

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)

Target 8.B calls for “more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction”. While the context of this specific commitment is enhancing support to the least developed countries (LDCs), subsequent commitments on aid quantity have been geographically broader in coverage, as have commitments on improving the quality and effectiveness of aid. The Millennium Declaration called on industrialized countries “to grant more generous development assistance, especially to countries that are genuinely making an effort to apply their resources to poverty reduction”. This was reaffirmed at the 2002 Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development when world leaders pledged to “make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent” of their gross national income (GNI) as aid, and also called on recipient and donor countries as well as international institutions to make aid more effective. At their 2002 Summit, the G-8 leaders stated that “no country genuinely committed to poverty reduction, good governance and economic reform will be denied the chance to achieve the Millennium Development Goals through lack of finance”. In 2005, G-8 summit leaders noted the various commitments to increase aid to developing countries by about \$50 billion a year by 2010 and committed, with other donors, that at least \$25 billion a year of the increase will go to Africa. At the Third United Nations Conferences on the LDCs in 2001, commitments to provide at least 0.15 per cent of GNI as aid to LDCs were made and reaffirmed in 2011.

To address the quality of ODA, the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action formalized the actions that donor countries would take to improve the effectiveness of aid, emphasizing national ownership of development priorities, harmonization and alignment of donor activities, predictable and untied aid, programme-based approaches, improved procurement and financial management systems, results-oriented frameworks, transparency and mutual accountability. These specific commitments were to be implemented by 2010, and the Fourth High-level forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, in November 2011, will assess the progress and help to define a new framework for aid effectiveness.

Various summits have reaffirmed the international community’s commitments and have made pledges to attend to the impact of the global economic and food crises.

MDG Gap Task Force – Matrix of Global Commitments – August 2011

Name of Event/Initiative	Commitments, targets and indicators	Gap
<p>Millennium Summit, New York, 6-8 September 2000 – MDG-8</p>	<p>Target 8.B: “... and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.”</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>8.1. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as % of OECD/DAC donors’ GNI</p> <p>8.2. Proportion of total bilateral, sector allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services</p> <p>8.3. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>8.4. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their GNI</p> <p>8.5. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their GNI</p>	<p>No numerical targets were set.</p> <p>Indicator 8.1: DAC countries provided 0.32 per cent of their GNI as aid to developing countries in 2010 and aid to LDCs amounted to 0.1 per cent of DAC donor GNI in 2009.</p> <p>Indicator 8.2: Aid to basic social services in 2009 was equivalent to 21 per cent of bilateral sector allocable aid, up from 15.5 per cent in 2000.</p> <p>Indicator 8.3: In 2009, 84 per cent of bilateral DAC aid was untied.</p> <p>Indicators 8.4 and 8.5: ODA flows allocated to SIDS and LLDCs in 2009 amounted to 3.8 per cent and 6.4 per cent, as proportion of their respective GNIs.</p>
<p>Third UN Conference on the LDCs, Declaration and Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2001-2010, 14-20 May 2001 (Brussels Plan of Action)</p>	<p>See below for the targets as renewed at the Fourth UN Conference on LDCs in the Istanbul Plan of Action.</p>	<p>For delivery on commitments to LDCs and the gap, see the Fourth UN Conference on LDCs below.</p>
<p>G-8 Genoa Summit, 20-22 July 2001</p>	<p>Will work with developing countries to meet the International Development Goals and commit to implement the OECD-DAC Recommendation on Untying Aid to LDCs.</p>	<p>No new numerical targets were set.</p>

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<p>World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 26 August - 4 September 2002</p>	<p>Urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts to reach the internationally agreed levels of ODA.</p>	<p>No new numerical targets were set.</p>
<p>International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey Consensus, 18-22 March 2002</p>	<p>Targets: To make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of GNI as ODA to developing countries and 0.15 – 0.20 per cent of GNI of developed countries to least developed countries.</p>	<p>Aid resources amounted to 0.32 per cent of the combined GNI of DAC member countries in 2010. Aid would have to increase by over \$153 billion (in 2010 dollars) to reach the target of 0.7 per cent of GNI. Only 5 countries have met the target in 2010.</p>
<p>Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, 2005</p>	<p>Targets: Ownership, alignment of aid, harmonization, management for results and mutual accountability</p> <p>Indicators: 12 targets, 15 indicators</p>	<p>While progress has been made as measured by the 2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration, not enough has been done towards the targets to use local country systems, reduce transactions costs of providing aid, increase predictability and accountability of aid flows. The High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in November 2011 will assess progress made and help to define a new framework for aid effectiveness.</p> <p>For baseline results see page 22 of http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/58/41/41202121.pdf</p>
<p>G-8 Gleneagles Summit, July 2005</p>	<p>Target: “On the basis of donor commitments ... the OECD estimates that ODA from the G-8 and other donors to all developing countries will increase by around \$50 billion a year by 2010, compared to 2004.”</p>	<p>The Gleneagles commitments were not met in 2010. ODA from DAC donors was \$18 billion (2004 prices) short of the target, equivalent to \$21 billion in 2010 prices.</p>

