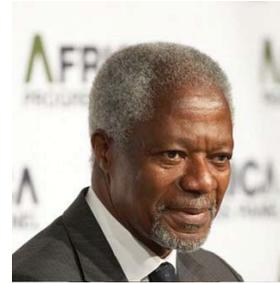


Summit in Sight:

The G8 and Africa from
Gleneagles to Lough Erne



Perspectives from Gleneagles to Lough Erne



The Gleneagles summit of 2005 is rightly remembered as a high point for the G8. This report shows that the increases in aid and debt relief have, in the last eight years, helped support African leadership. The fact that 21 million more children are in school than at the time of Gleneagles, and 5.4 million more people are on anti-AIDS drugs, is a cause for celebration and for the G8 to continue their supporting role.

At Lough Erne in 2013, the G8 returns to the United Kingdom. If ambitious agreement can be reached on the trade, tax and transparency agenda laid out by Prime Minister Cameron, and agriculture and nutrition commitments can be strengthened, then it could be transformative.

Kofi Annan

Secretary-General of the United Nations 1997-2006
and Chair of the Africa Progress Panel



Prime ministers and presidents generally don't like global summits. They are a necessary part of the ebb and flow of international diplomacy. But frankly, the majority of summits don't achieve that much. Summits with genuine, long-lasting outcomes are rare. But as we started planning for the Gleneagles G8 meeting in 2005, I saw that it could be one of these rare ones - a summit about changing the world, not changing the wording on a communiqué. I decided to put Africa at the top of the agenda for Gleneagles, helped immeasurably by the incredible Make Poverty History campaign and particularly Bono and Bob Geldof, who assisted and prodded and kept everyone on their toes. And it worked. Today, the positive legacy of that summit is still being felt across Africa: aid was doubled and developing world debt dropped.

The financial commitments made by the rich countries in 2005 were historic and, while they haven't always been fully met, the money which has arrived has improved hundreds of thousands of lives. Yet when my government looked at what would deliver real and sustainable change, and when I spoke to African leaders before Gleneagles, it was clear that aid alone wasn't the answer. If the last decade of development progress was defined by aid, the next will be defined by governance and growth. The journey from Gleneagles to long-lasting development in Africa is not over. But Africa is on the move and if we keep going on the whole Gleneagles agenda - maintain aid but remembering governance and economic growth - the continent will be transformed. So I'm proud to say that Gleneagles has turned out to be that rare thing - a summit that matters.

Tony Blair
UK Prime Minister 1997-2007
and Patron of the Africa Governance Initiative



Of all the G8 summits, Gleneagles in 2005 has been the most significant. It achieved so much, the breadth of its success is extraordinary and still reverberating in astonishing ways that shape not only our politics but that of the world. It was also perhaps the first and last time the leaders of what were still then the richest and most powerful nations acknowledged the flaws of "globalisation one" and its negative effects on the poor of Africa. It was the first to recognise that a new world had dawned and a new world order needed to be accommodated. Indeed it was for the continent what Kofi Annan called "the Rubicon-crossing moment".

What Tony Blair realised through the findings of his Commission for Africa was that those things that had been lobbied for so intensely, for so long, by the NGO activists were critically necessary, not just in a humanitarian sense but in a profoundly political way also. Cancelling debt and doubling aid (the trade part was never going to be discussed at Gleneagles as the WTO round was happening two weeks later and the leaders only wanted to deal with the issue in that forum, which of course failed) would release tens of millions of children into schooling, setting off an intellectual stampede in the continent with the fastest growing middle-class in the world, the fastest urbanising, the youngest continent with teenagers being the average age, the fastest growing telecoms industry and the brainpower to fuel seven of the 10 fastest growing economies in the world. It also of course crucially helped prevent the unnecessary deaths of millions of children through easily preventable diseases amongst other things.

Bob Geldof
Live8 Organiser and ONE advisor

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

In 2005, following a massive global campaign, G8 leaders agreed an ambitious package of support to accelerate development in Africa. Eight years on, our analysis shows the galvanising effect of the Gleneagles commitments. African leadership, with G8 support, has resulted in major progress in the fight against extreme poverty. Increases in financing for development, through aid, debt relief and a huge rise in domestically generated resources, have had a direct impact on the lives of some of the poorest people in the world.

Key findings:

Although not all commitments were met, the G8 made significant progress on most of the issues covered in the Gleneagles Africa Communiqué.

- **Aid:** As a whole the G7 (the G8 minus Russia as it does not report to the OECD) significantly increased aid to Africa by \$11 billion annually, meeting 60% of their total commitments to Africa by 2010.
- **Debt:** The agreement to cancel 100% of outstanding debts of eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries to the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and African Development Bank has resulted in 35 countries having a total of \$35.5 billion forgiven.
- **Health:** The G8 countries have delivered significant additional support for health priorities since the Gleneagles commitments, including the creation of the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm), which has helped prevent 1.4 million deaths from yellow fever, polio and measles through funding for the GAVI Alliance. From 2006 to 2011, the G8 pledged \$12.9 billion to the Global Fund helping them support 4.2 million people globally with antiretroviral treatment (ARVs), increase detection and treatment of new TB cases by 8.7 million, and distribute 310 million anti-malaria bed nets in 2012. Although

universal access to ARV treatment was not achieved in 2010 as leaders hoped, by 2011 more than 8 million people were receiving life-saving treatment for HIV/AIDS, 6.2 million of whom live in sub-Saharan Africa.

Since 2005, sub-Saharan Africa has made remarkable headway, particularly concentrated in a group of high-performing countries.

- Twenty-one million more children are now enrolled in primary school across sub-Saharan Africa.
- New HIV infections have decreased by 37%.
- Child mortality has gone down by 18%.
- Annual GDP growth has averaged 5% across sub-Saharan Africa.
- The number of internet users has increased by 547% to 110 million.

Despite significant progress there were also disappointments. Talks on a global trade deal have completely stalled, G8 support to agriculture remains insufficient and the proportion of people in sub-Saharan Africa suffering from hunger has barely decreased since Gleneagles.

In 2013 the G8 returns to the UK, presenting an opportunity to renew the partnership between the G8 and the world's poorest countries. This year leaders should unleash a transparency revolution, so that citizens can hold their leaders to account, and strengthen their commitments on agriculture and nutrition.

Key Recommendations:

Unleash a transparency revolution: There are five steps the G8 should take to deliver a package of targeted and mutually reinforcing transparency

reforms. First, enhance transparency about resource inputs, including advancing a mandatory global standard on extractive industry payments, and agreeing faster progress on implementing the International Aid Transparency Initiative. Greater transparency about beneficial ownership, through the establishment of public registries, will also help to stem the loss of resources from developing countries through illicit financial flows. Second, encourage the opening up of budget processes so that citizens can see how their resources are being invested. Third, collect better and more timely data about what those investments are achieving by supporting the World Bank Service Delivery Indicators initiative. Fourth, build the capacity of oversight institutions and citizens' groups to use information to hold governments to account. And fifth, make sure that data is made available in accordance with emerging standards for open data.

Invest in agriculture and nutrition: The G8's past promises – including the pledge to work alongside African governments and the private sector to help lift 50 million people out of poverty through agriculture – must be kept. 2013 should also be the year to accelerate the quality of national nutrition plans and mobilise finances to turn the tide against chronic malnutrition. The UK's Hunger Summit at the close of the Olympic Games in August 2012 resulted in new momentum to address chronic malnutrition, which should be maximised this year. As high-burden countries do their part and step forward with credible, costed and comprehensive nutrition plans, African governments and G8 donors should commit the financial and technical resources needed to implement them.

Introduction

Introduction

2013 is a momentous year for the UK on the world stage. The UK will hold the G8 Presidency for the first time since 2005, when it placed Africa and global development at the top of its agenda for the Gleneagles summit. Prime Minister David Cameron is a co-chair of the UN High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons providing guidance and recommendations on what should follow the Millennium Development Goals when they expire in 2015. And the UK is senior co-chair of the Open Government Partnership seeking to improve the transparency, accountability and effectiveness of governments around the world.¹ It is expected to be the first G8 country to hit the UN target of spending 0.7% of gross national income on development assistance, in a year when UK support will be needed for vital fundraising efforts for three of the world's leading mechanisms in the fight against extreme poverty: the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; the World Bank; and the African Development Bank. These opportunities together place the UK in a unique leadership position on the global development agenda.

This report assesses what progress has been made against the G8's ambitious commitments of 2005 and looks at the dramatic changes that have taken place over the past eight years across much of sub-

Saharan Africa. It is a natural moment to reflect on what the landmark Gleneagles summit achieved and to consider what role the G8 should play in the future. This report suggests that at Lough Erne in June 2013 the G8 can adopt an ambitious and transformative programme of work. It can help to open up the development process and empower the citizens of African and other nations to drive and determine their own future, free from extreme poverty.

Although Gleneagles is not the only G8 summit to make commitments on Africa and development, it was the most ambitious. The Gleneagles Africa Communiqué included clear commitments for increasing development assistance and for tackling health, trade, education, investment and governance issues. These commitments were informed by the Commission for Africa – a mix of African and Western Experts – who provided policy recommendations for a “partnership between Africa and the developed world” to tackle poverty and stagnation. The ambition of G8 leaders attending Gleneagles was bolstered by a sustained global advocacy effort from the one the largest ever anti-poverty movements. The Make Poverty History campaign, as part of the Global Call for Action against

Poverty, ensured that citizens from across the world had their voices heard at the highest level.

While the G8 fell short on many of its commitments, there is clear evidence of progress in the years since 2005. Development assistance to Africa increased substantially from 2005 to 2011, even though the promise to double aid was not met. The commitment to provide 100% debt cancellation to qualifying countries has been fulfilled. Although universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS was not achieved by 2010, the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in sub-Saharan Africa increased from 810,000 in 2005 to over 6.2 million in 2011.² This report does not seek to hold individual countries accountable for their commitments, or to track every commitment made by the G8 as a whole. This has been done annually in ONE's DATA Report.³ Instead, its purpose is to present a snapshot of progress: to highlight the G8's role in making headway on ambitious goals; and to offer a realistic assessment of where the G8 fell short, either due to weak or vague promises, or through failing to meet the commitments they made. While the G8 continues to make commitments on global development, its leaders should be held accountable for their promises.

¹ For more information see UK priorities for the Open Government Partnership September 2012 to September 2013, <http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/resource-library/open-government-partnership-uk-co-chair-vision>

² WHO, Antiretroviral therapy coverage in sub-Saharan Africa (2003-07), http://www.who.int/hiv/data/art_coverage/en/index.html [accessed 29 January 2013]. UNAIDS (2012) Together we will end AIDS, http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/epidemiology/2012/JC2296_UNAIDS_TogetherReport_2012_en.pdf

³ ONE, The DATA Report 2011

It is also vital to evaluate the advances that Africa has made. This report provides an overview of progress in sub-Saharan Africa since 2005, revealing huge gains in areas such as reducing child mortality and getting children into school, and highlighting much slower progress on trade reform and improving democratic institutions. African leadership is the essential component of this story, but the G8's investments and policy changes have also played a role.

As Prime Minister Cameron sets the stage for the G8 summit on 17 and 18 June 2013, there is another movement gathering momentum across the world. This time the momentum is coming from Africa, and the campaigners are the vibrant, entrepreneurial, and connected youth who want better jobs and opportunities, as well as greater accountability from their leaders. Africa needs more resources focused on the fight against poverty, both from domestic and international sources, and it needs

transparency and accountability to ensure those resources are used to the greatest advantage and reach those who need them most. The UK's proposed G8 agenda, focusing on tax, transparency, and trade, along with a pre-G8 summit on food and nutrition, is potentially transformative. It can pick up where past commitments have left off, ensuring that vital promises on agriculture and nutrition are not only kept but expanded. It can also unleash a transparency revolution, moving the world towards a place where people are able to access, understand and use information to take charge of and accelerate their own development. Progress on a package of transparency reforms, and on agriculture and nutrition, would amount to the G8 putting citizens first by empowering them with information and creating economic opportunities in the sector where most Africans work.



“In this new century, millions of people in the world’s poorest countries remain imprisoned, enslaved, and in chains.

They are trapped in the prison of poverty. It is time to set them free.

Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings.

And overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice. It is the protection of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity and a decent life.

While poverty persists, there is no true freedom...

Sometimes it falls upon a generation to be great. You can be that great generation. Let your greatness blossom.

- Nelson Mandela, speech in Trafalgar Square, 3 February 2005

Why was 2005 Significant?

Make Poverty History

2005 is remembered for one of the largest-ever global campaigns. Make Poverty History was a coalition comprising 540 international NGOs, trade and student unions, faith groups, charities, and voluntary organisations. It set out to call the world's attention to extreme poverty and to push G8 leaders to act on it.

