

Official Development Assistance

Commitment:

“We have agreed to double aid for Africa by 2010. Aid for all developing countries will increase, according to the OECD, by around \$50 billion per year by 2010, of which at least \$25 billion extra per year for Africa.”

-Chairman’s Summary (final press conference)²²⁹

Background:

Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa was one of the highest profile issue areas at the Gleneagles Summit. Tony Blair made it clear from the earliest days of summit planning that devising a strategy and targets for the attainment of the UN Millennium Development Goals would be one of the top priorities of the G8. The Make Poverty History Campaign added to the UK’s sense of responsibility to ensure the basic well being of the world’s poor by securing adequate amounts of aid money. In the weeks leading up to the summit, the G8 countries were divided over how much ODA to give and when to give it. The UK’s *Commission for Africa* suggested that G8 countries borrow from their future ODA budgets to grant African countries large enough sums of money to build infrastructure, which would have a huge impact on local capacity for economic development. Unable to secure unanimous support on this approach, the UK agreed to the doubling of 2004 aid levels by 2010. Because of this commitment, civil society groups were satisfied with the G8 commitment on aid; Bob Geldof granted the G8 a 10 out of 10 on ODA. The degree to which G8 commitments have been translated into action, however, has been a bumpier road.

Team Leader: Mary Albino

Assessment:

	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Overall			0.22

²²⁹ Chairman’s Summary, G8 Gleneagles 2005 (Gleneagles), 8 July 2005. Accessed: 2 February 2006. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html.

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: + 1

The Canadian government is continuing to make progress towards the fulfilment of its Gleneagles commitments to double Official Development Assistance (ODA) from its 2001/2002 levels by 2010/2011. The new minority Conservative government has shown a significant degree of continuity with the previous administration regarding ODA, increasing aid levels by about 8% annually. In the May 2006 Federal Budget, Finance Minister Jim Flaherty reaffirmed Canada's commitment to double international assistance by committing to increase aid to CAD\$3.8 billion by 2006–07 and then to CAD\$4.1 billion in 2007–08. Flaherty promised a further CAD\$320 million contingent on the expected 2005-2006 federal surplus being greater than CAD\$2 billion.²³⁰ Included in this are CAD\$250 million for the Global Fight against AIDS, CAD\$45 million for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and CAD\$25 million to the International Monetary Fund's new Exogenous Shocks Facility.²³¹

The budget represents a departure from the Conservative's 13 January 2006 election pledge to improve on the previous administration's aid levels by boosting overseas development assistance by CAD\$425 million over five years and move Canada towards the average level for OECD members.²³² The average for OECD member is about 0.42% of Gross National Income (GNI). This commitment also departed from the UN Millennium Development Goals, as the Harper government has distanced itself from the previous administration's goal to reach 0.7% of GNI for aid by 2015. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Minister of International Cooperation Josée Verner have placed slightly less emphasis on African development assistance than the previous administration²³³, emphasizing governance and democratization particularly in Haiti and the Middle East.²³⁴

Analyst: Michael Manulak

2. France: +1

France has demonstrated a significant degree of compliance with the 2005 commitment to double aid to Africa by 2010, in accordance with the OECD projection that aid to developing countries will reach \$50 billion per year by that time.

France, along with those European Union member-states belonging to the OECD Development Assistance Committee, has pledged to increase the EU's collective ODA/GNI to 0.56% by

²³⁰ The Budget Plan 2006, Department of Finance, Ottawa, 2 May 2006. Last Accessed: 14 May 2006
www.fin.gc.ca/budget06/pdf/bp2006e.pdf.

²³¹ The Budget Plan 2006, Department of Finance, Ottawa, 2 May 2006. Last Accessed: 14 May 2006
www.fin.gc.ca/budget06/pdf/bp2006e.pdf.

