



Lough Erne Accountability Report

Keeping our
promises



Contents

| | |
|--|-----|
| Executive Summary | 3 |
| Introduction | 5 |
| G8 and the changing context for development | 7 |
| Measuring progress against commitments: | |
| 1. Aid, aid effectiveness and debt | 11 |
| 2. Economic development | 24 |
| 3. Health | 33 |
| 4. Water and sanitation | 50 |
| 5. Food security | 58 |
| 6. Education | 74 |
| 7. Governance | 80 |
| 8. Peace and security | 100 |
| 9. Environment and energy | 110 |
| Conclusions | 119 |
| Annexes: | |
| Annex A - Snapshot review of development commitments | 121 |
| Annex B - Note on methodology | 137 |
| Annex C - Additional sector information | 140 |

Executive summary

This is the second Comprehensive G8 Accountability Report. It builds on the first comprehensive report produced at Muskoka in 2010 and the more focused Deauville and Camp David Reports in 2011 and 2012. It covers the 56 development commitments from the Muskoka report, plus those agreed for inclusion from the subsequent summits.

To enhance transparency and make the information more easily accessible the G8 agreed a scorecard approach, drawing on the work done for Camp David on food security. The approach has presented a number of challenges, which the G8 has worked to overcome, arising from: the different types of commitments (from increasing development spending on health and education, to lending political support for peace and security in Africa); whether a commitment was to be rated collectively or individually; whether a baseline was agreed; and if data exists to measure progress. As a result, the Report contains a mixture of collective and individual assessments, using quantitative and qualitative information, rated as: excellent, good, satisfactory, below expectations, or off track (more information on the methodology is provided in Annex B). The process also recognised the need to 'sunset' commitments that have been met, are no longer valid or are being taken forward in other fora. This does not mean the issues are no longer important, but helps to maintain a realistic focus for G8 monitoring.

The report takes into account that the development context in which the G8 is operating is changing, with new sources of development finance and an increased range of development partners, including emerging economies, the private sector, and foundations. The G8 is adapting to this by working in broader, innovative partnerships, such as the Deauville Partnership, created under the French Presidency, and the New Alliance

for Food Security and Nutrition, agreed at Camp David. Both of these initiatives have their own monitoring processes and, rather than duplicate reporting here, updates on their progress have been included.

Progress across nine thematic sectors has been assessed using the scorecard approach. There was good progress in six: economic development, health, water and sanitation, food security, governance and peace and security and satisfactory progress in three: aid and aid effectiveness, education and environment, and energy. In summary:

Aid and Aid Effectiveness: Satisfactory

Individual country assessments against Gleneagles aid commitments shows mixed progress. Aid to low income countries and Africa has remained fairly constant. Performance on aid effectiveness has also been satisfactory, though countries are beginning to increase efforts following the Busan High-Level Forum and progress is picking up.

Economic Development: Good

There has been generally positive progress on supporting trade and development, including infrastructure and the investment climate, particularly in Africa. Cutting the costs of remittances has proven the most challenging and progress on this has been below expectations.

Health: Good

Health has been the focus of a large number of ambitious G8 commitments and progress has generally been very good. The pledge to provide \$60 billion in funding to fight infectious diseases and improve health systems underpins several commitments and 80% of this pledge had been delivered by 2011. However, challenges remain on increasing the health workforce in many countries, achieving universal access to anti-retrovirals and the final eradication of polio.

Water and Sanitation: Good

The G8 has made good progress on both maintaining political momentum and increasing funding for the sector. In 2011 the G8 contributed \$4.7 billion to water and sanitation programmes and increased the number of Water and Sanitation Partnerships with developing countries.

Food security: Good

Progress against the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative has been good. All of the \$22.2 billion pledged has been committed and \$16.4 billion was disbursed by April 2013. The G8 has also taken concrete steps to implement the Rome principles around country ownership, coordination, multilateral engagement, accountability and transparency. Six African partner countries have joined the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and the first progress report will be published this year.

Education: Satisfactory

G8 Education commitments have focused on providing funding to the Fast Track Initiative (now the Global Partnership for Education). Collectively the G8 has provided \$9.5 billion to basic education since 2006, but, despite progress across the sector as a whole, funding shortfalls remain.

Governance: Good

There has been good progress on supporting governance improvements: in Africa, through the Africa Peer Review Mechanism, which the G8 provides 80% of the funding for; through support for the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative, and through the promotion of corporate social responsibility and the recovery of assets. Tackling conflict resources and the enforcement of foreign bribery laws are ongoing issues.

Peace and Security: Good

There has been excellent progress on a number of the Peace and Security commitments, including on regional centres of excellence for peace support, transport and logistics. The pledge to train and

equip 75,000 troops for peace support operations was exceeded. Good progress has also been recorded on maritime security capacity, strengthening the African Standby Forces, training of police units, and improved effectiveness of transfer controls over Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Environment and Energy: Satisfactory

Good progress has been made on some aspects of the G8's energy and environment activities, including financing for adaptation, forest management and local energy sources. There have been satisfactory efforts to slow the loss of biodiversity, but they have been less successful in achieving results.

The Report concludes by highlighting some of the successes and challenges of G8 actions and notes that the G8 has often been most successful when working in partnership with others, for example, with Africa on water and sanitation, and with national and regional partners on food security. It also reflects on the on-going challenges of G8 accountability:

- To facilitate monitoring, commitments need to be clear and transparent, with timescales identified to enable future reporting;
- Where the G8 galvanises support for global initiatives involving other partners, such as the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and the Deauville Partnership, monitoring is best done through the initiative itself to build accountability and ownership;
- Actually measuring the results and impacts of G8 interventions remains complex and beyond the capacity of an annual report like this.

Despite the limitations, the report seeks to give a flavour, through the assessments, case studies and use of open data, of some of the impacts of G8 interventions and provide information which stakeholders can use to hold G8 leaders to account for their promises.

Introduction



'The effectiveness of the G8 is not only measured by the contents of its annual communique, but also by whether the commitments made by G8 Leaders are kept.'

Muskoka Accountability Report, p.10

In 2009, G8 Leaders agreed to publish annual reports that publically and openly set out progress made on the commitments they have made on international development. The first report was published in 2010 and included commitments on: Aid and aid effectiveness, Economic development, Health, Water and sanitation, Food security, Education, Governance, Peace and security, and Environment and energy. In 2011 and 2012 the G8 published reports examining the detail of specific areas, with a focus on health in 2011 and food security in 2012. This, the second Comprehensive G8 Accountability Report, again covers all nine sectors.

The earliest commitments that we report on are from the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, shortly after the Millennium Development Goals were adopted. Much has changed in the subsequent 11 years and the report also takes the opportunity to review the evolution of development and the G8's role in promoting poverty reduction.

This Comprehensive Accountability Report builds on previous reports by using a scorecard system to assess the extent of progress made against commitments, in order to make the report as transparent and accessible as possible. Wherever possible, the report uses the same data sources, from organisations such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) or United Nations (UN) agencies, as previous reports, in order to promote consistency. The report also uses empirical evidence as the basis for the judgements about the extent of progress being made. Where empirical evidence was not available, or the indicators of progress were not clear, the judgements were based on our best analysis of the intent of Leaders at the time the commitments were made, proxy indicators of progress, and information from G8 members. Most commitments have been made collectively by the G8, so a single score is given for the G8 as a whole, drawing on information about the actions of individual G8

members. Where the intention was clearly for individual G8 members to make specific commitments, separate scores are given. An explanation of the Methodology is included in the report, with additional references included in each sector chapter.

The 2010 G8 Muskoka Accountability Report agreed on 56 commitments that would be monitored. These have been joined in this report by relevant commitments from subsequent Summits, to ensure that the report is fully up-to-date. Whilst some commitments have been added, it is also clear that some are now outdated, because commitments have been met, have reached their time limit or have been superseded by more recent/comprehensive commitments, and a decision has been taken to end monitoring of these from 2014 onwards. These decisions are set out in the Snapshot Review section of this report.

Two areas of high priority for G8 Leaders from the last two Summits, the Deauville Partnership and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, have been taken forward through partnerships that are wider than the G8. These areas of work are referenced in the report, to give a full flavour of G8 commitments, but the monitoring of progress against commitments made under these priority areas is being agreed and undertaken by the wider memberships of these initiatives.

The G8 welcome the growing trend for transparency in the field of development, with, for example, the 'common, open standard' agreed at the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. This, and initiatives such as the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), are key factors in transforming the ability of citizens to hold their governments and international organisations to account. The G8 welcome this increased capability and interest as a positive step for accountability and transparency and present this Comprehensive Accountability Report as a contribution to that common effort.

G8 and the changing context for development

'We are determined to fully take on our responsibilities, and are committed to implementing our decisions and to adopting a full and comprehensive accountability mechanism by 2010 to monitor progress and strengthen the effectiveness of our actions.'

L'Aquila G8 Summit Communique, 2009

The G8 has always recognised that the fight against poverty has to be an integral part of the response to global economic challenges. While words are important, the G8's leadership on international development has always been based on its willingness to take concrete action.

This generation has seen the fastest fall in poverty in human history. Before the UN Millennium Declaration was adopted in 2000, 34.1% of the world's population lived in extreme poverty¹. By 2010 that figure had fallen to 20.6%².

- In 2000, 350 women were dying in childbirth per 100,000 live births in developing countries. By 2010 the number was 240.
- The estimated incidence of malaria has decreased globally by 17 per cent since 2000.
- Enrolment rates of children of primary school age increased markedly in sub-Saharan Africa, from 58 to 76 per cent between 1999 and 2010³.

Leadership in developing countries has been the driving force behind these changes. The G8's role has been to support these efforts by providing political leadership in the international community and taking targeted action. The Muskoka Accountability report set out the ways in which the G8 has promoted consensus on key global issues through: catalysing action; influencing global policies and mobilizing resources. That report, and this one, highlight some notable successes in these areas.

G8 Summits have also been a focus for public campaigning on aid, debt and development. The Jubilee Debt Campaign back in 1998 and the 2005 Make Poverty History Campaign both captured the public imagination across many G8 countries and helped keep pressure on the G8 to address development issues.

In the area of health, the G8 has influenced global policy through establishing the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and has provided three quarters of its funding; some \$13.5 billion.

