

Official Development Assistance: Africa

Commitment

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

-Chairman's Summary²⁰⁸

Background

Official Development Assistance (ODA) was featured as one of the most scrutinized and monitored of all of the commitments at the Gleneagles summit. With Africa's attainment of the Millennium Development Goals as Tony Blair's main priority, and the loud voices of civil society groups such as the Make Poverty History Campaign in the background, there was significant pressure on the G8 to contribute generously to the trio of trade, debt and aid. 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-up 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. By most accounts this commitment was well received. Bob Geldoff granted the G8 a 10 out of 10 on its promises for ODA. Of course, the values of this commitment will be determined by the degree to which they are translated into action. More challenging than a verbal commitment is the creation of binding timetables which are needed to make the promises a reality.

Team Leader: Mary Albino

Assessment

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

²⁰⁸ Chairman's Summary, G8 Gleneagles 2005, (Gleneagles), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 2 February 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>.

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: + 1

Canada is making some progress towards fulfilling its commitment of doubling Official Development Assistance (ODA) from its 2002/2003 levels by 2010/2011. Minister of International Cooperation Aileen Carroll has made numerous public statements since the 2005 Gleneagles summit, restating the Canadian government's commitment to doubling ODA with a particular emphasis on Africa.²⁰⁹ The G7 finance ministers and central bank governors also restated this commitment.²¹⁰

In its February 2005 budget, the Canadian government progressed toward this goal by committing an additional \$3.4 billion over the next five years. Included in this total is a doubling of Canada's 2003-2004 aid to Africa by 2008-2009.²¹¹ The Canadian government will seek to provide a greater 'country' and 'sector' focus in the delivery of its aid programs. To ensure a greater country focus, Minister Carroll has announced that two-thirds of all bilateral aid would focus on 25 'development partner' countries, over half of which are African.²¹² In its 2005 International Policy Statement, the government announced that it will provide greater sector focus in aid by focusing on: (i) good governance, (ii) health, (iii) education, (iv) private sector development, and (v) sustainable development. The crosscutting theme will be gender equity.²¹³

It has yet to be seen whether Canada's new Prime Minister, Stephen Harper, will continue to support Canada's current commitment to doubling ODA by 2010.

Analyst: Michael Manulak

2. France: 0

To date France has demonstrated partial compliance with its commitment to double aid for Africa by 2010. According to the projections of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee Secretariat, French Official Development Assistance (ODA) must increase from 0.47 % of Gross National Income (GNI) in 2006 to 0.61% in 2010.²¹⁴ While President Jacques Chirac announced that France would make an effort to reach 0.7% ODA/GNI by 2012,²¹⁵ there has not been a firm commitment to doubling aid by 2010. France's 2006 budget allocates 0.47% of GNI to ODA for 2006, and predicts meeting their Monterrey commitment of 0.5% in 2007.²¹⁶

Analyst: Daniel McCabe

²⁰⁹ Canada supports private sector development to spur growth and alleviate poverty, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 24 November 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2005. http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLookupNewsEn/58C62FFC0797C2F2852570C300679EE5?OpenDocument.

²¹⁰ Statement by the G7 Ministers of Finance, Department of Finance, (Ottawa), 2-3 December 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2005. http://www.fin.gc.ca/activty/G7/G7051203_e.html.

²¹¹ Canadian Federal Budget 2005- Delivering on Commitments, Department of Finance, (Ottawa), 23 February 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2005. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/budget05/pdf/parespe.pdf>.

²¹² CIDA announces development partners: developing countries where Canada can make a difference, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 19 April 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2005. http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/337ce45859fd9fce85256bdc0042d20c/1fa5b23102631f6585256fe8005299d2?OpenDocument.

²¹³ Canadian International Policy Statement- Development: A role of pride and influence in the world, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Ottawa), 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2005. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/ips-development>.

²¹⁴ Aid rising sharply according to latest OECD figures, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, (Paris), 13 December 2005. Date of Access: January 8, 2005. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/0/41/35842562.pdf>.

²¹⁵ Speech by President Jacques Chirac at the Opening of the 23rd Summit of African and French Heads of State, Office of the President of the Republic, (Paris), 3 December 2005. Date of Access: 8 January 2005. http://www.elysee.fr/elysee/francais/interventions/discours_et_declarations/2005/decembre/ouverture_du_23eme_sommet_afrique-france_discours_de_m_jacques_chirac_president_de_la_republique.33525.html.