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	<p>“The commitments of the G-8 and other donors will lead to an increase in ODA to Africa of \$25 billion a year by 2010.”</p> <p>Reaffirmed Monterrey pledges and committed to implement Paris Declaration principles.</p>	<p>ODA to Africa in 2010 fell about \$15 billion short of the promised \$25 billion (in 2004 prices). In 2010 dollars, the gap is equivalent to \$18 billion.</p>
<p>European Union: Brussels European Council, May 2005 and Barcelona European Council, March 2002</p>	<p>Brussels targets: For EU 15 (“old” members), individual ODA target of 0.51 per cent of GNI by 2010, collectively 0.56 per cent of GNI by 2010 and 0.7 per cent of GNI by 2015. To channel at least 50 per cent of collective aid increases to Africa.</p> <p>For EU 10 (“new” members), individual target of 0.17 per cent of GNI by 2010 and 0.33 per cent of GNI by 2015.</p> <p>Previous Barcelona target: Increase average ODA from the European Union to 0.39 per cent of GNI by 2006.</p>	<p>Aid from EU 15 reached 0.46 per cent of their GNI in 2010. Eight countries had passed the 0.51 per cent target for 2010, while France missed it by only 0.01 per cent of GNI.</p> <p>Data on aid flows is not available for all the new EU members (EU 10).</p>
<p>2005 World Summit, New York, 14-16 September 2005</p>	<p>Reaffirmed the Monterrey Consensus; commitments were made by many developed countries to achieve the target for ODA of 0.7 per cent of GNI by 2015, 0.5 per cent by 2010, the target for ODA to LDCs of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent by no later than 2010 and aid effectiveness commitments.</p>	<p>No new numerical targets were set. For progress on ODA commitments, see above.</p>
<p>G-8 St.Petersburg Summit, 15-7 July 2006</p>	<p>Committed to fulfil Gleneagles and Paris Declaration commitments.</p>	<p>No new numerical targets were set.</p>
<p>G-8 Heiligendamm Summit, 8 June 2007</p>	<p>Reaffirmed to implement the Gleneagles commitments.</p>	<p>No new numerical targets were set.</p>

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Accra Agenda for Action , 4 September 2008	Committed to accelerate and deepen implementation of the aid effectiveness principles of the Paris Declaration. Defined additional commitments with regard to national ownership, aid transparency, conditionalities, aid fragmentation, aid predictability; capacity development and the applicability of aid effectiveness principles to countries in fragile situations.	No new numerical targets were set.
G-8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit , 8 July 2008	Reaffirmed ODA commitments, including those made at the Gleneagles Summit, the Monterrey consensus and on aid effectiveness.	No new numerical targets were set.
UN MDG High Level Event , New York, 25 September 2008	Target: Commitments were made by donor countries amounting to about \$17.6 billion towards the MDGs.	It is not clear whether these were additional to previous commitments.
G-20 Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy , Washington, 15 November 2008	Committed to help emerging and developing economies gain access to finance, including through liquidity facilities and program support, and to ensure that the IMF, World Bank and other MDBs have sufficient resources to continue playing their role in overcoming the crisis.	No numerical targets were set. See G-20 London Summit below for a more concrete commitment on resources to IFIs and the Debt Sustainability Matrix of Global Commitments for more details.
Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development , Doha, 29 November – 2 December 2008	Reaffirmed the commitments of the Monterrey Consensus, Gleneagles, and aid effectiveness.	No new numerical targets were set.
G-20 London Summit , 2 April 2009	Target: The G-20 committed “to treble resources available to the IMF to \$750 billion, to support a new SDR allocation of \$250 billion, to support at least \$100 billion of additional lending by the MDBs, to ensure \$250 billion of support for trade finance, and to use the additional resources from agreed	It is not clear whether these are additional to previous commitments.

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	<p>IMF gold sales for concessional finance for the poorest countries, [this would] constitute an additional \$1.1 trillion programme of support to restore credit, growth and jobs in the world economy.” These actions and decisions will provide \$50 billion to support social protection, boost trade and safeguard development in low-income countries.</p> <p>Reaffirmed the commitments to achieving ODA pledges, including the Gleneagles commitments, especially to sub-Saharan Africa.</p>	<p>Since the start of the crisis, MDBs provided \$235 billion in lending. New funding of \$49.3 billion was pledged for the sixteenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA). For more information on MDBs replenishment, see the Debt Sustainability Matrix of Global Commitments.</p>
<p>UN Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development, New York, 24-26 June 2009</p>	<p>Call for full implementation of ODA commitments made in the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus, the 2005 World Summit, the G-8 summit in Gleneagles, in the Doha Declaration and at the G-20 London summit.</p>	<p>No new numerical targets were set.</p>
<p>G-8 L’Aquila Summit, 8-10 July 2009</p>	<p>Target: The G-8 committed to mobilize \$20 billion over three years through a coordinated, comprehensive strategy focused on sustainable agriculture development, and to ensure adequate emergency food aid assistance.</p>	<p>It is not clear whether these are additional to previous commitments. Over \$22 billion was pledged for the Initiative. 22per cent of this amount was already disbursed, while an additional 26 per cent is firmly on track to be disbursed, as at May 2011. (G-8 Deauville Accountability report)</p>
<p>G-20 Pittsburg Summit, 24-25 September 2009</p>	<p>G-20 reaffirmed commitments on ODA, including Gleneagles commitments, especially to sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>G-20 reaffirmed commitment to ensure that Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and their concessional lending facilities are appropriately funded.</p>	<p>No new numerical targets were set.</p> <p>For MDBs replenishment, see above and the Debt Sustainability Matrix of Commitments.</p>

