p>May 2013</p> |
| UNDG national and global thematic consultations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim report of the consultations • Final report of the consultations | <p>March 2013</p> <p>Summer 2013</p> |
| Interagency Expert Group on MDGs | <p>Lessons Learned from MDG Monitoring: From A Statistical Perspective</p> <p>MDG Report 2013</p> | <p>March 2013</p> <p>July 2013</p> |
| Secretary-General’s High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda | <p>Report with recommendations on the post-2015 development agenda</p> | <p>May 2013</p> |
| UN DESA | <p>World Economic and Social Survey 2013 on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda</p> | <p>July 2013 (tbc)</p> |
| 3rd annual report of the Secretary-General on Accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 | <p>The report assesses progress made towards achieving 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.</p> | <p>September 2013</p> |
| UN Office for South-South Cooperation | <p>Milestone Report 2008 – 2012: A Tribute to Our South-South Partners</p> <p>Launch of 2nd South Report</p> <p>Issuance of UNOSSC’s White Paper on SSC</p> | <p>12 September 2013</p> <p>12 September 2013</p> <p>12 September 2013</p> |
| MDG Gap Task Force | <p>MDG Gap Task Force Report 2013 on the Global Partnership for Development</p> | <p>September 2013</p> |

Annex III. UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

Membership

| | |
|--|--|
| Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Co-Chair | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women) |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Co-Chair | United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) |
| Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) |
| Department of Public Information (DPI) | United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) |
| Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) | United Nations Global Compact Office |
| Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) |
| Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) | United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) |
| Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) | United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) |
| Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) | United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) |
| Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG) | United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) |
| Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | United Nations Millennium Campaign |
| Global Environment Facility (GEF) | United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) |
| International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) |
| International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) | United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) |
| International Labour Organization (ILO) | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) |
| International Maritime Organization (IMO) | United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) |
| International Monetary Fund (IMF) | United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination Secretariat (CEB) |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM) | United Nations University (UNU) |
| International Telecommunication Union (ITU) | United Nations Volunteers (UNV) |
| Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) | United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) |
| Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS) | Universal Postal Union (UPU) |
| Office of the Deputy Secretary-General (ODSG) | World Bank |
| Office of the High Commission for Human Rights (OHCHR) | World Food Programme (WFP) |
| Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS) | World Health Organization (WHO) |
| Office of the Special Advisor on Africa (OSAA) | World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) |
| Peace building Support Office (PBSO) | World Meteorological Organization (WMO) |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | World Trade Organization (WTO) |
| United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) | |
| United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) | |
| United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | |