

2010 BRICS Brasilia Summit Compliance Assessment: Millennium Development Goals

Krystel Monpetit, BRICS Research Group
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Editors Note: This compliance assessment has been conducted following the standard method established by the G8 Research Group but done exclusively by the Toronto component of the BRICS Research Group and without any stakeholder consultation. It has been checked and edited by Caroline Bracht and reviewed by John Kirton. This assessment provides a baseline to assist in interpreting the results of the more comprehensive assessment of compliance with the 2011 BRICS Sanya Summit priority commitments.

Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through technical co-operation and financial support to poor countries

Commitment [#15]:

“We reiterate the importance of the UN Millennium Declaration and the need to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We underscore the importance of preventing a potential setback to the efforts of poor countries aimed at achieving MDGs due to the effects of the economic and financial crisis. We should also make sustained efforts to achieve the MDGs by 2015, including through technical co-operation and financial support to poor countries in implementation of development policies and social protection for their populations.”

BRIC leaders’ Joint Statement in Brasilia

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Brazil			+1
China			+1
India			+1
Russia			+1
Average			+1

Background:

At the Brasilia BRIC Summit held on 15 April 2010, the leaders of the four BRIC countries committed to granting financial support to and continuing technical cooperation with developing countries to facilitate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

This commitment is in line with commitment [#6] of the Joint Statement of the BRIC Country Leaders in Yekaterinburg taken at the 2009 BRIC Summit held in Russia: “The poorest countries have been hit hardest by the financial crisis. The international community needs to step up efforts to provide liquid financial resources for these countries. The international community should also strive to minimise the impact of the crisis on development and ensure the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Developed countries should fulfil their commitment of 0.7% of Gross National Income for the Official Development Assistance and make further efforts in increasing assistance, debt relief, market access and technology transfer for developing countries.”¹

The MDGs are the world’s quantified and time-bound targets to eradicate extreme poverty in its many

¹ Joint Statement of the BRIC Countries’ Leaders, President of Russia Official Web Portal (Moscow) 16 June 2009. Date of access: 21 February 2011. <http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/docs/2009/06/217963.shtml>

forms, such as income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion, while also fostering gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. Adopted by the largest gathering of world leaders in history at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, the Millennium Development Goals epitomize the attainment of basic rights around the world by defining poverty indicators and by setting poverty reduction objectives to be achieved by 2015. The eight MDGs are as follows: (1) Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty; (2) Achieve universal primary education; (3) Promote gender equality and empower women; (4) Reduce child mortality; (5) Improve maternal health; (6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; (7) Ensure environmental sustainability; and (8) Develop a global partnership for development.²

The specifics of each of the eight MDGs are as follows³:

1. The targets identified for the eradication of extreme hunger and poverty are: (1) halving the proportion of people whose income is less than USD1 a day between 1990 and 2015 and (2) Halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015.
2. The achievement of universal primary education advocates that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015.
3. The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women are spelled out as the elimination of gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.
4. The reduction of child mortality consists of the reduction by two-thirds of the under-five mortality rate between 1990 and 2015.
5. The improvement of maternal health proposes is defined as the reduction by three-quarters of the maternal mortality rate between 1990 and 2015.
6. The objective to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases endorse halving HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases by 2015 as well as beginning to reverse their spread by 2015.
7. The goal to ensure environmental sustainability proposes three targets: (1) integrating principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reversing the loss of environmental resources; (2) halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015; and (3) achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.
8. The development of a global partnership for development goal propounds four targets: (1) furthering the development of an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction both nationally and internationally); (2) addressing the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (includes tariff- and quota-free access for the exports of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), enhanced program of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt as well as more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction); (3) addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through

² Millennium Development Goals, United Nations website (New York) Date of access: 13 January 2011.
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

³ Millennium Development Goals, United Nations website (New York) Date of access: 13 January 2011.
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions); and (4) dealing comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt more sustainable in the long-term.

Commitment Features:

This commitment is two-fold since it requires member countries to provide both financial support and technical co-operation to developing countries in their implementation of development and social protection policies which will foster progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Financial support can take the following forms: grants, interest-free loans or equity investments, and can be referred to as foreign aid, humanitarian assistance, development aid or official development aid.