²¹⁶ "Projet de loi de finances pour 2006,"Assemblée Nationale, (Paris). Date of Access: 8 January 2005. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/12/projets/pl2540.asp>.

3. Germany: 0

The German government is making some progress towards meeting the commitments it made regarding ODA at Gleneagles. In the May 2005 EU General Affairs and External Relations Council meeting in Brussels, the government committed to increase ODA to 0.51% of Gross National Income (GNI) by 2010 primarily through the Department of Economic Cooperation and Development.²¹⁷ The government further committed to reach 0.7% of GNI by 2015.²¹⁸ With a view to the other sections of the G8 Africa Action Plan, the German government has also sought to increase the effectiveness of aid by improving and harmonizing cooperation in its delivery. The German commitment to development is based on priorities of peace and security, good governance, economy and investment, water, and education and health.²¹⁹

The German government's ability to meet this commitment is predicated on its ability to find innovative approaches to development financing which it has thus far shown interest in doing but has not taken action.²²⁰ Germany's Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, repeatedly refers to the G8 commitment on ODA, despite frequent references to Germany's difficult financial position. Early indications are that new German Chancellor Anna Merkel will maintain an aid and African policy in continuity with the previous government of Gerhard Schroeder. In a 28 November meeting with Namibian President Hifikepunye Pohamba, Merkel pledged her government's continued support of Namibian development.²²¹

Analyst: Michael Manulak

4. Italy: 0

The Government of Italy has failed to take the necessary steps to implement its commitment of 0.51% GNI to ODA by 2010. This is not surprising, as Italy-- with the exception of Russia-- has historically been the worst performer among the G8 on the issue of ODA. In 2004, Italy was the worst performing country of all the OECD donor countries, allocating only 0.15% GNI to development assistance.²²² In 2005 Italy issued around \$2.5 billion dollars in aid, approximately one third of Germany's contributions.

Italy deserves positive recognition for making the verbal commitment to increasing its ODA at the standard of the other G8 countries. Given its track record, Italy will be put to a greater test to follow through with its pledge than other countries. Further, a significant portion of its ODA in the last few years had been directed towards debt relief, which will largely be exhausted by 2006.²²³ Along with Germany, the Government of Italy issued a statement in the spring of 2005, shortly after it agreed to pledge 0.51% of GNI to ODA, that due to budgetary problems it may be unable to meet this threshold.²²⁴

²¹⁷ Bilateral Development Cooperation, German Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), July 2003. Date of Access: 23 December 2005. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/aussenwirtschaft/entwicklung/ez-bilat_html.

²¹⁸ Implementation for the G8 Africa Action Plan, Department of Economic Cooperation and Development, (Berlin), 6-8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 December 2005. http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/aktuelleMeldungen/20050706_G8Gipfel/g8-afrika-umsetzungsbericht-2005-en-prelim.pdf.

²¹⁹ Implementation for the G8 Africa Action Plan, Department of Economic Cooperation and Development, (Berlin), 6-8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 December 2005. http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/aktuelleMeldungen/20050706_G8Gipfel/g8-afrika-umsetzungsbericht-2005-en-prelim.pdf.

²²⁰ Implementation for the G8 Africa Action Plan, Department of Economic Cooperation and Development, (Berlin), 6-8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 December 2005. http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/aktuelleMeldungen/20050706_G8Gipfel/g8-afrika-umsetzungsbericht-2005-en-prelim.pdf.

²²¹ Merkel says German-Namibian relations in good shape, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, (Berlin), 28 November 2005. Last Accessed: 24 December 2005 http://www.bundesregierung.de/en/-_10001.926219/artikel/Merkel-says-German-Namibian-re.htm.

²²² What About Italy? Italy and the Millennium Development Goals, Millennium Campaign. Date of Access 3 January 2006. <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org/atf/cf/{D15FF017-0467-419B-823E-D6659E0CCD39}/What%20about%20Italy.pdf>.

²²³ What About Italy? Italy and the Millennium Development Goals, Millennium Campaign. Date of Access 3 January 2006. <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org/atf/cf/{D15FF017-0467-419B-823E-D6659E0CCD39}/What%20about%20Italy.pdf>.

²²⁴ 2006: the EU must listen to the voice of European citizens and deliver on its commitments on aid, debt and trade justice, GCAP Europe. 23 December 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. <http://www.whiteband.org/News/gcapnews.2005-12-29.1084920188>.

There are currently no indications that Italy is making the necessary steps to following through on its commitment. Italy will likely be strapped with the cost of the 2006 Olympics in Torino, in addition to their normal budgetary constraints.