¹ 1999, 1.743 billion people living on less than \$1.25 a day, World Bank World Development Indicators 2013 Report <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/2.8.2>

² Provisional figure for 2010, 1.215 billion people living on less than \$1.25 a day, World Bank World Development Indicators 2013 Report <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/2.8.2>

³ 2012 MDG Report, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2012/English2012.pdf>

The G8 also gave a strong push to mobilising innovative financing for health through its support for UNITAID and the International Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm). IFFIm raises finance by issuing bonds in the capital markets, converting long-term government pledges into cash resources. So far, IFFIm bonds have raised more than \$3.7 billion for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation.

The G8's catalytic actions have helped to transform Africa's ability to tackle conflict. Working closely with the African Union, its Regional Economic Communities and Member States, G8 members have helped ensure that peacekeeping forces from African countries have been able to mount peace support operations, for example, in Mali, Somalia and the Central African Republic. The level of conflict has fallen significantly, but there is no room for complacency; the conflicts that remain are tragic and require a strong focus from the international community. However, it is now mainly African countries, the African Union (AU) and regional organisations that are leading the mediation and resolution.

The G8 has made a significant contribution to providing education to children in developing countries. In 2011 and 2012, G8 members provided over 49% of contributions to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), which aims to accelerate progress towards the provision of good quality education for all children. Since 2002, GPE support has helped to enrol nearly 23 million more children into school, supported the construction of over 37,000 classrooms, and helped to train over 413,000 teachers.

These successes have, of course, been part of a bigger picture. In 2002, most of the external financing of poor African countries came from aid. In 2004 the G8 provided over 70% of all aid and were the main investors in African economies. Today, most development

finance for African countries comes from domestic revenues, private flows and investment, with Official Development Assistance (ODA) comprising only 6.5% of the total. The G8 has helped to increase investment in Africa, for example, through the Investment Climate facility, the Foreign Investment Advisory Service and the NEPAD-OECD African Investment Initiative. Across the developing world, growth is widely recognised as the key driving factor behind poverty reduction and the strength of growth in developing countries is outstripping growth in most OECD countries.

It is therefore right that the G8's role in international development should evolve. G8 Leaders today remain committed to taking action when it is needed. But they also welcome the leadership and experience that others are bringing as we build on recent progress and aim to eliminate absolute poverty. For example, the G20 is focusing on promoting strong, sustainable and balanced growth and its leaders have been clear that international development must be a central part of their agenda. The Busan Global Partnership is working to ensure that development cooperation is as effective as possible. Through the Deauville Partnership (see box on progress on the Partnership below) and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, the G8 have forged more innovative partnerships with others to deliver change. And, of course, within the United Nations, debate, negotiations and programmes have increasingly focused on finishing the job started by the MDGs and helping ensure a more prosperous, secure and sustainable world for future generations.

The G8 will continue working, collectively and individually, with other countries and institutions who are also determined to end extreme poverty. New commitments will be needed, but we also need to live up to past commitments. In that changing context, the importance of transparency and accountability has never been greater.

Update on progress on the Deauville Partnership

The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition was created under the French G8 Presidency in 2011. The partnership provides political and practical support for countries undergoing transition in the Middle East and North Africa to meet the aspirations of their people for democratic, open societies and inclusive economic modernisation. Membership of the partnership is drawn from the G8, Gulf (Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE), Turkey, the leading International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and international organisations. It provides an important platform for the coordination and leverage of assistance to the transition countries.

On its establishment, the Deauville Partnership agreed to tailor support to each country's objectives in the following areas:

- Supporting democratic transition and fostering governance reforms, notably the fight against corruption and the strengthening of institutions;
- Improving governance, transparency, accountability and citizen's participation in economic life;
- Increasing social and economic inclusion, particularly for women and young people, by expanding opportunities to all and improving the effectiveness of support to the vulnerable;
- Helping the countries in transition to create the political space for democracy and freedom to flourish, in particular through inter-parliamentarian fora, the development of international cooperation between local authorities, the involvement of civil society and the promotion of freedom of expression;
- Promoting economic growth, supporting the private sector to aid job creation, and developing human capital and skills, including through education and training;
- Fostering regional and global integration, including into the global economy, through increased trade and inward investment and support to micro-enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurial activities.

Highlights to date include:

- Progress in enabling the **expansion of the geographical mandate of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development**, which has already created a €1 billion 'Special Fund' for investments to facilitate private sector growth in Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan, with ongoing efforts to achieve full ratification which will unlock investments of up to €2.5 billion a year;

(continued on next page)

- The **creation of a new MENA Transition Fund** with an initial capitalisation target of US\$250 million to provide technical assistance grants for country-led economic and institutional reform programmes. As of 15 May 2013, the Transition Fund had allocated just over US\$100 million to fund 24 technical assistance projects;
- **Efforts to promote the development of Small and Medium sized enterprises (SMEs)**, through the creation of national action plans for near term policy measures to improve the regulatory environment for SMEs, which will be taken forward with support from Deauville Partnership IFIs;
- Holding the first **Arab Forum on Asset Recovery**: over 200 senior officials from 36 countries met in Doha in 2012 to inaugurate the Forum, providing a network of expertise to facilitate stolen asset recovery and to support implementation of the Asset Recovery Action Plan. Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the US all published guides on their asset recovery regimes;
- A new **Capital Markets Initiative** to enhance access by countries in transition to international capital markets, and provide support for the development of equity markets and market infrastructure in countries in transition to spur growth and jobs.
- **International exchanges** supporting the professional development of members of legislative bodies, judges, labour leaders, and regional and municipal officials.

Supporting the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition will continue to be a priority for the G8. The UK Presidency is committed to maintaining momentum on this important agenda, building on US and French efforts. During 2013 the partnership will focus on: promoting greater levels of trade and investment - in particular through an Investment Conference to be held in London in September; promoting women's economic empowerment; providing practical support to SMEs through the Deauville SME mentoring initiative "FORSA"; and holding the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery.

In recognition that membership of the Deauville Partnership is broader than the G8, a separate process for accounting and reporting on progress will be undertaken. Deauville Foreign Ministers will take stock of progress at their ministerial meeting in September 2013. In advance of this, Partner countries and institutions will be asked to report against activities and achievements. This feedback, which will include reflection on the commitments made in the 2011 G8 Declaration on the Arab Spring, will be captured in a public document ahead of the Foreign Ministers' Meeting in September.



Aid, Aid effectiveness and Debt

1

How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

There has been mixed progress on aid. Some countries have met their commitments and others, particularly in the EU with ambitious, future targets are struggling to stay on course, in part as a result of on-going economic difficulties. Mixed progress has been made overall on aid effectiveness, with G8 members meeting a number of Paris targets, but more progress is needed. G8 members endorsed the outcomes of the Busan High Level Forum in 2011 and, as members of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, committed to a set of principles and actions including increased transparency, a stronger focus on results and more inclusive development partnerships. On debt countries had made commitments to the AfDB and the World Bank to fund the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative on the basis of their agreed burden shares.

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Overview

The quantity and quality of aid are important in delivering development, as is the policy environment in low income countries. The G8 has made commitments on all of these.

G8 Progress on Aid and Debt

International aid can deliver real improvements in the lives of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. The G8 has historically played an important part in mobilising Official Development Assistance (ODA) and this has helped to reduce poverty and support sustainable growth.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), agreed in 2000, set a framework for international development, and focussed the world's attention on major poverty reduction and sustainability challenges. The MDGs and the 2002 Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development, which agreed how the MDGs should be financed, have provided the context for G8 countries to focus their development efforts.

ODA continues to have a central, and catalytic, role in helping countries meet their development challenges, but it is only part of the solution. As we approach the 2015 deadline for achieving the MDGs other sources of finance are becoming increasingly important for sustainable development.

Increasing Official Development Assistance

At the 2005 UK G8 Summit held at Gleneagles, G8 leaders announced a series of national commitments to increase international assistance, including ODA volumes.

In 2012, OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) bilateral donors provided US\$125.7 billion in net ODA to developing countries (in current dollars, preliminary), with the G8 contributing 70.2% (US\$88.6 billion) of the DAC country plus Russia total (Table 1.1).

Annual ODA from OECD DAC donors has increased by US\$45.8 billion between 2004 and 2012 (in current dollars), a 57% increase. The G8 accounted for 66.9% of the overall DAC plus Russia increase. In

constant 2004 dollars, annual ODA from DAC donors increased by US\$23.0 billion from 2004 to 2012, a 29% increase. G8 ODA rose by US\$17.3 billion over the same period: a 30% increase.

The global recession and austerity measures in place in many donor countries continue to affect aid levels. 2012 OECD DAC ODA was 2.0% lower than in 2010 (in current dollars), or 6.0% lower in real terms. Compared with 2011, ODA in 2012 was down 6.0% in current dollars (or 3.9% in 2011 dollars).

ODA from non-DAC members that report their aid to the OECD increased substantially, from US\$3.6 billion in 2004 to \$9.7 billion in 2011 (current dollars). While 2012 data is not yet available for all non-DAC donors, the ten countries that have so far reported saw their ODA increase 43.4% compared to 2011. The growth in the number of non-DAC donors and the volume of ODA they provided is a significant positive trend for development cooperation.

Progress on Gleneagles Annex II commitments

The national commitments made by G8 countries at the Gleneagles Summit varied significantly in level of ambition, scale and timeframe. Some target dates have now passed, with others yet to be reached (notably the ambitious EU commitment to provide 0.7% of GNI as ODA by 2015 - see Figure 1.1). Overall, G8 members' progress toward meeting their commitments is mixed.

Progress on Debt relief

In June 2002, G8 members agreed to fund their share of the \$1 billion shortfall in funding pledged in support of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC). The Debt Relief Trust Fund (DRTF) helps support the provision of debt relief to eligible HIPCs by regional and sub-regional multilateral creditors and by the World Bank. As of end June 2011, contributions to the DRTF by G8 donors to meet the shortfall exceeded \$1.9 billion.

Despite the successes of HIPC, debt owed by the poorest countries to multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB) and IMF remained a significant burden to them. In 2005, the G8 agreed a proposal for a Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) that would cancel the remaining debts of HIPCs to the concessional lending arms of the World Bank, IMF and African Development Bank. Following agreement by the Boards of Governors of the World Bank, IMF and AfDB, the MDRI was implemented in 2006. G8 donors agreed to provide additional contributions to the International Development Association (World Bank) and African Development Fund (AfDB) to offset dollar for dollar the foregone principal and interest repayments of the debt cancelled, up to their agreed burden shares. As of end 2012 G8 countries had made commitments to the AfDB and the World Bank on the basis of their agreed burden shares.

