

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Snapshots

- In 2010, the net flow of official development assistance (ODA) to developing economies amounted to \$128.5 billion which is equivalent to 0.32% of combined gross national income (GNI) of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members, all of which are ADB members except for Greece. This fell short of the 2010 target of \$130 billion (at constant 2004 prices) of the Gleneagles Group of Eight (G8) Summit.
- From 2000 to 2010, the proportion of untied bilateral aid rose progressively. Developing ADB members received a total of \$37 billion including net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants in 2010, a 4.8% increase from the 2009 allocation.
- A substantial drop in exports from many developing members in 2009, after the Global Financial crisis, arrested the steady decline of their debt service ratios (debt service to exports of goods and services). Except for Central and West Asia, where debt service ratio increased to over 40% in 2009, the debt service ratios remained within manageable levels at around 12% or less in the region.
- More than half of developing ADB members, 12 that are landlocked and 12 small island economies, are given preferential access to major markets and received about \$13.5 billion net flows of public and publicly guaranteed debt in 2010.

Introduction

Goal 8 has six targets. The first three targets which refer to the provision of official development assistance (ODA) are the focus of this section.

8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries.

8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states.

Target 8F, which refers to the availability of new technologies especially information and communications will be discussed in Part III - Transport, Electricity, and Communications.

Key Trends

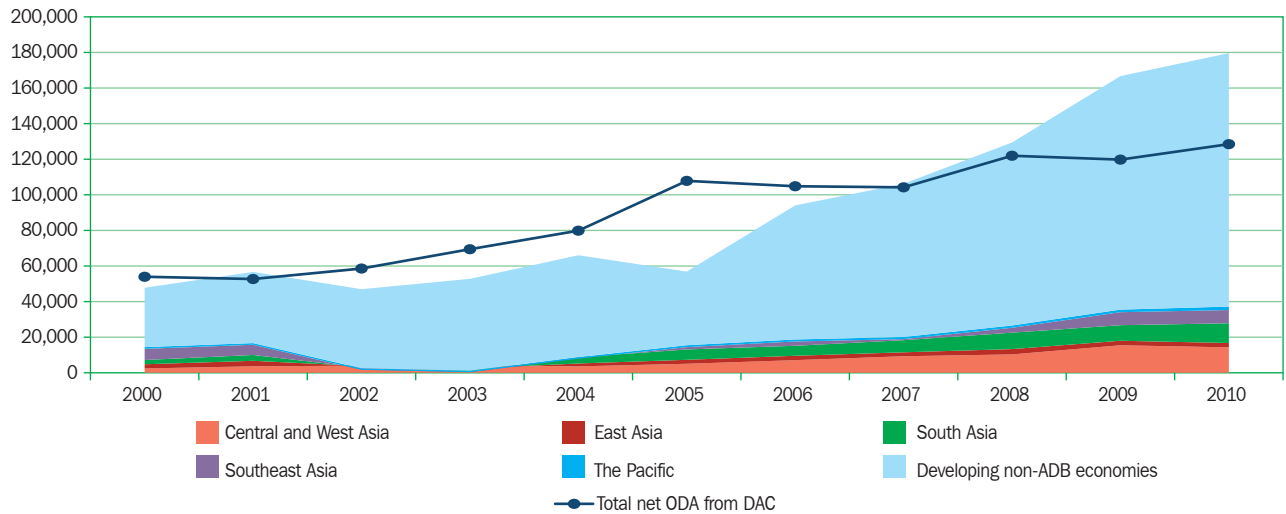
The net flow of ODA in 2010 amounted to \$128.5 billion, an increase of 6.8% in real terms from 2009 levels. The ODA provided by Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members has been increasing since 2005, after donors pledged a target of \$130 billion (at constant 2004 dollars) by 2010 in ODA at the Gleneagles meeting (UN 2008). However, the total ODA for 2010, which is equivalent to 0.32% of combined GNIs of DAC members, amounted only to \$128.5 billion falling short of the target.