Analyst: Mary Albino

5. Japan: 0

Japan has registered a moderate level of compliance in regards to its ODA commitments made at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit. In his personal message to Africa following the Gleneagles Summit, Prime Minister Koizumi renewed Japan's commitment to "realize a strategic expansion of its ODA volume in order to ensure a credible and sufficient level of ODA."²²⁵ In this context, the 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."²²⁶ The Japanese Cabinet Office has since requested an additional ¥55.8 million in the 2006 budget for ODA. The funds will be used to conduct the Study on the Basic Strategy of Economic Cooperation and the Study on the Promotion of Building a Disaster Reduction System in Developing Countries.²²⁷ Both studies intend to make ODA delivery more effective.

Unfortunately, the December 2005 draft proposal for Japan's 2006 ODA budget is poised to cut ODA spending by around 3.4 percent.²²⁸ 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: 0

Russia has not demonstrated compliance with the G8's commitment to double Official Development Aid to Africa by 2010. Since Russia is not a member of the OECD, the organization's Development Assistance Committee did not make a projection that Russia would be required to meet in order to ensure the doubling of African ODA. Rather, Russia is a recipient of OECD development aid.²²⁹ With respect to Africa, Russian efforts have been focussed on providing technical assistance and training, and debt reduction.²³⁰

Analyst: Daniel McCabe

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has registered a high level of compliance with its commitments to ODA. In addition to making the appropriate adjustments to its own budget, the UK has taken a leadership role in ensuring that the rest of the G8 also follow through on their commitments.

In the December 2005 pre-budget report statement to the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown reaffirmed the UK's commitment to increased Official Development Aid, stating

²²⁵ Message to Africa in the context of the G8 Summit, delivered by Prime Minister Koizumi, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Tokyo), July 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/policy.pdf>.

²²⁶ Message to Africa in the context of the G8 Summit, delivered by Prime Minister Koizumi, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Tokyo), July 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/policy.pdf>.

²²⁷ International Policies and Activities, Cabinet Office, (Tokyo), December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. <http://www.cao.go.jp/en/international.html>.

²²⁸ Japan's ODA Budget (Government Draft Proposal), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Japan), December 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/budget/2006_o.pdf.

²²⁹ Development, Recipient Aid Charts: Russia, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, (Paris). Date of Access: 9 January 2006. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/42/1878412.gif>.

²³⁰ Russian Relations with Sub-Saharan African Countries in 2005, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, (Moscow), 28 December 2005. Date of Access: 9 January 2005. http://www.ln.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/EB58723614295438C32570E6002EEA64?OpenDocument.

that the pledges made at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit are “only the beginning of what we must do in future years.”²³¹ Following the outcome of the 2004 Spending Review the Department for International Development (DFID) will see its budget increased to more than £5.3 billion a year by 2007-08. Total UK official development assistance, which contains spending on development outside of DFID's budget, will reach nearly £6.5 billion a year by 2007-08.²³²

More specifically, on the 6th of October 2005, the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa was launched and committed itself to identify funding for 5 priority African projects by June 2006. The UK has committed £20 million over 3 years to support the establishment of the consortium.²³³ While the precise strategy for raising the additional pledged funds remains undeclared, the UK is poised to meet its commitments to aid 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.²³⁴ In an effort to ensure that all of the G8 countries honour the promises they made at Gleneagles, the UK has initiated the Africa Partnership Forum's Joint Action Plan and the Gleneagles Implementation Plan.²³⁵

Analyst: Johannes Bast

8. United States: 0

The United States has registered minimal progress towards compliance with its ODA commitments in the time since the Gleneagles Summit in July 2005. It should be noted, however, that this is largely due to the success of the Bush Administration in the area of ODA in his previous term in office (2001-2005); due to dwindling political and budgetary resources it may be difficult to duplicate in regards to the Gleneagles compliance period (2005-2006).