Beyond Aid Effectiveness to Effective Development Cooperation

There have been important developments in aid effectiveness in recent years, building on successive High Level Fora in Rome (2003), Paris (2005), Accra (2008) and Busan (2011). G8 members have been integral to this progress, seeking to improve the quality of our aid and maximise the impact of our development cooperation and partnerships. At the Busan High Level Forum, G8 members joined other donors and development partners to agree to a broad and inclusive new development partnership: the **Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation**. All actors committed to a set of shared principles and related common goals and actions that placed country ownership, a focus on results, increased transparency and accountability, and inclusive partnerships at the heart of our development cooperation.

The monitoring framework incorporates some of the core elements of the Paris framework, for example on untying aid, alongside new priorities for the Global Partnership. Results should inform future G8 accountability reports as G8 members seek to fulfil our commitments on more effective development cooperation.

Country-level Ownership

The Busan agreement reaffirmed the importance of developing countries' ownership of their development priorities. G8 members recognise that all of our activities should reflect this principle, and that building the capacity of host-country institutions and systems is central for countries to lead their own development. The Global Partnership is focused on country-level ownership and implementation as essential for effective cooperation and impact on the ground.

Focus on results

At Busan we also agreed to strengthen our efforts to achieve concrete and sustainable results. This involves better management, monitoring, evaluating and communicating progress; as well as scaling up support and strengthening national capacities in support of results. The 2011 OECD Monitoring Survey noted that results frameworks are in place in many partner countries. At Busan, development partners committed to increase the emphasis on results by using monitoring frameworks. G8 members including France, the UK, US and the EU have been developing and adapting their own results frameworks, and some G8 members have also been involved in the Results and Mutual Accountability Building Block. Continued progress in this area will help increase the impact of our aid and development cooperation.

Transparency & Accountability

Transparency was elevated to a shared principle of good development cooperation for the first time in Busan. Two key commitments were made: to agree on a common standard to publish aid information electronically by end-2012; and to implement the common standard by end-2015. The G8 has made a good start with Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, US and EU all publishing plans based on a common standard template. Russia is also undertaking a process to bring data in line with agreed standards, including within the framework of Global Partnership and in the process of joining IATI. The timelines and level of implementation vary according to each country's context, but represent a commitment to deliver unprecedented levels of transparency among G8 donors on aid programmes and expenditure. This greater transparency can help highlight when and how aid is having the most impact and achieving results, and help donor coordination. It can also provide information to our partners and enable the public - in both donor and developing countries - to hold their governments to account.

Inclusive Development Partnerships

As the development landscape evolves with the emergence of new global challenges and development partners, the emerging economies, the private sector and civil society play increasingly important roles in development. The role of parliaments and the importance of gender in development is also fully acknowledged. The expansion of South-South Cooperation and triangular cooperation is welcome. Knowledge sharing between diverse partners enhances the development process and countries can learn lessons from other countries' development experience. In Busan several G8 members endorsed the statement "Expanding and Enhancing Public and Private Cooperation for Broad-Based, Inclusive and Sustainable Growth".

This welcomes private sector actors more fully into the partnership for development effectiveness and recognizes the essential role they play.

Private sector development is crucial for development - and the private sector a key partner in effective development cooperation. G8 members are making progress in this area: for example Germany has intensified activities to encourage its companies to invest in developing countries, has supported local businesses in partner countries and has helped partner countries to improve their business environment. The UK has also significantly increased its work with the private sector, as well as expanding collaboration with emerging economies, reflecting the growing significance of these partners for achieving results.

Untying Aid

Untying aid helps to increase its effectiveness. In Busan, participants agreed to “accelerate efforts to untie aid” and to review plans to achieve this in 2012. There are still challenges to overcome in this area but some G8 members have already fully untied their aid or have a clear plan for further untying aid. Since 2012, Italy is reporting the local procurement shares of soft loans as untied and communicating this to the DAC accordingly. The US is also promoting local procurement as a complement to untying.



Case study: Strengthening Effectiveness of Global Efforts for Women's & Children's Health

In 2010, the *G8 Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH)* and the UN Secretary-General's *Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health* were launched, mobilizing nearly \$60 billion in commitments.

The *UN Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health*, co-chaired by Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete and Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, was created to ensure that pledges from the above initiatives are delivered and results are achieved. Aid effectiveness principles - including country ownership, harmonization, alignment, and mutual accountability - feature prominently in the Commission's 2011 report. Canada has taken measures to advance the report's recommendations, including:

- Supporting the H4+, a partnership of UN agencies, to strengthen UN coordination to better support countries to achieve their maternal and newborn health priorities;
- Financing, through the WHO, a multi-stakeholder process to support regional- and country-level efforts to strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and accountability systems for MNCH commitments;
- Working with partners at the country level to incorporate the indicators proposed by the Commission to better track MNCH progress;
- Improving, in partnership with other donors and civil society, donor reporting on reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health to better track resources and improve transparency of funding.

These and other joint efforts are contributing to greater effectiveness of MNCH aid.

Provided by Canada.



Picture: Lindsay Mgbor/DFID

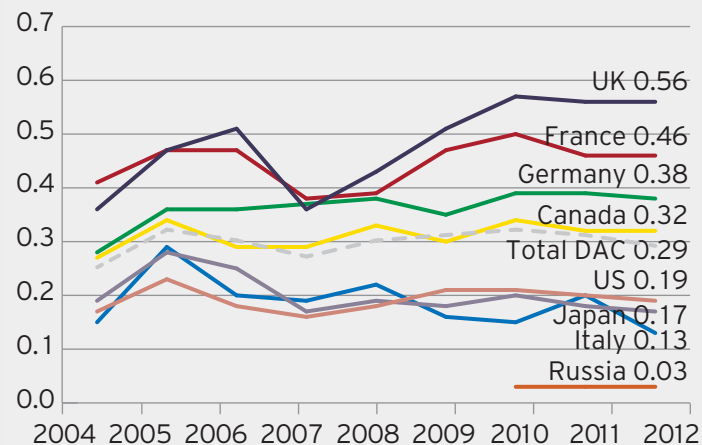
Table 1.1: G8 total ODA (net) 2004 to 2012

(US\$ millions current and constant 2004 prices)

| | current prices | | | | constant 2004 prices | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| | ODA (US\$ m) | | Change 2004-2012 | | ODA (US\$ m) | | Change 2004-2012 | |
| | 2004 | 2012 (prelim.) | US\$ m | % | 2004 | 2012 (prelim.) | US\$ m | % |
| Canada | 2,599 | 5,678 | 3,078 | 118% | 2,599 | 3,647 | 1,048 | 40% |
| France | 8,473 | 12,106 | 3,634 | 43% | 8,473 | 10,201 | 1,729 | 20% |
| Germany | 7,534 | 13,108 | 5,574 | 74% | 7,534 | 11,748 | 4,213 | 56% |
| Italy | 2,462 | 2,639 | 178 | 7% | 2,462 | 2,236 | -225 | -9% |
| Japan | 8,922 | 10,494 | 1,571 | 18% | 8,922 | 8,588 | -335 | -4% |
| Russia | 100 | 458 | 358 | 358% | 100 | 188 | 88 | 88% |
| United Kingdom | 7,905 | 13,659 | 5,755 | 73% | 7,905 | 13,038 | 5,133 | 65% |
| United States | 19,705 | 30,460 | 10,755 | 55% | 19,705 | 25,535 | 5,830 | 30% |
| G8 | 57,700 | 88,581 | 30,881 | 54% | 57,700 | 75,171 | 17,471 | 30% |
| OECD-DAC total | 79,876 | 125,693 | 45,817 | 57% | 79,876 | 102,847 | 22,972 | 29% |
| G8 share of DAC+Russia (%) | 72.1% | 70.2% | 66.9% | | 72.1% | 73.0% | 75.8% | |
| Memo: EU Institutions | 8,704 | 17,570 | 8,867 | 102% | 8,704 | 15,065 | 6,361 | 73% |

Figure 1.1: G8 ODA (net) as a share of Gross National Income, 2004 to 2012

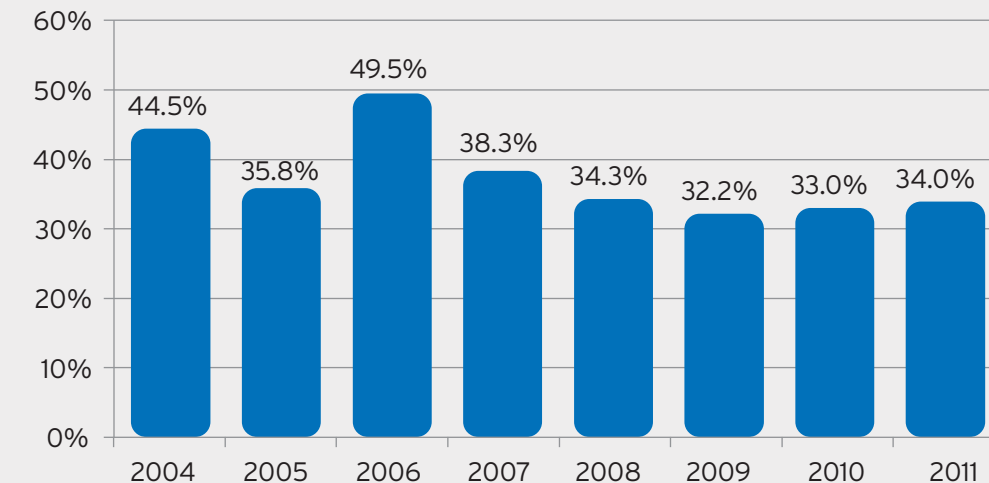
ODA/GNI (%)



(Source: OECD DAC, national data for Russia for 2012)

Figure 1.2: G8 ODA to LICs (% total ODA)

% total ODA



Source: OECD

Table 1.2: G8 bilateral & imputed multilateral ODA (net) to Africa, 2004 to 2011

(US\$ millions, current and constant 2004 prices)

| | current prices | | | | constant 2004 prices | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|
| | ODA (US\$ m) | | Change 2004-2011 | | ODA (US\$ m) | | Change 2004-2011 | |
| | 2004 | 2011 | US\$ m | % | 2004 | 2011 | US\$ m | % |
| Canada | 874 | 2,148 | 1,274 | 146% | 874 | 1,379 | 505 | 58% |
| France | 5,196 | 6,900 | 1,705 | 33% | 5,196 | 5,458 | 262 | 5% |
| Germany | 3,089 | 5,101 | 2,012 | 65% | 3,089 | 4,283 | 1,194 | 39% |
| Italy | 1,067 | 2,029 | 962 | 90% | 1,067 | 1,607 | 540 | 51% |
| Japan | 1,994 | 3,393 | 1,399 | 70% | 1,994 | 2,748 | 754 | 38% |
| Russia | 14 | 89 | 75 | 517% | 14 | 25 | 11 | 76% |
| United Kingdom | 3,589 | 5,936 | 2,346 | 65% | 3,589 | 5,719 | 2,130 | 59% |
| United States | 5,739 | 11,022 | 5,283 | 92% | 5,739 | 9,410 | 3,671 | 64% |
| G8 | 21,562 | 36,617 | 15,055 | 70% | 21,562 | 30,645 | 9,083 | 42% |
| OECD-DAC total | 30,384 | 50,658 | 20,274 | 67% | 30,384 | 41,123 | 10,740 | 35% |
| G8 share of DAC+Russia (%) | 70.9% | 72.2% | 74.0% | - | 70.9% | 74.5% | 84.5% | - |
| Memo: EU Institutions | 3,889 | 5,561 | 1,672 | 43% | 3,889 | 4,461 | 573 | 15% |

Source: OECD DAC, national data for Russia

Note: Includes imputed multilateral aid from country members of the DAC. Including EU institutions' aid would double-count this aid, which will have already been allocated among EU members among the G8, so this is presented as a memo item.