The DAC is one of the key forums in which the major bilateral donors work together to increase the effectiveness of their common efforts to support sustainable development (OECD 2008). All DAC members except Greece are also ADB members, and four are regional members—Australia,

Japan, New Zealand, and the Republic of Korea. In 2010, net aid disbursement of the four amounted to \$16.4 billion, representing 0.22% of their combined GNIs.

Developing ADB members received a total of \$37 billion, including net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants in 2010, a 4.8% increase from the 2009 allocation. As shown in Figure 8.1, official net flows to developing economies grew steadily beginning 2006. The decline in 2002 and 2003 is due to the decrease in the use of emergency financing packages by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the prepayments of loans to the World Bank led by the People's Republic of China, India, and Thailand (World Bank 2004). The drop in net

Figure 8.1 ODA and Official Flows from All Sources to Developing Economies, 2000–2010
million US\$ (current)



Sources: Table 8.1 and RT 4.17.

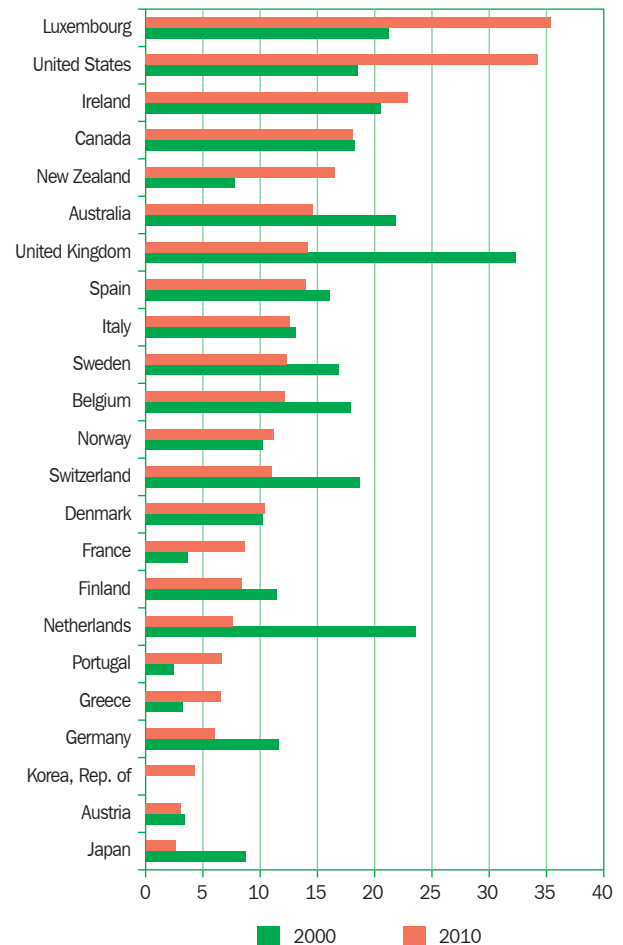
official flows may indicate that an improved financial condition in developing countries lowered demand for multilateral lending and facilitated repayments.

In general, the total net official flow received by developing members is comparatively a small portion of the total net flows to all developing economies. Central and West Asian countries received the highest combined net flows, followed by South Asia. East Asia, which has been receiving less than 15% of the total net flows disbursed to developing members since 2005, is less dependent on foreign aid. Some, such as the Republic of Korea, have emerged as ODA providers.

India recorded the highest net official flows in 2010, receiving a total of \$6.7 billion or 18% of the total disbursement, followed by Afghanistan (17%), Viet Nam (10%), Pakistan (9%), and Indonesia (7%). Except for Papua New Guinea, most economies in the Pacific received less than 1% of the total long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt disbursed in 2010.

Figure 8.2 shows that during 2000–2010, only three DAC members substantially increased their ODA allocation to basic services, which include education, primary health care, nutrition and safe water. The three are United States (16%), Luxembourg (14%), and New Zealand (9%). Some countries have restructured their aid allocation favoring economic infrastructure and productive sectors, including agricultural development and aid for trade, that enhance investments, create employment opportunities, increase productivity, and eventually lead to economic growth (JICA 2010).