²³² Harper announces increase in overseas assistance, Conservative Party 2006c, Ottawa, Last accessed: 18 May 2006. www.conservative.ca/EN/1091/38757/

²³³ CIDA News Releases, Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa, Last Accessed: 22 May 2006
www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/vWNREn?OpenView&Start=1&Count=1000&Expand=1#1

²³⁴ Speech from the Throne, Michaëlle Jean, Ottawa. Last accessed: 18 May 2006
pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1087

2010.²³⁵ While France favours such increases in foreign aid, it also believes that in order to meet the Millennium Development Goals, aid flows should be made more stable and predictable through the establishment of new mechanisms to finance development aid. Towards this end, President Jacques Chirac chaired a conference on Innovative Development Financing Mechanisms in February and March of 2006, with the outcome being a declaration of support for such financing mechanisms as a solidarity tax on airline tickets with the potential to increase Official Development Assistance by hundreds of millions of dollars annually.²³⁶

Although France's 2006 budget projects Official Development Assistance totalling 0.47% of GNI, allowing them to reach their Monterrey target of 0.5% in 2007,²³⁷ due to fiscal constraints it remains to be seen whether aid to Africa will be doubled by 2010. However, at the Africa-France Summit of December 2005, President Chirac did pledge that France would reach the mark of 0.7% ODA/GNI by 2012,²³⁸ representing some commitment to a significant increase in development aid.

Analyst: Daniel McCabe

3. Germany: +1

The German government has continued to make progress in its efforts to implement its Gleneagles commitments on ODA. In its 2006 budget, the German government aid levels reached 0.35% of Gross National Income (GNI) and Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul reaffirmed Germany's commitment to the EU development assistance plan. "We are beholden to this Plan. The budget increase of €300 million for development cooperation this year proves that we will consistently implement this Plan."²³⁹ As per its Gleneagles commitments, Germany has committed to increase ODA to 0.51% of Gross National Income (GNI) by 2010 and further to 0.7% by 2015, predominantly through the Department of Economic Cooperation and Development.²⁴⁰ At the 11-13 May 2006 EU-LAC Summit in Vienna, the German government further acknowledged the EU Member States' and

²³⁵ Speech by Thierry Breton, French Minister for the Economy, Finance and Industry, to the WB/IMF Development Committee (Washington), 25 September 2005. Accessed: 18 May 2006. [siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/20660031/DCS2005-0053\(E\)-France.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/20660031/DCS2005-0053(E)-France.pdf).

²³⁶ Jacques Chirac, Conférence de Paris "Solidarité et mondialisation : financements innovants pour le développement et contre les pandémies." Conclusions de la présidence (Paris), 1 March 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2005.

www.doc.diplomatie.gouv.fr/BASIS/epic/www/doc/DDW?M=1&K=913784835&W=AUTEUR+PH+IS+%27Chirac%27+AND+DATE+%3D+%2701.03.2006%27+ORDER+BY+DATE/Descend.

²³⁷ "Projet de loi de finances pour 2006," Assemblée Nationale (Paris). Accessed: 18 May 2005.

www.assembleenationale.fr/12/projets/pl2540.asp.

²³⁸ Speech by President Jacques Chirac at the Opening of the 23rd Summit of African and French Heads of State (Bamako), 3 December 2005. Accessed: 18 May 2006.

www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/francais/interventions/discours_et_declarations/2005/decembre/ouverture_du_23eme_sommet_afrique-france_discours_de_m_jacques_chirac_president_de_la_republique.33525.html.

²³⁹ Wieczorek- Zeul: We honour our international commitments, Department of Economic Cooperation and Development, Berlin, 29 March 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse_20060329_1.html

²⁴⁰ Implementation for the G8 Africa Action Plan, Department of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin), 6-8 July 2005. Accessed: 16 May 2006. www.bmz.de/de/presse/aktuelleMeldungen/20050706_G8Gipfel/g8-afrikaumsetzungsbericht-2005-en-prelim.pdf.

its Gleneagles commitments.²⁴¹ This commitment to increasing aid, and to the concurrent Millennium Development Goals, was reaffirmed again in the German Foreign Office's most recent publication on its global commitments.²⁴²