Namely, between the years of FY2000 (the last budget of the Clinton Administration) and FY2004 (the last budget of the first George W. Bush Administration), US aid to Africa increased by 56% in constant dollars (67% in nominal dollars). In real terms, the US' foreign aid budget for Africa grew from US\$2.034-billion in FY2000 to US\$3.399-billion in FY2004.²³⁶ There are some caveats to this, however, in that the vast majority of this increase (53%) is accounted for by emergency food aid, and hefty amounts of security assistance to Liberia and Sudan.²³⁷ There is debate, especially between American and European governments, over whether these forms of aid constitute develop aid that promotes sustainable development or whether they are more aptly termed humanitarian aid for emergency relief (and not counted as ODA). The European Union, for instance, classifies food aid as humanitarian aid.²³⁸ As well, Washington tends to favour including debt relief as a form of foreign aid, including those figures sporadically in its ODA spending. It is unclear which formula was used to calculate US aid to Africa. In terms of non-food aid and non-security assistance spending, the US foreign aid to Africa increased by 33% in real dollars from FY2000 to FY2004 (43% in nominal dollars).²³⁹ Nevertheless, since the commitment does not specify a benchmark date from which the promised doubling of aid to Africa is to be

²³¹ Pre-Budget Report Statement to the House of Commons delivered by the Rt Hon Gordon Brown MP, Chancellor of the Exchequer, (London), 5 December 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006.

http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pre_budget_report/prebud_pbr05/prebud_pbr05_speech.cfm.

²³² UK Aid Budget, Her Majesty's Treasury, (United Kingdom), 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/international_issues/international_development/development_aid_budget.cfm.

²³³ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development, (London), December 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/africa-2005.asp>.

²³⁴ International Finance Facility, Her Majesty's Treasury, (London), December 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/international_issues/international_development/development_iff.cfm.

²³⁵ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development, (London), December 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/africa-2005.asp>.

²³⁶ Susan E. Rice, U.S. Foreign Assistance to Africa: Claims vs. Reality, The Brookings Institute, (Washington D.C.), 29 June 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2006. <http://www.brookings.edu/views/articles/rice/20050627.pdf>.

²³⁷ Susan E. Rice, U.S. Foreign Assistance to Africa: Claims vs. Reality, The Brookings Institute, (Washington D.C.), 29 June 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2006. <http://www.brookings.edu/views/articles/rice/20050627.pdf>.

²³⁸ Humanitarian Aid: Introduction, Activities of the European Union: Summaries of Legislation, (Brussels), 8 April 2004. Date of Access: 24 January 2006. <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/r10000.htm>.

²³⁹ Susan E. Rice, U.S. Foreign Assistance to Africa: Claims vs. Reality, The Brookings Institute, (Washington D.C.), 29 June 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2006. <http://www.brookings.edu/views/articles/rice/20050627.pdf>.

measured, one can only assume such a date is the concluding day of the summit – 10 July 2005 – rendering all of the above increases irrelevant as evidence of compliance.

Since the Gleneagles Summit the momentum achieved from FY2000 to FY2004 has considerably declined. The White House's budget request to Congress for aid to Africa for FY2005 was US\$3.492-billion excluding food aid (25% increase over FY2004), and US\$4.506-billion including food aid (13.79% increase over FY2004).²⁴⁰ These numbers cover the fiscal year beginning prior to the Gleneagles Summit. The White House's budget request for FY2006 would be debated in, and include, most of the Gleneagles compliance period and it exhibits a much more restrained level of compliance. The FY2006 budget request for aid to Africa excluding food aid is US\$3.627.5-billion, a modest increase of 3.9% over the FY2005 budget request – very modest in comparison to the goal of a 100% increase by 2010. When emergency food aid is included in the US' aid budget the trend is even more disturbing, with the White House requesting a combined total of US\$3.856-billion – down -14.4% from FY2005.²⁴¹ This would require the US to increase its total aid budget for Africa by 114.4% in four years to meet its Gleneagles commitments, if emergency food-aid is included in the baseline figure as Washington is prone to do. The unlikelihood of this renders the US' compliance minimal at best and when emergency food aid is included, non-existent.

Analyst: Anthony Navaneelan

9. European Union: 0

The European Union has registered an acceptable level of compliance with its ODA commitment from the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, primarily in the form of re-stating the language in official declarations and documents, and in formally incorporating the commitment into its official development policy. The EU carries an extra burden of compliance on this issue seeing as it was Brussels which pushed the G8 to adopt the measure at Gleneagles, and considering that the 25-member bloc publicly committed to it in the days leading up to the Summit.

On 24 May 2005, the EU Foreign and Development Ministers emerged from an annual meeting with a landmark agreement on increasing EU-ODA. With an eye to the then-upcoming G8 Summit in the UK, the EU Ministers committed the EU-15 (pre-expansion countries) to commit 0.56% gross national income (GNI) on aid by 2010 and at least 0.7% by 2015 – the latter being the UN's prescribed benchmark.²⁴² Currently, the EU-15 give 0.35%/GNI in ODA in 2004.²⁴³ The EU-10 (10 expansion countries from Eastern and Southern Europe) committed to giving 0.17%/GNI in ODA by 2010 and 0.33%/GNI by 2015. Half of the increased aid promised was to be awarded to Africa.²⁴⁴ The European Council approved the deal in June 2005.