Table 1.3: G8 Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative Agreed Burden Shares

| | African Development Fund (2006-2013) | International Development Association (2009-2014) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Canada | 6.26% | 3.91% |
| France | 12.81% | 6.17% |
| Germany | 9.20% | 9.90% |
| Italy | 5.57% | 3.96% |
| Japan | 9.30% | 13.17% |
| Russia | n/a | 0.09% |
| United Kingdom | 10.44% | 13.82% |
| United States | 11.79% | 20.12% |
| G8 Total | 65.37% | 71.14% |

Russia is not a member of the African Development Bank

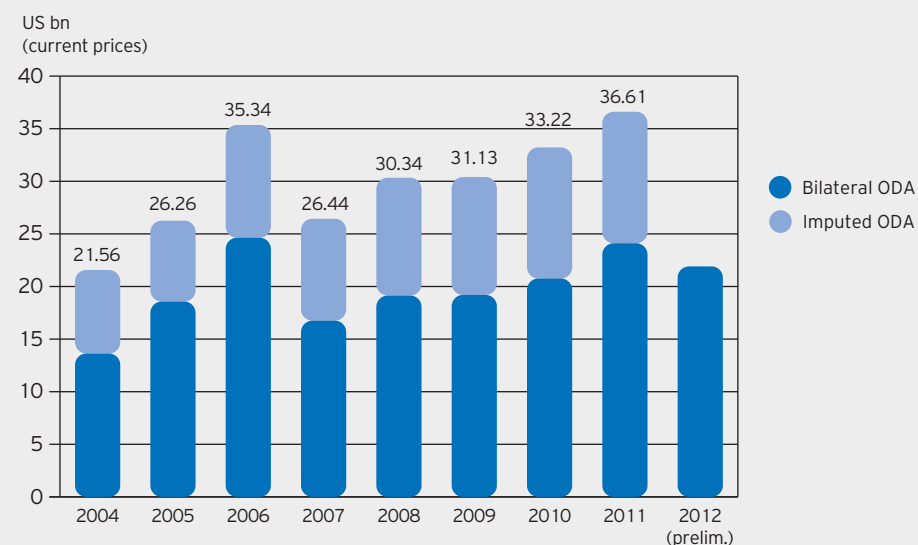
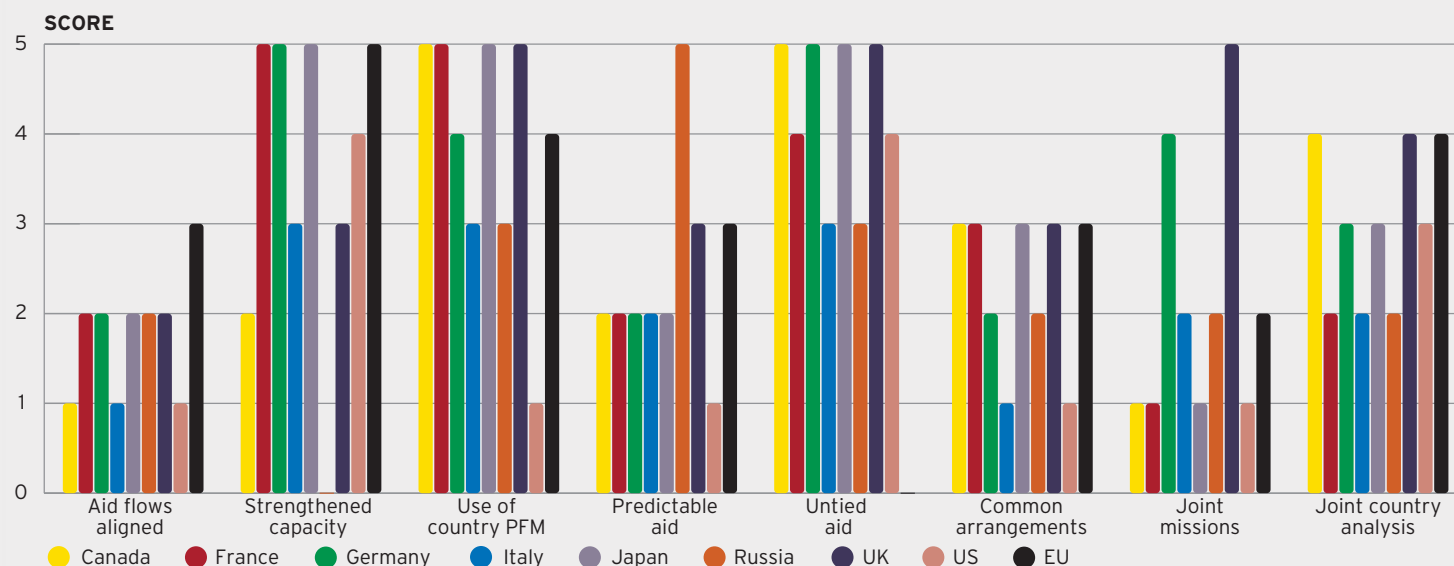
Figure 1.3: G8 Bilateral and imputed multilateral ODA to Africa

Figure 1.3: G8 Scores against Paris indicators (2010 data)




Notes: Russia data based on self-assessment; Parallel systems and use of PFM systems not covered by current methodology; 0 denotes not applicable. Untied data indicator not applicable for EU.




| | Aid flows aligned | Strengthened capacity | Use of country PFM | Predictable aid | Untied aid | Common arrangements | Joint missions | Joint analytical work |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Canada | 1 (30%) | 2 (27%) | 5 (68%) | 2 (38%) | 5 (100%) | 3 (50%) | 1 (15%) | 4 (58%) |
| France | 2 (42%) | 5 (57%) | 5 (69%) | 2 (37%) | 4 (80%) | 3 (50%) | 1 (13%) | 2 (29%) |
| Germany | 2 (45%) | 5 (74%) | 4 (44%) | 2 (40%) | 5 (99%) | 2 (39%) | 4 (37%) | 3 (51%) |
| Italy | 1 (29%) | 3 (37%) | 3 (37%) | 2 (35%) | 3 (56%) | 1 (26%) | 2 (20%) | 2 (38%) |
| Japan | 2 (40%) | 5 (80%) | 5 (69%) | 2 (37%) | 5 (92%) | 3 (50%) | 1 (5%) | 3 (48%) |
| Russia | 2 (35%) | 0 (N/A) | 3 (42%) | 5 (97%) | 3 (71%) | 2 (33%) | 2 (22%) | 2 (36%) |
| UK | 2 (42%) | 3 (39%) | 5 (68%) | 3 (53%) | 5 (100%) | 3 (52%) | 5 (43%) | 4 (57%) |
| US | 1 (32%) | 4 (49%) | 1 (11%) | 1 (28%) | 4 (78%) | 1 (20%) | 1 (7%) | 3 (42%) |
| EU | 3 (51%) | 5 (50%) | 4 (49%) | 3 (48%) | 0 (N/A) | 3 (52%) | 2 (19%) | 4 (57%) |

Aid and Aid effectiveness Scorecard

Commitment 1: Increasing Official Development Assistance (progress against 2005 Gleneagles Annex II national commitments)

A) Individual G8 commitments with a deadline which has passed:

less than 39% achieved  40-59% achieved  60-79% achieved  80%-99% achieved  100% achieved 

| Gleneagles Commitment | | Progress against Commitment (G8 Member self-assessment) | Individual scores |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Canada | Canada will double its international assistance from 2001 to 2010, with assistance to Africa doubling from 2003/4 to 2008/9. | Canada met its commitment to double overall international assistance by 2010-11 over 2001-02 levels. It also met its commitment to double its international assistance to Africa by 2008-09 over 2003-04 levels. |  |
| Japan | Japan (1) intends to increase its ODA volume by \$10 billion in aggregate over the next five years. (2) Japan has committed to double its ODA to Africa over the next three years and (3) launched the \$5 billion 'Health and Development Initiative' (HDI) over the next five years. (4) For the "Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) for Africa" facility, Japan will provide more than \$1 billion over 5 years in partnership with the AfDB. | Japan has achieved three Gleneagles commitments out of four. (1) While Japan increased its ODA volume to Africa by \$ 6.4 billion in 4 years from 2005, it couldn't achieve the commitment to increase by \$10 billion in aggregate over the next five years after 2005. (2) Japan achieved to the twofold increase of its ODA to Africa over the next three years after 2005. (3) Japan achieved its \$5 billion commitment to health under the 'Health and Development Initiative' (HDI). (4) For the "Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) for Africa" facility, Japan has provided more than \$1 billion over 5 years in partnership with the AfDB. |  |
| Russia | Russia has cancelled and committed to cancel \$11.3 billion worth of debts owed by African countries, including \$2.2 billion of debt relief to the HIPC Initiative. On top of this, Russia is considering writing off the entire stock of HIPC countries' debts on non-ODA loans. This will add \$750m to those countries debt relief. | Russia had already cancelled debts owed by African countries in the amount of \$11.3 billion, including \$2.2 billion of debt relief under the HIPC Initiative. Beyond this Russia has taken the decision to cancel \$552 million in debt under the programme "Debt for development SWAPs" to the following countries: Madagascar, Ethiopia, Benin, Mozambique, Tanzania, Guyana and Zambia. Agreements with Mozambique, Tanzania and Guyana signed pending ratification from national authorities. Agreement with Zambia is signed and ratified. |  |

| Gleneagles Commitment | | Progress against Commitment (G8 Member self-assessment) | Individual scores |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| US | The US pledged to double aid to Sub-Saharan Africa by 2010. | The United States achieved its Gleneagles commitment of doubling aid to sub-Saharan Africa one year in advance of its 2010 deadline. Aid to Sub-Saharan Africa rose from the estimated \$4.34 billion 2004 to \$9 billion in 2009. The doubling has been sustained over time with the estimated total for 2012 being \$10.6 billion. |  |