Technical cooperation, also referred to as technical assistance, consists of the provision of know-how in the form of personnel, training and research, as well as their associated costs. Technical cooperation can take two forms: (1) Activities that boost the level of knowledge, skills, technical know-how or productive aptitudes of people in developing countries; and (2) Services such as consultancy, technical support or the provision of know-how which contribute to the execution of a capital project.⁴ It is important to stress that free-standing technical cooperation falls in the category of technical cooperation as much as technical cooperation which is embedded in an investment programme or included in a program-based approach does.⁵

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	The member country fails to provide technical co-operation AND financial support to developing countries in their implementation of development policies and social protection for their populations, which are instrumental in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
0	The member country provides technical co-operation OR financial support to developing countries in their implementation of development policies and social protection for their populations, which are instrumental in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
+1	The member country provides technical co-operation AND financial support to developing countries in their implementation of development policies and social protection for their populations, which are instrumental in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Definitions:

Non-DAC donor: A donor country which is not a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), a unique international forum set up by the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development that comprises 24 of the world’s largest funders of aid as well as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and UNDP as observers. All BRIC countries are non-DAC donors.⁶

Export-Import Bank of India: The Export-Import Bank of India is the premier export finance institution of the country, incepted in 1982 under the Export-Import Bank of India Act 1981. The Government of India launched the institution with two aims: the enhancement of exports from India and the integration of the country’s foreign trade and investment with the overall economic

⁴ OECD/DAC 2011 survey on monitoring the Paris Declaration, OECD (Paris) Date of access: February 10 2012. http://www.oecd.org/site/0,3407,en_21571361_39494699_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

⁵ OECD/DAC 2011 survey on monitoring the Paris Declaration, OECD (Paris) Date of access: February 10 2012. http://www.oecd.org/site/0,3407,en_21571361_39494699_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

⁶ Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD-DAC), OECD website (Paris) Date of Access: 15 January 2012 http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_33721_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

growth. Since its creation, the Exim Bank of India has proven to be both a catalyst and a key player in the promotion of cross-border trade and investment.⁷

Export-Import Bank of China: Founded in 1994, the Export-Import Bank of China is a state bank solely owned by the Chinese government.⁸ The Bank's main mandate is to facilitate the export and import of Chinese mechanical and electronic products, complete sets of equipment and new-and high-tech products, assist Chinese companies with comparative advantages in their offshore contract projects and outbound investment, and promote Sino-foreign relationship and international economic and trade cooperation.⁹

Brazil: +1

By imparting both technical co-operation and financial support to developing countries to implement development policies and social protection, contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, Brazil has fully complied with the commitment.

Most of the Brazilian government's development aid consists of financial support and technical co-operation and the bulk of the aid — more than 90 per cent — is delivered through multilateral channels. Financial co-operation falls under the joint responsibility of the Brazilian Ministries of Planning and Finance.¹⁰ Technical co-operation is coordinated through the Brazilian Agency for Co-operation (ABC), which has steadily augmented its expenditures year-on-year since the onset of the Lula Presidency. The ABC finances an average of 236 technical co-operation projects in 46 developing countries. ABC channels an increasingly large proportion of its budget to African projects which focus on: (1) health; (2) agriculture; (3) education; (4) e-government; (5) environment; (6) professional training; (7) renewable energy, and (8) urban development, directly or indirectly fostering the progress of MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.¹¹

In 2010, the Brazilian government gave a total of USD338 million in official development aid; the equivalent of 0.02 per cent of its GNI.¹²

In addition to its bilateral aid efforts, Brazil has made increasing contributions to selected multilateral organisations, including the United Nations organisations, the World Bank and Regional Development Banks.¹³

Shifting from traditional bilateral government funding towards involvement in multilateral mechanisms, Brazil was one of the top two donor governments contributing to the Haiti

⁷ The Institution, Export-Import Bank of India website (New Delhi) Date of Access: 15 January 2012.

<http://www.eximbankindia.com/organisation.asp>

⁸ Profile, The Export-Import Bank of China (Beijing) Date of Access: 15 January 2011.

<http://english.eximbank.gov.cn/profile/intro.shtml>

⁹ Profile, The Export-Import Bank of China (Beijing) Date of Access: 15 January 2011.

<http://english.eximbank.gov.cn/profile/intro.shtml>

¹⁰ Non-DAC Donor and Humanitarian Aid, Shifting structures, changing trends, Briefing Paper (London) July 2011. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/GHA-non-DAC-donors-humanitarian-aid1.pdf>

¹¹ Non-DAC Donor and Humanitarian Aid, Shifting structures, changing trends, Briefing Paper (London) July 2011. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/GHA-non-DAC-donors-humanitarian-aid1.pdf>

¹² Global Humanitarian Assistance, Country Profile, Brazil (London) Date of Access: 1 March 2012.