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.²⁴⁵ 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. Compared to what is expected in 2006, this commitment should result in an estimated additional €20 billion per year in ODA by 2010 and an additional €46 billion per year by 2015. The EU also agreed to

²⁴⁰ Africa: U.S. Foreign Assistance Issues (Order Code: IB95052), Congress Research Service, The Library of Congress (Washington D.C.), 25 October 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2006. <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/57871.pdf>.

²⁴¹ Africa: U.S. Foreign Assistance Issues (Order Code: IB95052), Congress Research Service, The Library of Congress (Washington D.C.), 25 October 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2006. <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/57871.pdf>.

²⁴² EU Gives Boost to UN 'Millennium Goals,' EurActiv: EU News, Policy Positions and EY Actors Online, (Brussels), 25 May 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2006. <http://www.euractiv.com/Article?tcaturi=tcm:29-139787-16&type=News>.

²⁴³ Aid rising sharply, according to latest OECD figures, Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, (Paris), 14 November 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2006. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/0/41/35842562.pdf>.

²⁴⁴ EU Gives Boost to UN 'Millennium Goals,' EurActiv: EU News, Policy Positions and EY Actors Online, (Brussels), 25 May 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2006. <http://www.euractiv.com/Article?tcaturi=tcm:29-139787-16&type=News>.

²⁴⁵ European Commission Adopts 'European Union Strategy for Africa,' Europa: European Union's Internet Portal, (Brussels), 12 October 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2006. <http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/05/1260&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

allocate at least 50% of this agreed increase to Africa. If implemented correctly, this will mean that by 2015 the EU collectively will be disbursing an additional €23 billion a year in Africa.²⁴⁶ The EU's 25 heads of state, in turn, endorsed the EU Strategy for Africa on 15 December 2005 making it official EU policy.²⁴⁷

While this may seem quite generous on the part of the EU, the question remains whether it will meet the even higher level of generosity demanded by the Gleneagles commitment. If the benchmark year by which the doubling of aid is measured is again 2005, as would be expected, Africa received approximately US\$40-billion in ODA from all donors, according to the OECD.²⁴⁸ Since the EU claims to account for 60% of all ODA flow to Africa,²⁴⁹ this would place the 25-nation's bloc total contribution around US\$24-billion. The EU's new aid deal accounts only for an increase of €20-billion in aid by 2010, of which Africa is allotted 50% or €10-billion.²⁵⁰ Even with a very generous exchange this still amounts to an increase of US\$12.5-billion, bringing the EU's projected 2010 ODA to Africa to \$36.5-billion – an increase of slightly more than 50% but half-short of the goal of doubling aid. Indeed, the EU's promise of increasing aid to Africa by €20-billion by 2015 represents an almost 100% increase in ODA levels from 2005, meaning Brussels is budgeting a 5-year delay in fulfilling its Gleneagles commitments.

Analyst: Anthony Navaneelan

²⁴⁶ EU Strategy for Africa: Towards a Euro-African Pact to Accelerate Africa's Development, Europa: European Union's Online Portal, (Brussels), 12 October 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2005. http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/communications/docs/eu_strategy_for_africa_12_10_2005_en.pdf#zoom=100. p. 36.

²⁴⁷ European Council Brussels 15 & 16 December 2005 Presidency Conclusions, Europa: European Union's Online Portal, (Brussels), 15 December 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2005. <http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=DOC/05/4&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁴⁸ Aid rising sharply, according to latest OECD figures, Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, (Paris), 14 November 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2006 <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/0/41/35842562.pdf>. p.4.

²⁴⁹ EU Strategy for Africa: Towards a Euro-African Pact to Accelerate Africa's Development, Europa: European Union's Online Portal, (Brussels), 12 October 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2005. http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/communications/docs/eu_strategy_for_africa_12_10_2005_en.pdf#zoom=100. p. 35-36.

²⁵⁰ EU Strategy for Africa: Towards a Euro-African Pact to Accelerate Africa's Development, Europa: European Union's Online Portal, (Brussels), 12 October 2005. Date of Access: 24 January 2005. http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/communications/docs/eu_strategy_for_africa_12_10_2005_en.pdf#zoom=100. p. 35-36.