In the UK alone, an estimated 8 million people wore the white wristband that became the global symbol of the campaign. Under the banner of Make Poverty History, 250,000 people marched through Edinburgh ahead of the G8 Summit in nearby Gleneagles, demanding more and better-quality aid, debt cancellation and fairer trade for poor countries. Related campaigns in 75 countries around the world involved over 120 million people under the umbrella of the Global Call to Action against Poverty. In both developed and developing countries, campaigners called on their own governments to do more to tackle poverty and to live up to their promises to the poorest.

At the same time, over 3 billion people around the world tuned in to watch Live 8 concerts held in the UK, France, Germany, Italy, USA, Japan, Canada, South Africa and Russia. The aim was not to raise money but to raise global awareness of the demands of the Make Poverty History campaign and increase the pressure on politicians to make ambitious commitments at the Gleneagles Summit. These combined efforts were responsible for ensuring that global development was firmly in the public consciousness, and high on the political agenda, in 2005.



The Commission for Africa

The Commission for Africa was an initiative started by then-Prime Minister Tony Blair in early 2004. A panel of African and Western experts spent a year analysing the policy changes necessary to help African countries tackle poverty and other development challenges.

The Commission published its report - "Our Common Interest" - in March 2005 during the run-up to the G8 summit. The recommendations were aimed at the G8, African governments and other donor countries. The calls of the Make Poverty History campaign echoed many of the findings of the Commission.

At the Gleneagles Summit, the G8 took on most of the Commission's recommendations in its Africa Communiqué. These spanned a wide range of policy areas, including: governance and capacity-building; peace and security; investment in education, health and social protection; inclusive economic growth; trade reforms; and aid and debt relief.

In 2010, the Commission published a second report called "Still Our Common Interest" as a follow-up to the work of 2005. The 2010 report reiterated many of the original recommendations but also celebrated the progress made in Africa between 2005 and 2010. Three years later, with another UK-hosted G8 summit approaching, "Summit in Sight" also takes stock of progress towards those commitments and presents recommendations for the 2013 summit.

Statement from the Commission for Africa in 2010 at launch of "Still Our Common Interest"

"There is much to celebrate. African governments have done more than ever before to promote business and investment. Donors have supported this by boosting their support to infrastructure and providing the aid and debt relief that has allowed African governments to increase their expenditure in key areas such as health, education and agriculture.

"But there remains much to be done. Progress on reforming international trade rules has been dismal; donors are still providing less in aid than their commitments; and African governments are still not investing as much as they promised in key areas...

"Africa's development requires a range of measures, with African governments in the lead supported by the international community. For example, harnessing international demand for Africa's natural resources to benefit ordinary Africans will depend on the commitment of African governments to passing on the benefits to their citizens, but also them having access to the best legal advice and a system of international trade that does not disadvantage Africa's products."

Tracking Progress of the Gleneagles Commitments

Gleneagles was significant due to the breadth and scale of the G8's commitments. Promises do not equal results, and delivery of those commitments has been mixed, but it is clear the galvanising effect of Gleneagles has contributed significantly to progress against extreme poverty over the last eight years. The following is a snapshot of that progress against some of the most ambitious collective⁴ commitments made in the Gleneagles Africa Communiqué.⁵ Given ONE's focus on sustainable development, commitments are grouped according to seven categories: (1) development assistance; (2) debt relief; (3) trade, investment and agriculture; (4) health; (5) education; (6) water and sanitation; and (7) governance.⁶

In 2006, ONE's inaugural DATA Report began tracking the commitments made at Gleneagles, many of which were due to be met in 2010. In the

2011 DATA Report, ONE presented a final report on the progress against doubling development assistance to Africa and assessed donors individually for their contribution. This report is not an attempt to repeat that exercise and hold individual countries to account. It is a presentation of the collective effort of the G8 as a whole, and an assessment of subsequent progress in sub-Saharan Africa.

This report should not be taken as a definitive account of achievements or shortfalls but rather as an overview of where advances have been particularly marked and where deficiencies have been glaring. Throughout the following analysis, the majority of progress presented is from the G7 - excluding Russia - as Russia does not report on its development assistance spending to the OECD-DAC. For a more thorough analysis across specific commitments, see the Annex.

⁴ Donors also made individual commitments, particularly around increasing development assistance, but this report only analyses G8 progress as a whole.
⁵ Any examination of this type is limited by the ambiguity of particular commitments and by the lack of reliable data on donor spending and progress across sectors in sub-Saharan African countries.
⁶ While recognising the critical role that security assistance and conflict prevention plays in saving lives and improving the environment for development, ONE has chosen not to analyse the commitments in the Peace and Security section of the Gleneagles Africa Communiqué.



Development Assistance

One of the most significant Gleneagles commitments was to increase global Official Development Assistance (ODA) by \$50 billion by 2010, with half of the increase (\$25 billion) going to Africa.⁷ This was made up of individual aid commitments coupled with projected aid flows from other OECD-DAC countries. Of the \$50 billion promised, \$20 billion was “new” money not previously pledged. ODA increases to sub-Saharan Africa have accelerated significantly since Gleneagles – more than two-thirds of the increases in ODA to sub-Saharan Africa from 2000-2010 were delivered after 2005.⁸ These resources have been crucial to realising many development outcomes in health and education. However, although donors made individual ODA commitments and progress has varied widely between countries, as a whole the G7 met just 60% of their total ODA commitments to sub-Saharan Africa by 2010 – a shortfall of \$7.2 billion.⁹ In 2011, the G8 delivered an additional \$827.6 million in ODA to sub-Saharan Africa.

The European Union (EU) is the only group of countries that made ODA pledges beyond 2010 at Gleneagles. The EU pledged to spend 0.56% of gross national income (GNI) on ODA by 2010, and met 74% of this target. The EU also promised to spend 0.7% of GNI on ODA by 2015, but in 2011 was only 54.2% of the way there.

The EU collectively needs to increase development assistance by \$59.71 billion to meet its target increase of \$130.43 billion by 2015.¹⁰ Given recent trends in ODA spending – global ODA from the EU actually declined in 2011 for the first time in a decade – this target is likely to be beyond reach.

Donors made far less progress in improving aid effectiveness, collectively missing almost all the targets agreed in the 2005 Paris Declaration and reiterated at Gleneagles. While there has been good progress on technical coordination among donors (this is the one indicator for which the target has been met), donors have not made sufficient improvements in aligning aid to the recipient country’s national priorities, using in-country systems for procurement and delivery, ensuring that aid is predictable and untied, undertaking missions and analysis jointly with other donors, and ensuring transparency and accountability through results-oriented frameworks and mutual assessment reviews.¹¹ The Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011 provided donors with an opportunity to improve upon past commitments, including new pledges in the areas of aid transparency.

Debt Relief

Debt cancellation was another key Gleneagles commitment, with an agreement to cancel 100% of the outstanding debts of eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) to the World Bank, IMF and African Development Bank. So far, 35 countries – accounting for \$35.5 billion (95% of the total amount for all 39 eligible countries) – are post-completion point, at which time debt relief becomes irrevocable.¹²

Through the combination of the HIPC Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) schemes, and a rise in domestically generated resources, poverty-reducing spending by HIPCs has increased significantly – by an average of around 3% of GDP between 2001 and 2011.¹³ In Tanzania, primary school fees were abolished in 2002 following debt relief the previous year, and primary enrolment increased dramatically from 49% (1999) to 98% (2008).¹⁴ In response, then-President Mkapa said: “Tanzania was granted significant debt relief. As promised, this was directed to the priority sectors of education, water, health, rural roads and HIV/AIDS, enabling us to increase resources for poverty reduction by 130 percent.”¹⁵

⁷ Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, figures are quoted in current US dollars

⁸ ONE, The DATA Report 2011

⁹ ONE, The DATA Report 2011

¹⁰ ONE, The DATA Report 2012: Europe’s African Promise

¹¹ OECD (2011) Aid Effectiveness 2005-10: Progress in Implementing the Paris Declaration, <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aideffectiveness/48742718.pdf>

¹² Data requested from World Bank (correct as of January 2013). See also World Bank (September 2012) HIPC and MDRI, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDEBTDEPT/Resources/468980-1256580106544/HIPC_Fall2012_ENG.pdf

¹³ IDA and IMF (November 2011) Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) – Status of Implementation and Proposals for the Future of the HIPC Initiative, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDEBTDEPT/ProgressReports/23063134/HIPC_MDRI_StatusOfImplementation2011.pdf [accessed 29 January 2013]

¹⁴ World Bank, World Development Indicators

¹⁵ Jubilee Debt Campaign, President of Tanzania’s message to debt campaigners, <http://www.jubileedebtcampaign.org.uk/President3720of3720Tanzania3727s3720message3720to3720debt3720campaigners+559.twl>

Trade, Investment and Agriculture

Progress on trade, investment and agriculture commitments in the Gleneagles Africa Communiqué has been mixed. Eight years on, the World Trade Organisation “Doha Development Round” of talks is moribund. Although all G8 countries have some measure of duty-free and quota-free access for goods from least-developed countries (LDCs), they exclude some African countries and the products on which they apply vary widely. For example, the US African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) – enacted in 2000 and extended in 2012 – grants preferences on 6,400 products from eligible countries (currently 40 of the 49 sub-Saharan African countries), yet quotas limit the duty-free access for items such as sugar, dairy and beef.¹⁶ The EU’s “Everything But Arms” (EBA) scheme includes all products other than arms and ammunitions but excludes sub-Saharan African countries that are not LDCs, such as Kenya, Nigeria and Ghana.¹⁷ The EU is also negotiating free-trade Economic Partnership Agreements with African, Caribbean and Pacific trading areas, which go beyond the EBA but are controversial due to their reciprocity.¹⁸

The G8 should be given credit for meeting its commitment to increase aid for trade.¹⁹ Aid for trade is ODA provided with the specific purpose of enhancing developing countries’ ability to engage effectively in global and regional trade. The average annual bilateral aid for trade to sub-Saharan Africa has

almost doubled in the period since Gleneagles, from \$1.04 billion in 2002-05²⁰ to \$1.98 billion in 2006-11.²¹ Since Gleneagles, the G7 has provided a total of \$11.86 billion, which represents just over two-thirds of the total bilateral aid for trade from all DAC donors.

In fulfilment of its Gleneagles commitment on agriculture, the G7 has increased its total investment in the sub-Saharan African agricultural sector, although the majority of the increase came following the L’Aquila Summit in 2009. At L’Aquila, the G8 agreed to mobilise \$22 billion over three years to help farmers in poor countries boost productivity, \$6 billion of which was new money.²² Prior to Gleneagles, between 2002 and 2005, the proportion of total bilateral ODA channelled to agriculture from the G7 to sub-Saharan Africa averaged 3.0%.²³ After Gleneagles, between 2006 and 2011, this rose to 3.8%, and in the period since L’Aquila (2010-11) the average was 4.9%.²⁴ This slow rise in investment in sub-Saharan Africa agriculture needs to be rapidly accelerated in the coming years to deliver the Gleneagles commitment in this area.

While agricultural production in Africa is increasing, in many cases this is only keeping pace with, or indeed falling behind, the rate of population growth. For example, the Agriculture Net Production Index (which shows the relative volume of agricultural

production compared with an unchanging base) has increased by 15% in the period 2006-11 compared with 2001-05, but the population of sub-Saharan Africa has grown by 16%.²⁵

Finally, in investment, the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) was launched at Gleneagles. It acts as a platform to catalyse public- and private-sector investment rather than providing direct financing, with a focus on collaboration between stakeholders, removing technical and policy blockages to infrastructure projects, and facilitating regional infrastructure programmes. ICA’s sectoral “platforms” enable members to champion assignments and provide leadership, expertise and financial support. For example, Japan is one of two champions of the ICA Transport Platform.²⁶ Its International Cooperation Agency has been instrumental in the development of “One Stop Border Posts”. For example, at Chirundu on the Zambia-Zimbabwe border, a two-lane, 400m bridge, state-of-the-art vehicle scanner (that can scan a lorry in four minutes) and simplified customs procedures, have led to a seven-fold increase in the number of trucks that can pass through. This has boosted trade revenues for the Zambian government by 30% in just three years.²⁷ All G8 countries are members of ICA and until 2011 were the only source of bilateral funding.

¹⁶ US Department of Commerce, African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), http://www.agoa.gov/agoa_legislation/agoa_legislation.html

¹⁷ European Commission, Everything But Arms, <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/wider-agenda/development/generalised-system-of-preferences/everything-but-arms/> [accessed 29 January 2013]

¹⁸ European Commission, Economic partnerships, <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/wider-agenda/development/economic-partnerships/> [accessed 29 January 2013]

¹⁹ ‘Aid for trade’ combines certain ODA contributions across multiple sectors decided by the OECD and WTO as relevant to trade development, including: Transport & Storage, Communications, Energy, Banking & Financial Services, Business & Other Services, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Industry, Mining, Trade Policies & Regulation, and Tourism. For more information, see OECD, Aid for Trade Statistical Queries, <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidfortrade/aid-for-tradestatisticalqueries.htm>

²⁰ Comprehensive data on aid for trade is not available prior to 2002, so a yearly average was taken from 2002-2005.