Figure 8.2 Donor Allocation to Basic Social Services, 2000 and 2010
(percentage of ODA)



ODA = Official Development Assistance.
Source: Table 8.2.

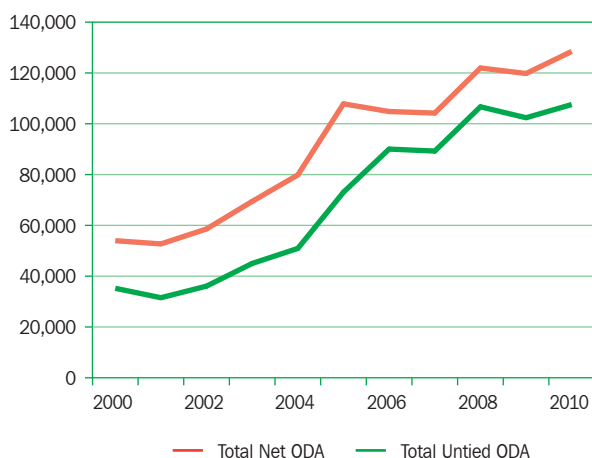
From 2000 to 2010, the proportion of untied bilateral aid rose progressively. As shown in Figure 8.3, the net untied ODA disbursed by DAC members rose from 65% in 2000 to 84% in 2010. Figure 8.4 also shows that more than half of the DAC members are working to comply with the OECD–DAC Recommendation in 2001, which was reaffirmed by the Paris Declaration in 2005, to untie ODA to least-developed countries. The aim is to increase aid effectiveness and improve the ability of the recipient

country to set their own course on the basis of sound procurement policies and practices (OECD 2009).

All ODA from Ireland, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom are untied or have been freed from legal and regulatory barriers to open competition for aid-funded procurement outside their own markets. Ten economies have also made substantial progress in untying their aid, and allowed more than 90% of their ODA in 2010 to be untied—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and New Zealand. The Republic of Korea, which became a member of DAC in 2010 and made no commitments in 2005, has more than 30% of its ODA untied.

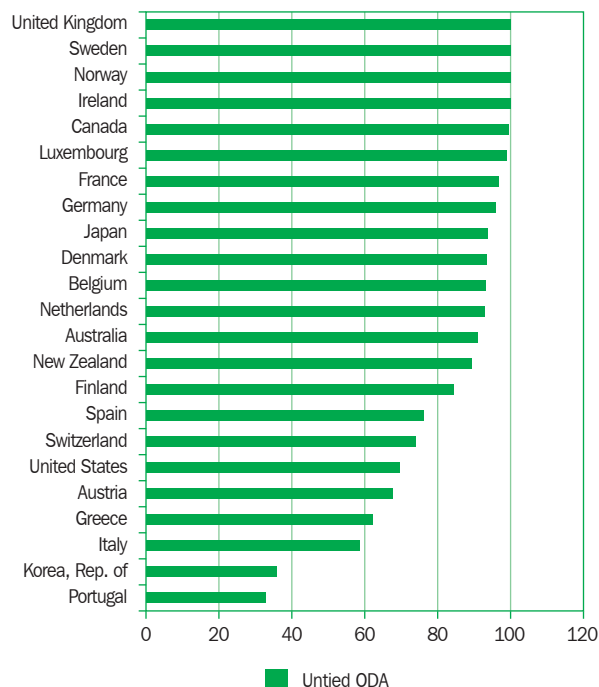
A substantial drop in exports for many developing members in 2009, after the Global Financial crisis, arrested the steady decline of their debt service ratios (Figure 8.5). The lower a country's debt service ratio, the healthier its international finances are. The debt sustainability framework of the IMF and the World Bank has set the threshold at debt service of 15%–25% of exports for sustainable economic growth (World Bank 2012). Between 2000 and 2008, the average ratio of total debt service paid to exports of goods of reporting ADB developing economies declined from 12% to 6.7%. The ratio is considered to be an indicator of a country's debt burden, which affects its creditworthiness and vulnerability to economic shocks. The burden of debt service can be reduced through better debt management, the expansion of trade, and substantial debt relief (UN 2012). A reduced burden of debt service also allows a government to increase its domestic spending on public investments such as infrastructure and on health, education, and other social services.