In May 2006, the German government signed an agreement to deepen its support for NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development), particularly in the areas of good governance, private sector development and water.²⁴³ This agreement builds on the Minister's role in the Africa Partnership Forum in Maputo, Mozambique, in which the G8 conducts dialogue with members of NEPAD countries, the OECD and other multilateral organizations. The German aid focus on the role of governance and sustainability in development has brought attention to areas commonly neglected by donors and has drawn praise by the OECD Development Assistance Committee.²⁴⁴

Analyst: Michael Manulak

4. Italy: -1

Italy has not made meaningful progress on the commitment to increase its Official Development Assistance to Africa. While it is difficult to find the numbers directly from the government of Italy, who is behind in the release of its official annual reports regarding ODA (the latest available online is 2002), other analytical sources, such as the OECD and news articles indicate the absence of sufficient progress.

Italy has traditionally been one of the worst performers in the OECD in terms of aid volume.²⁴⁵ The Millennium Campaign predicted Italy would perform more like the poorest members of the EU such as Malta and the Czech Republic in terms of aid than like its rich G8 counterparts.²⁴⁶ Indeed, in May 2005, before Gleneagles but after the members of the European Union agreed to double aid to Africa by 2010, the government of Italy, along with the Germany, immediately

²⁴¹ Declaration of Vienna, IV EU-LAC Summit, Vienna, 12 May 2006. Accessed: 19 May 2006 www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Europa/Aussenpolitik/Regionalabkommen/LA-Abschlusserk1-Wien120506.pdf

²⁴² Germany's Global Commitments, German Foreign Office, Berlin, Accessed: www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/VereinteNationen/Downloads/UN_DtlGlobalComm.pdf

²⁴³ Cooperation with NEPAD will be Expanded, Department of Economic Cooperation and Development, Berlin, 5 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse_20060404.html

²⁴⁴ Praise for German Development Policy Reform, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, Berlin, 16 February 2006, Accessed: 20 May 2006, www.bundesregierung.de/en/artikel-,10001.962596/Praise-for-German-development-.htm

²⁴⁵ European NGO report reveals misleading European aid numbers. Eurodad — Preswatch. Millennium Campaign: Voices Against Poverty. 7 April 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.millenniumcampaign.org/site/apps/nl/content3.asp?c=grKVL2NLE&b=994719&content_id=%7B6B19AE72-614A-49A0-88FE-BECF265FEAB2%7D¬oc=1.

²⁴⁶ What About Italy? Millennium Campaign: Voices Against Poverty. 9 January 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.millenniumcampaign.org/atf/cf/%7BD15FF017-0467-419B-823E-D6659E0CCD39%7D/What%20about%20Italy.pdf.

issued a statement saying that budget problems may mean they hit EU borrowing limits and thus don't meet the aid target.²⁴⁷

According to the OECD, Italy's rate of ODA increased by nearly 100% from 2004 to 2005; most of this channelled through multilateral organizations.²⁴⁸ This is laudable progress, but in 2004, Italy was allocating only 0.14% of GNI to ODA, less than 1/3 of Germany's levels of even less than Sweden and less than 1/3 of the average rate of the EU-15.²⁴⁹

The government of Italy has been criticized for not having appropriate institutional capacity for granting and monitoring aid flows. There is no specific agency parallel to the Canadian International Development Agency, for example; it is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that administers and monitors aid flows.²⁵⁰ According to a January 2006 report by the Millennium Campaign, Italy had not released a detailed implementation schedule strategy for how it would meet its commitments to double aid, despite its heavy budgetary constraints.²⁵¹ Despite the modest improvement shown in 2005, the first half of the summit cycle, Italy earns a score of -1.