²¹ OECD, Aid for Trade Statistics – Africa, <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidfortrade/aid-for-tradestatisticalqueries.htm>. ODA is Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels

²² ONE, Agriculture Accountability: Holding Donors to their L’Aquila Promises, <http://www.one.org/us/policy/agriculture-accountability-holding-donors-to-their-laquila-promises/>

²³ ONE has calculated bilateral ODA channelled to agriculture by combining ODA in the following categories: ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Total’ and ‘Agro-industries’.

²⁴ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and Channels

²⁵ World Bank, Africa Development Indicators

²⁶ ICA (April 2012) ICA Transport Sector, http://www.icafrica.org/fileadmin/documents/ICA_Communications_Materials/ICA%20Transport%20Platform_20April2012.pdf

²⁷ Mark Tran, The Guardian (29 May 2012), Zambia and Zimbabwe’s single-stop solution to boosting intra-African trade, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2012/may/29/zambia-zimbabwe-intra-african-trade>.

See also Mark Tran, The Guardian (29 May 2012), Intra-African trade: Zambia’s border post – in pictures, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/gallery/2012/may/29/intra-african-trade-zambia-border?INTCMP=SRCH>

Health

Although Gleneagles is best known for its ambitious pledges on development assistance and debt, there were also significant commitments to support global health priorities. The G8 pledged to increase financing for global health through bilateral ODA, innovative financing, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. It made particularly targeted commitments on malaria and HIV/AIDS.

In 2006, three G8 countries (France, Italy and the UK) made a \$5.3 billion commitment over 20 years to set up the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) to rapidly accelerate the availability and predictability of funds for immunisation programmes.²⁸ They have since been joined by many non-G8 countries providing financial support. To date over \$2.12 billion has been disbursed to support vaccine purchase and delivery to 70 developing countries. The funds directly support the GAVI Alliance, which provides life-saving vaccines in developing countries. Thus, IFFIm funding has helped prevent 1.4 million deaths from yellow fever, polio and measles.²⁹ Such dedicated funding has also played a significant role in combatting 600,000 cases of meningitis – a disease which, during a 2009 epidemic, killed well over 5,000 people in 14 African countries alone – and maternal and neonatal tetanus, which is responsible for 59,000 deaths a year worldwide.³⁰

G8 funding for research and development (R&D) to treat diseases such as AIDS, malaria and TB is highly concentrated among a few donors – notably the US and the UK – and, overall, the G8 has not performed especially well in this area since Gleneagles.³¹ In some fields, G8 R&D financing has actually decreased in recent years, and investment by non-traditional partners (such as China and India) has been critical in plugging the gap.³²

The G8 commitment to take forward work on market incentives in health was realised with the creation of UNITAID by the UK and France soon after Gleneagles. UNITAID, then called the International Drug Purchasing Facility, uses innovative financing to increase access to treatments and diagnostics for HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB in low-income countries. Since 2006, UNITAID has created unprecedented markets in child-friendly HIV drugs and anti-malarials, achieved price reductions of up to 80% on some ARVs, funded laboratories to detect multi-drug-resistant TB, and became the single largest provider of TB medicines for children.³³

From 2006-2011, the G8 pledged \$12.9 billion to the Global Fund and fulfilled almost \$12.5 billion in contributions (out of \$17.2 billion total donor contributions). Since Gleneagles, the Global Fund was therefore able to increase the number of people

on ARVs from 380,000 to 4.2 million globally. It increased detection and treatment of new TB cases by 8.7 million, or a 90% increase from 1 million in 2005. The Global Fund also distributed 310 million bed nets in 2012, up from 7.7 million in 2005.³⁴

One of the most ambitious goals coming out of Gleneagles was to deliver universal access to ARVs by 2010, with the aim of achieving an AIDS-free generation. In addition to Global Fund contributions, the G7 countries provided approximately \$14.4 billion in bilateral development assistance between 2006 and 2011 focused on HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, approximately 67% of total donor funding during that period.³⁵ Although access to ARVs has increased steadily since 2005, universal access was not achieved in 2010, with 47% of people eligible for treatment receiving it. By 2011, for the first time a majority (54%) of people globally needing treatment received it, meaning 8 million people were reached, 6.2 million of whom live in sub-Saharan Africa.³⁶

²⁸ IFFIm, About IFFIm, <http://www.iffim.org/about/overview/>

²⁹ GAVI and the World Bank (November 2012), The International Finance Facility for Immunisation, available from <http://www.iffim.org/library/publications/factsheets/>

³⁰ World Health Organization (November 2012) Meningococcal meningitis, <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs141/en/> [accessed 29 January 2013]

IFFIm, Maternal and neonatal tetanus, <http://www.iffim.org/funding-gavi/results/maternal-and-neonatal-tetanus/> [accessed 29 January 2013]

³¹ HIV Vaccines and Microbicides Research Tracking Working Group (July 2012), Investing to End the AIDS Epidemic, <http://www.hivresourcetracking.org/sites/default/files/July%202012%20Investing%20to%20End%20the%20AIDS%20Epidemic-%20A%20New%20Era%20for%20HIV%20Prevention%20Research%20&%20Development.pdf>

³² HIV Vaccines and Microbicides Research Tracking Working Group (July 2012), Investing to End the AIDS Epidemic, <http://www.hivresourcetracking.org/sites/default/files/July%202012%20Investing%20to%20End%20the%20AIDS%20Epidemic-%20A%20New%20Era%20for%20HIV%20Prevention%20Research%20&%20Development.pdf>

³³ UNITAID (May 2012) Factsheet, http://www.unitaid.eu/images/Factsheets/EN_Factsheet_May_2012.pdf

³⁴ Global Fund, Global Fund Results 01 December 2012, http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/results/Results_2012-12-01_Report_en [accessed 29 January 2013]

³⁵ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels (13040, 16064 categories)

³⁶ UNAIDS Global Report 2011; UNAIDS Global Report 2012



Education

The Gleneagles commitment on primary education highlights African countries' responsibility to ensure universal free and compulsory primary education, an area in which there has been dramatic progress. Twenty-one million more children were enrolled in primary school across sub-Saharan Africa in 2010 compared with 2005.³⁷ Debt relief has been a critical element of this success story, freeing up African governments' efforts to channel budgetary resources into public services.

Sustaining ODA levels has also been important in supporting African governments to provide universal primary education. Average annual bilateral ODA from the G7 for primary education has risen by around two-thirds in the period since Gleneagles.³⁸ The G8 has also shown support for the Education for All Fast Track Initiative, now called the Global Partnership for Education. Developing countries themselves fund up to 80% of the costs of their education programmes, and the remaining finance is mobilised through donors' contributions. Between 2004 and 2010, G8 nations pledged a total of \$586 million, around 30% of the total donor funds during that period.³⁹

Since 2006, the G7 has provided a total of \$3.25 billion in bilateral ODA for higher education and training (to tackle youth unemployment) in sub-Saharan Africa.⁴⁰ However, the average annual ODA from the G7 to these sectors has barely increased compared to the period before Gleneagles, suggesting that more should be done to take this commitment as seriously as the other education promises.

³⁷ UNESCO Statistics

³⁸ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels.

³⁹ Global Partnership for Education (2011) Pledging Conference Summary Report, <http://www.globalpartnership.org/media/Replenishment/Pledging-Conference%20-Summary-Report-November-2011.pdf>

⁴⁰ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels. ONE has calculated ODA for Higher Education and Training by combining the following categories: Higher Education, Vocational Training, and Advanced Technical & Managerial Training

⁴¹ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (March 2012) Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation, http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2012/9789280646320_eng_full_text.pdf

⁴² World Bank, World Development Indicators

⁴³ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels

Water and Sanitation

As a whole, sub-Saharan Africa has not matched global progress and is currently not on track to achieve the MDG target in water and sanitation. Over 40% of all people who lack access to drinking water live in sub-Saharan Africa.⁴¹ However, this overall statistic masks the divergence between those countries that are seriously off-track and those that are making excellent progress. For example, 83% of the Malawian population had access to clean water in 2010, a 14% jump in just five years. In comparison, the proportion of people with access to clean water in Rwanda has stubbornly remained at around two-thirds for decades and in fact slightly declined between 2005 and 2010.⁴² Since Gleneagles, the G8 has adhered to its basic commitment to increase aid to the water and sanitation sector in Africa. Total bilateral ODA provided by the G7 to sub-Saharan Africa for water and sanitation was \$2.7 billion from 2006 to 2011, a 72% higher yearly average than in the previous period between 2002 and 2005.⁴³ Given the lack of progress in some countries, this has arguably been insufficient.

Governance

Improving governance in Africa is critical for building the institutions necessary for sustained development and ensuring efficient and appropriate use of resources. Clearly, responsibility for progress in this area lies primarily with African governments, although the G8 made commitments at Gleneagles to meet their side of the bargain. To ensure the transparent and efficient use of natural resources, the G8 pledged to support the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). All G8 countries are official stakeholders in EITI, having made clear public endorsements and provided political, technical and financial support, although to date only the US has moved to implement it themselves.⁴⁴ Since 2007, five of the G8 countries – Canada, France, Germany, Italy and the UK – have provided financial contributions totalling \$9.1 million⁴⁵ to the EITI's International Management budget.⁴⁶ Additionally, six of the G8 countries – Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the UK and the US – support the Multi-Donor Trust Fund, administered by the World Bank, which provides technical and financial assistance to countries implementing or considering implementing the EITI.⁴⁷ Thus far, 16 countries (10 in sub-Saharan Africa) are EITI Compliant (meeting all requirements of the EITI Standard) and another 21 (12 in sub-Saharan Africa) are Candidates (implementing EITI but not yet meeting all requirements).

To combat corruption, the G8 pledged to support and enforce international conventions. The UN Convention Against Corruption, which entered into force in December 2005, is the world's only legally binding, universal anti-corruption instrument. All G8 countries had signed the Convention prior to Gleneagles. Since 2005, all but two G8 countries (Germany and Japan) have ratified it.⁴⁸ The OECD Convention on Bribery, which entered into force in 1999, commits the world's leading exporting countries to make bribery of public officials a crime. In the last 15 years there has been much progress, with all 40 parties to the Convention passing domestic laws making foreign bribery a crime.⁴⁹ However, enforcement is highly variable across different countries. Prior to Gleneagles, all G8 countries except Russia had signed up, entered national implementing legislation into force and ratified the Convention. Russia finally ratified the Convention in February 2012. However, according to monitoring by the anti-corruption organisation Transparency International, only four G8 countries – Germany, Italy, the UK and the US – have achieved “active enforcement” of the Convention.⁵⁰

The Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) is a process used by African countries to self-monitor governance and socio-economic development, including executive, judicial and legislative branches

of government, the private sector, civil society and the media. Membership is voluntary and open to all 54 members of the African Union; 30 countries have acceded to date. As of the end of 2011, the APRM process had been used to conduct reviews in 14 countries. In 2011 alone, the APRM conducted three review missions – including one in Kenya, the first-ever second review in a country – two follow-up missions and one support mission, and continued to expand its outreach and advocacy programmes. The APRM Trust Fund was established in 2005. As of the end of 2011, only two G8 countries have provided bilateral contributions to the Trust Fund: Canada (\$5.7 million) and the UK (\$2.0 million). The European Union has provided \$2.1 million. Germany (\$441,387) and Italy (\$300,000) also provided financial support to the APRM through a separate fund managed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa.⁵¹

⁴⁴ EITI, Countries, <http://eiti.org/countries> [accessed 29 January 2013]

⁴⁵ \$8.9 million if the UK's “special parallel funding” in 2011 is not included

⁴⁶ EITI, Detailed Accounts (annual from 2007 to 2011), available from: <http://eiti.org/eiti-board-papers-detailed-accounts>

⁴⁷ EITI, Multi-Donor Trust Fund, <http://eiti.org/about/mdtf>; World Bank, EITI-MGT, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTOGMC/EXTETINDTRAINI/0,,contentMDK:21589941-menuPK:5144957-pagePK:64168445-piPK:64168309-theSitePK:3634715,00.html> [accessed 29 January 2013]

⁴⁸ UN Office on Drugs and Crime, UN Convention Against Corruption, <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/index.html> [accessed 10 January 2013]

⁴⁹ Mark Pieth and Huguette Labelle, Transparency International (December 2012), Making Sure that Bribes Don't Pay, http://www.transparency.org/news/speech/making_sure_that_bribes_dont_pay

OECD, Anti-Bribery Convention: Entry into Force of the Convention, <http://www.oecd.org/daf/brbriberyinternationalbusiness/anti-briberyconvention/oecdanti-briberyconventionentryintoforceoftheconvention.htm>

⁵⁰ Transparency International (2012), Exporting Corruption? Country Enforcement of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention: Progress Report 2012, http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/pub/exporting_corruption_country_enforcement_of_the_oecd_anti_bribery_conventio

⁵¹ African Peer Review Mechanism, 2011 Annual Report, http://aprm-au.org/sites/default/files/APRM_AnnualReport_ENG_LR.pdf

Africa's Progress Since 2005

The G8 commitments on Africa are important, but are one small part of the story of progress over the past eight years. The narrative of “Africa Rising” describes a group of African countries that are developing fast, achieving human development gains and attracting the attention of investors. This progress is not equal across the continent, with another group of countries stalled in a cycle of conflict and poverty.