Figure 8.3 Total and Untied Bilateral ODA, 2000–2010
million US\$ (current)



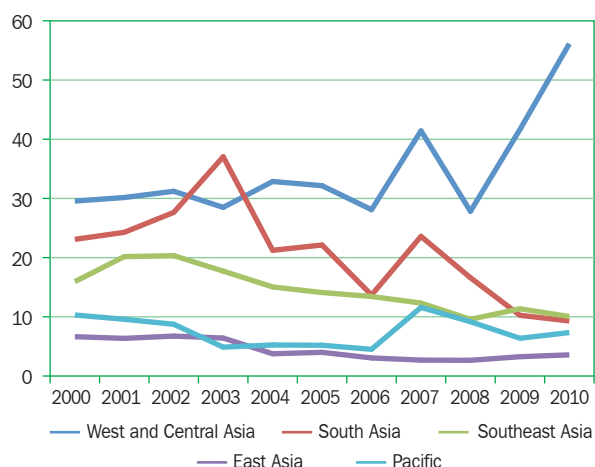
Source: Table 8.2.

Figure 8.4 Share of Untied ODA to Total ODA, 2010
(%)



Source: Table 8.2.

Figure 8.5 Debt Service Ratio, 2000–2010
(%)

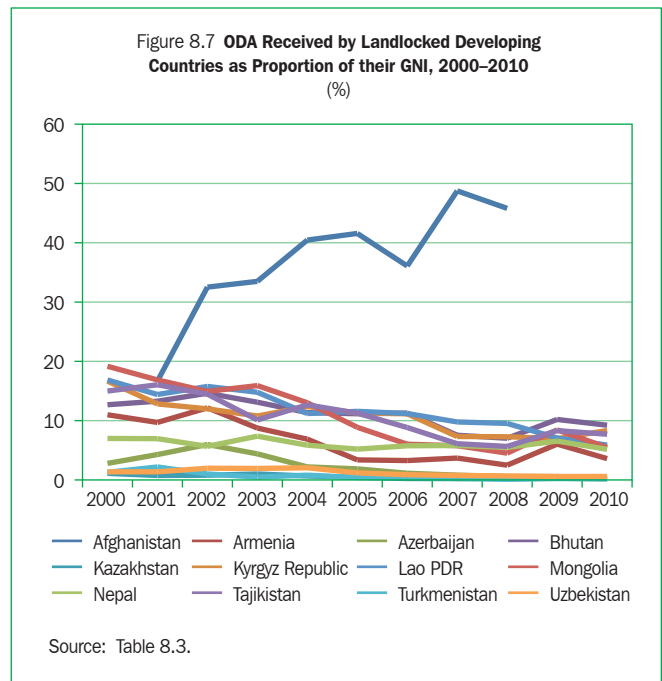
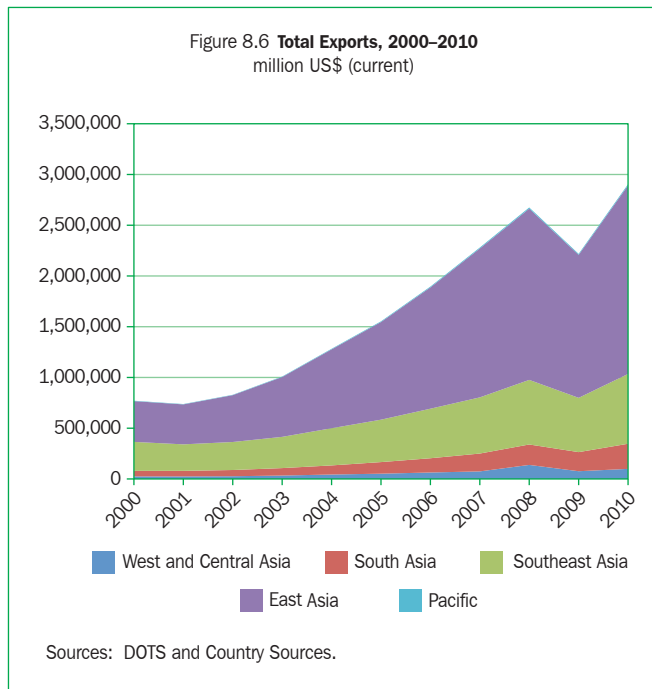


Source: Regional Table 4.24.