Analyst: Mary Albino

5. Japan: -1

Japan has shown very little progress in its efforts to meet the ODA commitments made at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit. Following the Summit, Prime Minister Koizumi reiterated Japan's commitment to "realize a strategic expansion of its ODA volume in order to ensure a credible and sufficient level of ODA."²⁵² Koizumi also stated that, "Japan intends to increase its ODA volume by US\$10 billion in aggregate over the next 5 years. Japan will also double its ODA to Africa specifically in the next 3 years."²⁵³

The Japanese Cabinet Office has since requested an additional ¥55.8 million in the 2006 budget for ODA. However, these funds will be used exclusively to conduct the "Study on the Basic Strategy of Economic Cooperation" and the "Study on the Promotion of Building a Disaster

²⁴⁷ 2006: the EU must listen to the voice of European citizens and deliver on its commitments on aid, debt and trade justice. GCAP. 23 December 2005. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.whiteband.org/News/gcapnews.2005-12-29.1084920188.

²⁴⁸ Aid flows top USD 100 billion in 2005, USOECD (Paris), 4 April 2006. Accessed: May 20 2006. www.usoecd.org/home/aidflows.pdf.

²⁴⁹ What About Italy? Millennium Campaign: Voices Against Poverty. 9 January 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.millenniumcampaign.org/atf/cf/%7BD15FF017-0467-419B-823E-D6659E0CCD39%7D/What%20about%20Italy.pdf.

²⁵⁰ What About Italy? Millennium Campaign: Voices Against Poverty. 9 January 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.millenniumcampaign.org/atf/cf/%7BD15FF017-0467-419B-823E-D6659E0CCD39%7D/What%20about%20Italy.pdf.

²⁵¹ What About Italy? Millennium Campaign: Voices Against Poverty. 9 January 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.millenniumcampaign.org/atf/cf/%7BD15FF017-0467-419B-823E-D6659E0CCD39%7D/What%20about%20Italy.pdf.

²⁵² Message to Africa in the context of the G8 Summit, delivered by Prime Minister Koizumi, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), July 2005. Accessed: 2 January 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/policy.pdf.

²⁵³ Message to Africa in the context of the G8 Summit, delivered by Prime Minister Koizumi, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), July 2005. Accessed: 2 January 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/policy.pdf.

Reduction System in Developing Countries.”²⁵⁴ Both studies intend to make ODA delivery more effective.

Unfortunately, Japan’s 2006 government budget cut ODA spending by around 3.4 percent and PM Koizumi’s pledges have yet to be realized in any tangible way.²⁵⁵ It thus remains unclear whether Japan will be able to meet its commitment to provide the additional funds pledged at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.

Analyst: Johannes Bast

6. Russia: -1

While Russia has demonstrated an interest in increasing dialogue and co-operation with African states, limited progress has been made in following through with the Gleneagles commitment to double Official Development Assistance to Africa.

Russian foreign policy has emphasized the provision of technical assistance to Africa as well as the promotion and expansion of trade, although these priorities have not precluded Russia from taking action on debt relief, as they have pledged to write off \$11.3 billion dollars (US) in African debt.²⁵⁶ In his annual address to the Federal Assembly, President Vladimir Putin reiterated Russia’s desire to develop mutual trade and investment and expand educational ties with Africa, yet he made no specific commitment to work towards a doubling of ODA to Africa by 2010.²⁵⁷

Analyst: Daniel McCabe

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has registered a high level of compliance with its commitments to ODA. With development aid as a high-ranking priority, the UK has taken a leadership role in ensuring that the rest of the G8 also follow through on their commitments by initiating the Africa Partnership Forum’s Joint Action Plan and the Gleneagles Implementation Plan.²⁵⁸

By 2007/08 the Department for International Development (DFID) will see its budget increased to more than £5.3 billion a year.²⁵⁹ As a result, total UK official development assistance, which contains spending on development outside of DFID’s budget, will reach nearly £6.5 billion a

²⁵⁴ International Policies and Activities, Cabinet Office (Tokyo), December 2006. Accessed: 3 January 2006. www.cao.go.jp/en/international.html.

²⁵⁵ www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/budget/2006-3.pdf.