<http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/countryprofile/brazil>

¹³ Non-DAC Donor and Humanitarian Aid, Shifting structures, changing trends, Briefing Paper (London) July 2011. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/GHA-non-DAC-donors-humanitarian-aid1.pdf>

Emergency Response Fund in 2010 with USD8 million. It marked a significant shift in the methods traditionally adopted by Brazil to channel humanitarian aid.¹⁴

In 2010, Brazil was the very first non-DAC donor, outside of Europe, to join the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD), a group whose ambition is to improve the coherence and effectiveness of humanitarian aid implementation. By committing to the “23 Principles and Good Practice”, Brazil increased its visibility and its clout as an aid donor in the international community.¹⁵

For the year 2010, the Brazilian government contributed about USD12 million to the World Food Programme (WFP) which strives to eradicate worldwide hunger and poverty, hence naturally focusing on MDG 1 whose aim is to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger worldwide by 2015. The Brazilian government’s contribution to the WFP finances five cost-effective implementing strategies to reduce worldwide hunger: (1) the provision of nutritious foods for mothers and children; (2) the provision of school meals; (3) the provision of food fortification and micronutrient supplements; (4) the implementation of food-for-work or cash-for-work programmes; and (5) the implementation of food, cash or voucher transfers.¹⁶

The Poverty and Hunger Alleviation Fund which was established through trilateral agreements between India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) strives to implement small but sustainable projects that will have a meaningful impact in many development spheres, contributing directly or indirectly to the advancement of MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. In 2010, with a budget of USD3 million, the Government of Brazil and the Fund supervised sanitation projects in Haiti and East Timor, an agriculture project in Guinea-Bissau, a health access project in Cape Verde, a poverty alleviation project in Sierra Leone, a health project in Gaza and two new projects in Sudan.¹⁷

On 3 July 2010, in its joint declaration with the 16 governments of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS), the Brazilian government called on the international community, especially advanced economies, to boost their diligence in fostering aid and debt relief in low-income countries, promoting and increasing investment in the developing world and opening up their own markets to developing countries, thus encouraging progress towards the attainment of MDG 8.¹⁸ The Brazilian government also stated its intention to build stronger ties between its government and ECOWAS to cope with the bottlenecks that hinder progress in many development areas in the African region, thus expressing its commitment to contribute to the attainment of all MDGs.¹⁹

¹⁴ Non-DAC Donor and Humanitarian Aid, Shifting structures, changing trends, Briefing Paper (London) July 2011. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/GHA-non-DAC-donors-humanitarian-aid1.pdf>

¹⁵ Non-DAC Donor and Humanitarian Aid, Shifting structures, changing trends, Briefing Paper (London) July 2011. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/GHA-non-DAC-donors-humanitarian-aid1.pdf>

¹⁶ Contributions to World Food Programme, World Food Programme, Brazil (Rome) Date of Access: 12 February 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/year/2010>

¹⁷ India–Brazil–South Africa (IBSA) Trilateral Agreement (Brasilia) 15 April 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. <http://www.ibsanews.com/development-ibsa-fund-packs-small-but-sustainable-punches>

¹⁸ JOINT DECLARATION BETWEEN THE ECOWAS AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATES AND GOVERNMENT AND THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL (Cabo Verde) 3 July 2010. Date of Access: 1 March 2010. <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/sala-de-imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/i-cupula-brasil-comunidade-economica-dos-estados-da-africa-ocidental-cedeao-2013-declaracao-conjunta-2013-ilha-do-sal-cabo-v>

¹⁹ JOINT DECLARATION BETWEEN THE ECOWAS AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATES AND GOVERNMENT AND THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL (Cabo Verde) 3 July 2010. Date of Access: 1 March 2010. <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/sala-de-imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/i-cupula-brasil-comunidade-economica-dos-estados-da-africa-ocidental-cedeao-2013-declaracao-conjunta-2013-ilha-do-sal-cabo-v>

Brazil has supplied both technical expertise and financial contributions to developing countries to implement development policies and social protection programs which are crucial in meeting the MDGs by 2015. Brazil has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Krystal Montpetit and Jessica Coper

China: +1

By imparting both technical co-operation and financial support to developing countries to implement development policies and social protection programs for the populations, which are instrumental in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, China has fully complied with this commitment.