B) Individual G8 commitments with a deadline in the future:

Progress on 0.7 % ODA GNI commitment, and how it relates to the % of progress scale used:

0.56-0.70 ODA GNI - 81-100% progress Green



0.42-0.55 ODA GNI - 61-80% progress Green/Amber




0.28-0.41 ODA GNI - 41-60% progress Amber

0.14-0.27- ODA GNI - 21-40% progress Amber/Red

Less than 0.14% ODA GNI - 0-20% progress Red

















| Gleneagles Commitment | | Progress against Commitment (G8 Member self-assessment) | Individual scores |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Germany | Germany (supported by innovative instruments) has undertaken to reach 0.51 per cent ODA/GNI in 2010 and 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI in 2015. | Germany's ODA/GNI has risen in each of the last three years. Germany's ODA/GNI in 2010 was 0.39%; in 2011 it was again 0.39%, however, with an increase of 3.4% in absolute terms (€10.136 million) compared to 2010 (€9.804 million) thus turning Germany into the second largest donor worldwide. The German government will continue to work towards further increases in the development envelope in the coming years. German ODA in 2012 was 0.38% of GNI (preliminary) |  |
| France | France has announced a timetable to reach 0.5 per cent ODA/GNI in 2007, of which 2/3 for Africa, - representing at least a doubling of ODA since 2000 - and 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI in 2012. | France remain determined to draw a credible path towards the objective of 0.7 % of the GNI dedicated to ODA. Meanwhile, we would like to see more emphasis given to the quality of ODA, including assessments of its effectiveness, determined jointly with public and private partners. In 2012 France's ODA amounted to 0.45 % of GNI (Preliminary, OECD DAC estimate) |  |

| | | | |
|--------------|--|--|---|
| Italy | Italy has undertaken to reach 0.51 per cent ODA/GNI in 2010 and 0.7% ODA/GNI in 2015 | <p>In 2012, Italy's ODA was 0.13% of GNI (preliminary).</p> <p>Notwithstanding the severe public budget retrenchments, due to the current extraordinary socio-economic situation, the Italian Government is making all possible efforts in order to revert negative ODA trends, by increasing its future aid flows and by attaching political importance to the reaffirmation of internationally agreed targets.</p> |  |
| UK | The UK has announced a timetable to reach 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI by 2013 and will double its bilateral spending in Africa between 2003/04 and 2007/08. | As part of the European Union collective commitment, the United Kingdom remains on track to achieve 0.7 percent ODA /GNI in 2013, two years before the official target. In 2012 UK ODA amounted to 0.56% of GNI (preliminary). |  |
| EU | <p>The EU has pledged to reach 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI by 2015 with a new interim collective target of 0.56 per cent ODA/GNI by 2010. The EU will nearly double its ODA between 2004 and 2010 from € 34.5 billion to € 67 billion. At least 50% of this increase should go to sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>Note: EU combined ODA/GNI is for all EU member states.</p> | <p>The ambitious EU ODA commitment has resulted in significant ODA increases since 2004, resulting in EU collectively providing more than half of aid reported to the OECD DAC.</p> <p>In 2012, the collective ODA of EU and its Member States decreased to 0.43 % of GNI, or \$70.9 billion. The European Union remains committed to reaching 0.7 % ODA/GNI by 2015.</p> |  |

Commitment 2: Implement the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.
Gleneagles 2005: Africa 32


For each country, scores were calculated based on performance relative to the 2010 Paris target for each indicator:

less than 40% achieved  40-59% achieved  60-79% achieved  80%-99% achieved  100% achieved 

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Country | Individual scores |
|--|---|---------|---|
| <p>Performance against the 10 donor-specific Paris commitments forms the basis for these scores. The most recent and robust Paris data (2010 full sample) was used. These commitments cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligning aid flows with national priorities Strengthening capacity by coordinated support Using country PFM systems Making aid more predictable Untying aid Using common arrangements Joint missions Joint analytical work <p>[Data Source: OECD DAC]</p> <p>These scores were then averaged across all indicators to calculate an overall score for each country.</p> | <p>The assessment was based purely on 2010 Paris survey data. However since then many countries have made progress on key aid effectiveness areas, particularly since Busan in 2011.</p> <p>For example, Japan provides clear and detailed forward implementation plans for all countries, and these are publicly available in the MOFA web site. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/rolling_plans/index.html</p> <p>In addition the EU and EU Member States made considerable progress on EU Joint Programming which contributed to the reduction of aid fragmentation.</p> <p>In November 2011, the US joined the International Aid Transparency Initiative. In addition, under its USAID Forward initiative, the United States Agency for International Development has prioritized increasing the use of country systems and procurement reform.</p> <p><i>Note that this approach does not include use of country procurement systems (which has no target) or parallels system (which is measured on a different basis).</i></p> | Canada |  |
| | | France |  |
| | | Germany |  |
| | | Italy |  |
| | | Japan |  |
| | | Russia |  |
| | | UK |  |
| | | US |  |
| | | EC |  |
| | | | |

Commitment 3: We will focus aid on low income countries, which are committed to growth and poverty reduction, to democratic accountable and transparent government and sound public financial management.

Gleneagles 2005: Africa 30

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Funding to LICs data from OECD. | Table 1.3 shows G8 bilateral and imputed multilateral ODA to LICs was 34% in 2011. At roughly a third of G8 ODA flows this is assessed as satisfactory. G8 flows to LICs peaked in 2006 at 49.5% of total G8 ODA. |  |


Commitment 4: We will fund our share of the shortfall in the HIPC initiative, recognising that this shortfall will be up to US\$1 billion.

Kananaskis 2002: G8 Africa Action Plan 4.2

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| World Bank data on G8 contributions to Debt Relief Trust fund (formerly HIPC Trust Fund) | World Bank Figures show \$1.9 billion was provided by G8 donors, nearly double the shortfall. |  |

Commitment 5: Agree to cancel 100% of outstanding debts of eligible HIPC's to the IMF, IDA and African Development Fund, and to provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the IFIs is not reduced.

Gleneagles 2005: Africa 29

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| World Bank and African Development Fund data on donors' financing commitments to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) | The figures in Table 1.4 above show that as of June 2012 G8 countries had made commitments to the AfDB and the World Bank on the basis of their burden shares. |  |



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

G8 members have been providing support to a wide range of activities in developing countries to meet commitments on remittance costs, trade and development, and improvements in infrastructure and investment climate. Much of this support has been in the form of financial or technical assistance, as well as building partnerships and facilitating dialogue with regional economic communities and governments in developing countries. Significant progress has been made in these areas, including contributing a total of over \$20 billion to Aid for Trade by 2011. However, progress towards the target of halving remittance costs by 2014 has been slower than expected.

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Overview

Many of the commitments in the economic development sector were made before the impact of the 2008 economic crisis was fully realised. The effects of the crisis, particularly in the G8 economies, however, reinforce the need to demonstrate continued commitment to supporting economic development in the least developed countries.

Countries in Africa and Asia have made great progress on improving their business environment and increasing trade. While the role of the G8 and other donors has been important in facilitating this progress, aid is only part of the story and we should exercise some caution in how much of the progress can be attributed to the role of the G8. Developing countries are not standing still, their economies and trade structures are growing and changing, and it is important to build partnerships with their regional economic communities and governments to ensure that the role of the G8 continues to be positive.

G8 Progress on Economic Development

The commitments included in the Economic Development chapter cover a wide range of areas. There are important synergies between them e.g. improving infrastructure will improve the investment climate and facilitate trade. They all have a role in underpinning development and poverty reduction.

The G8 members have varying strengths, e.g. Japan has greater experience of large infrastructure programmes, the US and Canada combine sectoral programs with extensive technical assistance on improving economic governance, the UK, Germany and France have built strong partnerships with regional economic communities in sub-Saharan Africa, and so on. Differing relative advantages mean that good progress has been made on almost all the commitments and support from the G8 to economic development programmes has been maintained. In particular, financial flows to programmes supporting trade and development have shown an impressive increase since 2005.



Picture: Simon Davis/DFID

Case study: Aid for Trade - Showing Results



DFID UK currently spends approximately US\$1 billion annually on Aid for Trade programmes. One of the UK's Aid for Trade activities is support to the International Trade Centre's (ITC) Women and Trade project, for which DFID provided £1.9 million (US\$3 million) over three years (2010-2013).

Women-owned enterprises constitute a high proportion of private enterprise - over 34% of firms worldwide have female participation in ownership (33.1% in sub-Saharan Africa and 17% in South Asia)¹. Yet women business owners secure less than 1% of corporate and government procurement². The ITC project aims to overcome this gap by:

- connecting women entrepreneurs to large firms and government buyers and providing them with support to win contracts;
- building capacity of local trade support institutions such as export promotion boards, etc. to focus on gender issues; and
- creating local institutional structures to provide support to women business owners e.g. the project has established new chapters of the International Women's Coffee Association in five African countries (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi).

The programme has so far resulted in over 2,000 women working in sectors such as coffee, jewellery and garments being linked into export value chains to access new markets. It has generated US\$ 20 million in new sales for women-owned enterprises.

Provided by the UK.

¹ The World Bank/IFC Enterprise Surveys. <http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/Data/ExploreTopics/gender>

² <http://weconnectinternational.org/en/buying-for-impact>.