With all of the success stories from the continent, some African countries have particularly stood out. There are 14 African countries that: (1) qualified for debt relief; (2) have not relied on natural resources such as oil and minerals for wealth; and (3) were not in civil conflict during the 2000s. These countries – Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda – have shown remarkable progress since 2005. Across these countries:

- Development assistance increased by 41%.⁵²
- Foreign Direct Investment increased by 170%.⁵³
- GDP growth averaged 6.0% between 2005 and 2011.⁵⁴

Nine of these countries are on track to halve extreme poverty by 2015.⁵⁵ And across the whole group of countries they have:

- Increased primary school enrollment rates from 75% to 83%.⁵⁶
- Reduced child mortality rates by 22%.⁵⁷
- Increased access to safe drinking water by 7% (across the 14 countries, over two-thirds of people had access to an improved water source in 2010).⁵⁸

These stand-out countries are an example of the accelerated progress which is possible with increased investment, including development assistance, and a conflict-free environment. On a number of indicators there has also been impressive progress across sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. The infographic on the next page highlights some of these.

However, in some areas there has been noticeably slow headway. The proportion of sub-Saharan Africa's population suffering from hunger has barely decreased since Gleneagles, and due to population

growth the absolute number of hungry people has actually risen during this time.⁵⁹ According to the World Bank, food insecurity may prove to be the biggest obstacle to the developing world's long-term economic growth.⁶⁰ In terms of water and sanitation the region as a whole is falling behind. Less than a third of the sub-Saharan African population has access to proper sanitation facilities, and this figure has only increased marginally since Gleneagles.⁶¹

There is also an urgent need for greater transparency and accountability so that every citizen can participate in democratic institutions, ensure public money is spent wisely and hold their governments to account. While many countries are making improvements in these areas, there are some worrying trends. Freedom House has measured a sharp decline in civil liberties and political rights across sub-Saharan Africa as a whole since 2005.⁶² Similarly, between 2005 and 2012, only around a third of sub-Saharan African countries held national elections that could be unequivocally deemed ‘free and fair’.⁶³

⁵² From \$11.4 billion in 2005 to \$16.2 billion in 2011. OECD-DAC, Aid disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2a]. Development assistance is total bilateral ODA disbursements from all DAC donors, including imputed multilateral contributions and excluding debt relief.

⁵³ From \$3.0 billion in 2005 to \$8.2 billion in 2011. UNCTAD Stat, Foreign Direct Investment.

⁵⁴ World Bank, World Development Indicators

⁵⁵ World Bank, Poverty and Equity Data, <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/home/>

⁵⁶ UNESCO Statistics. Statistic excludes Uganda since there is no data available prior to 2009. The time period for comparison varies between the 13 countries, beginning in 2005 and ending in 2008-2011.

⁵⁷ From 117 per 1,000 to 91 per 1,000. UNICEF/WHO, Child Mortality Statistics.

⁵⁸ World Bank, World Development Indicators

⁵⁹ World Bank, World Development Indicators

⁶⁰ World Bank (2013) Global Economic Prospects 2013: Assuring Growth over the Medium Term, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTSResources/334934-1322593305595/8287139-1358278153255/GEP13AFinalFullReport_.pdf

⁶¹ World Bank, World Development Indicators

⁶² Freedom House, 2013 Freedom in the World, <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world>

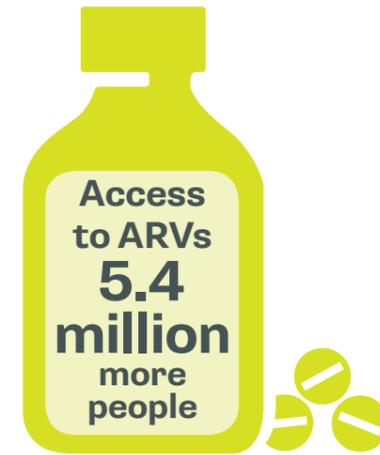
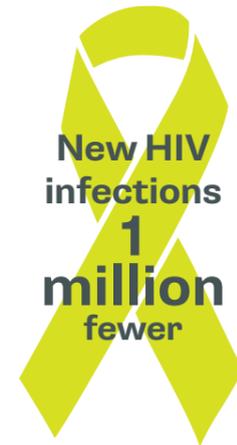
⁶³ ONE's analysis based on a range of sources: Freedom House, Freedom in the World Reports; BTI Transformations Index 2012; Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS) Election Guide; EU Electoral Mission Reports; Commonwealth Observer Reports.

Sub-Saharan Africa since 2005

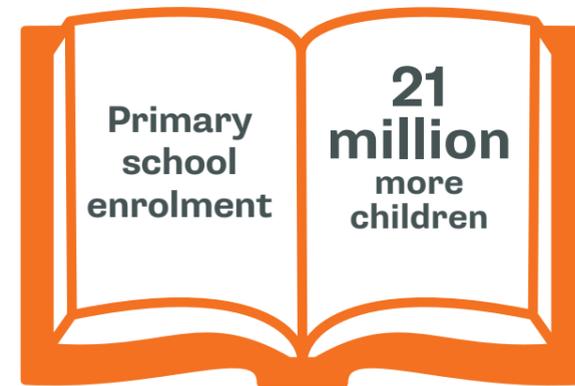
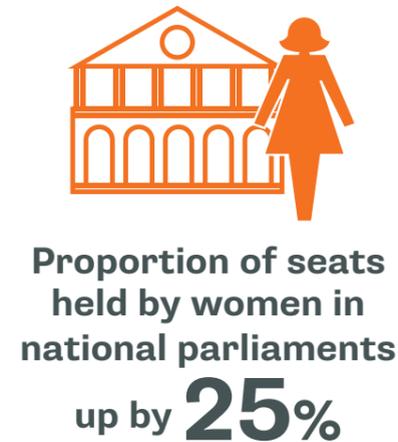
A changing and rising continent



FIGHTING PREVENTABLE DISEASES



INCREASING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

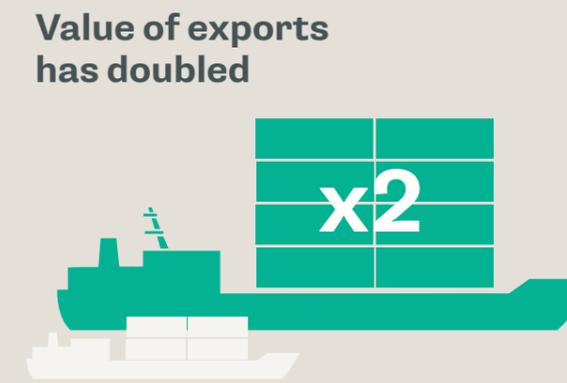
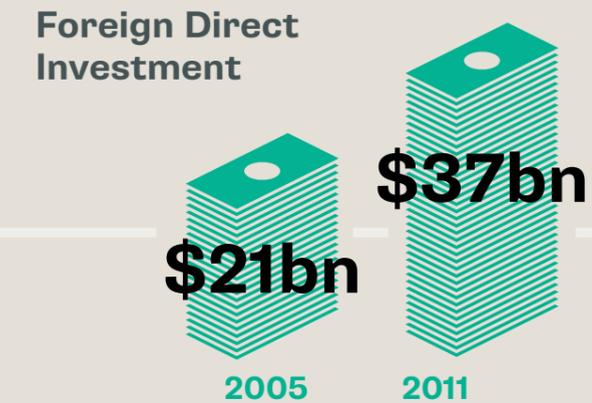


Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 per day

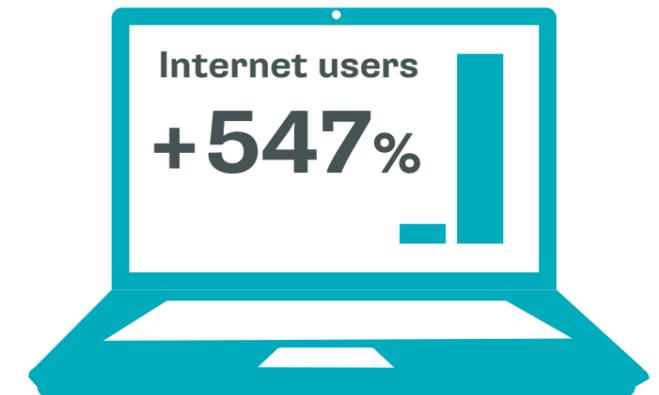


EXPANDING TRADE AND INVESTMENT FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Total GDP **+33%**
Average annual GDP growth **5%**



TRANSFORMING LIVES AND BUSINESSES THROUGH TECHNOLOGY



The Next Chapter: The 2013 G8

In 2013, the G8 occupies a more crowded geo-political landscape. It sits alongside a UN process to design a replacement for the Millennium Development Goals, a G20 summit hosted by Russia, a meeting of the new Open Government Partnership where governments make commitments on transparency, and a BRICS summit in South Africa. This is also a major year for multilateral development banks, as major replenishments are scheduled for the African Development Bank and the IDA, as well as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.

The rise of the G20 since 2008 has dramatically changed the landscape of global cooperation, with the G20 increasingly leading on economic issues that were previously core to the G8 agenda. The 2010 “Seoul Development Consensus on Shared Growth” placed economic growth and partnership, both between countries and with the private sector, at the heart of the group’s strategy for accelerating progress towards the MDGs. Since Seoul, the G20 has also focused on anti-corruption and transparency issues, and commissioned a report on 21st-century development financing from Bill Gates. However, monitoring implementation of the G20 Development Consensus has been difficult due to weak accountability mechanisms.

This crowded space makes the continuing relevance of the G8 uncertain and it remains an unlikely champion for the eradication of extreme poverty. Its members account for 53% of global GDP and 36% of world trade.⁶⁴ None are from the world’s poorest regions; indeed, it began as a platform for six finance

ministers from the richest nations. Its meetings take place behind fortress-like security. Some past G8 summits are better remembered for violent protests rather than anything agreed inside the meeting room. Once agreements are struck, they are often not kept. In addition to the rise of other alliances and institutions, it no longer comprises the world’s biggest economies, with the economic weight of China, Brazil and India all now exceeding that of at least one G8 member. In 2012 President Putin chose not to attend, threatening its continued convening power.

However, G7 countries deliver a significant proportion of the external financing in the fight against poverty. They provided 53% of the world’s bilateral aid in 2011,⁶⁵ 81% of country contributions to the Global Fund,⁶⁶ 53% of contributions to the World Bank’s International Development Agency (IDA; responsible for providing grants and loans at low or no interest to the world’s poorest countries),⁶⁷ and accounted for 58% of total donor pledges for the most recent replenishment of the African Development Fund.⁶⁸ The total voting share of the G8 countries at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is 45%⁶⁹ and across the four World Bank agencies averages 44%.⁷⁰

The G8 is only one part of the global governance architecture that can tackle development issues, but it remains disproportionately influential. As a group they continue to represent some of the world’s most powerful countries and provide a rare forum for action-oriented discussion of development at the highest level.

David Cameron, letter to G8 leaders, 2 January 2013

“It is clear that in 2013 the world will continue to face grave economic uncertainty. Our first priority will be dealing with the challenges in our own countries. But as leaders of eight countries making up around half of the world’s entire GDP, the ambitious standards we set and the bold steps we take by working together through the G8 can make a tangible difference by firing up economies and driving prosperity, not just in our own countries, but all over the world.

“I hope that at Lough Erne we can seize this opportunity. At the heart of my agenda for the Summit are three issues—advancing trade, ensuring tax compliance and promoting greater transparency. All of them are areas where I believe the G8 can play a distinctive role, using our commitment to open economies, open governments and open societies to support enterprise and deliver economic growth.”

⁶⁴ World Bank, World Development Indicators. UNCTAD Statistics.

⁶⁵ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels.

⁶⁶ Global Fund, Pledges and Contributions available from <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/donors/> [accessed 23 January 2012]

⁶⁷ World Bank, Donor Contributions to IDA16 Replenishment, available from <http://www.worldbank.org/ida/ida-replenishments.html> [accessed 23 January 2013]

⁶⁸ African Development Fund (2010) ADF-12 Report: Delivering Results and Sustaining Growth, http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Boards-Documents/BoG_Report%20on%20the%20Twelfth%20General%20Replenishment%20of%20the%20Resources%20of%20the%20African%20Development%20Fund.pdf

⁶⁹ IMF (January 2013) IMF Members’ Quotas and Voting Power, <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx#1> [accessed 30 January 2013]

⁷⁰ World Bank (December 2013) Members’ Voting Power – IBRD: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/BODINT/Resources/278027-1215524804501/IBRDCountryVotingTable.pdf> [accessed 30 January 2013]

In a changing global landscape, the context in sub-Saharan Africa is also very different to that of 2005. There has been a significant rise in the volume of domestic revenues from \$174 billion in 2005 to \$341 billion in 2011. Domestic resources are now ten times the volume of aid across Africa as a whole.⁷¹ Yet aid still remains a vital part of the picture, particularly in the poorest countries, as it can meet immediate life-changing needs and can help to create the right conditions for economic growth. As more and more countries attract investment, capitalise on their natural resources and expand their tax base, Africa's development prospects rest on its own ability and political will to harness its domestic resources for the benefit of all.