Chinese development aid activities fall into eight different categories: (1) complete projects; (2) goods and materials; (3) technical cooperation; (4) human resource development cooperation; (5) medical teams sent abroad; (6) emergency humanitarian aid; (7) volunteer programs in foreign countries; and (8) debt relief.²⁰ Said development aid is administered by three different channels: (1) grants using state revenues; (2) interest-free loans using state revenues; and (3) concessional loans administered through China EXIM Bank.

At the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC) in November 2009, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao announced eight new measures to enhance China's co-operation with Africa in the areas of climate change, science and technology, agriculture, medical care and health, human resources development and education, cultural exchanges, trade preferences and financial capacity support.^{21,22} The eight financial support and technological co-operation measures to be implemented in 2010 will directly or indirectly contribute to making strides in the advancement of MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.²³

Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao further vowed that, for the 2010-2013 period, China will provide USD10 billion in low-interest loans to African countries, shore up the China-Africa Development Fund with an additional USD1 billion as well as cancel debt owed by highly indebted countries with which China has diplomatic relations, effectively contributing to the attainment of several MDGs with a special focus on MDG 8.

For the year 2010, the Chinese government contributed about USD4 million to the World Food Programme (WFP) which strives to eradicate worldwide hunger and poverty, hence naturally focusing on MDG 1 whose aim is to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger worldwide by 2015. The Chinese government's contribution to the WFP finances five cost-effective implementing strategies to reduce worldwide hunger: (1) the provision of nutritious foods for mothers and children; (2) the provision of school meals; (3) the provision of food fortification and micronutrient supplements; (4) the implementation of food-for-work or cash-for-work programmes; and (5) the implementation of food, cash or voucher transfers.²⁴

²⁰ White Paper on Foreign Aid, Information Office of the State Council, The People's Republic of China (Beijing) April 2011. Date of access: 17 February 2012. <http://www.whydev.org/foreign-aid-with-chinese-characteristics-chinas-first-foreign-aid-white-paper/>

²¹ Non-DAC Donor and Humanitarian Aid, Shifting structures, changing trends, Briefing Paper (London) July 2011. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/GHA-non-DAC-donors-humanitarian-aid1.pdf>

²² Non-DAC Donor and Humanitarian Aid, Shifting structures, changing trends, Briefing Paper (London) July 2011. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/GHA-non-DAC-donors-humanitarian-aid1.pdf>

²³ Non-DAC Donor and Humanitarian Aid, Shifting structures, changing trends, Briefing Paper (London) July 2011. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/GHA-non-DAC-donors-humanitarian-aid1.pdf>

²⁴ Contributions to WFP 2010, World Food Programme (Rome) Date of Access: 15 February 2010. <http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/year/2010>

On 1 April 2011, the Ghanaian government and Zoomlion Ghana Ltd elected to adopt Chinese technology in three of the country's waste recycling plants in order to improve sanitation in Ghana, effectively contributing to the attainment of MDG 7.²⁵ Heavily relying on cost-effective Chinese technology, with the support of Chinese government policy, since its inception in 2007, Zoomlion Ghana Ltd has been a major waste management partner of the Ghanaian government ever since.²⁶

On 10 March 2011, the Chinese government announced that a new variety of China-bred hybrid millet, which is currently on trial plantation in some African countries, recorded more than double the output of local African millet varieties.²⁷ The outcome of thirty years of research by leading Chinese scientist and deputy of the National People's Congress Zhao Zhihai, the Chinese-bred millet variety could help mitigate the food shortages endemic to the African continent. According to experts, the dissemination of the new Chinese hybrid variety whose seeds are drought-resistant, water-economic and high-yielding across the African continent is expected to tremendously boost harvests in Africa by increasing the output of teff from 100 kg per mu to 200 to 350 kg per mu, an important headway that will greatly contribute to the achievement of MDG 1.²⁸ Zhao Zhihai announced that he would travel to several agricultural countries in Africa to promote his higher-yield hybrid millet, eventually setting up companies that will provide seeds and assistance to local farmers in the African countries with successful pilot plantations of the millet variety. "I hope we can help African countries to beat hunger with technologies that some African countries lack," stated Zhao.²⁹ The Ethiopian government has already approved the plantation of the Chinese-bred millet in the East African country.³⁰