South Asia’s debt service ratio peaked in 2003 after the debt servicing obligations of the region increased during the year. Between 2004 and 2006, the debt situation of most economies improved, reflecting relatively strong economic growth and less need for new borrowing. In 2008, following a sharp increase in 2007, Central and West Asia, South Asia, and the Pacific recorded a decline in their debt service ratios as a result of the rise in their export earnings (Figure 8.6). Reporting ADB developing economies faced diverse situations during the 2009 global economic crisis. The impact of the crisis was more pronounced in Central and West Asia, where the ratio of public debt service to exports increased from 28% in 2008 to 42% in 2009, after exports in the region dropped by 45%. In Southeast Asia, the 16% drop in its exports in 2009 interrupted the average annual 1% decline of the region’s debt service ratio that began in 2002.

More than half of developing ADB members, 12 that are landlocked and 12 small island economies were given preferential access to major markets and continue to receive public and publicly guaranteed debt. Landlocked developing countries received about \$11.5 billion and small island developing states received \$2 billion, accounting for 32% and 6%, respectively, of the total net flows of public and publicly guaranteed debt disbursed to developing members in 2010. During 2000–2010, developing countries have also gained greater access to the markets of developed countries. Exports have been accorded preferential tariffs, which provide a much-needed price advantage for their products (UN 2010).

Flows of ODA from donors to landlocked developing countries have also increased, by an annual average of 13% beginning 2004 (Figure 8.7). Afghanistan dominates the receipts, accounting for 5% of total ODA in 2010. ODA has contributed more than 40% of the country’s GNI since 2004, most of which is provided in the form of debt relief and humanitarian aid (OECD 2008). ODA has also become a significant source of external financing in Bhutan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, and Tajikistan, accounting 5% to 15% of their GNIs.

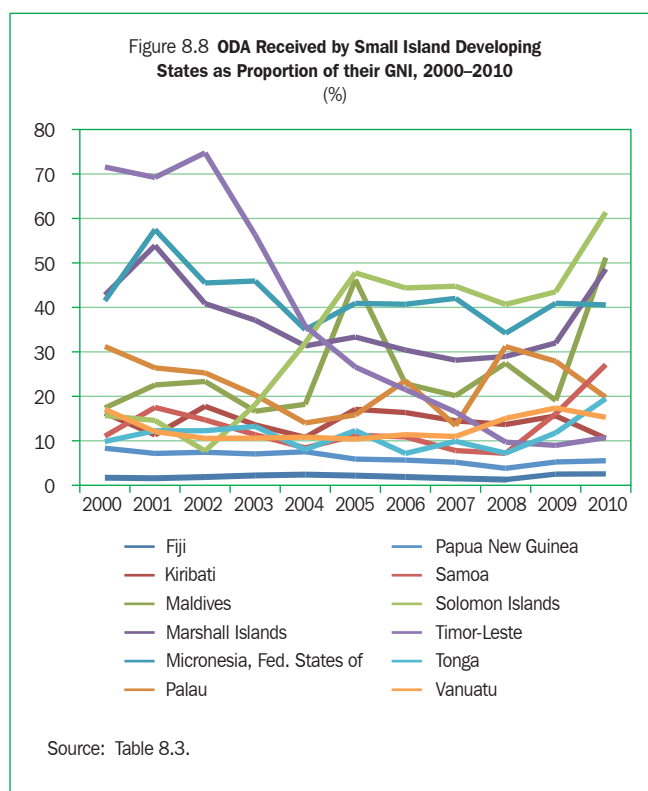


Between 2005 and 2010, small island developing countries continue to receive \$1.5 billion to \$2.8 billion ODA per year, equivalent to at least 9% of their combined GNIs (Figure 8.8). ODA remains a main source of external finance to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Solomon Islands, accounting for more than 40% of their GNIs since 2005. Though small island developing states received only 5% of the total disbursement in 2010, ODA contributes significantly to the national development in Micronesia, accounting for 25–35% of its GNI since 2005; the Maldives, Palau, and Vanuatu (10–25% of their GNIs); and Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga (1–10% of their GNIs).