Commitment 6: Remittances

Figure 2.1: Global Average Total Cost for sending US\$200 (as % of money remitted)

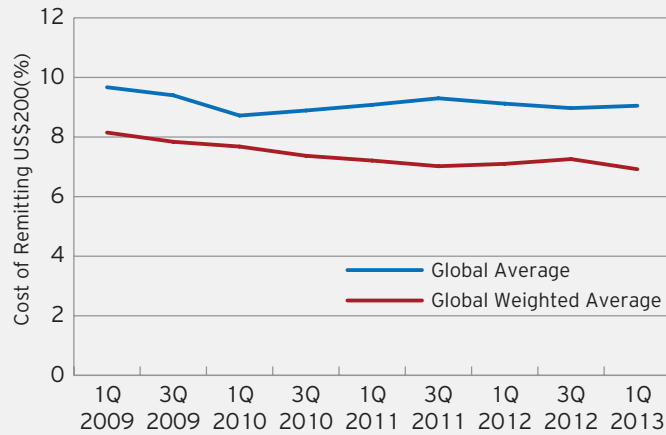
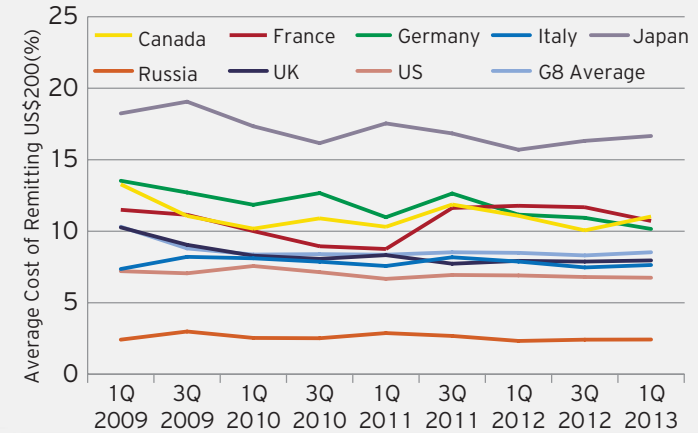


Figure 2.2: Average cost of sending US\$200 across all remittance service providers for G8 countries (as % of money remitted)



Source: World Bank, Remittance Prices Worldwide data. Weighted Average accounts for the size of the flows in each remittance corridor.

Commitment 7: Aid for Trade

Figure 2.3: G7 donors and EU Aid for Trade Disbursements (current US\$m)

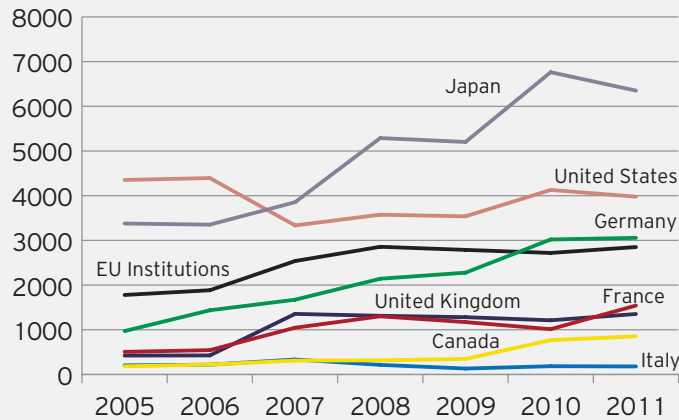
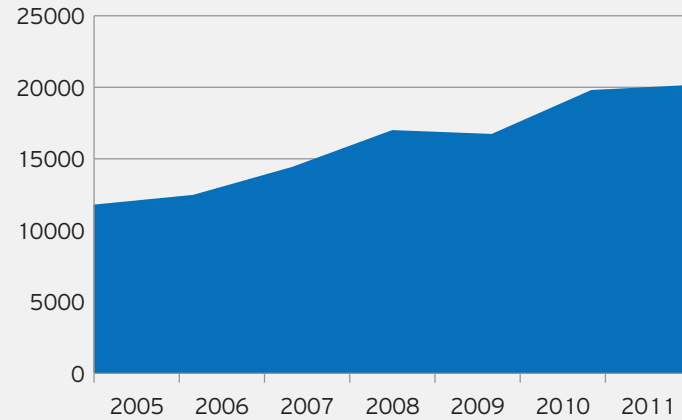


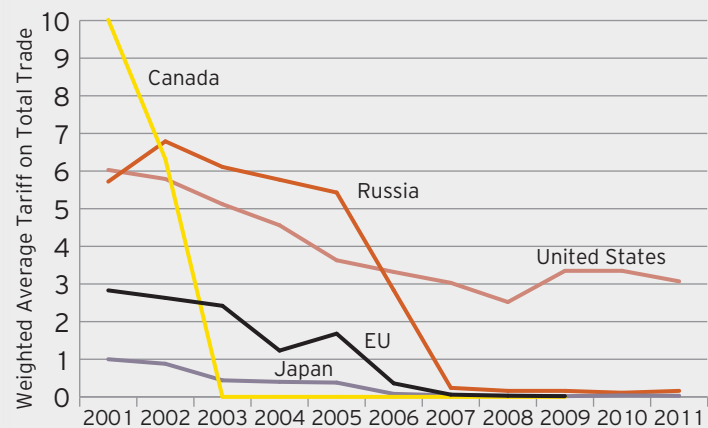
Figure 2.4: G7 donors and EU Institutions - total Aid for Trade disbursements (current US\$m)



Source: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System, accessed 21 Mar 2013. To note that these figures are for bilateral aid flows only and will not include contributions to multilateral organisations such as the World Bank, regional development banks, other UN agencies etc.

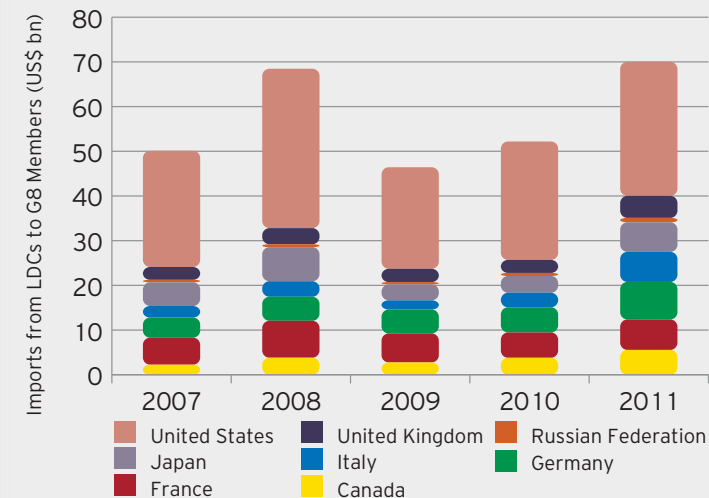
Commitment 8: Duty-Free and Quota-Free access for Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Figure 2.5: Weighted Average Tariff paid on G8 members' imports from LDCs (%)



Source: UNCTAD TRAINS data accessed via WITS

Figure 2.6: Imports from LDCs by G8 Members (US\$ bn)



Source: COMTRADE data accessed via WITS

Economic Development Scorecard

Commitment 6: We will work to achieve in particular the objective of a reduction of the global average costs of transferring remittances from the present 10% to 5% in 5 years (by 2014) through enhanced information, transparency, competition and co-operation with partners.

L'Aquila 2009: Responsible Leadership for the Future Forum 134

Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>The indicators used to assess progress are as follows:</p> <p>Quantitative - Global Average Cost of remittances from 2009 to 2013 as reported by the World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide database.</p> <p>Qualitative - reports from members on actions taken to reduce costs of remittances.</p> <p>Source for all data: World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide, Issue no. 5, March 2013.</p> | <p>In Q1 2013, the Global Average total cost for sending remittances was 9.05%, making this figure substantially stable over the last twelve months. However, the Global Weighted Average dropped in the last quarter, reaching a lifetime low of 6.92%. This suggests that prices are indeed decreasing where higher volumes are being transferred.</p> <p>The average cost for sending remittance from the G8 countries was 8.53% in Q1 2013. However, significant disparities across these countries remain. Despite a slight increase, Russia still has the lowest total average cost across G8 countries and Japan has the highest. The cost of sending remittances from France and Germany declined significantly in 1Q 2013.</p> <p>Progress is assessed collectively but cost data from individual members is shown for further information.</p> <p>The score reflects the trend shown in Global Average Cost since 2009 see Figure 2.1). Data for 2008 is shown to provide a snapshot of costs in the year before the commitment. The Global Average Cost in Q1 of 2013 was 9.05%. In the absence of further action, the goal of achieving a global average cost of 5% by 2014 is unlikely to be achieved.</p> |  |






Commitment 7: We acknowledge the importance of Aid for Trade as essential in helping many developing economies to benefit from trade. We expect spending on Aid for Trade to increase to US\$4 billion, including through enhancing the Integrated Framework.
St. Petersburg 2006: Statement on Trade 6

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Disbursements of Aid for Trade flows from each G8 member, in those sector codes that are included in Aid for Trade. The sector codes used are as reported in Annex D of the report of the 2011 OECD/WTO Aid for Trade Global Review.¹</p> <p>To note that the Russian Federation was not previously part of the WTO so their spending is not recorded under Aid for Trade sector codes. Figures are reported from the Creditor Reporting System for seven G8 countries and also the EU Institutions.²</p> | <p>Total aggregate G7 and EU disbursements for Aid to Trade have risen from a 2005 total of US\$11.8 billion to over US\$20 billion in 2011 (Figure 2.4).</p> <p>The average total G7 contribution for Aid For Trade is an average US\$12.6 billion, far surpassing the US\$4 billion target. The largest national contributions to Aid for Trade come from Japan and the United States (Figure 2.3). The EU and Member States accounted for around one-third of global Aid for Trade flows.</p> <p>The progress rating is based on aggregated G7 and EU disbursements only.</p> |  |

¹ "Aid for Trade at a Glance 2011: Showing Results". <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aft/aidfortradeataglance2011showingresults.htm>


² Development cooperation is a shared competence between the EU as a legal entity and its member states. So the performance of the EU as a donor in its own right is presented separately.