On 16 February 2011, the Chinese government announced that it would set up ten Information and Communications technology-driven model primary schools in Kenya as part of a project which aims to build 1000 schools based on this model across the African continent.³¹ The China-Africa Project Hope, driven by Chinese entrepreneurs with the support of the Chinese government, has raised approximately USD15 million towards building the schools and equipping them with computers.³² Kenyan Vice-President Kalonzo Musyoka said that China's continued assistance to African countries with "the establishment of the model schools in Kenya would go a long way in supplementing the government's efforts in providing quality free primary education to its citizens", effectively contributing to the achievement of MDG 2.³³

On 2 November 2010, as the Africa-China Poverty Reduction and Development Conference drew to a close, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) announced that China had agreed to bolster agriculture technical co-operation with African countries, effectively increasing the

²⁵ Ghana adopts Chinese technology for waste management, Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 5 April 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t812532.htm>

²⁶ Ghana adopts Chinese technology for waste management, Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 5 April 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t812532.htm>

²⁷ China's hybrid millet possible solution to Africa's food shortages, Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t806597.htm>

²⁸ China's hybrid millet possible solution to Africa's food shortages, Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t806597.htm>

²⁹ China's hybrid millet possible solution to Africa's food shortages, Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t806597.htm>

³⁰ China's hybrid millet possible solution to Africa's food shortages, Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t806597.htm>

³¹ China to build primary schools in Kenya, Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t795026.htm>

³² China to build primary schools in Kenya, Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t795026.htm>

³³ China to build primary schools in Kenya, Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t795026.htm>

country's poverty reduction efforts on the African continent and contributing to MDG 1.³⁴ Gathering officials from African countries and emerging economies, the Africa-China Poverty Reduction and Development Conference sought to promote learning and the exchange of knowledge between African and emerging countries in accelerating growth and poverty reduction, enhancing food security, investing in social protection and promoting new development partnerships.³⁵

On 14 October 2010, Wang Min, Chinese Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations urged developed countries to “expeditiously raise their official development assistance (ODA) for Africa in order to meet the pledged targets of the international community and the actual needs of Africa” when he took the floor at the UN General Assembly.³⁶ Stressing that Africa still faced many obstacles in realizing the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, Wang Min called on developed countries to “expeditiously raise their ODA level to 0.7 per cent of their Gross National Income (GNI), further open their markets to their African counterparts, reduce or waive the latter's debts and increase technology transfer and investments so as to improve its capacity for independent development.”³⁷

On 4 September 2010, Xinhua, the official news agency of the People's Republic of China (PRC), reported that many development projects implemented in Ethiopia with the technological and financial help of the Chinese government had reaped notable benefits in the areas of education, health and infrastructure, as well as created a significant number of local jobs. The Chinese government has constructed several technical colleges and primary schools as well as led many infrastructural and health programs in different parts of the country, directly or indirectly contributing to advance the Millennium Development Goals 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Qian Zhaogang, Counsellor of the Economic and Commercial Office with the Chinese Embassy in Addis Ababa, told Xinhua: “We provide technical and other assistances to Ethiopia. Our contribution to economic growth of Ethiopia has also increased after the China-Africa Co-operation Forum, and the co-operation between China and Ethiopia is based on mutual benefit and interest.”³⁸

China has supplied both technical expertise and financial contribution to developing countries to implement development policies and social protection which are crucial in meeting the MDGs by 2015. China has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Krystel Montpetit

India: +1

By imparting both technical co-operation and financial support to developing countries to implement development policies and social protection for their populations, which are instrumental in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, India has fully complied with this commitment.

India's development aid is primarily administered by the Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance, which also pilots the lending programme of the Export Import Bank.

³⁴ Africa: UNDP, China to Boost Their Partnership on Continent, Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t768329.htm>

³⁵ Africa: UNDP, China to Boost Their Partnership on Continent, Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t768329.htm>

³⁶ China calls on rich countries to honor commitment to Africa assistance, Forum of China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 15 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t761351.htm>

³⁷ China calls on rich countries to honor commitment to Africa assistance, Forum of China-Africa Co-operation (Beijing) 15 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t761351.htm>

³⁸ China-aided development projects benefiting Ethiopian communities, Xinhua (Beijing) 4 September 2010. Date of Access: 3 February 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2010-09/04/c_13478558.htm

Technical assistance is overseen by the Technical and Economic Co-operation Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. India directs most of its development assistance budget to neighbouring countries, including Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and the Maldives.

