



Delivering on the Global Partnership for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

Where are the gaps?

Official Development Assistance (ODA)	
Commitment: \$50 billion	in additional annual ODA (in 2004 real terms) needed to meet G8 2005 Gleneagles commitment to increase aid flows. (This would raise global ODA from \$80 billion in 2004 to \$130 billion in real 2004 terms by 2010.)
Where we stand: \$22.7 billion	delivered or in the planning stage by “traditional” donors (members of OECD Development Assistance Committee, or DAC) in 2007.
Gap: \$31.4 billion	needs to be programmed into annual donor budgets in the years 2008–2010 in order to reach the committed annual increase of \$50 billion in real 2004 terms.
Recommendations:	Donors should increase aid flows by \$18 billion (at July 2008 exchange rates) each year between 2008 and 2010.

Official Development Assistance for Africa	
Commitment: \$25 billion	Gleneagles pledge (\$27.12 billion in 2007 nominal terms) for increased level of annual aid flow to Africa by 2010, adding to the \$29.3 billion disbursed to Africa in 2004.
Where we stand: \$4 billion	of this increase had been programmed into DAC donor spending plans at end-2007.
Gap: \$22.7 billion	remaining to reach pledged total in 2010.
Recommendations:	Donors should allocate an additional \$7.3 billion each year (at July 2008 exchange rates) to ODA for Africa beginning in 2008.

Aid to Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	
Commitment: \$62 billion	target for ODA to LDCs in 2010, established by the 2001 action programme agreed at the Brussels Conference on LDCs, to allocate between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of DAC countries’ Gross National Income (GNI) as aid to LDCs by 2010.
Where we stand: \$29.4 billion	2006 total aid to LDCs by DAC countries, constituting 0.09 per cent of total DAC GNI that year.
Gap: \$32.6 billion	increase in level of annual DAC aid to LDCs over 2006 levels to meet the Brussels target by 2010.
Recommendations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The total annual flow to LDCs would have to increase on average by \$8.8 billion (at July 2008 exchange rates) each year between 2008 and 2010 in order to reach the target of between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of each donor’s GNI. » Donors, including emerging donors and recipient countries, should accelerate progress towards the alignment of aid, harmonization, management for results and mutual accountability of aid resources, as well as improve dialogue with non-DAC donors, to adhere to the principles.

Debt relief to Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs)	
Commitment: 41 countries	enhance debt relief for 41 countries eligible for assistance under the enhanced HIPC Initiative.
Where we stand: 33 countries	have reached the HIPC decision point and are receiving debt relief of \$48.2 billion.
Of which... 23 countries	have received an additional \$26.8 billion commitment through the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).
Commitment:	Sustainability of debt relief.
Where we stand: 9 countries	classified as being at low risk of debt distress out of 23 post-completion point HIPCs.
Gap: 14 countries	still at higher risk of debt distress.
Recommendations:	Mobilize additional donor resources to facilitate debt relief in some HIPCs which have not yet reached completion point.

Market Access / Doha Round	
Commitment:	Establish an “open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system” (UN Millennium Declaration, 2000).
Gap:	Following breakdown in talks, the international community must resume efforts to conclude the Doha development round of trade negotiations, while reconfirming the focus on “development” elements.

Duty-free access for LDC exports	
Commitment: 97 per cent	target for extent of duty-free acceptance of LDC products in developed country markets, as stated in WTO 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration.
Where we stand: 79 per cent	duty-free coverage of LDC exports, excluding arms and oil.
Gap: 18 per cent	of LDC non-oil and non-arms exports still lack duty-free access.

Official development assistance targets	
Commitment: 0.70 per cent	long-established target for developed country ODA, as share of gross national income (GNI).
Where we stand: 0.28 per cent	net ODA disbursements (US\$103.7 billion) as share of developed-country combined national income in 2007.
Gap: 0.42 per cent	additional share needed to meet long-standing target of 0.7 per cent target of developed country GNI.
Recommendations:	Donors need to meet the intermediate target of 0.5 per cent of GNI set at the 2005 World Summit and move eventually towards the agreed-upon target of 0.7 per cent.

Access to essential medicines
Commitment: Make public-sector (lower-priced) essential medicines available.
Where we stand: 35 per cent of medicines considered essential are available through the public sector in 27 developing countries surveyed by WHO.
Commitment: Allow generic substitution for medicines, bringing down prices.
Where we stand: 72 per cent of developing countries have legal provisions allowing and/or encouraging generic substitution, according to WHO.

Access to technology
Developed country status:
99 per cent of population covered with mobile cellular signal in 2006.
19 per cent of population subscribing to broadband service in 2006.
1 per cent of population without access to electricity in 2005.
Developing country status:
77 per cent of population covered with mobile cellular signal in 2006.
2 per cent of population subscribing to broadband service in 2006.
32 per cent of population without access to electricity in 2005.