

Millennium Development Goal 8

Taking Stock of the Global Partnership for Development

MDG Gap Task Force
Report 2015



UNITED NATIONS

The present report was prepared by the MDG Gap Task Force, which was created by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to improve the monitoring of MDG 8 by leveraging inter-agency coordination. More than 30 United Nations entities and other organizations are represented in the Task Force, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Trade Organization. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (UN/DESA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acted as lead agencies in organizing the work of the Task Force. The Task Force was co-chaired by Lenni Montiel, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, UN/DESA, and Magdy Martínez-Solimán, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP, and coordinated by Alexander Trepelkov, Director, Finance for Development Office, Willem van der Geest, Chief, Development Strategy and Policy Unit, Development Policy and Analysis Division, and Diana Alarcón, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Office of the Under Secretary-General of UN/DESA.

List of bodies and agencies represented in the MDG Gap Task Force

Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (UN/DESA)	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat (DPI)	United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)
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 Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS)
International Labour Organization (ILO)	
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
International Trade Centre (ITC)	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	World Bank
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	World Food Programme (WFP)
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	World Health Organization (WHO)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University (UNU-WIDER)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
	World Trade Organization (WTO)

Millennium Development Goal 8

Taking Stock of the Global Partnership for Development

MDG Gap Task Force Report 2015



United Nations
New York, 2015

United Nations publication
Sales No. E.15.I.5
ISBN 978-92-1-101317-7
eISBN 978-92-1-057316-0

Copyright © United Nations, 2015
All rights reserved

Preface

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Gap Task Force, which I set up in 2007, has provided the international community with a unique review of progress towards the achievement of MDG 8, the commitment to develop a global partnership for development.

According to the Task Force, significant achievements have been made in a number of targets. Flows of official development assistance (ODA) which reflect the international commitment to provide financial resources to support the development efforts of developing countries, have increased from about \$81 billion in 2000 to \$134 billion in 2014 in constant dollars, accounting for about 0.3 per cent of the gross national income (GNI) of developed countries. I commend Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for meeting the long-established United Nations target of providing 0.7 per cent of GNI as ODA in 2014. There have also been improvements in developing countries' access to developed-country markets, including increased duty-free admission, although progress towards this target has been very limited since 2010. Major initiatives to reschedule or write down the external debt of developing countries have reduced debt burdens, in particular, for low- and middle-income countries.

Yet major gaps remain in reducing vulnerabilities for many developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and other low-income countries. Access to essential medicines at affordable prices remains highly problematic, with many households squeezed out of the market due to high prices and limited availability. And while the rapid expansion of information and communication technologies (ICTs) has allowed several billion people in developing countries to join the information society, a major digital divide is still in place, with more people offline than online and particularly poor access in sub-Saharan Africa.

The year 2015 is a milestone for global action: we will come to the end of the time frame in which we have been guided by the MDGs; we are launching a transformative development agenda, including a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs); and we are aiming for a meaningful and universal agreement on climate change. The transition from the MDGs to the SDGs presents a once-in-a-generation opportunity to advance prosperity, secure the planet's sustainability for future generations, and unlock resources for investments in education, health, equitable growth and sustainable production and consumption.

Achieving the SDGs will require an even stronger global partnership, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources. ODA remains necessary yet not sufficient. The Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa can provide the framework that will turn our aspirations into practical steps and strategies. We will also need to put in place a strong mechanism to follow up on the commitments reached in Addis.

I urge partners across the world to embrace the ambition embodied in the new set of goals. I look forward to working together to deliver on the unfinished MDG commitments, tackle inequality and meet the new challenges that have emerged across the three dimensions of sustainable development—economic, social and environmental. The insights and analysis of the Task Force continue to provide vital support in that effort, and I commend this report to a wide global audience.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ki Moon Ban". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ki" and last name "Ban" being more prominent than the middle name "Moon".

Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Contents

Preface

List of Millennium Development Goals and Goal 8 targets and indicators	ix
---	----

Executive summary

Lessons from monitoring MDG 8	xi
Official development assistance	xi
Market access (trade)	xii
Debt sustainability	xii
Access to affordable essential medicines	xiii
Access to new technologies	xiii

Monitoring the global partnership for development

Headline indicators over 15 years	1
Experiences in monitoring MDG 8 targets and indicators	3
Imprecision	3
Absent data	4
Target rigidity	5
Target flexibility	5
The appropriate level of detail	6
Monitoring indicator methodology	7
Monitoring is not implementing	7

Official development assistance

Update of commitments	9
ODA delivery and prospects	11
ODA allocation to countries and sectors	13
Terms and modalities of assistance	17
South-South cooperation	19
Other concessional sources of development finance	21
Effectiveness of development cooperation	22

Figures

1 Main components of ODA from DAC members, 2000–2014 (billions of 2013 dollars)	12
2 ODA of DAC members, 2000, 2013 and 2014 (percentage of GNI)	13

	<i>Page</i>
3 ODA of DAC donors provided to least developed countries, 2000, 2012 and 2013 (percentage of GNI)	14
4 Net ODA received by priority groups of countries from DAC donors, 2000–2013 (billions of 2013 dollars)	15
5 Development finance from non-DAC providers reporting to the OECD, 2000–2013 (billions of 2013 dollars).	20
6 Share of untied bilateral ODA of DAC members, 2012 and 2013 (percentage).	22
7 Share of untied bilateral ODA of DAC members to LDCs, 2013 (percentage).	22

Tables

1 Delivery gaps in aid efforts by DAC donors, 2013 and 2014.	12
2 Top aid recipients in 2013 from all recorded providers (millions of 2013 dollars)	16

Boxes

1 ODA measurement modernization.	10
2 Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD): A proposed indicator.	18

Market access (trade)

Strengthening multilateralism	27
Concluding the Doha Development Round	27
Regional trade agreements and the multilateral trading system	28
Renewed partnerships for LLDCs and SIDS	28
Delivering on market access	29
Duty-free and preferential access to developed-country markets	29
Developed-country tariffs on key exports of developing countries	30
Non-tariff measures	32
Agriculture subsidies in OECD countries.	32

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_12600