For the year 2010, the Indian government contributed about USD12 million to the World Food Programme (WFP) which strives to eradicate worldwide hunger and poverty, hence naturally focusing on MDG 1 whose aim is to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger worldwide by 2015. The Indian government's contribution to the WFP finances five cost-effective implementing strategies to reduce worldwide hunger: (1) the provision of nutritious foods for mothers and children; (2) the provision of school meals; (3) the provision of food fortification and micronutrient supplements; (4) the implementation of food-for-work or cash-for-work programmes; and (5) the implementation of food, cash or voucher transfers.³⁹

Increasing its volume of humanitarian aid as well as its clout in the international humanitarian community, India made the largest contribution to the Emergency Response Fund of Pakistan in 2010: USD20 million, which precluded a potential setback to the advancement of the MDGs in Pakistan.⁴⁰

The Poverty and Hunger Alleviation Fund which was established through trilateral agreements between India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) strives to implement small but sustainable projects that will have a meaningful impact in many development spheres, contributing to the advancement of MDGs. In 2010, with a budget of USD3 million, the Government of India and the Fund supervised sanitation projects in Haiti and East Timor, an agriculture project in Guinea-Bissau, a health access project in Cape Verde, a poverty alleviation project in Sierra Leone, a health project in Gaza and two new poverty reduction projects in Sudan.⁴¹

For India, a non-DAC donor, aid flows are closely related to financial flows such as trade and investment. The Indian government's commitment to provide both technical and financial support to the advancement of the MDGs in the Southeast Asian region is substantiated by the activities of the India Exim Bank. Using the main devices of loans and grants, the India Exim Bank aims to rid Asia and the Pacific region from poverty.⁴² India Exim Bank Initiatives which make inroads in the progress towards MDGs include:

On 28 March 2011, the India Exim Bank, at the behest of the Government of India, extended USD20 million in line of credit (LOC) to Mozambique which will be utilised to enhance the productivity of the rice, wheat and maize cultivation in the African country, boosting food security and contributing to the achievement of MDG 1.⁴³ The new LOC will allow for the purchase of electricity equipment and water drilling machinery equipment as well as agro-inputs and drip irrigation.⁴⁴

³⁹ Contributions to World Food Programme, World Food Programme, India (Rome) Date of Access: 12 February 2012.

<http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/year/2010>

⁴⁰ Non-DAC Donor and Humanitarian Aid, Shifting structures, changing trends, Briefing Paper (London) July 2011. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/GHA-non-DAC-donors-humanitarian-aid1.pdf>

⁴¹ India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Trilateral Agreement (Brasilia) 15 April 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2011.

<http://www.ibsanews.com/development-ibsa-fund-packs-small-but-sustainable-punches>

⁴² Asian Development bank website (Manila) Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://beta.adb.org/>

⁴³ Exim Bank Extends USD 20 MN LOC To Mozambique For Enhancing Productivity Of Rice- Wheat- Maize Cultivation In Mozambique, Export-Import Bank of India (New Delhi) 28 March 2011. <http://www.eximbankindia.com/press290311.asp>

⁴⁴ Exim Bank Extends USD 20 MN LOC To Mozambique For Enhancing Productivity Of Rice- Wheat- Maize Cultivation In Mozambique, Export-Import Bank of India (New Delhi) 28 March 2011. <http://www.eximbankindia.com/press290311.asp>

On 18 February 2011, the Exim Bank of India, at the behest of the Government of India, signed a Line of Credit (LOC) Agreement for USD 91 million with the Government of Ethiopia. The LOC was earmarked for the rehabilitation of the Ethiopian sugar industry by financing industry-related Indian imports by Ethiopia, thus increasing food security in the African country and contributing to the achievement of MDG 1.⁴⁵

On 10 November 2010, the Exim Bank of India, at the behest of the Government of India, extended a line of credit of USD100 million to ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID).⁴⁶ The LOC aims to finance exports of various equipment, goods and services from India to be used in public sector projects in 15 different member countries of the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.⁴⁷ The public sector projects intend to boost development in the fields of agriculture and health, amongst other fields, effectively contributing to boosting food production and contributing to the achievement of MDG 1 in West Africa as well as enhancing health services and contributing to health-related MDGs.⁴⁸