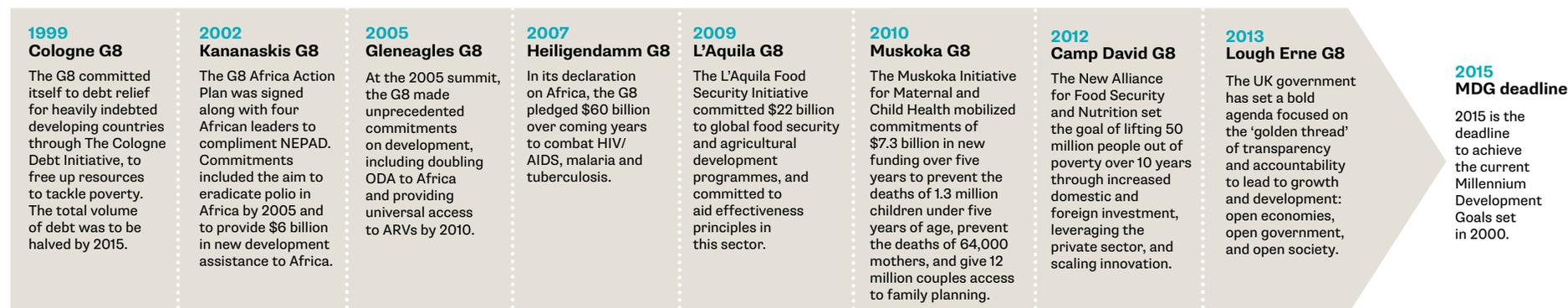
As the UK prepares to host the G8 at Lough Erne in June, there is an opportunity to consolidate the achievements realised from past summits and build on the recent development advances in Africa.

There are two complementary areas where the G8 should focus:

- (1) **Transparency** to increase the ability of African citizens to hold their governments to account for the effective use of resources, including but going far beyond aid; and
- (2) **Agriculture and nutrition** to keep the G8 promise to work alongside African governments and the private sector to lift 50 million people out of poverty through investment in this area.

Key G8 Summits

over the last 14 years since Birmingham



⁷¹ UNECA/OECD (2012) Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa: Promise and Performance, <http://www.oecd.org/site/africapartnershipforum/mrde/50362685.pdf>

Key Recommendations

Unleashing a Transparency Revolution

In the fight against poverty, corruption and disease, information is one of the most powerful weapons. Within Africa, corruption is seen as one of the central challenges to poverty eradication and growth. Reliable estimates of the loss of resources to African countries as a result of illicit financial flows are hard to come by, practically by definition, but there is little doubt that more funds leave Africa through illicit flows than are provided to Africa through development assistance. Global Financial Integrity's most conservative estimate for the losses from Africa in 2010 is \$51 billion.⁷² Globally, only 20% of countries provide enough information for citizens to analyse and understand their national budget processes; only two of the African countries covered by the Open Budget Index – South Africa and Uganda – meet these standards.

Under the UK's Presidency, the G8 has an important opportunity to accelerate inclusive growth, MDG outcomes and accountability to citizens, by harnessing the growing open-data revolution and transparency movement. In an era of constrained aid budgets in many donor countries and the growing availability of domestic resources in developing countries, it is vital to make sure that every Pound, Naira, or Kwacha is going where it is needed and is delivering results.

It is necessary to empower ordinary citizens with actionable information that delivers real accountability, learning from doing, and a clear path to prosperity. Simply put, targeted initiatives are needed that truly open up development. Right now, there are too many data deserts across the development chain. After decades of effort, citizens still don't know enough about how much money is

available, where money is going, and what results it is achieving. This is a problem in nearly every developing country; but it is particularly vexing in poor, resource-rich countries. That must change. A data-driven revolution in the fight against poverty will put ordinary citizens in control, putting in their hands the information to enable them to map a future free of poverty and disease. Both developing- and developed-country taxpayers are demanding greater transparency and more openness. The G8 is uniquely positioned to champion it. With new technologies and innovative approaches, it is now possible.

For the 2013 G8, this report proposes a package of targeted and mutually reinforcing transparency reforms:

- (1) Enhance transparency about resource inputs (e.g. aid and extractives revenues);
- (2) Open up budget processes and procurement practices so that citizens can see how their resources are being invested;
- (3) Collect better and more timely data about what those investments are achieving (service delivery quality);
- (4) Build the capacity of civil society, the media and other accountability institutions to use information to hold governments to account; and
- (5) Commit to publishing all data released through the G8's focus on transparency in accessible, comparable, and user-friendly formats.

(1) Resources: There needs to be increased transparency of natural-resources revenues and aid flows into budgets. G8 development agencies should meet commitments to implement the International Aid Transparency Initiative.

The EU and Canada should secure the passage of mandatory extractive payment transparency legislation. Together with US legislation, this would effectively create a new global standard and build pressure for others such as Australia and South Africa to follow suit. Support for the open and better contracting initiatives of the World Bank and African Development Bank would allow greater scrutiny of extractive and other deals. Greater transparency about beneficial ownership, through the establishment of public registries, will help to stem the loss of resources from developing countries through illicit financial flows. Similarly, enhancing transparency over land purchases would open up the process to citizens. The G8 Presidency's focus on support for stolen asset recover initiatives and enabling automatic exchange of information between revenue authorities would also fit within this framing.

(2) Choices: The World Bank's BOOST data tool should be expanded to all low-income countries, particularly resource-rich nations. Through BOOST's user-friendly web portals, citizens can find out how much money has been budgeted and delivered for schools, health clinics, agriculture or roads within their province, county or district. For example, Kenyans can instantly see how a region like Wajir, which has one of the country's highest poverty rates, attracts among the lowest per capita levels of investment in human

⁷² Global Financial Integrity, Illicit Financial Flows from Africa: Hidden Resources for Development, 1970-2008, http://www.gfintegrity.org/storage/gfip/documents/reports/gfi_africareport_web.pdf

development.⁷³ Coupled with new aid transparency efforts, citizens will have a more complete picture of where the money is going. This will provide a check on corruption, promote more equitable resource allocation, and help to match money with needs. To further promote open budgets, the G8 should endorse the principles on fiscal transparency that have been put together by the Global Initiative on Fiscal Transparency (GIFT).⁷⁴ The G8 should also support the Construction Sector Transparency initiative (CoST) to improve transparency about how public resources are spent on infrastructure projects.

(3) Results: The Service Delivery Indicators (SDI) initiative, a series of surveys launched in 2010 by the World Bank, AfDB, and the African Economic Research Consortium, should be rapidly scaled up. These surveys track expenditures along with service-delivery quality and performance in the

education and health sectors. In Tanzania, for example, government officials, citizens and donors have learned that teachers are absent from the classroom over 53% of the time, students receive only an average of two hours of instruction per day, and funding leakages average 37% in the education sector (data is available at the sub-national and school level as well). This type of real-time point-of-service information, including both progress and problems, enables greater stakeholder accountability and more informed, effective and targeted interventions going forward.

(4) Capacity Development: The G8 should launch a new “Follow the Money Fund” that provides capacity-building support for oversight institutions (e.g. parliamentary committees, revenue authorities, supreme audit institutions and media) and civil society groups. While this fund could focus on converting

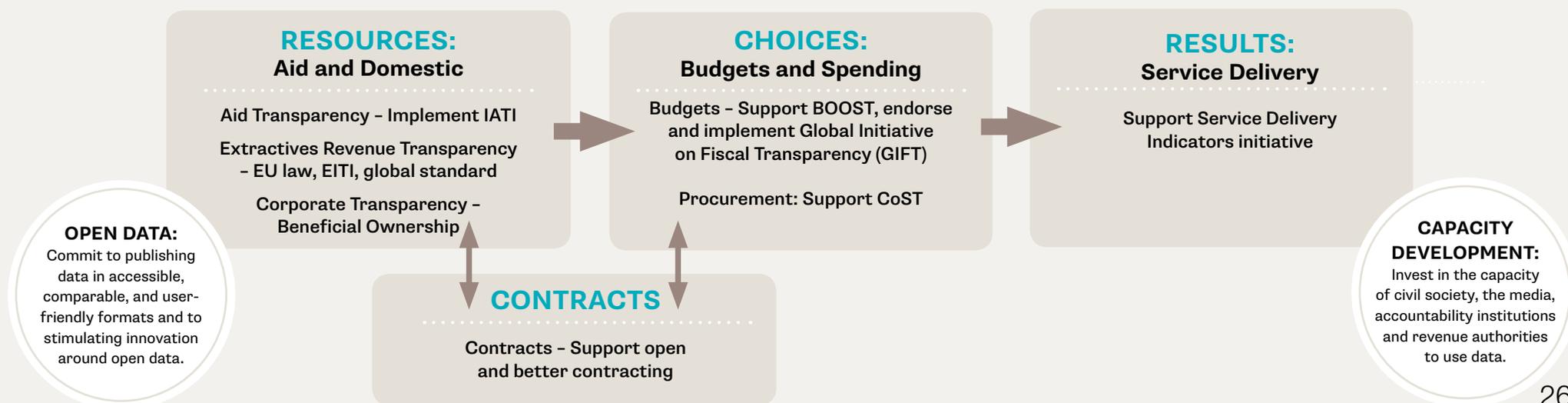
all of the aforementioned data into on-the-ground accountability, it would focus primarily on using the new extractives payment data that will come online in 2014. Synergies should be pursued with the “Making All Voices Count” fund, which was recently launched by DFID and the Omidyar Network.

(5) Open Data: All data generated and released by the G8’s focus on transparency should be released in open formats so that citizens and entrepreneurs can maximise it for the purposes of poverty eradication and to drive prosperity. In particular, any data generated by mandatory extractive disclosure laws should comply with open-data standards. G8 governments should promote civil society efforts to develop tools and applications to make use of data to hold governments to account.

⁷³ World Bank, BOOST Kenya, <http://kenya.wb-boost.org/>

⁷⁴ Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT), <http://fiscaltransparency.net/>

A Coherent package for G8 action



Keeping and expanding commitments on agriculture and nutrition

The G8 summit, and the related food and nutrition event in London in June 2013, present historic opportunities to help lift millions from poverty and prevent chronic malnutrition. The June meetings, held just months before the start of the African Union's "Year of Agriculture," provide an important platform for the G8 to work with African governments to realise the promise of the AU's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). CAADP is an African-led initiative to boost agricultural productivity and eliminate hunger and poverty by promoting greater domestic investment, addressing policy issues, and sharing knowledge and expertise.

Agriculture is not just an issue of food security: it is central to economic growth and job creation across the continent. According to the World Bank, growth in the agricultural sector is at least 2.5 times more effective at reducing poverty than growth in other sectors.⁷⁵ The G8's past promises – including the pledge to lift 50 million people out of poverty through agriculture – must be kept. 2013 should also be the year to accelerate the quality of national nutrition plans and mobilise finances to turn the tide against chronic malnutrition. The UK's Hunger Summit at the close of the Olympic Games in August 2012 resulted in new momentum to address chronic malnutrition. Prime Minister David Cameron announced then that 2013 would be the year to deliver. As high-burden countries do their part and step forward with credible, costed and comprehensive nutrition plans, G8 donors should commit the financial and technical resources needed to implement them.

The Role of the G8

G8 donors and their international partners should consider the following four recommendations:

(1) Enhance and expand the New Alliance.

G8 leaders at the 2012 Camp David summit launched the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. A partnership of the G8, private companies and national governments, the New Alliance pledged to lift 50 million people out of poverty over 10 years. To ensure that the New Alliance is on track, the G8 must take the following steps:

- **Expand to 12 more countries:**

The G8 should outline time-bound commitments for rolling out New Alliance compacts for the 30 target countries, and agree to add at least 12 by the end of 2013. To build on African political will and maximise the impact of nutrition investments, the G8 should prioritise expansion to countries that have made progress against Maputo financing commitments and are accelerating the costing and vetting of nutrition plans.

- **Enhance focus on nutrition and women:**

The New Alliance should expand its focus on agriculture investments that improve nutritional outcomes, including through value chains for nutritious foods, scaling up bio-fortified food crops, improved storage, and increasing market demand for nutritious crops. The New Alliance results framework should measure stunting and micronutrient indicators where appropriate. The G8 should also enhance the targeting of women in investments, and use gender-disaggregated indicators of impact.

- **Increase investments from African and small and medium enterprises:**

The New Alliance is off to a solid start engaging small and medium enterprises, including from Africa.⁷⁶ To enhance legitimacy in Africa, the G8 should mobilise a greater share of investments from African companies and small and medium enterprises, and increase the participation of farmers' organisations and cooperatives, including at the level of the leadership council.