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<p>G-8 Muskoka Summit, 25-26 June 2010</p>	<p>G-8 reaffirmed commitments on ODA and enhancing aid effectiveness.</p> <p>G-8 remains committed to deliver the full amount of their individual commitments towards sustainable development as promised at L’Aquila by 2012.</p> <p>Launched the Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Muskoka Initiative and committed to mobilize \$5 billion of additional funding over the next five years, in addition to \$4.1 billion that G-8 members already contribute annually. The G-8 leaders anticipate that the Initiative will mobilize significantly more than the \$10 billion over the period 2010-2015.</p>	<p>For delivery on ODA commitments, see above.</p> <p>For L’Aquila commitments, see above.</p> <p>It is not clear whether these are additional to existing ODA commitments.</p>
<p>G-20 Toronto Summit, 26-27 June 2010</p>	<p>Reaffirmed previous commitments to ensure replenishment for concessional lending facilities of the MDBs.</p>	<p>No new numerical targets were set. For MDBs replenishment, see above and the Debt Sustainability Matrix of Commitments.</p>
<p>UN High-level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs (MDG summit), New York, 20-22 September 2010</p>	<p>Reaffirmed previous commitments to increase ODA, including the target of 0.7 per cent of GNI by 2015 and 0.5 per cent by 2010, the Gleneagles targets, the target of 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of GNI for ODA to LDCs and aid effectiveness commitments.</p> <p>Member states together with the private sector, foundations, international organizations, civil society and research organizations, pledged over \$40 billion over the next five years to the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health.</p> <p>The Muskoka Initiative commitment and the intention to mobilize over \$10 billion were reaffirmed.</p>	<p>No new numerical targets were set. For delivery on existing ODA commitments, see above.</p> <p>It is not clear whether these pledges are additional to existing ODA commitments.</p> <p>It is not clear whether these are additional to existing ODA commitments. For the Muskoka Initiative, see above.</p>

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<p>G-20 Seoul Summit, 11-12 November 2010</p>	<p>Reaffirmed ODA pledges and commitments made since the Monterrey Consensus and reiterated commitment to replenish the concessional lending facilities of the MDBs.</p>	<p>No new numerical targets were set. For delivery on existing ODA commitments, see above.</p> <p>For MDBs replenishment, see above and the Debt Sustainability Matrix of Commitments.</p>
<p>OECD DAC Recommendation on Good Pledging Practice, 6-7 April 2011</p>	<p>Targets: “DAC members will strive to observe, to the largest extent possible, the following principles in their future pledging practice in respect of financial undertakings towards developing countries”: Clarity, comparability, realism, measurability, accountability and transparency.</p>	<p>No numerical targets were set.</p>
<p>Fourth UN Conference on the LDCs, Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, 9-13 May 2011 (Istanbul Plan of Action)</p>	<p>Goals: Ensure fulfillment of all ODA commitments to LDCs and align ODA with national plans and priorities and national systems and procedures.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Donor countries providing more than 0.20 per cent of their GNP as ODA to LDCs: continue to do so and maximize their efforts to further increase ODA to LDCs; (ii) Other donor countries which have met the 0.15 per cent target: undertake to reach 0.20 per cent expeditiously; (iii) All other donor countries which have committed themselves to the 0.15 per cent target: reaffirm their commitment and undertake either to achieve the target by 2015 or to make their best efforts to reach the target; (iv) During the period of the Programme of Action, the other donor countries: exercise individual efforts to increase ODA to LDCs; (v) Donor countries should review their ODA commitments in 2015 and consider further enhancing the resources for LDCs. 	<p>In 2009, ODA to LDCs accounted for 0.1 per cent of DAC donors’ GNI. The total annual aid flows to LDCs would have to increase by at least \$21 billion (in 2010 prices) to reach the lower bound of the 0.15 target.</p> <p>Only 9 countries provide at least 0.15 per cent of their GNI to LDCs in 2009.</p>

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G-8 Deauville Summit , 26-27 May 2011	<p>Reaffirmed meeting aid commitments including those made at the MDG summit. G-8 countries fully support mutual accountability and pledge to improve accountability and transparency of their aid information.</p> <p>G-8 countries reaffirmed to disburse and allocate in full L’Aquila commitments to food security.</p>	<p>No new numerical targets were set. For delivery on existing ODA commitments, see above.</p> <p>For L’Aquila commitments, see above.</p>