Commitment 8: Working towards the objective of duty-free and quota-free access for all products originating from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including African LDCs, and, to this end, each examining how to facilitate the fuller and more effective use of existing market access arrangements.
Kananaskis 2001: G8 Africa Action Plan 3.3

| Indicator/s | Assessment | Country | Individual scores |
|---|---|---------|---|
| <p>The score is based on quantitative and qualitative information.</p> <p>Quantitive: Trend in average tariff paid by LDCs to export into a G8 economy (Figure 2.5). A collective assessment is presented for the EU and its member states because it has a collective trade policy.</p> <p>Data on weighted average tariff is from the TRAINS database.</p> <p>Qualitative: Self-reporting from G8 members on actions taken to increase market access for imports from LDCs. (see Annex C for more information from members on actions taken to encourage exports from LDCs)</p> | <p>Average Tariffs paid by Least Developed Countries exporting to the G8 have been on a sharp downward trajectory, as shown in Figure 2.5.</p> <p>The most dramatic change has been implemented by Canada, who has decreased its tariffs from 8.3% in 2001 to 0.7% in 2010.</p> <p>EU members of the G8, with a common external tariff, have seen the lowest level of tariffs throughout this period.</p> <p>The US is the largest national market in the G8 for imports for LDCs (see Figure 2.6).</p> <p>The value of total exports from LDCs increased from US\$36 billion in 2001, to US\$202 billion in 2010, though this cannot be directly attributed to G8 actions.</p> | Canada |  |
| | | Japan |  |
| | | Russia |  |
| | | US |  |
| | | EU |  |
| | | | |


Commitment 9: Support to regional integration and trade: The G8 are committed to working closely together in support of regional integration and trade in Africa. In this context, we will intensify our efforts to better support regional integration in a consistent manner and build synergies in our activities.

Heiligendamm 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa 13

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Qualitative: In the absence of qualitative measures, this commitment is assessed through self-reporting and a collective judgement of progress.</p> <p>Members have shared examples of how they are currently supporting African regional integration. Particular successes and examples of working with other G8 donors are highlighted in Annex C.</p> <p>Progress is assessed at a collective level only.</p> | <p>The examples submitted, and the case study for the sector, show that there is a great deal of activity on regional integration that is receiving support from G8 members, both in the form of financial assistance as well as technical assistance. There are also many instances of G8 donor collaborating with each other on regional integration projects, some of which are mentioned in the members' reports below.</p> <p>Many of these projects are showing significant results, but a recent report by the World Bank³ highlights that continuing problems such as delays at the border, high costs of exporting, and restrictions on movement of labour, still prevent African countries from realising the desired economic gains from regional integration.</p> |  |

Commitment 10: Infrastructure - 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.

Gleneagles 2005: Africa 23 (a)

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Qualitative: The only indicator used to decide the score is whether the Infrastructure Consortium has been successfully built.</p> <p>Some G8 members have also provided information on their activities with ICA, that show how progress is being made.</p> | <p>The consortium is currently operational and information on its activities can be found at http://www.icafrica.org/en/</p> |  |

³ De-Fragmenting Africa, World Bank, 2012. see <http://www.icafrica.org/en/>

Commitment 11: We welcome the initiative 'Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa'.
 See the Snapshot Review at Annex A.

Commitment 12: Investment Climate - We will individually and collectively continue to support initiatives which address the investment climate, such as the Investment Climate Facility (ICF), the Foreign Investment Advisory Service of the IFC or the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative.
Heiligendam 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa 28

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Qualitative: Progress against this commitment is assessed through self-reporting complemented by information on spending on investment climate improvement if available.</p> <p>Members have shared information on financial and technical support given and examples of their current efforts to address investment climate issues.</p> | <p>The examples submitted show that G8 members are actively supporting a wide range of programmes and activities to improve investment climate in developing countries.</p> <p>The World Bank's doing business indicators have shown evidence of progress, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The 2013 Doing Business report shows that business regulatory practices have been slowly converging as economies with initially poor performance narrow the gap with better performers. Among the 50 economies with the biggest improvements since 2005, the largest share - a third or seventeen economies - are in sub-Saharan Africa. The report further shows that 43 substantial regulatory and institutional reforms making it easier to do business were implemented in 27 of 46 economies in sub-Saharan Africa between 2011 and 2012.⁴</p> |  |

⁴ Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium sized Enterprises, World Bank and IFC publication. [sidhttp://doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2013](http://doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2013)



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

G8 leaders have made a number of ambitious commitments on health in the past decade. Collective performance is assessed as good (by averaging performance on the 17 health commitments assessed in the scorecard). Aid for health has risen strongly and is in line with the commitment to provide US\$60 billion over five years. Within that commitment, support for key priorities such as infectious diseases, immunisation and maternal and child health has also increased substantially. Support for research and development for new drugs, vaccines and other health commodities has gone up more moderately. In spite of impressive progress in reducing the burden of disease in recent years, sustained commitment will be required if collective targets - such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are to be met.

- Excellent
- Good**
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Overview

Between 1990 and 2011, under-five mortality declined by 41% from 87 to 51 deaths per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the total number of maternal deaths has almost halved from 543,000 deaths in 1990 to an estimated 287,000 in 2010. Progress has also been made on reversing the spread of infectious diseases. 24% fewer people became infected with HIV/AIDS in 2011 than in 2001; malaria deaths fell 30% between 2011 and 1990 and deaths from tuberculosis (TB) were down 41% over the same period. A key condition for sustaining and accelerating progress in developing countries is stronger health systems. The G8 supports health system strengthening through bilateral programmes and support to multilaterals like the World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), the Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria (Global Fund) and the GAVI Alliance.

G8 Progress on health

In 2007, G8 leaders committed to 'the goal of providing at least a projected US\$60 billion to fight infectious diseases and improve health systems' from 2008-2012. The G8 is on track to fulfil this commitment with total disbursements of US\$52.6 billion over the first four years of the commitment (Figure 3.1, 3.2 and Table 3.1).

G8 leaders also committed in 2005, and reiterated in subsequent Declarations, to 'mobilising support for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.' The G8 has provided over 73% of all of the Fund's resources to date (Figure 3.3). Since 2002, the Fund has provided AIDS treatment for 4.2 million people, anti-tuberculosis treatment for 9.7 million people and 310 million insecticide-treated nets for the prevention of malaria as well as support for health

systems strengthening. In 2011, the Leaders' Declaration called for 'a successful completion of the first pledging conference of GAVI'. This support was accomplished with US\$4.3 billion pledged in June of that year bringing the total resources available for 2011 to 2015 to US\$7.6 billion. The G8 provided more than half of donor government contributions with every member contributing in some form, including through innovative mechanisms such as the International Financing Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) and the Advance Market Commitment (AMC). Since 2000, GAVI has helped 72 low-income countries immunise 370 million children and avert more than 5.5 million premature deaths (GAVI contributions, Figure 3.4).

G8 countries also committed at Gleneagles to deploy a range of research, product development and market-shaping mechanisms 'to encourage the development of vaccines, microbicides and drugs for AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and virus research'. In the years between 1975 and 2000, only 13 new drugs were registered for use for neglected diseases (equivalent to around 1% of total new drug registrations). By contrast, there have been 43 new products registered in the last 10 years with a further 350 in development. This change has been underpinned by increased investment by the G8 and others in Product Development Partnerships that work on technologies such as drugs, vaccines, microbicides for HIV prevention and diagnostic tests. Other innovative initiatives, such as UNITAID, have enhanced and accelerated access to essential medicines. In 2012 at Camp David, G8 leaders also recognised the importance of the quality and safety of medicines. A key priority in this area is stronger medicines regulatory capacity. Under the 2008 Japanese presidency, the G8 committed to 'work towards increasing health workforce coverage towards the WHO threshold of 2.3 health workers per 1000 people' and, in St Petersburg, in 2006, to 'supporting capacity building in the most vulnerable

countries in disease-surveillance and early warning systems.' Progress is described and assessed in the scorecard.

Existing commitments to maternal and child health were built on, and superseded by, the 2010 Muskoka Initiative through which Leaders committed to US\$5 billion of additional funding and leveraged commitments from other donors. G8 countries have led, or supported, a number of related initiatives. These include the Every Woman Every Child movement, the UN Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health, the Child Survival Call to Action Forum in Washington DC (June 2012), the London Family Planning Summit (July 2012), the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and the UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities whose recommendations were launched at the UN in September 2012.

Levels of maternal, and particularly child mortality are also driven by a range of infectious diseases. The group of 17 diseases termed neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) that affect more than one billion people worldwide thrive in the poorest, most marginalised communities. In January 2012, a number of partners came together to launch the London Declaration that committed to the control or elimination of 10 priority NTDs.

The G8 remains committed to universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for HIV/AIDS (Figure 3.5). There were 700,000 fewer new infections across the world in 2011 than in 2001 and there has been a 50% reduction in the rate of new HIV infections in 25 low and middle income countries between 2001 and 2011. However, there are concerning increases in AIDS related mortality elsewhere and key populations remain neglected. More than 8 million people now have access to antiretroviral therapy but 7 million people needing treatment still do not have access. G8 countries also support

surveillance of stigma and discrimination. In 2012, nearly four in ten countries worldwide still lacked any specific legal provisions to prevent or address HIV-related discrimination.

G8 Leaders have a longstanding commitment to the eradication of polio through support to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) (Table 3.2). Since 1988 the number of cases has decreased by over 99% and polio-endemic country numbers have declined from 125 countries to just three at the end of 2012 - Afghanistan, Pakistan and Nigeria. Sustaining and building on this progress requires ongoing financing and focus. At the Global Vaccine Summit in Abu Dhabi in April 2013, US\$4 billion was pledged towards the Polio Eradication and Endgame Strategic Plan 2013-2018.

Leaders also committed to 'scale up action against malaria'. There has been a 30% fall in malaria deaths from 2001 to 2011. This means that a cumulative total of 1.1 million deaths have been averted over this decade. The percentage of households in sub-Saharan Africa owning at least one bednet rose from 3% in 2000 to 53% in 2011.

In 2006, under the Russian presidency, leaders committed to action on tuberculosis (TB). The TB mortality rate has decreased 41% since 1990. However, much work needs to be done; in 2011 there were an estimated 8.7 million cases of TB with 1.4 million deaths. Multi-Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB) presents a deadly risk, including in G8 countries themselves.

At St Petersburg, leaders also stated that they would work for 'progress in halting the spread of measles, and achieving its eventual elimination.' Between 2000 and 2011 there was good progress on measles vaccination. Global coverage increased from 72% to 84% and estimated measles deaths decreased by 71%.



Case study: Support for Pakistan National Polio Programme

In August 2011, Japan provided Pakistan, one of the three remaining countries with endemic wild poliovirus transmission, with a loan of approximately 5 billion yen (US\$65 million) for its national polio programme. The loan is underpinned by an innovative financing partnership called “Loan Conversion”. Under this mechanism, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation will repay the loan on behalf of the Pakistani Government if agreed performance milestones are met. The mechanism therefore incentivises effective programme delivery.

