

*Embargoed until 16 Sept, 11 a.m. New York time*

**MDG Gap Task Force Report 2010: The Global Partnership for Development at a Critical Juncture**

*factsheet* **Where are the gaps?**

*in 2009 US Dollars* **Global Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

**\$145.7 billion** **Commitment (2010)** in annual ODA, to meet the 2005 Gleneagles pledge of a \$50 billion (in 2004 dollars) increase by traditional donors, i.e., members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

**\$119.6 billion** **Result (2009)** delivered by DAC donors in 2009.

**\$26.1 billion** **Gap (in 2009)** less than the Gleneagles pledge for annual ODA by 2010.

- Recommendations**
- As the Gleneagles timeline expires, recommit to the still-standing UN target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income devoted to ODA, which can be reached with annual ODA increments of \$35 billion per year from 2011-2015.
  - Deliver on 2010 aid effectiveness targets and agree on renewed set of targets beyond 2010.

*in 2009 US Dollars* **Official Development Assistance for Africa**

**\$61.5 billion** **Commitment (2010)** in annual ODA, to meet the 2005 Gleneagles pledge of a \$25 billion (in 2004 dollars) increase by DAC donors.

**\$43.9 billion** **Delivery (2009)** in DAC ODA to Africa.

**\$17.6 billion** **Gap (in 2009)** less than the Gleneagles pledge for annual ODA to Africa in 2010.

**\$16.3 billion** **Gap (projected for 2010)** based on OECD estimates of 2010 ODA to Africa.

**Recommendation** Fulfil ODA commitment to Africa.

*in 2009 US Dollars*

## Aid to Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

**\$58.9 - \$78.5 billion**

### **Commitment (2010)**

in annual ODA to LDCs by 2010, based on the endorsement in the 2001 Brussels Programme of Action of ODA between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of DAC countries' gross national income (GNI) by 2010.

**\$36 billion**

### **Delivery (2008)**

in total ODA to LDCs by DAC countries in 2008.

**\$22.9 - \$42.5 billion**

### **Gap (in 2008)**

required in annual ODA over 2008 levels to meet the Brussels target by 2010.

### **Recommendation**

**Assign at least 0.15 per cent of combined donor GNI as ODA to LDCs.**

*in 2009 US Dollars*

## Aid as share of national income of donor countries

**\$272.2 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 1971.

**\$119.6 billion**

### **Delivery (2009)**

total ODA from DAC countries, equivalent to 0.31 per cent of developed-country combined national income.

**\$152.6 billion**

### **Gap (in 2009)**

or 0.39 per cent of developed country GNI.

### **Recommendation**

**Recommit to the UN target of 0.7 per cent of GNI devoted to ODA.**

*(See 'Global ODA' recommendation, above.)*

## Market Access: Doha Round

**Conclude Doha Round  
of trade negotiations**

### **Commitment**

The UN Millennium Declaration (2000) pledged signatories 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 the G20 aimed for completion in 2010.

**Stalemate**

### **Result so far**

The Doha Round is not concluded and negotiations are at an impasse.

### **Recommendations**

- **Intensify efforts to conclude Doha Round within a realistic timeframe.**
- **Dismantle protectionist measures taken during the economic crisis.**
- **Accelerate delivery on commitments by developed countries to eliminate all agricultural export subsidies and support measures with the same effect.**

## Duty-free access for LDC exports

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97 per cent  
(tariff lines)

### Commitment

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

81 per cent  
(imports by value)

### Result (2008)

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

### Recommendation

**Accelerate progress toward DFQF market access for all LDC exports.**

## Debt Sustainability

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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.

35 of 40  
"eligible" countries

### Result (2010)

have reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) "decision point" and are receiving debt relief of \$58.5 billion, measured in end-2009 net present values.

28 of the 35  
countries

have reached their "completion point", receiving an additional \$27 billion in debt relief through the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

Dozens of developing  
countries

Have fallen into debt distress or are at high risk of debt distress because of the global financial crisis.

5 HIPCs  
12 HIPCs  
16 HIPCs  
11 Non-HIPCs

### Gap

have not yet reached "decision" points.

have not reached "completion" points.

are at high risk of or in debt distress (of a sample of 39).

are at high risk of or in debt distress (of a sample of 39).

### Recommendations

- Complete the HIPC and MDRI initiatives.
- Extend eligibility to participate in the HIPC initiative.
- Ensure that all debt relief is additional to ODA.

## Access to essential medicines

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### Commitment

Make affordable essential medicines available.

### Result (2008)

Median prices of essential medicines in developing countries were, on average, 2.7 times higher than international reference prices in the public sector and 6.3 times higher in the private sector.

### Recommendations

- Encourage developing country Governments to increase availability of medicines in the public sector and strengthen national health systems, supported by ODA.
- R&D for neglected diseases.

## Access to new technologies

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### Commitment

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

### Results (Telephony)

100 per cent-plus  
57 per cent

coverage of population with mobile cellular subscriptions in 2009 (in developed world).  
coverage of population with mobile cellular subscriptions in 2009 (in developing world).

### Gap (Telephony)

43 per cent

of the developing world does not have mobile cellular subscriptions.

### Results (Internet)

64 per cent  
18 per cent

proportion of Internet users in 2009 (in developed world).  
proportion of Internet users in 2009 (in developing world).

### Gap (Internet)

46 per cent

less users of Internet in developing world.

### Recommendation

**In cooperation with the private sector, support continued rapid growth in access to mobile phones as well as Internet services in developing countries.**

[www.un.org/esa/policy/mdggap](http://www.un.org/esa/policy/mdggap)