²⁵⁶ Russian Relations with Sub-Saharan African Countries in 2005, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow), 28 December 2005. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.ln.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/EB58723614295438C32570E6002EEA64?OpenDocument.

²⁵⁷ Annual Address to the Federal Assembly, the Kremlin (Moscow), 10 May 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2006/05/10/1823_type70029type82912_105566.shtml.

²⁵⁸ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development (London), December 2005. Accessed: 2 January 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/africa-2005.asp.

²⁵⁹ UK Aid Budget, Her Majesty’s Treasury (United Kingdom), 2005. Accessed: 2 January 2006. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/international_issues/international_development/development_aid_budget.cfm.

year.²⁶⁰ The UK is poised to meet its commitments by continuing its work through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the International Finance Facility (IFF), which frontloads aid through the international capital markets.²⁶¹ The bulk of the UK's development assistance is likely to be provided through DFID's country programs, which support country's own initiatives for national development and poverty reduction, and via multilateral organizations such as the World Bank or European Commission (EC).²⁶²

On 6 October 2005, the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa was launched and committed itself to identify funding for 5 priority African projects by June 2006. Unfortunately, the promised identification has been delayed by a few months. Nevertheless, the UK has committed £20 million over 3 years to support the establishment of this unique ODA consortium.²⁶³

On 15 December 2005, the UK government was recognized as the single largest donor for the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, with £40m pledged.²⁶⁴ At the Ministerial Conference on Innovative Financing Mechanisms, which took place from 28 February to 1 March 2006, the UK established a working group with France on the implementation of the International Finance Facility (IFF) funded by air ticket levies.²⁶⁵

Most importantly, on 10 April 2006, the UK government announced a commitment to finance ten-year education plans in Mozambique.²⁶⁶ The UK commitment of £8.5 billion was comparable to a figure of less than £2 billion over the last 10 years.²⁶⁷ In addition, the UK announced immediate capacity funding for assisting the African and other developing countries draw up their ten-year plans. The UK also announced additional £100 million contribution to the Education Fast Track Initiative.²⁶⁸

Analysts: Tina Park and Johannes Bast

²⁶⁰ UK Aid Budget, Her Majesty's Treasury (United Kingdom), 2005. Accessed: 2 January 2006.

www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/international_issues/international_development/development_aid_budget.cfm.

²⁶¹ International Finance Facility, Her Majesty's Treasury (London), December 2005. Accessed: 3 January 2006.

www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/international_issues/international_development/development_iff.cfm.

²⁶² DFID White Paper. "Implementation of the Commission for Africa recommendations and G8 Gleneagles' commitments on poverty." March 2006. Accessed: 10 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf.

²⁶³ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development (London), December 2005. Accessed: 2 January 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/africa-2005.asp.

²⁶⁴ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa, Department for International Development (London), 6 April 2006. Accessed: 10 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

²⁶⁵ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa, Department for International Development (London), 6 April 2006. Accessed: 10 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

²⁶⁶ Press notice, Her Majesty's Treasury (London), 10 April 2006. Accessed: 8 May 2006. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/newsroom_and_speeches/press/2006/press_29_06.cfm.

²⁶⁷ The UK government announces \$15 billion to deliver education for all, The United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (New York), April 2006, Accessed: 10 May 2006. www.ungei.org/infobycountry/247_643.html.

²⁶⁸ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa, Department for International Development (London), 6 April 2006. Accessed: 10 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

8. United States: 0

The United States has made some progress towards complying with its ODA commitment of doubling aid for Africa by 2010. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) the United State's net Official Development Assistance increased from US \$19.7 billion in 2004 to US\$ 27.5 billion in 2005.²⁶⁹ Its ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.17% to 0.22%.²⁷⁰ In FY 2006, the United States allocated \$3.6 billion for non-food aid to Africa.²⁷¹ This is a small increase from the US\$3.4 billion allocated in FY 2005.²⁷² While the United States has increased its overall ODA and aid to Africa, the increase is minimal if it hopes to double its aid by 2010. Likewise, the United States Agency for International Development's request for funding for programs in Africa actually decreased from 1.4 billion in FY 2005 to 1.2 billion in FY 2006.²⁷³

Analysts: Tony Navaneelan and Vanessa Corlazzoli

9. European Union: +1

The European Union, as a whole, has made positive progress towards fulfilling the commitments made in 2005. Despite the fact that the EU carried an extra burden due to public commitments made by the 25 EU government officials prior to the Gleneagles summit, the EU has demonstrated a satisfactory level of compliance.