Data Issues and Comparability

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD–DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the Secretariat. Part of the difficulty in monitoring MDG 8 is the lack of quantitative targets in some areas and of individual country data to track commitment adequately. Effective monitoring of commitments associated with or made under MDG 8 requires a methodology that helps to maintain a current inventory of the different international initiatives and that proposes ways to measure the degree of compliance with commitments.

Also, for proportion of ODA allocated to basic social services, data are compiled on a project basis according to the most relevant sectors, hence basic social services expenditures in other sectors were not captured. In addition, the data on the tying status of ODA and other official flows, as reported to the OECD, are quite incomplete.



References

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Goal 8 Targets and Indicators

Table 8.1 **Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system**

Development Assistance Committee Members	8.1 Net ODA to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income												
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10
Austria	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.12
Belgium	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.36	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.31
Canada	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.15
Denmark	0.37	0.30	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.34	0.36
Finland	0.24	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.20
France	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.14
Germany	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11
Greece ^a	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Ireland	0.06	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.29
Italy	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06
Japan	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.08
Korea, Rep. of	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
Luxembourg	0.08	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.40
Netherlands, The	0.30	0.23	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.27	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.24
New Zealand	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.08
Norway	0.51	0.35	0.27	0.28	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.34
Portugal	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.11	0.52	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13
Spain	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.12
Sweden	0.35	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.27	0.28	0.24	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.30
Switzerland	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.11
United Kingdom	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.21
United States	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.07

... = Data not available at cutoff date, - = Magnitude equals zero, ODA = official development assistance.

a Greece is not an ADB member country.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD 2012).

Goal 8 Targets and Indicators

Table 8.2 Target 8.B: Address the special needs of least developed countries

Development Assistance Committee Members	8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation)											
	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia	10.3	21.8	21.2	12.8	21.9	10.3	11.1	9.1	9.7	18.5	14.5	14.6
Austria	4.9	3.4	3.6	4.2	10.0	15.1	12.8	12.8	9.3	4.7	6.4	3.1
Belgium	10.6	17.9	18.0	21.7	17.1	14.2	19.3	21.2	21.2	16.7	13.2	12.2
Canada	6.3	18.3	22.6	23.9	29.9	28.7	32.3	30.9	32.0	19.2	30.4	18.1
Denmark	12.6	10.3	6.6	8.8	18.5	25.8	11.7	22.9	10.1	12.6	21.3	10.4
Finland	5.8	11.5	12.5	16.8	11.1	18.6	9.9	10.3	14.0	11.2	5.8	8.4
France	0.7	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.4	5.6	1.9	4.4	6.1	10.3	11.3	8.7
Germany	8.0	11.7	8.7	11.6	10.4	14.4	9.2	11.4	10.0	7.7	8.7	6.0
Greece ^a	19.3	3.2	5.9	2.3	22.9	15.1	19.0	20.4	15.1	3.7	11.2	6.6
Ireland	0.5	20.6	22.2	39.5	25.3	32.6	31.4	42.3	35.6	28.7	32.7	22.9
Italy	10.4	13.1	5.5	18.5	23.1	14.0	10.6	5.5	12.2	9.1	13.4	12.6
Japan	2.2	8.8	4.4	5.1	4.8	6.0	3.6	4.0	4.2	2.7	18.8	2.6
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	10.7	13.9	6.7	4.3
Luxembourg	...	21.2	24.7	32.4	10.1	32.7	26.2	32.0	33.9	34.4	36.1	35.3
Netherlands, The	14.0	23.6	30.5	26.0	15.4	20.0	23.3	38.5	18.9	25.9	11.9	7.6
New Zealand	1.7	7.8	9.0	12.1	17.6	19.7	35.8	18.3	32.0	22.8	27.7	16.6
Norway	13.2	10.2	9.3	21.1	20.4	15.4	13.6	21.7	21.0	13.6	22.5	11.2
Portugal	11.4	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	5.2	3.4	3.0	3.6	6.7
Spain	6.9	16.1	11.3	12.2	13.2	14.5	21.0	13.7	15.5	20.7	24.4	14.0
Sweden	10.3	16.9	10.6	17.7	25.3	15.7	15.6	19.7	13.3	11.7	10.8	12.4
Switzerland	5.9	18.8	20.1	16.9	9.5	8.8	6.7	5.8	5.6	9.4	9.5	11.0
United Kingdom	28.8	32.4	22.6	29.4	22.9	40.1	24.7	35.6	32.8	19.0	21.2	14.2
United States	25.0	18.6	25.4	26.5	22.6	17.1	23.5	26.6	33.4	33.2	34.9	34.2

