



## G7 report card - is the G7 meeting its promises to Africa?

The stakes are high for this week's G7 Leaders' Summit as the converging crises of climate, conflict, the pandemic and hunger threaten global stability and recovery. The world does not have the luxury of picking which crises to tackle - failing to address any of these interconnected challenges will be a failure to address them all, with devastating consequences for people everywhere. There are no simple solutions to any of these crises individually or collectively. They are years and decades in the making and require governments to act decisively - not just to deliver the urgent steps to tackle the immediate crises but also to address the underlying and systemic problems that fuel them all.

What did African leaders say they needed on <b>food security</b> ?	What did the G7 promise?	What did the G7 deliver?
<p><b>To end hunger and malnutrition</b> An end to hunger and malnutrition in Africa by 2025 and investment in agriculture to support food independence and exports.</p>	<p><b>To lift 500 million people out of hunger by 2030</b> Promised at the last G7 hosted by Germany in 2015</p>	<p><b>Hunger has gotten worse</b> G7 funding to agriculture and food security <u>flatlined</u>. <u>153 million</u> more people are undernourished. Globally, <u>severe food insecurity</u> grew from 8% in 2015 to 10% in 2019.</p>

What did African leaders say they needed for the <b>economy</b> ?	What did the G7 promise?	What did the G7 deliver?
<p><b>Economic Support</b> At least \$100 billion in IMF Special Drawing Rights</p>	<p><b>Deliver their fair share of \$66bn</b> Promised at the G7 in Carbis Bay June 2021</p>	<p><b>\$36 billion <u>committed</u> (yet to be delivered)</b> China has committed more than any G7 country.</p>
<p><b>Support to avert a debt crisis</b> A functioning debt workout mechanism, \$44billion in debt relief in 2020, expansion and extension in 2022 of liquidity support for and to take private creditors into account when addressing Africa's debt and future financing needs</p>	<p><b>The creation of <u>two debt initiatives</u>:</b> The Debt Service Suspension Initiative The Common Framework for Debt Treatments</p>	<p><b>In 2020, \$1.35 billion in debt service was suspended by G7 countries.</b> 3.2% of the total \$42 billion owed in 2020 No expansion to MICs or private sector participation</p>



<p><b>Climate finance</b></p> <p>\$100 billion a year in climate finance, as a start, to support adaptation and mitigation</p>	<p><b>\$100 billion in climate finance</b></p> <p>Promised at the 2009 Copenhagen COP</p>	<p>In 2019, <a href="#">\$79.6 billion</a> was delivered, primarily delivered as loans and only <b>25% to adaptation</b>.</p> <p>Only 15% to least developed countries and 2.6% to small island developing states</p>
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<p><b>What did African leaders say they needed for <b>health</b>?</b></p>	<p><b>What did the G7 promise?</b></p>	<p><b>What did the G7 deliver?</b></p>
<p><b>Financing for the global pandemic health response, including vaccines, treatments, and diagnostics</b></p>	<p><b>2021 ACT-A Financing: G7 countries total ask of US\$18.9billion</b></p> <p><b>2022 Fair Shares (ACT-A+20% buffer+delivery cost): G7 ask of US\$24.8billion</b></p>	<p><b>70%, or US\$13.1 billion, of its 2021 financing ask and 15% of its 2022 <a href="#">financing ask</a> to date</b></p> <p>Only Germany and Canada have contributed more than 65% of their ask in 2022.</p>
<p><b>Support for regional manufacturing of vaccines, tests and medicines</b></p> <p>Support African Union goal to produce 60% of vaccines in Africa by 2040 through</p> <p>(a) committing to and funding manufacturing initiatives in Africa</p> <p>(b) endorsing a temporary TRIPS waiver at the WTO and</p> <p>(c) supporting technology transfer through WHO Tech transfer hub, C-TAP and the Medicines Patent Pool</p>	<p><b>Pharma companies in G7 countries made deals with African manufacturers</b> (for 100-400 million doses annually), some started production in 2021, others are anticipated to start from 2022 onwards.</p> <p>The EU and AU agreed to find a meaningful compromise on TRIPS by spring.</p> <p>G7 countries agreed to support and invest into the WHO Tech Transfer hub.</p>	<p><b>Most manufacturing sites have not started production</b></p> <p>The 12th WTO Ministerial Conference saw some changes to the TRIPS agreement but still excludes testing and therapeutics.</p> <p>The EU fully funded the WHO Tech Transfer hub for 2 years (€40m). Many G7 countries also made bilateral commitments. Despite US commitment, pharma companies have not shared technology.</p>
<p><b>Share vaccine doses</b></p> <p>To share oversupply of vaccine doses and address predictability and reliability of vaccine supply</p>	<p><b>To donate over 1.6 billion doses</b> with low and low middle income countries</p>	<p><b>Only 50% of that, 850 million, was delivered as of June 2022</b></p> <p>Vaccine donations only took off in August 2021, after vaccinating their populations</p>