- **Improve transparency and accountability:**

The G8 should create a public website for the New Alliance and post content from all of the private sector Letters of Intent, including details of the planned activities. The G8 should also report on New Alliance impact to date on smallholder farmers, women and rural communities. Investments, compacts and national agricultural plans need consistent outcome targets and indicators of progress that can be aggregated.

(2) Back African governments' agriculture plans with the resources they need to deliver sustainable food security.

The G8 has made repeated promises to support CAADP and African-owned agriculture plans. Yet country plans are only about 60% funded. Donors and African governments should share the remaining financial burden evenly to ensure these plans are fully funded in 2013. This will in turn help African countries deliver concrete results in advance of and through the African Union's "Year of Agriculture" in 2014, helping to buttress momentum for a once-in-a-decade political moment to secure commitment to agriculture. At the 2013 G8 summit and food event, donors should:

⁷⁵ World Bank, World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2008/Resources/WDR_00_book.pdf

⁷⁶ ONE (2012) New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, <http://www.one.org/us/policy/policy-brief-on-the-new-alliance/>

- **Fully fund GAFSP:**

G8 donors should fully fund the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the multilateral vehicle that supports country and regional agriculture investment plans. G8 donors and partners should make new funding commitments to help complete the current \$1.425 billion financing round, leveraging the 1:2 matching pledge from the US (up to \$475 million).

- **Mobilise additional pledges to the CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund and bilateral commitments to country investment plans:**

G8 donors can help fill the gap in funding for country plans by a contribution to the CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund, which provides direct support for many CAADP activities. Where bilateral assistance is preferred, G8 donors should work with the CAADP secretariat to identify gaps in country investment plan funding.

- **Build on L'Aquila commitments:**

At the 2009 summit in L'Aquila, Italy, the G8 pledged to invest \$22 billion over three years to support agriculture, food security and nutrition. By 2012, ONE's forthcoming analysis⁷⁷ will show that G8 donors have mostly met, and in some cases exceeded, their L'Aquila commitments, although disbursement has lagged. In the future L'Aquila must be a floor, not a ceiling, for investment in this area. At the summit in June, the G8 should agree that the L'Aquila commitments are a minimum baseline for future spending and ensure all new financial commitments are in addition to the 2009 promise.

(3) Strengthen the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of nutrition plans.

2013 is the year to accelerate the quality of national nutrition plans and mobilise finances to turn the tide against chronic malnutrition. Despite the reality that malnutrition can silently sabotage a country's human capital – robbing as much as 10% of a person's lifetime earnings and 2-3% of a developing nation's GDP⁷⁸ – the World Bank estimates that donors' direct nutrition spending amounted to just \$398 million in 2010, or 0.3% of total ODA.⁷⁹ Greater assurance of quality nutrition plans should unlock robust donor pledges at the food and nutrition event. The G8 should consider the following:

- **Fully support high-quality, costed and vetted plans with new donor commitments and innovative financing:**

G8 donors should call for and support the technical review, revision and implementation of all SUN national nutrition plans that link with critical sectors such as agriculture. Donors should make new financial commitments when countries have met these criteria through a multilateral vehicle such as a scaled up version of the SUN multi-donor trust fund, a simple escrow account, or through bilateral commitments to individual plans. Donors could also experiment with innovative financing, including piloting a “cash on delivery” initiative, under which countries receive a set amount of donor funds for each child not stunted, above an agreed-upon baseline.⁸⁰

- **Enhance the transparency of national nutrition plans, spending and progress:**

All national nutrition plans should be posted online, along with regularly updated progress reports

on implementation and results. African countries should also commit to calculating a specific budget line for nutrition, setting a spending target, and making that information available to the public. Donors should predicate any increase in funding for nutrition programmes on countries' commitments to these steps toward greater transparency.

(4) Leverage agriculture investments to maximise nutrition outcomes.

The G8 can maximise the nutritional impact of existing agriculture vehicles and mechanisms through the following steps:

- **Support a renewed focus on nutrition in CAADP:**

The G8 should support the efforts to enhance CAADP for the next 10 years of agriculture. Specifically, the G8 should endorse and provide support for the inclusion of a stronger focus on nutritional outcomes in CAADP plans.

- **Improve the nutrition sensitivity of GAFSP:**

As the primary multilateral vehicle to fund CAADP plans, GAFSP has an important role to play in strengthening the linkage between agriculture and nutritional outcomes – including funding nutrition-sensitive agriculture programmes through (revised) CAADP plans. GAFSP could also fund pilots to test innovative new approaches to improving nutritional outcomes of agriculture.

- **Leverage the New Alliance:**

The G8 can improve nutritional outcomes through New Alliance expansion by increasing the quantity and quality of agriculture investments that aim to improve nutrition, and by prioritising expansion to countries that have developed costed, vetted, multi-sectoral nutrition plans.

⁷⁷ ONE, Agriculture Accountability Report, forthcoming March 2013

⁷⁸ World Bank (2010) Scaling up Nutrition: What Will it Cost?, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/HEALTHNUTRITIONANDPOPULATION/Resources/Peer-Reviewed-Publications/ScalingUpNutrition.pdf>

⁷⁹ World Bank (2012) Global Monitoring Report 2012: Food Prices, Nutrition and the Millennium Development Goals, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1327948020811/8401693-1327957211156/8402494-1334239337250/Chapter-5.pdf>

⁸⁰ For more information, see Savedoff and Martel (2011) Cash on Delivery Aid for Health: What Indicators Would Work Best?, <http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1425135>

Annex : Gleneagles Commitments and Progress

Development Assistance

COMMITMENT LANGUAGE

Double ODA to Africa: “The commitments of the G8 and other donors will lead to an increase in official development assistance to Africa of \$25 billion a year by 2010, more than doubling aid to Africa compared to 2004...The OECD estimates that official development assistance from the G8 and other donors to all developing countries will increase by around US\$50 billion a year by 2010, compared to 2004.”

Aid effectiveness: “We need to support sound development strategies with better aid, to ensure it is used most effectively. We will implement and be monitored on all commitments we made in the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness.”

Innovative financing: “A group of the countries above firmly believe that innovative financing mechanisms can help deliver and bring forward the financing needed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. They will continue to consider the International Financing Facility (IFF), a pilot IFF for immunisation and a solidarity contribution on plane tickets to finance development projects, in particular in the health sector, and to finance the IFF. A working group will consider the implementation of these mechanisms.”

Doubling of EU ODA: “The EU has pledged to reach 0.7% ODA/GNI by 2015 with an interim target of 0.56% ODA/GNI by 2010 – a doubling of EU ODA between 2004 and 2010 ... At least 50% of this increase should go to sub-Saharan Africa.”

MEASURING PROGRESS

The G7 as a whole fulfilled 60% of their total ODA commitments to sub-Saharan Africa from 2004 to 2010, falling short by \$7.2 billion (predominantly from Germany and Italy not meeting commitments). However, the G7 met a greater percentage of their commitments than the DAC donors as a whole and than the EU. Furthermore, ODA increases to sub-Saharan Africa did accelerate significantly since Gleneagles – more than two-thirds of the increases in ODA to sub-Saharan Africa from 2000-2010 were delivered after 2005.¹ As of 2011, the G7 had delivered an additional \$827.6 million in ODA to sub-Saharan Africa, from 2010.

The Paris Declaration was an agreement between a group of donors, developing countries and multilateral institutions at the Second High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2005. According to the 2010 Paris Monitoring Report, although some improvement was made by developing countries, overall only one out of the 13 targets (coordinating technical cooperation) set in Paris was achieved by the 2010 target date. There is significant variation in the progress of individual G7 donors. New commitments agreed to in Busan at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011 will hopefully lead to improved progress in areas like transparency.²

The G7 as a whole fulfilled 60% of their total ODA commitments to sub-Saharan Africa. In 2006, three G8 countries (France, Italy and the UK) made \$5.33 billion in commitments (in addition to \$1 billion of commitments from six other countries) over 20 years to set up the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) to rapidly accelerate the availability and predictability of funds for immunisation programmes. Thus far, over \$2.12 billion has been disbursed to support vaccine purchase and delivery to 70 developing countries. The funds directly support the GAVI Alliance, which provides life-saving vaccines in developing countries. Since IFFIm's inception in 2006 through to mid-2012, IFFIm funding has represented 47.2% of GAVI programmes. This has helped prevent 1.4 million deaths from yellow fever, polio and measles. Such dedicated funding has also played a significant role in combating 600,000 cases of meningitis and maternal and neonatal tetanus.³

The EU met only 74% of its 2010 targets to achieve a collective 0.56% ODA out of GNI in 2010. In 2011, it had met 54.2% of its collective 2015 target, falling further behind than in 2010. The EU needs to increase development assistance by \$59.71 billion to meet its overall target of \$130.43 billion by 2015.⁴

¹ OECD-DAC, ONE calculations from The DATA Report 2011

² 2011 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration, <http://www.oecd.org/development/aideffectiveness/2011surveyonmonitoringtheparisdeclaration.htm>

³ The International Finance Facility for Immunisation, <http://www.iffim.org/about/overview/>

⁴ OECD-DAC, ONE calculations from The DATA Report 2012

Debt

COMMITMENT LANGUAGE

Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative: “The G8 has agreed a proposal to cancel 100% of outstanding debts of eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries to the IMF, IDA and African Development Fund, and provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the IFIs is not reduced.”

Trade and Investment

Doha Development Round: “An ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha Round is the best way to make trade work for Africa and increase African countries’ integration into the global economy.”

MEASURING PROGRESS

Thirty-nine countries (33 in sub-Saharan Africa) are eligible for debt cancellation under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). The total amount of debt relief under MDRI – if all 39 eligible countries successfully reach completion point – is estimated at US\$37.2 billion (end-2011 value).⁵

So far, 35 countries – accounting for US\$35.5 billion (95% of the total amount) – are post-completion point, the point at which debt relief becomes irrevocable.⁶ Another one country (US\$1.1 billion or 3% of the total amount) has “interim” status, having qualified for but not completed the scheme. A final three countries (US\$0.7 billion or 2% of the total amount) have not yet reached decision point under the debt cancellation scheme.⁷ Through the combination of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and MDRI and a rise in domestically generated resources, poverty-reducing spending by HIPC countries increased by an average of 3% of GDP between 2001 and 2011.⁸

In 2001 the WTO launched the Doha Development Agenda to focus on improving trade conditions for developing countries. It was an ambitious agenda that focused on liberalising trade in manufactures, agriculture and services. But progress has been stalled for years as countries fail to make compromises on key policies, particularly in agricultural subsidies. Because the Doha agenda is an all or nothing deal, if all 155 countries cannot reach a compromise, then it cannot move forward.⁹ Eleven years later, Doha is still far from producing any deal, and the Secretary General of the WTO has urged members to consider moving forward gradually on pieces of trade legislation that can be agreed. The next opportunity for ministerial-level talks will be in Bali in December 2013.¹⁰

⁵ World Bank (September 2012) HIPC and MDRI, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDEBTDEPT/Resources/468980-1256580106544/HIPC_Fall2012_ENG.pdf

⁶ Data requested from World Bank (correct as of January 2013)

⁷ World Bank (September 2012) HIPC and MDRI, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDEBTDEPT/Resources/468980-1256580106544/HIPC_Fall2012_ENG.pdf

⁸ IDA and IMF (November 2011) Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) – Status of Implementation and Proposals for the Future of the HIPC Initiative, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDEBTDEPT/ProgressReports/23063134/HIPC_MDRI_StatusOfImplementation2011.pdf

⁹ The Doha Round, The World Trade Organization, http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/dda_e.htm

¹⁰ World Trade Organisation (25 July 2012) Lamy reports to General Council on Doha Round and urges negotiators to “change gears”, http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news12_e/gc_rpt_25jul12_e.htm

Trade and Investment

COMMITMENT LANGUAGE

Agriculture: “Investment is needed in sustainable agriculture, which is the most important economic sector for most Africans... Support a comprehensive set of actions to raise agricultural productivity, strengthen urban-rural linkages and empower the poor, based on national initiatives and in cooperation with CAADP and other African initiatives.”

Market access: Reiterate the commitment to “duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating from LDCs” and “improve the utilisation of our preference programmes by ensuring that rules (particularly rules of origin) are transparent and simple to follow and do not inadvertently preclude developing countries from taking advantage of those schemes.”

