

Summary of outcomes concerning Partnerships

In the action plan the following actions apply to partnerships:

- Enhancing public-private partnerships for health-care service delivery, encouraging the development of new and affordable technologies and their innovative application and developing new and affordable vaccines and medicines needed, in particular, in developing countries;
- Building new strategic partnerships to strengthen and leverage the linkages between HIV and other health- and development-related initiatives, expanding, to the greatest extent possible and with the support of international cooperation and partnerships, national capacity to deliver comprehensive HIV/AIDS programs, as well as new and more effective antiretroviral treatments, in ways that strengthen existing national health and social systems, including using HIV platforms as a foundation for the expansion of service delivery.
- Promoting integrated waste management systems, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders and with international financial and technological support, as appropriate;
- Strengthening the central role of the United Nations in enhancing global partnerships for development, with a view to creating a supportive global environment for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals;
- Increasing partnerships with businesses to achieve positive development outcomes by mobilizing private sector resources that contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- Strengthening public-private partnerships in order to close the large gaps that remain in access to and affordability of ICT across countries and income groups, including by upgrading the quality and quantity of existing telecommunication infrastructure, particularly in the least developed countries, to support more modern ICT applications and greatly increase connectivity, access and investment in innovation and development and the effective use of innovative ICT applications and e-governance tools; and in this regard encouraging further operationalizing of the voluntary Digital Solidarity Fund;
- The US announced to set up a fund to support a public private partnership (Global alliance for Clean Cook stoves) led by the UN Foundation, which strives to install 100 million clean-burning stoves in kitchens around the world.
- Goal 8 of the MDGs is focused on global partnerships for development, wherein the EU and the Belgian government offered a fund to make progress on the goals.

Effective global partnerships are crucial in achieving the MDGs by 2015. In order to do this mutual accountability of all stakeholders, donor- and developing country governments, non-governmental actors, the private sector and foundations is required.

Link:<http://www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010/pdf/Background%20Notes%20RT6%20Partnerships%20Rev2%20PGAFinal.pdf>

In order to support and promote sustainable development partnerships can be used as a way to promote the transfer of skills, knowledge and technologies. Partnerships can leverage mutual learning, including South-South learning, promote lessons learned from best practices, facilitate the adaptation of new technologies, encourage cost-effective methods, and enable broad stakeholder participation.

Link:<http://www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010/pdf/Background%20Notes%20RT3%20Sustainable%20Development%20Rev%20PGAFinal.pdf>

Partnerships can overcome the current institutional and resource constraints (regarding health and education) by creating partnerships with the private sector, non-governmental organizations and

others. This can reduce funding constraints and ensure that effective health interventions reach the communities with the greatest disease burdens, especially in conflict situations. Besides partnerships can help in prioritizing specific regions or vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as the poor, rural populations, pregnant women and young people.

Link:<http://www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010/pdf/Background%20Notes%20RT2%20Health%20Education%20Rev%20PGA2final.pdf>

According to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, MDG8 entails a global partnership for achieving the MDGs. Navi Pillay describes this as a “new deal under which richer and poorer countries agree to joint efforts” in an “unprecedented global compact for poverty reduction”. Global partnerships to reach the MDGs should explicitly prioritize the needs and rights of the poorest and most marginalized, and mandate positive measures, in order to level the playing field, said by Pillay.

Looking at the fact sheet provided by the UN on MDG8 it stresses the importance of cooperation with the (1) pharmaceutical sector; to provide access to less affordable, essential drugs in developing countries, and (2) the private sector; to make available benefits of new technologies, especially ICTs.

As stressed before in order to be able to achieve the MDGs by 2015 it is necessary for the development community to work together in partnerships. The OECD is building smarter partnerships across a range of development issues:

- [Working Party on Aid Effectiveness](#): since its inception in 2003, it has evolved into the international partnership for aid effectiveness with 80 participants including bilateral and multilateral donors, aid recipients, emerging providers of development assistance, civil society organisations, global programmes, the private sector, and parliaments.
- [Informal Task Force on Tax and Development](#): this 2010 initiative aims to strengthen tax systems in developing countries, and works to ensure fair taxation of multinationals in developing countries, implement information exchange agreements with tax havens and evaluate reporting requirements for multinational enterprises.
- [International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding](#): since 2008, it has worked to establish international objectives for peacebuilding and statebuilding in countries affected by conflict and fragility. The first such dialogue that gives fragile states a voice, it defines realistic objectives, sets the agenda for international support for peacebuilding and statebuilding, and helps ensure that the money that goes into fragile states meets specific needs.
- [The PARIS21 Consortium](#): established, dynamic and international, its main aim is to support the production and use of statistics for economic and social development and to promote better governance. The main thrust of PARIS21’s work — assisting developing countries to design, implement, and monitor National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) — has become the international benchmark for strategic planning in statistics

Link:http://www.oecd.org/document/37/0,3343,en_2649_33721_34087845_1_1_1_1,00.html#Building
Actions which will enable building smarter partnerships for development:

- **Inclusive partnerships**: Real, effective and equal partnerships so that all stakeholders can shape political decision-making for development
- **Sharing knowledge**: A shared understanding of what works and what doesn’t work, based on technical expertise, evidence, statistics and good practice

- **Peer pressure:** Monitoring and gathering evidence to inform policy; upholding commitments and promoting best practice
- **Mutual accountability:** All stakeholders work towards common objectives, based on joint monitoring and review, in line with the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action
- **Linking global and national priorities:** Providing a platform for dialogue on development at country level with strong links to global and regional institutions and processes

Link: http://www.oecd.org/document/20/0,3343,en_2649_3236398_46032724_1_1_1_1,00.html