On 14 September 2010, the Exim Bank of India, at the behest of the Government of India, extended an LOC of USD15 million to the Government of Cambodia to finance the completion of Stung Tassal Water Development project in the southeast Asian country.⁴⁹ The Government of Cambodia will apply the loan to the building of a mini-hydropower project and to the supply of water for irrigation of 50,000 hectares of land in the country, effectively contributing to the enhancement of food production and ergo the achievement of MDG 1.⁵⁰

On 13 September 2010, the Exim Bank of India, at the behest of the Government of India, extended a LOC of USD72.55 million to the Government of Lao PDR after extending two LOCs of an aggregate value of USD50.34 million to the same government earlier in the year. The LOC was earmarked to finance irrigation schemes in the Champassack province of Lao PDR amongst other projects, effectively contributing to boosting the agricultural production and fostering progress towards the achievement of MDG 1.⁵¹

On 6 May 2010, the Export-Import Bank of India, at the behest of Government of India, extended a LOC of USD21.72 million to the Government of Ghana. The LOC will be utilized by the Government of Ghana to finance the enhancement of fish harvesting, the implementation of a fish processing project, the purchase of waste management equipment and the implementation of a waste management support project in Ghana, effectively contributing to the progress towards the achievement of MDGs 1 and 7.⁵²

⁴⁵ Exim Bank To Assist Sugar Industry Rehabilitation In Ethiopia , Export-Import Bank of India (New Delhi) 18 February 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011. <http://www.eximbankindia.com/press280211.asp>

⁴⁶ Exim Bank To Assist Sugar Industry Rehabilitation In Ethiopia , Export-Import Bank of India (New Delhi) 18 February 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011. <http://www.eximbankindia.com/press280211.asp>

⁴⁷ Exim Bank Extends LOC Of USD 100 MN To West African Regional Bank, Export-Import Bank of India (New Delhi) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.eximbankindia.com/press101110.asp>

⁴⁸ Exim Bank Extends LOC Of USD 100 MN To West African Regional Bank, Export-Import Bank of India (New Delhi) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.eximbankindia.com/press101110.asp>

⁴⁹ Exim Bank Signs Agreement With Cambodia During The President's Visit, Import-Export Bank of India (New Delhi) 14 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.eximbankindia.com/press200910.asp>

⁵⁰ Exim Bank Signs Agreement With Cambodia During The President's Visit, Import-Export Bank of India (New Delhi) 14 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.eximbankindia.com/press200910.asp>

⁵¹ Exim Bank Inks Pact With LAO PDR During The President's Visit, Import-Export Bank of India (New Delhi) 13 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2012. <http://www.eximbankindia.com/press130910.asp>

⁵² Exim Bank Extends US\$ 21.72 MN LOC To The Government Of Ghana, Import-Export Bank of India (New Delhi) 6 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.eximbankindia.com/press120510.asp>

India has supplied both technical expertise and financial contribution to developing countries to implement development policies and social protection which are crucial in meeting the MDGs by 2015. India has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Krystel Montpetit

Russia: +1

By imparting both technical co-operation and financial support to developing countries to implement development policies and social protection that will contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, Russia has fully complied with this commitment.

In 2010, the Russian total Official Development Aid (ODA) averaged USD472 million in line with the targeted amount set out in the Concept Note *Russia's Participation in the International Development Assistance*. The Russian total ODA allocated to health averaged USD80 million and directly or indirectly contributed to the advancement of health-related MDGs 4, 5 and 6.⁵³ Also in 2010, the Russian government provided a grant of USD63 million to Tajikistan through the channels of the EURASEC Anti-crisis Fund, which was created at the height of the economic crisis.⁵⁴

At the G8 Muskoka Summit in June 2010, the Russian government along with the other G8 member countries pledged to “endorse and launch the Muskoka Initiative, a comprehensive and integrated approach to accelerate the progress towards MDGs 4 and 5 that will significantly reduce the number of maternal, new-born and under five child deaths in developing countries.”⁵⁵ As part of the Muskoka initiative, Russia and other G8 member countries committed to gathering a total of USD5 billion in additional funding amongst themselves over the 2010-2015 period and providing technical assistance to low and lower middle income countries. For the year 2010, Russia pledged to allocate an additional USD75 million to the Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and to attach a special attention to CIS countries in Central Asia as well as Sub-Saharan African countries such as Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Kenya and Namibia.⁵⁶