... = Data not available at cutoff date, ODA = official development assistance.

a Greece is not an ADB member country.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD 2012).

Goal 8 Targets and Indicators

Table 8.2 **Target 8.B: Address the special needs of least developed countries**

Development Assistance Committee Members	8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied												
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia	32.8	...	77.4	59.3	56.7	67.2	77.1	71.9	91.7	98.4	96.7	90.8	...
Austria	32.1	25.0	59.2	...	69.0	50.6	46.3	88.6	89.4	86.4	81.6	55.2	67.7
Belgium	...	...	85.7	89.8	92.6	99.1	92.7	95.7	90.7	92.0	91.9	95.5	93.2
Canada	46.6	40.8	24.9	31.7	61.4	52.6	56.7	66.5	63.0	74.6	90.8	98.3	99.3
Denmark	...	61.3	80.5	93.3	82.1	71.5	88.8	94.5	95.3	95.5	98.5	96.6	93.5
Finland	31.5	75.8	89.5	87.5	82.5	85.8	...	95.1	86.5	90.7	92.3	90.3	84.3
France	63.6	58.4	68.0	66.6	91.5	93.1	94.2	94.7	95.6	92.6	81.9	89.5	96.6
Germany	61.8	60.3	93.2	84.6	86.6	94.6	92.2	93.0	93.3	93.4	98.2	97.1	96.0
Greece ^a	...	...	23.5	17.3	13.9	93.8	23.0	73.6	39.1	42.3	37.9	49.8	62.2
Ireland	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	21.7	59.8	38.2	7.8	...	...	...	92.1	77.0	59.8	78.0	56.2	58.5
Japan	88.9	96.3	86.4	81.8	82.8	96.1	94.4	89.7	95.6	95.1	96.5	94.8	93.7
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	0.8	1.5	1.6	2.5	4.2	2.6	1.9	24.7	35.8	48.4	35.7
Luxembourg	...	0.0	96.7	...	...	...	...	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0
Netherlands, The	55.5	78.9	95.3	91.2	88.6	82.0	86.8	96.2	100.0	81.1	93.2	80.8	92.9
New Zealand	100.0	...	...	...	76.0	81.4	81.2	92.3	90.2	87.8	92.7	90.1	89.4
Norway	61.3	77.0	97.7	98.9	99.1	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	...	98.1	98.2	57.7	33.0	93.7	99.2	60.7	61.3	43.2	76.4	28.1	32.9
Spain	...	0.0	47.2	68.9	59.9	55.8	67.7	86.6	82.8	89.1	69.1	76.6	76.2
Sweden	87.5	93.9	85.4	96.5	87.6	100.0	99.4	98.3	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Switzerland	78.5	91.3	93.6	96.1	95.1	96.4	96.8	98.0	96.3	97.8	97.3	99.2	74.0
United Kingdom	...	86.2	91.5	93.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.5	68.5	74.7	69.8	69.5

... = Data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = Magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

a Greece is not an ADB member country.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD 2012).