MEASURING PROGRESS

In fulfilment of its Gleneagles commitment, the G8 has increased its total investment in the sub-Saharan African agricultural sector since Gleneagles; however, more needs to be done to continue boosting investment in African agriculture. Prior to Gleneagles, between 2002 and 2005 (the period for which there is comprehensive data available) the proportion of total bilateral ODA channelled to agriculture from the G7 countries to sub-Saharan Africa was on average 3.0%. After Gleneagles, between 2006 and 2011, this rose to 3.8%.¹¹

The G8’s focus on agriculture was galvanised following the global food crisis of 2007-08. At the 2009 G8 Summit in L’Aquila, the G8 and five other donors committed to mobilise \$22 billion – \$6 billion of which was new money and 85% of which was pledged by the G8 countries – in financing for agriculture and food security.¹² This commitment became the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI). In the period since L’Aquila (2010-11), the average G8 investment in agriculture was 4.9% of bilateral ODA. At last year’s G8 Summit at Camp David, the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition was announced – a unique partnership between the G8, African governments and the private sector – which aims to lift 50 million people out of poverty over the next decade.¹³

While agricultural production in Africa is increasing, in many cases this is only keeping pace with, or indeed falling behind, the rate of population growth. For example, the Agriculture Net Production Index (which shows the relative volume of agricultural production compared with an unchanging base) has increased by 15% in the period 2006-11 compared with 2001-05, but the population of sub-Saharan Africa has grown by 16%.¹⁴

All G8 countries have measures in place to allow duty-free and quota-free access to products from least developed countries (LDCs). However, a major limitation of all these programmes is that they exclude all non-LDCs, and therefore some sub-Saharan African countries – indeed, those which act as key regional drivers of growth, including Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa – are not eligible. The EU is also negotiating Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries that go beyond existing measures.¹⁵ However, negotiations have been ongoing for over a decade and many African governments are apprehensive at the extent of liberalisation demanded by the EPAs. Only one EPA with an African region has actually been concluded – the agreement with the Eastern and Southern African States (Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles and Zimbabwe) took effect in May 2012 and was endorsed by the European Parliament in January 2013.¹⁶

The US enacted the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in 2000 – the first piece of trade legislation focused on increasing and enhancing trade between the US and countries in sub-Saharan Africa, granting duty-free access on 6,400 products exported from eligible countries. Since Gleneagles, the Act has been amended to extend provision for textiles and apparel.¹⁷

¹¹ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels. ONE has calculated bilateral ODA channelled to agriculture by combining ODA in the following categories: ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Total’ and ‘Agro-industries’.

¹² ONE, Agriculture Accountability: Holding Donors to their L’Aquila Promises, <http://www.one.org/us/policy/agriculture-accountability-holding-donors-to-their-laquila-promises/>

¹³ G8 (2012) Camp David Declaration, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/19/camp-david-declaration>

¹⁴ World Bank, Africa Development Indicators

¹⁵ European Commission, Economic Partnerships, <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/wider-agenda/development/economic-partnerships/> [accessed 23 January 2013]

¹⁶ European Commission (January 2013) European Parliament backs EU’s first Economic Partnership Agreement with Africa, <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=863>

¹⁷ US Department of Commerce, African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), http://www.agoa.gov/agoa_legislation/agoa_legislation.html [accessed 23 January 2013]

Trade and Investment

COMMITMENT LANGUAGE

Aid for Trade: “Increase our help to developing countries to build the physical, human and institutional capacity to trade, including trade facilitation measures. We are committed to granting additional support for trade capacity building to assist LDCs, particularly in Africa...” and “Provide resources and training to help African producers meet current and new health and safety standards for food exports and other products.”

Investment: “Continue our work to build an international infrastructure consortium involving the AU, NEPAD, World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB), recognised by NEPAD as the lead infrastructure agency, to facilitate infrastructure investment, including in cross-border infrastructure, in Africa.”

MEASURING PROGRESS

While the G8’s broad failure to create a better trade environment for African countries – notably the continuing gridlock of the Doha Round of trade negotiations – stands out as one of the most clearly missed Gleneagles commitments, the G8 should be given credit for meeting its commitment to increase aid for trade. The average annual bilateral aid for trade provided by the G7 to sub-Saharan Africa has almost doubled in the period since Gleneagles, from \$1.04 billion in 2002-05 (the period for which there is comprehensive data available) to \$1.98 billion in 2006-11. From 2006 to 2011, the G7 provided a total of \$11.86 billion, which represents just over two-thirds of the total bilateral aid for trade from all DAC donors. The EU is notable as one of the leading advocates and donors of aid for trade – from 2006 to 2011 the European Commission provided a total of \$7.33 billion to sub-Saharan Africa.^{18/19}

The Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) was launched at the Gleneagles Summit. Rather than provide a financing facility itself, it acts as a platform to catalyse public- and private-sector investment, with a focus on collaboration between stakeholders, removing technical and policy blockages to infrastructure projects, and facilitating regional infrastructure programmes.²⁰ ICA is funded by voluntary contributions from members, which include national governments and multilateral institutions. All G8 countries are members of ICA and until 2011 were, together, the only source of bilateral funding.²¹ Membership – and thus financial contribution – was extended to the G20 in 2011. Unfortunately, no information is publicly available regarding the amount and share of ICA funding provided by G8 countries.

¹⁸ ‘Aid for trade’ combines certain ODA contributions across multiple sectors pre-selected by the OECD as relevant to trade development, including: Transport & Storage, Communications, Energy, Banking & Financial Services, Business & Other Services, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Industry, Mining, Trade Policies & Regulation, and Tourism. For more information, see OECD, Aid for Trade Statistical Queries, <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidfortrade/aid-for-tradestatisticalqueries.htm>

¹⁹ OECD-DAC Aid for Trade – Africa. ODA is Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels.

²⁰ ICA, Vision, Goal and Purpose, <http://www.icafrica.org/en/about-ica/vision-goal-and-purpose/> [accessed 29 January 2013]

²¹ ICA, ICA Contributors, <http://www.icafrica.org/en/about-ica/ica-contributors/> [accessed 29 January 2013]

Health

COMMITMENT LANGUAGE

HIV/AIDS: “With the aim of an AIDS-free generation in Africa, significantly reducing HIV infections and working with WHO, UNAIDS and other international bodies to develop and implement a package for HIV prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of as close to possible universal access to treatment for all those who need it by 2010” and “ensure that all children left orphaned or vulnerable by AIDS or other pandemics are given proper support.”

Global Fund: “We will work to meet the financing needs for HIV/AIDS, including through the replenishment this year of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria; and actively working with local stakeholders to implement the ‘Three Ones’ principles in all countries.”

R&D: “Building on the valuable G8 Global HIV/AIDS vaccine enterprise, increasing direct investment and taking forward work on market incentives, as a complement to basic research, through such mechanisms as Public Private Partnerships and Advance Purchase Commitments to encourage the development of vaccines, microbicides and drugs for AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other neglected diseases.”

MEASURING PROGRESS

From 2006 to 2011, the G7 countries have provided approximately \$14.4 billion in bilateral development assistance focused on HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, approximately 67% of total donor funding during that period.²² Although access to ARV treatment has increased steadily since 2005, universal access was not achieved in 2010, with only 47% of people eligible for treatment receiving it. However, access did increase steadily since 2005 to more than 8 million people in 2011 on life-saving treatment (out of an estimated 15 million people in need globally). In 2011, for the first time the majority of people needing treatment received it, though there are still millions left without.²³

At the UN High Level Meeting on AIDS in 2011, the donor community reaffirmed their commitment to achieving universal access to treatment, committing to an intermediate target of 15 million people on treatment by 2015. At current rates of annual increase, however, this target is not likely to be met, and donors need to accelerate their investments in treatment access.²⁴

In London in September 2005, international donors pledged a total of \$3.7 billion to The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for the two-year period of 2006 and 2007. The amount pledged by 29 donors in London represents more than half of the Global Fund’s total resource needs of \$7 billion for the two-year period.²⁵ In 2006-2011, the G8 pledged \$12.9 billion in total to the Global Fund and fulfilled almost \$12.5 billion in contributions (out of \$17.2 billion total donor contributions).²⁶ In 2005-2012, the Global Fund was able to increase the number of people on ARVs from 380,000 to 4.2 million globally. It increased detection and treatment of new TB cases by 8.7 million, a 90% increase from 1 million in 2005. And the Global Fund distributed 310 million bed nets in 2012, up from 7.7 million in 2005.

The International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), which had already been launched a decade before Gleneagles, is a “product development partnership” that harnesses private-sector expertise and public-sector funding for higher-risk investment that may not otherwise be undertaken commercially. Only four G8 members have provided funding support to IAVI—the UK, US, Canada and Japan. While it is heavily involved in HIV vaccine R&D, IAVI also advocates for access and affordability in developing countries.²⁷

G8 funding for research and development (R&D) to treat such diseases as AIDS, malaria and TB is typically highly concentrated among a few donors – notably the US and the UK –and, overall, the G8 has not performed especially well in this area since Gleneagles.²⁸ In some fields, G8 R&D financing has actually decreased in recent years, and investment by non-traditional partners (such as China and India) has been critical in plugging the gap.²⁹

²² OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursement in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels (13040, 16064 categories)

²³ UNAIDS Global Report 2011; UNAIDS Global Report 2012

²⁴ ONE, 2012 DATA Report: The Beginning of the End? Tracking Global Commitments on AIDS

²⁵ Global Fund (6 September 2005) Global Fund Receives Pledges of US\$3.7 Billion for 2006-07

²⁶ Global Fund, Core Pledges and Contributions, http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/core/financial/Core_PledgesContributions_List_en/ [accessed 11 January 2013]

²⁷ IAVI (June 2012) About the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, http://www.iavi.org/Information-Center/Publications/Documents/IAVI_About_IAVI_2010_ENG.pdf

²⁸ HIV Vaccines and Microbicides Research Tracking Working Group (July 2012) Investing to End the AIDS Epidemic, <http://www.hivresourcetracking.org/sites/default/files/July%202012%20Investing%20to%20End%20the%20AIDS%20Epidemic-%20A%20New%20Era%20for%20HIV%20Prevention%20Research%20&%20Development.pdf>

²⁹ HIV Vaccines and Microbicides Research Tracking Working Group (July 2012) Investing to End the AIDS Epidemic, <http://www.hivresourcetracking.org/sites/default/files/July%202012%20Investing%20to%20End%20the%20AIDS%20Epidemic-%20A%20New%20Era%20for%20HIV%20Prevention%20Research%20&%20Development.pdf>

Health

COMMITMENT LANGUAGE

TB: “Helping to meet the needs identified by the Stop TB Partnership.”

Malaria: “Working with African countries to scale up action against malaria to reach 85% of the vulnerable populations with the key interventions that will save 600,000 children’s lives a year by 2015... By contributing to the additional US\$1.5 billion a year needed annually to help ensure access to insecticide-treated mosquito nets, adequate and sustainable supplies of combination therapies, including Artemisin, presumptive treatment for pregnant women and babies, household residual spraying and the capacity in African health services to effectively use them, we can reduce the burden of malaria as a major killer of children in sub-Saharan Africa.”

MEASURING PROGRESS

The Stop TB Partnership is an international alliance founded in 2001 to help improve treatment access, quality and prevention efforts for tuberculosis. In January 2006 it launched a Global Action Plan to achieve the MDG of halving TB prevalence and deaths by 2015, compared with 1990 levels. The plan estimated a total cost of \$56 billion to meet its goals, representing a threefold increase in annual investment in TB control compared with the first Global Plan from 2001-2005.³⁰ From 2006 to 2011, the G7 invested \$787 million (bilateral ODA) in TB funding globally.³¹ This represented 26% of total donor contributions to fight TB, as most donor-TB funding to low-income countries is through the Global Fund.

According to the latest Global TB Report 2012, the TB mortality rate has decreased 41% since 1990 and the world is on track to achieve the global target of 50% reduction in TB-related deaths. However, current forecasts suggest that achieving the Stop TB Partnership target of 50% reduction in TB prevalence does not appear feasible in SSA. The African region has approximately one-quarter (26%) of the world’s cases, and the highest rates of cases and deaths relative to population.³²

In 2005, Global Fund TB disbursements were \$127 million. In 2011, they more than tripled to \$441 million as the Global Fund was able to secure more funding overall. The percentage of GF disbursements to TB remains fairly constant at 14-16% of total Global Fund disbursements.

In 2005 the G7 spent \$1.2 billion bilaterally on malaria control (from just a couple of countries) in sub-Saharan Africa.³³ By 2011 that amount had increased every year to a total of \$488 million. However, a majority of malaria funding is through the Global Fund. The World Malaria Report 2012, citing the Global Malaria Action Plan 2008, cites a much higher annual figure needed for malaria control, along the lines of \$5.1 billion a year (rather than the \$1.5 billion annually called for at Gleneagles).³⁴

Between 2000 and 2010, 274 million malaria cases were averted and 1.1 million lives were saved thanks to global malaria interventions. The majority of cases averted (66%) and lives saved (88%) were in sub-Saharan Africa.

³⁰ Stop TB Global Plan 2006-2015: <http://www.stoptb.org/assets/documents/global/plan/GlobalPlanFinal.pdf>

³¹ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels (t2263 category)

³² WHO, Global Tuberculosis Report 2012: http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/

³³ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels (t2262 category)

³⁴ WHO, World Malaria Report 2012: http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/world_malaria_report_2012/en/index.html

Health

COMMITMENT LANGUAGE

Polio: “... Supporting the Polio Eradication Initiative for the post-eradication period in 2006-08 through continuing or increasing our own contributions toward the \$829 million target and mobilising the support of others.”