For the year 2010, the Russian Federation contributed a total of USD32 million to the World Food Programme (WFP) which strives to eradicate worldwide hunger and poverty, hence naturally focusing on MDG 1 whose aim is to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger worldwide by 2015. The Russian government’s contribution to the WFP finances five cost-effective implementing strategies to reduce worldwide hunger: (1) the provision of nutritious foods for mothers and children; (2) the provision of school meals; (3) the provision of food fortification and micronutrient supplements; (4) the implementation of food-for-work or cash-for-work programmes; and (5) the implementation of food, cash or voucher transfers.⁵⁷

⁵³ Deauville Accountability Report, G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011.
http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110518_accountabilityreport.pdf

⁵⁴ Deauville Accountability Report, G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011.
http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110518_accountabilityreport.pdf

⁵⁵ Deauville Accountability Report, G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011.
http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110518_accountabilityreport.pdf

⁵⁶ Deauville Accountability Report, G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011.
http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110518_accountabilityreport.pdf

⁵⁷ Contributions to World Food Programme, World Food Programme, Russia (Rome) Date of Access: 12 February 2012.
<http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/year/2010>

For the year 2010, the Russian government pledged USD60 million for the Third Replenishment period (FY 2011-2013) to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM), a body which channels its efforts towards achieving the health-related MDGs 4, 5 and 6.⁵⁸ The Russian government considers the GFATM an important multilateral change agent to boost progress on health-related MDGs. In 2006, the Russian government resolved to become a pure donor of the GFATM by way of reimbursing the USD217 million that was disbursed to finance projects in Russia and, in the last quarter of 2010, the Russian government transferred back the very last tranche of money to the GFATM.⁵⁹

In 2010, the Russian government reaffirmed its commitment to providing financial support to the advancement of the MDGs 4, 5 and 6, the Russian government by pledging USD80 million over an 8-year-period to the Advance Market Commitment (AMC), a pilot project to bolster the development and the manufacturing of affordable pneumococcal vaccines in developing countries.⁶⁰

The Government of Russia's allocation of USD21 million for the period covering 2009-2012 to bolster research in the area of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and to assist partner countries in Africa and Central Asia in building their capacities in surveillance, diagnostic and prevention of NTDs stands as another example of Russian financial support to advance the MDGs 4 and 5. In 2010, Russian experts volunteered to conduct needs based assessments of the national NTDs programs of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ethiopia as well as trained health specialists from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in laboratory diagnostic of NTDs, this time providing technical support to advance the MDGs 4 and 5.⁶¹

In October 2010, the Russian Government adopted the Comprehensive Programme of Russia's Participation in the International Agriculture, Fishery and Food Security Co-operation. The adoption of this programme entails the following commitments: the expansion of bilateral co-operation in food security assistance; a form of financial support to further MDG 1 as well as needs based technical support to the national authorities faced with food security challenges; a form of technical support to further MDG 1.⁶²

Aiming to increase output in agriculture, counter food volatility and address climate change in the Eurasian region and globally, Russia, jointly with the World Bank and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), also undertook a Russian Agricultural Development Aid Co-operation initiative. The Russian financial contribution of USD15 million to the CGIAR for 2010-2014 falls under the category of financial support to advance the progress of MDG 1.⁶³

⁵⁸ Deauville Accountability Report, G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110518_accountabilityreport.pdf

⁵⁹ Deauville Accountability Report, G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110518_accountabilityreport.pdf

⁶⁰ Deauville Accountability Report, G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110518_accountabilityreport.pdf

⁶¹ Deauville Accountability Report, G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110518_accountabilityreport.pdf

⁶² Deauville Accountability Report, G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110518_accountabilityreport.pdf

⁶³ Deauville Accountability Report, G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/membernews/2011/20110518_accountabilityreport.pdf

In September 2010, the European Commission reported that the Russian government, the Ukrainian government, the Moldavian government and the 27 European governments made steady progress in protecting the Eurasian steppes by successfully setting up pilot farms in the Eurasian steppes to demonstrate to local entrepreneurs that environmental protection and ecologically sustainable agriculture are very profitable, thus contributing to the advancement of MDG 7.⁶⁴

Russia has supplied both technical expertise and financial contribution to developing countries in their implementation of development policies and social protection which are crucial in meeting the MDGs by 2015. Russia has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Krystel Montpetit

⁶⁴ EU contribution to the Millennium Development Goals, European Commission (Brussels) September 2010. Date of Access: 4 February 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/infopoint/publications/europeaid/documents/188a_mdg_en.pdf