On 12 October 2005, the European Commission adopted the EU Strategy on Africa, a comprehensive document intended to detail and coordinate a single general development policy between Africa and the 25 EU member-states.²⁷⁴ In the document, the European Commission restates the commitment approved by the European Council in June 2005 to "increase ODA to 0.56% of GNI by 2010 and 0.7% by 2015."²⁷⁵ This would call for an additional €20 billion per year in ODA by 2010. Subsequently, this commitment became an official EU policy on 15 December 2005, as the EU's 25 heads of state endorsed the EU Strategy for Africa.²⁷⁶ On 12

²⁶⁹ Aid Flows Top USD 100 billion in 2005, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 4 April 2006. Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.oecd.org/documentprint/0,2744,en_2649_34485_36418344_1_1_1_1,00.html

²⁷⁰ Aid Flows Top USD 100 billion in 2005, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 4 April 2006. Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.oecd.org/documentprint/0,2744,en_2649_34485_36418344_1_1_1_1,00.html

²⁷¹ Langton, Danielle J. "Africa: U.S. Foreign Assistance Issues" CRS Issue Brief for Congress (IB95052) 26 January 2006.

²⁷² Langton, Danielle J. "Africa: U.S. Foreign Assistance Issues" CRS Issue Brief for Congress (IB95052) 26 January 2006.

²⁷³ Africa Program Summary (Budget), United States Agency for International Development, Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2006/afr/pdf/cbj06_progsum_afr.pdf

²⁷⁴ European Commission adopts 'European Union Strategy for Africa,' Europa, 12 October 2005. Accessed: 14 May 2006. europa.eu.int/rapid/press_ReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/05/1260&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

²⁷⁵ EU Strategy for Africa: Towards a Euro-African Pact to Accelerate Africa's Development, Europa: European Union's Online Portal (Brussels), 12 October 2005. Accessed: 14 May 2006.

europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/communications/docs/eu_strategy_for_africa_12_10_2005_en.pdf#zoom=100. p. 36.

²⁷⁶ European Council Brussels 15 & 16 December 2005 Presidency Conclusions, Europa: European Union's Online Portal (Brussels), 15 December 2005. Accessed: 24 January 2005.

December 2005, the EU member states agreed at the General Affairs and External Relations Council to create a new EU-Africa partnership. The target of €1 billion per year by 2010 was set by the European Union.²⁷⁷

Most notably, the EU Development Ministers met in Luxembourg on 11 April 2006 to discuss the progress on the EU strategic partnership with Africa.²⁷⁸ The Ministers agreed to €300 million medium-term funding (2008-2010) for the Africa Peace Facility and to continue the good progress towards meeting the new EU aid volume targets, as agreed at Gleneagles in May 2005.²⁷⁹ The Council confirmed that the EU remains well on track to achieve the collective target agreed in 2002 of providing 0.39% ODA by 2006.²⁸⁰

Analyst: Tina Park

europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=DOC/05/4&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

²⁷⁷ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa, Department for International Development (London), 6 April 2006. Accessed: 10 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

²⁷⁸ Estonian Review, Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Estonia), April 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.mfa.ee/eng/kat_137/7463.html.

²⁷⁹ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa, Department for International Development (London), 6 April 2006. Accessed: 10 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

²⁸⁰ Official Development Assistance: European Union, United Nations Development Programme (Poland), December 2005. Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.undp.org.pl/pliki/hdr2005_oda.doc.