Health Systems: “Investing in improved health systems in partnership with African governments, by helping train and retain doctors, nurses and community health workers.”

Education

Universal Primary Education: “We support our African partners’ commitment to ensure that by 2015 all children have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality.”

MEASURING PROGRESS

From 2006-2011, the G8 contribution to polio prevention was \$874 million. From 1988 (when the Polio Eradication Initiative was founded) to 2011, the global number of polio cases has been reduced by more than 99% – from 350,000 cases a year to 650 cases in 2011.³⁵

Since Gleneagles, the G8 has fulfilled its commitment and invested ODA increasingly in strengthening health systems and training health professionals in sub-Saharan Africa. Total bilateral ODA provided by the G7 to sub-Saharan Africa for health-systems strengthening was \$1.5 billion from 2006 to 2011. This represents just over half of total ODA in this sector from all DAC donors during this period.³⁶

The Gleneagles commitment on primary education highlights African countries’ responsibility to ensure universal free and compulsory primary education. Twenty-one million more children are now enrolled in primary school across sub-Saharan Africa compared with 2005.³⁷ Debt relief, including the Gleneagles commitment to secure additional debt cancellation through the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, has been a critical element of this increase, freeing up resources for African governments to channel into public services. Sustaining high levels of ODA has also been crucial in supporting African governments to provide universal primary education.

Total bilateral ODA provided by the G7 to sub-Saharan Africa for primary education during the period 2006-2011 was \$3 billion. Since Gleneagles, G7 donors together have provided on average \$503 million per year for primary education in sub-Saharan Africa. This is an impressive increase in investment compared to the preceding period, when the annual average between 2002 and 2005 (the period for which there is comprehensive data available) was \$308 million – therefore average annual ODA from the G7 has risen by around two-thirds since Gleneagles.³⁸

However, despite these achievements, sub-Saharan Africa is not on track to achieve universal access to primary education by 2015. Progress has somewhat slowed in recent years and has been comparatively less in sub-Saharan Africa than elsewhere – currently, around half of all out-of-school children live in the region. Furthermore, a major challenge remains in achieving access for the most disadvantaged groups such as children living in extreme poverty and girls.³⁹

³⁵ Global Polio Eradication Initiative: <http://www.polioeradication.org/Financing/Contributions.aspx>

³⁶ ONE has calculated ODA for Health-Systems Strengthening by combining ODA in the following categories: Medical Education and Training, Health Personnel Development, Basic Health Infrastructure, and Health Policy and Administrative Management. OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels.

³⁷ UNESCO Statistics

³⁸ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels.

³⁹ UNESCO (2012) Education for All Global Monitoring Report: Youth and Skills, Putting Education to Work

Education

COMMITMENT LANGUAGE

Education for All Fast Track Initiative: “Working with African governments, respecting their ownership, to invest more in better education, extra teachers and new schools. As part of this effort, we will work to support the Education for All agenda in Africa, including continuing our support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI).”

Vocational Training: “Support youth employment in Africa for both men and women, including vocational education and training relevant to market demands.”

Water and Sanitation

“Implementing the G8 Water Action Plan agreed at Evian, in partnership with the AfDB’s initiative on rural water and sanitation, including through increasing aid in this sector; maintaining political momentum and commitment on the water issue; and reinforcing coordination and monitoring mechanisms.”

MEASURING PROGRESS

The Education for All Fast Track Initiative, now called the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), was established in 2002 and over 10 years has helped 23 million children go to school for the first time, increased literacy rates and improved learning quality.⁴⁰ The GPE depends on strong leadership from developing countries, which themselves fund up to 80% of the costs of their education programmes, made possible partly by the funds released by debt relief. The remaining finance needed is mobilised through donors’ contributions.

Between 2004 and 2010, G8 nations pledged a total of \$586 million, around 30% of the total donor funds during that period. A pledging conference for the Global Partnership’s replenishment took place in 2011, at which all G8 countries except Italy offered contributions for the period 2011-14, totalling \$524 million (just over a third of the total amount from all donors).⁴¹

Since Gleneagles, the number of sub-Saharan Africans enrolled in tertiary education has risen by more than a third, from 3.86 million in 2005 to 5.23 million in 2010, according to UNESCO estimates.⁴² Since 2006, the G7 has provided a total of \$3.25 billion bilateral ODA for higher education and training in sub-Saharan Africa.⁴³ However, the average annual ODA from the G7 to these sectors has barely increased compared to the period before Gleneagles, suggesting that more must be done to take this commitment seriously.

The G8 Water Action Plan agreed at the 2003 Evian Summit emphasised the need for integrated water management, good governance of water and sanitation, and according higher priority to financing in this sector. In 2009, G8 water experts concluded that the Action Plan had helped to raise the profile of water and sanitation at the highest political level, had stimulated policy reforms and had supported improved donor coordination.

Since Gleneagles, the G8 has adhered to its commitment to increase aid to the water and sanitation sector in Africa – though arguably not sufficiently, given the stubborn lack of progress in many areas. Total bilateral ODA provided by the G7 to sub-Saharan Africa was \$2.7 billion from 2006 to 2011. The G7’s average annual ODA contribution in this sector since Gleneagles was 72% higher than in the previous period between 2002 and 2005 (the period for which there is comprehensive data available). However, the G7’s share of total DAC donor ODA for water and sanitation has slightly decreased since Gleneagles, from 65% to 60%.⁴⁴

Unfortunately, sub-Saharan Africa has fallen far behind global progress and is currently not on track to achieve the MDG target; in fact, over 40% of all people globally who lack access to drinking water live in sub-Saharan Africa.⁴⁵

⁴⁰ Global Partnership for Education (2011) All Children Learning Report, <http://allchildrenlearningreport.globalpartnership.org/English2011/#/1>

⁴¹ Global Partnership for Education (2011) Pledging Conference Summary Report, <http://www.globalpartnership.org/media/Replenishment/Pledging-Conference%20-Summary-Report-November-2011.pdf>

⁴² UNESCO Statistics

⁴³ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels. ONE has calculated ODA for Higher Education and Training by combining the following categories: Higher Education, Vocational Training, and Advanced Technical & Managerial Training.

⁴⁴ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System. ODA is Gross Disbursements, in 2010 Constant Prices and includes All Types and All Channels

⁴⁵ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (March 2012) Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation, http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2012/9789280646320_eng_full_text.pdf

Governance

COMMITMENT LANGUAGE

Strengthen AU and NEPAD: “Support, including flexible funding, for the AU and other pan-African institutions such as the Pan-African Parliament; support to the African Peer Review Mechanism while respecting African ownership, such as through contributions to the APRM Secretariat Trust Fund.”

EITI: “As part of our work to combat corruption and promote transparency, increase support to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and countries implementing EITI, including through financial and technical measures. We call on African resource-rich countries to implement EITI or similar principles of transparency...”

Corruption: “Work vigorously for early ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption and start discussions on mechanisms to ensure its effective implementation. Work to establish effective mechanisms...for the recovery of assets, including those stolen through corruption... and to return assets to legitimate owners.”

MEASURING PROGRESS

The Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Trust Fund was established in 2005. As of the end of 2011, only two G8 countries have provided bilateral contributions to the Trust Fund – Canada (\$5.7 million) and the UK (\$2.0 million). The European Union has provided \$2.1 million. Germany (\$441,387) and Italy (\$300,000) had also provided financial support to the APRM through a separate fund managed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa.⁴⁶

Globally, 16 countries (10 in sub-Saharan Africa) are EITI-Compliant (meeting all requirements of the EITI Standard) and another 21 (12 in sub-Saharan Africa) are Candidates (implementing EITI, but not yet meeting all requirements). In 2011, the US became the first G8 country to announce that it intends to implement the EITI.⁴⁷

All G8 countries are official stakeholders in EITI, having made clear public endorsements and providing political, technical and financial support.⁴⁸ Since 2007, five of the G8 countries – Canada, France, Germany, Italy and the UK – have provided financial contributions totalling \$9.1 million⁴⁹ to the EITI’s International Management budget.⁵⁰

Additionally, six of the G8 countries – Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the UK and the US – support the Multi-Donor Trust Fund, a separate financing instrument administered by the World Bank, which provides technical and financial assistance to countries implementing or considering implementing the EITI. Between its inception in 2003 and 2012, this group of six countries provided a total of \$33.9 million.⁵¹

The UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which entered into force in December 2005, is the world’s only legally binding, universal anti-corruption instrument. It focuses on five areas – prevention, criminalization, international cooperation, asset recovery, and technical assistance and information exchange – and is notable for both the wide scope of its provisions and the high number of countries that have ratified it.⁵² UNCAC has proved a crucial tool in preventing and combatting corruption at national, regional and international levels across many different sectors.⁵³ All G8 countries had signed the Convention prior to Gleneagles. Since 2005, all but two G8 countries (Germany and Japan) have ratified it.⁵⁴

⁴⁶ Africa Peer Review Mechanism (2011) Annual Report, http://aprm-au.org/sites/default/files/APRM_AnnualReport_ENG_LR.pdf

⁴⁷ EITI, Countries, <http://eiti.org/countries> [accessed 29 January 2013]

⁴⁸ EITI, Supporters, <http://eiti.org/supporters/countries> [accessed January 2013]

⁴⁹ \$8.9 million if not including the UK’s “special parallel funding” in 2011

⁵⁰ EITI, Detailed Accounts (annual from 2007 to 2011), available from: <http://eiti.org/eiti-board-papers-detailed-accounts> [accessed 29 January 2013]

⁵¹ EITI, Multi-Donor Trust Fund, <http://eiti.org/about/mdtf>; World Bank, EITI-MGTF, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTOGMC/EXTINDTRAINI/0,,contentMDK:21589941-menuPK:5144957-pagePK:64168445-piPK:64168309-theSitePK:3634715,00.html>

⁵² UN Office on Drugs and Crime, UN Convention against Corruption, <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/index.html> [accessed 10 January 2013]

⁵³ Helen Clark (2012) Remarks on Corruption at the ECOSOC 2012 High Level Segment, <http://www.unodc.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/speeches/2012/07/09/helen-clark-opening-remarks-at-the-ecosoc-2012-high-level-segment/>. For examples of the UNCAC’s importance in fighting corruption in sectors such as petroleum, forestry and wildlife, see: UN Office on Drugs and Crime (2012) Corruption, Environment and the UN Convention against Corruption, http://www.unodc.org/documents/eastasiaandpacific/indonesia/publication/Corruption_Environment_and_the_UNCAC.pdf

⁵⁴ UN Office on Drugs and Crime, UN Convention against Corruption, <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/index.html> [accessed 10 January 2013]

Governance

COMMITMENT LANGUAGE

Bribery: “Reduce bribery by the private sector by rigorously enforcing laws against the bribery of foreign public officials...in line with the OECD Convention...”

MEASURING PROGRESS

The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) is a partnership between the World Bank and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which works with developing countries and financial centres to prevent laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate return of stolen assets. StAR has to date trained more than 720 participants from 70 countries on asset recovery, and has assisted several countries in developing stronger legislative and institutional frameworks. StAR is primarily financed by the World Bank and UNODC, but there are also six bilateral contributors – of these, the only G8 contributor is France.⁵⁵

The OECD Convention on Bribery, which entered into force in 1999, commits the world’s leading exporting countries to make bribery of public officials a crime. Before the creation of this Convention, foreign bribery was a largely normalised practice – only one national government had made it a crime.⁵⁶ In the last 15 years there has been much progress, with all 40 parties to the Convention passing domestic laws making foreign bribery a crime.⁵⁷ However, enforcement is highly variable across different countries.

Prior to Gleneagles, all G8 countries except Russia had signed up, entered national implementing legislation into force and ratified the Convention. Since Gleneagles, the final G8 member – Russia – has also done so, having ratified the Convention in February 2012. According to progress monitoring by the anti-corruption organisation Transparency International, only four G8 countries – Germany, Italy, the UK and the US – have achieved “active enforcement” of the Convention.⁵⁸

⁵⁵ The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, Our Mission, <http://star.worldbank.org/star/about-us/our-vision> [accessed 10 January 2013]

⁵⁶ Mark Pieth and Huguette Labelle, Transparency International (December 2012), Making Sure that Bribes Don’t Pay, http://www.transparency.org/news/speech/making_sure_that_bribes_dont_pay

⁵⁷ OECD, Anti-Bribery Convention: Entry into Force of the Convention, <http://www.oecd.org/daf/briberyininternationalbusiness/anti-briberyconvention/oecdanti-briberyconventionentryintoforceoftheconvention.htm> [accessed 10 January 2013]

⁵⁸ Transparency International (2012) Exporting Corruption? Country Enforcement of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention: Progress Report 2012, http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/pub/exporting_corruption_country_enforcement_of_the_oecd_anti_bribery_conventio