Goal 8 Targets and Indicators

Table 8.3 Target 8.C Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states

8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries and in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national incomes													
ADB Regional Members	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Landlocked Developing Countries													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	16.67	32.52	33.49	40.46	41.57	36.08	48.75	45.80	...	...
Armenia	0.13 (1991)	14.84	10.99	9.70	12.16	8.75	6.88	3.38	3.27	3.69	2.49	6.04	3.60
Azerbaijan	0.60 (1993)	3.93	2.79	4.28	5.97	4.40	2.20	1.87	1.13	0.81	0.57	0.58	0.33
Bhutan	15.45	24.43	12.68	13.28	14.62	13.11	11.36	11.16	11.28	7.54	7.03	10.20	9.23
Kazakhstan	0.45 (1991)	0.32	1.11	0.75	0.80	1.01	0.66	0.45	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.29	0.18
Kyrgyz Republic	0.91 (1992)	17.51	16.67	12.82	11.99	10.78	12.39	11.29	11.15	7.32	7.29	6.96	8.34
Lao PDR	17.22	17.46	16.86	14.41	15.77	14.79	11.20	11.57	11.20	9.78	9.53	7.08	5.88
Mongolia	0.52	14.66	19.17	16.87	14.93	15.91	13.02	8.88	6.03	5.77	4.52	8.45	5.47
Nepal	11.62	9.73	7.00	6.96	5.67	7.38	5.86	5.20	5.76	5.81	5.49	6.55	5.17
Tajikistan	0.62 (1992)	5.50	14.99	16.05	14.46	10.12	12.67	11.26	8.84	6.11	5.65	8.32	7.71
Turkmenistan	0.27 (1992)	1.23	1.29	2.19	1.01	0.48	0.81	0.40	0.42	0.24	0.11	0.23	0.22
Uzbekistan	0.01 (1992)	0.63	1.37	1.37	1.98	1.94	2.05	1.19	0.88	0.76	0.68	0.58	0.59
Small Island Developing Countries													
Fiji	3.84	2.30	1.70	1.58	1.85	2.21	2.40	2.17	1.87	1.54	1.28	2.51	2.56
Kiribati	41.87	16.78	16.24	11.32	17.76	13.59	10.78	17.08	16.35	14.49	13.67	15.60	10.55
Maldives	43.20	63.18	17.40	22.55	23.35	16.65	18.21	46.25	22.84	20.14	27.43	19.08	51.19
Marshall Islands	10.76	33.24	42.78	53.91	40.86	37.12	31.34	33.33	30.41	28.13	28.96	32.01	48.62
Micronesia, Fed. States of	3.74	31.81	41.49	57.51	45.49	45.93	35.00	40.91	40.70	42.03	34.18	40.93	40.56
Palau	0.00 (1991)	145.12	31.21	26.40	25.28	20.32	14.01	15.82	23.51	13.42	31.19	27.88	19.76
Papua New Guinea	13.32	8.47	8.33	7.16	7.42	7.04	7.54	5.89	5.66	5.18	3.81	5.24	5.52
Samoa	28.94	22.31	11.05	17.50	14.71	11.37	8.41	11.22	10.88	7.81	7.18	16.08	27.12
Singapore	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	22.02	14.87	15.67	14.58	7.71	18.12	32.03	47.77	44.37	44.76	40.67	43.51	61.38
Timor-Leste	...	...	71.56	69.22	74.76	56.30	35.80	26.59	21.51	16.48	9.70	8.97	10.72
Tonga	25.54	18.83	9.85	12.25	12.26	13.24	8.01	12.32	7.16	9.88	7.23	11.80	19.48
Vanuatu	30.46	21.02	17.10	12.06	10.56	10.60	10.83	10.38	11.39	10.97	15.05	17.38	15.28

... = Data not available at cutoff date, 0.00 = Magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ODA = official development assistance.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD 2012).