

# END POVERTY 2015 *Make it happen*

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

*Strengthening the Global Partnership for Development in a Time of Crisis*

## factsheet Where are the gaps?

### Global Official Development Assistance (ODA)

	<b>commitment</b>
<b>\$50 billion</b>	in <i>additional</i> ODA per year by 2010, pledged by the G8 in its 2005 Gleneagles commitment. This would raise global ODA to \$154.5 billion in 2010, at today's prices.
	<b>where we stand</b>
<b>\$20.7 billion</b>	more than the 2004 level (in 2004 prices) delivered in 2008 by traditional donors (members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, or DAC).
	<b>gap</b>
<b>\$29.3 billion</b>	in additional annual ODA (at 2004 prices).
<b>recommendation</b>	OECD donors should budget an increased <b>\$34.7 billion</b> per year in nominal dollars over the current level by 2010, to reach total ODA in 2010 of \$154.5 billion.

### Official Development Assistance for Africa

	<b>commitment</b>
<b>\$25 billion</b>	in additional ODA per year (in 2004 prices) for Africa by 2010 pledged in Gleneagles. This would raise ODA to Africa to about \$63 billion in 2010, at today's prices.
	<b>where we stand</b>
<b>\$7.6 billion</b>	in additional ODA to Africa (in 2004 prices) was programmed into DAC donor spending plans at end-of 2008.
	<b>gap</b>
<b>\$17.4 billion</b>	in additional annual ODA (at 2004 prices).
<b>recommendation</b>	OECD donors should allocate an additional <b>\$20.6 billion</b> per year in nominal dollars over the current level by 2010, to reach total ODA to Africa in 2010 of \$63 billion.

## Aid to Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

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<b>\$53 - \$71 billion</b>	<b>commitment</b> in annual ODA to LDCs by 2010, based on the endorsement in the 2001 Brussels Programme of Action for LDCs of aid to LDCs of between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of DAC countries' gross national income (GNI) by 2010.
<b>\$31.9 billion</b>	<b>where we stand</b> in total ODA to LDCs by DAC countries in 2007.
<b>\$21 - \$ 39 billion</b>	<b>gap</b> required to increase the level of DAC aid to LDCs over 2007 levels to meet the Brussels target by 2010.
<b>recommendation</b>	<b>ODA to LDCs in 2010 should increase by \$21 billion to \$39 billion.</b>

## Aid as share of national incomes

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<b>0.70 per cent</b>	<b>commitment</b> of developed country ODA, as a share of GNI, is the longstanding UN target.
<b>0.30 per cent</b>	<b>where we stand</b> of developed-country combined national income disbursed as ODA in 2008 (for a total of US\$119.8 billion).
<b>0.40 per cent</b>	<b>gap</b> of developed country GNI.
<b>recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Donors should meet the intermediate target for ODA of 0.5 per cent of donor country GNI by 2010 (set at the 2005 World Summit), and increase aid to 0.7 per cent of donor country GNI by 2015.</li><li>• Donors, including emerging donors, as well as recipient countries, should accelerate progress towards the harmonization and alignment of aid, management for results, and mutual accountability of aid resources. There should be improved dialogue on ODA with non-DAC donors.</li></ul>

## Market Access: Doha Round

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	<b>commitment</b> Establish an "open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system" (UN Millennium Declaration, 2000).
	<b>gap</b> <b>Failure to conclude the Doha Round of trade negotiations</b>
<b>recommendation</b>	<b>WTO member States must strengthen commitment to an early conclusion of an ambitious and development-oriented Doha Round.</b>

## Duty-free access for LDC exports

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<b>97 per cent</b> (tariff lines)	<b>commitment</b> of LDC products for export should benefit from duty-free and quota-free access to developed country markets, the WTO's 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration recommended.
<b>80 per cent</b> (imports by value)	<b>where we stand</b> of LDC exports are currently receiving duty-free access to developed country markets, excluding arms and oil.
<b>17 per cent</b>	<b>gap</b> of LDC non-oil and non-arms exports still lack duty-free access.
<b>recommendation</b>	<b>Developed countries should allow duty-free and quota-free access to at least 97 per cent of products imported from LDCs.</b>

## Debt relief to Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs)

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<b>40 countries</b>	<b>commitment</b> are eligible for enhanced debt relief under the HIPC Initiative.
<b>35 countries</b>	<b>where we stand</b> have reached the HIPC decision point and are receiving debt relief of \$54.3 billion, measured in end-2008 values.
<b>24 of the 35 countries</b>	have received an additional \$23.6 billion commitment through the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).
<b>9 countries</b>	are classified as being at low risk of debt distress out of 22 post-completion point HIPCs.
<b>13 countries</b>	<b>gap</b> are still at high risk of debt distress.
<b>recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Complete the HIPC and MDRI initiatives.</b></li><li>• <b>Ensure that all debt relief is additional to ODA.</b></li></ul>

## Access to essential medicines

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	<b>commitment</b> <b>Affordable essential medicines</b> available to all in the developing world is an agreed target within Millennium Development Goal 8.
	<b>where we stand</b> Median prices of essential medicines in developing countries are on average, <b>2.5 times higher</b> than international reference prices in the public sector, and <b>6.1 times higher</b> in the private sector.
<b>recommendation</b>	<b>Private - public sector collaboration should be deployed to make essential medicines available at affordable prices.</b>

## Access to technology

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### commitment

Access to the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications, in the developing countries is an agreed target within Millennium Development Goal 8.

### in the *developing* world:

39 per cent of the population subscribing to cellular mobile service in 2007.  
13 per cent of the population using the Internet in 2007.  
2.4 per cent of the population subscribing to fixed broadband Internet service in 2007.  
\$289 (PPP) was the monthly price of broadband Internet services in 2008.

### in the *developed* world: (for comparison)

100 per cent of the population subscribing to cellular mobile service in 2007.  
64 per cent of the population using Internet in 2007.  
22 per cent of the population subscribing to fixed broadband Internet service in 2007.  
\$28 (PPP) was the monthly price of broadband Internet services in 2008.

**recommendation** In cooperation with the private sector, sharply improve access to both mobile cellular telephony and Internet service in developing countries.

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

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