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MDG Gap Task Force Report 2011 The Global Partnership for Development: Time to Deliver

factsheet Where are the gaps?

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

in 2010 US Dollars

Gleneagles Commitments for ODA

\$148.5 billion

Commitment (for 2010)

in annual ODA, to meet the 2005 Gleneagles pledge of about \$50 billion (in 2004 dollars) increase by DAC donors.

\$127.6 billion

Delivery (in 2010)

in total ODA by DAC donors (excluding Republic of Korea).

\$21.0 billion

Gap (in 2010)

in additional ODA was required for the Gleneagles pledge for annual ODA to have been met in 2010.

Recommendation

- **Donor Governments should eliminate gap in meeting Gleneagles targets and deliver on all aid commitments.**

in 2010 US Dollars

Gleneagles Commitments for ODA for Africa

\$64.0 billion

Commitment (for 2010)

in annual ODA, to meet the 2005 Gleneagles pledge of a \$25 billion (in 2004 dollars) increase by DAC donors.

\$46.0 billion

Delivery (in 2010)

in ODA to Africa by DAC donors.

\$18.0 billion

Gap (in 2010)

in additional ODA to Africa was required for the Gleneagles pledge for annual ODA to Africa to have been met in 2010.

Recommendation

- **Donor Governments should eliminate the delivery gap in meeting commitments for Africa.**

in 2010 US Dollars

Global ODA as a share of national income of donor countries

\$282.2 billion **Commitment** to meet the longstanding target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) dedicated to ODA, as agreed by countries at the UN in 1970.

\$128.7 billion **Delivery (in 2010)** in total ODA from OECD DAC countries, equivalent to 0.32 per cent of developed-country combined national income.

\$153.4 billion **Gap (in 2010)** or 0.38 per cent of developed country GNI.

- Recommendations**
- **Recommit to the UN target of 0.7 per cent of GNI devoted to ODA and deliver by 2015.**
 - **Provide detailed multi-year intentions for country programmable aid.**
 - **Improve aid effectiveness through better alignment with recipient country development strategies.**
 - **Seek greater coherence among ODA delivery, debt relief efforts and trade policies towards developing countries.**

in 2010 US Dollars

ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

\$58.2 - \$77.6 billion **Commitment (for 2015)** in annual ODA to LDCs by 2015, based on the endorsement in the Istanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2011-2020 of providing ODA between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of donor countries' gross national income (GNI) by 2015.

\$37.6 billion **Delivery (in 2009)** in total ODA to LDCs by DAC countries.

\$20.6 - \$40.0 billion **Gap (in 2009)** required in annual ODA over 2009 levels to meet the target by 2015.

- Recommendation**
- **Deliver at least 0.15 per cent of donor GNI as ODA to LDCs by 2015.**

Market Access

Doha Round

Conclude Doha Round of trade negotiations **Commitment** In the Millennium Declaration (2000), UN Member States pledged to establish an "open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system". The Doha Round of trade talks was launched in 2001 largely to fulfil this goal, and WTO members aim for completion in 2011.

Stalemate; possibility of "early harvest" discussed **Gap** The Doha Round is not concluded and serious gaps in positions remain. WTO members have shifted focus towards an "early harvest" with strong focus on deliverables for LDCs.

- Recommendations**
- Intensify efforts to conclude a balanced, comprehensive, ambitious and development-oriented Doha Round.
 - Remove trade-restrictive measures adopted during economic crisis and refrain from introducing new ones.
 - Accelerate delivery on the commitment to eliminate all forms of agricultural export subsidies by 2013.
 - Strengthen support through the Aid for Trade initiative and align actions with national development strategies.

Duty-free access for LDC exports

97 per cent
(of tariff lines)

Commitment

of LDC exports should benefit from duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) access to developed country markets, by recommendation of the 2005 WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration.

80 per cent
(by value)

Result (in 2009)

of developed country imports from LDCs, excluding arms and oil, admitted free of duty.

- Recommendation**
- Ensure full implementation of DFQF market access for all LDC exports, with simple, transparent and predictable rules of origin, by no later than end of 2011.

Debt Sustainability

Debt problems of all
developing countries

Commitment

should be dealt with comprehensively through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

36 of 40
"eligible" countries

Result (in 2011)

have reached the **Heavily Indebted Poor Country** (HIPC) Initiative "decision point" and are receiving debt relief, which has reduced their debt by over 80 per cent.

32 of the 36
countries

have reached their "completion point", receiving additional debt relief through the **Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative** (MDRI).

4 HIPCs
8 HIPCs
19 countries
including 12 HIPCs

Gap

have not yet reached "decision" point.
have not reached "completion" point.
are at high risk of or in debt distress.
(out of 67 countries for which information is available).

- Recommendations**
- Complete the HIPC and MDRI initiatives.
 - Consider extension of the HIPC initiative to all low-income countries in debt distress.
 - Ensure that all debt relief is additional to ODA.
 - Convoke inter-agency working groups to address pressing debt distress situations and elaborate a comprehensive international framework for orderly sovereign debt workouts.

Access to essential medicines

Commitment

Make affordable essential medicines available.

Results – Availability (by 2009)

Essential medicines are available in only 42 per cent of facilities in the public sector and 64 per cent in the private sector.

Results – Affordability (by 2009)

Median prices of essential medicines in developing countries were, on average, 2.7 and 6.1 times higher than international reference prices, in the public and private sectors, respectively.

Recommendations

- Assist developing country Governments in increasing availability and use of medicines in the public sector and in providing them at little or no cost to the poor through the public health system.
- Increase donor funding for the treatment and prevention of non-communicable diseases.
- Encourage innovation among pharmaceutical manufacturers in developing countries.

Access to new technologies

Commitment

Make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies.

Results – Telephony (in 2010)

100 per cent-plus

68 per cent

of population in developed countries with mobile cellular subscriptions.
of population in developing countries with mobile cellular subscriptions.

Gap

32 per cent

of the developing world does not have mobile cellular subscriptions.

Results – Internet (in 2010)

72 per cent

21 per cent

of inhabitants in developed countries are Internet users.
of inhabitants in developing countries are Internet users.

Gap

51 percentage points

less users of Internet in developing world.

Recommendation

- Promote R&D collaboration among private, non-profit and official parties to enhance technology development and transfer to developing countries, including mobile telephony and Internet services.

www.un.org/esa/policy/mdggap

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