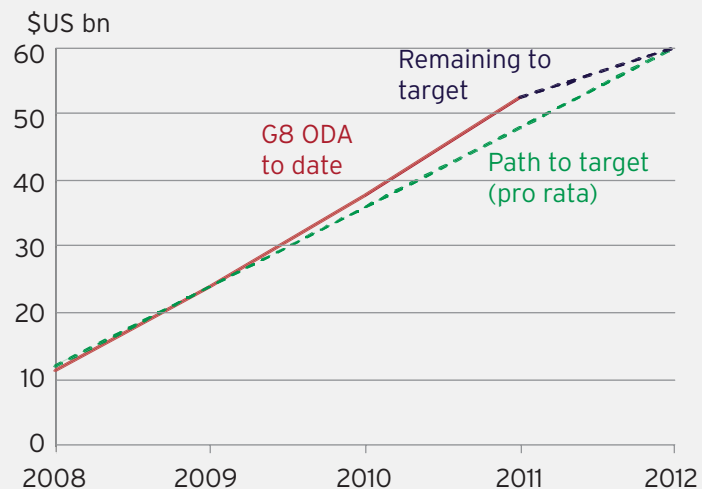
Japan’s loan provides Pakistan with funds for oral polio vaccine, immunisation workers, and vaccination activities across the country including the Pakistan/Afghanistan border. It also involves working in partnership with stakeholders such as the World Bank for co-financing as well as UNICEF for vaccine procurement and WHO for service delivery of the polio campaign.

Japan’s loan came at a critical time when, with a surge in polio cases, the experts warned that Pakistan “risks becoming the last global outpost of this vicious disease, jeopardizing the global effort”. In 2012, Japan also provided Pakistan with grant assistance of US\$2.64 million to support its polio mop-up campaigns. Case numbers in Pakistan plummeted from 198 in 2011 to 58 in 2012.

Provided by Japan.

Picture:
Asad Zaidi/UNICEF/GPEI/

Figure 3.1: Cumulative G8 ODA for health, 2008-11 (current US\$ billions)



Source: OECD-DAC. Russia data also provided on the basis of OECD-DAC methodology

Figure 3.2: US\$60 billion target over 2008-2011: G8 contributions (% current prices)

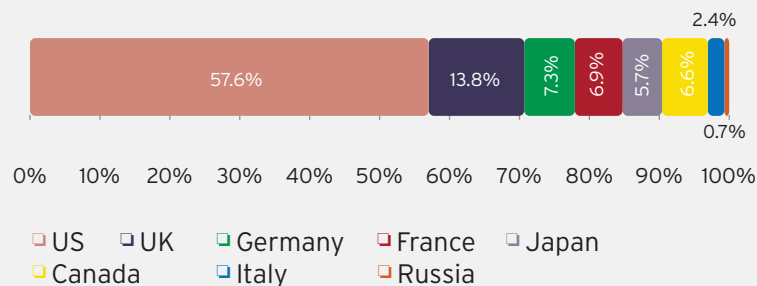


Table 3.1: G8 Health ODA, annual changes, over period & annual growth (%)

| | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | Change 2008-2011 | Annual average growth |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Canada | -3% | 17% | 38% | 58% | 16% |
| France | 81% | 6% | -4% | 84% | 22% |
| Germany | -1% | 3% | -1% | 1% | 0% |
| Italy | -42% | 11% | 7% | -30% | -11% |
| Japan | 32% | 20% | -20% | 26% | 8% |
| UK | 16% | 27% | 11% | 64% | 18% |
| US | 9% | 3% | 12% | 26% | 8% |
| Russia | 16% | -46% | -9% | -44% | -18% |

Note: Based on current prices data.

Average annual growth figure is on a compounded basis.

Source: OECD-DAC. Russia data also provided on the basis of OECD-DAC methodology

Figure 3.3: Global fund: G8 contributions, 2001-2012 (%)

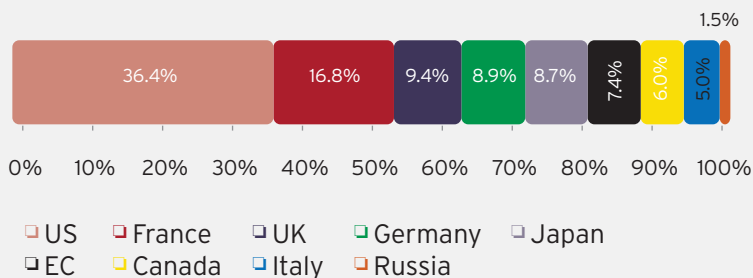
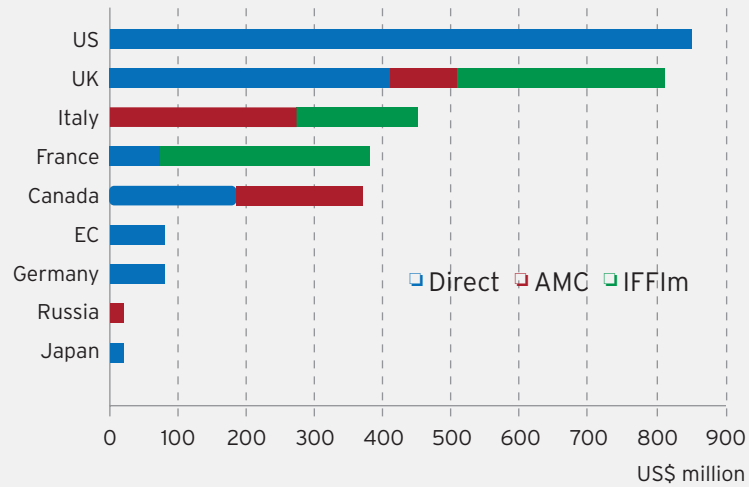
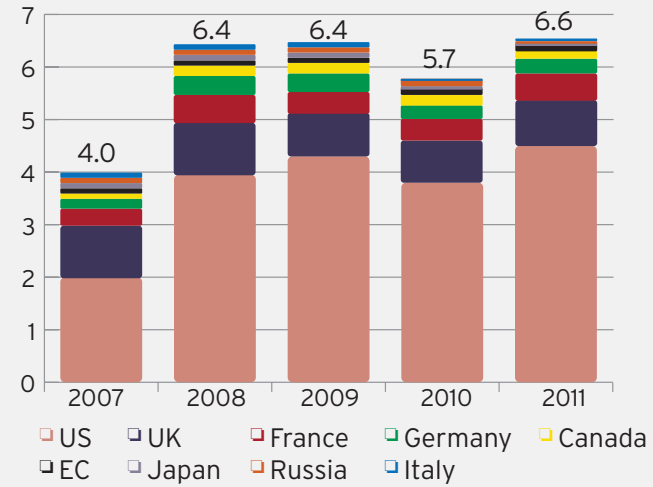


Figure 3.4: GAVI contributions by type, 2000-2012



Source: GAVI Alliance

Figure 3.5: G8 support for HIV/AIDS (US\$ billions)



Source: UNAIDS/Kaiser Foundation/OECD-DAC. The methodology is available at http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/document/2012/201207_KFF-UNAIDS-2012-Report_en.pdf Figures may differ from figures calculated according to countries' own methodologies. For example, figures for contributions to the Global Fund are tracked by year of disbursement. Data for Russia is provided by Russian authorities on the basis of OECD-DAC methodology.

Table 3.2: G8 contributions to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI)
(US\$ millions)

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Total 2006-2012 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| USA | 132.4 | 133.1 | 133.5 | 133.2 | 133.8 | 133.5 | 151.8 | 951.3 |
| UK | 59.7 | 56.9 | 42.7 | 37.7 | 24.7 | 107.8 | 63.2 | 392.6 |
| Germany* | 13.8 | 28.8 | 81.5 | 136.5 | 25.4 | 2.5 | 26.6 | 315.1 |
| Canada | 42.5 | 9.1 | 32.6 | 29.3 | 29.6 | 24.0 | 40.5 | 207.5 |
| Japan** | 14.1 | 20.3 | 21.1 | 21.4 | 26.4 | 42.5 | 74.9 | 220.7 |
| EC | 28.2 | 37.3 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 23.2 | 7.4 | 106.2 |
| Italy | 1.4 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 28.2 |
| Russia*** | 3.0 | 3.0 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 25.0 |
| France | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.5 |
| G8+EC total | 307.8 | 299.4 | 340.3 | 296.7 | 244.2 | 336.2 | 358.7 | 2,183.3 |
| All contributions | 688.4 | 714.4 | 852.6 | 851.3 | 879.3 | 1,175.4 | 1,130.5 | 6,291.8 |
| G8+EC % all contributions | 44.7% | 41.9% | 39.9% | 34.9% | 27.8% | 28.6% | 31.7% | 34.7% |

Source: GPEI, data as of 14 February 2013

Notes:

* The 2009 contribution from Germany includes €52 million to the Government of India (combination of a loan/grant), which the Government is using to strengthen cold chain and information systems. The 2012 contribution includes €5 million for Tajikistan for rehabilitation of polio victims further to the 2010 polio outbreak. Although both contributions lie outside of the GPEI budget, they are recognised in Germany's total contribution to the Initiative, but are not included in the total contributions line for G8 countries as they are not contributing to the Financial Resource Requirements (FRR) and reducing GPEI's funding gap.

** Included: In August 2011, Japan launched an innovative financing mechanism with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). Under this "loan conversion" model, Japan provided a 4.9 billion JPY (approx \$65 million) ODA loan to the Government of Pakistan. If performance criteria are met, the BMGF will repay the loan credit to Japan on behalf of the Pakistani Government, in effect converting the loan to a grant. Since the loan credit has not been repaid yet, disbursements for 2011 and 2012 have been added to Japan's contributions.





** Not included: Contributions to routine polio immunisation as well as bilateral technical assistance. Japan's contribution for polio eradication are not counted under GPEI as Japan is the only entity currently bearing the costs.


*** Not included: In connection with the 2010 polio outbreak in Tajikistan, Russia provided bilateral assistance (approx. \$2.9 million) in 2010-2012 to several (Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries in enhancing their national capacities for prevention and surveillance of polio. Under this programme, which was aimed at the prevention of possible spread of the outbreak, the recipient countries were provided with vaccine against polio and laboratory equipment, as well as surveillance training.

Health effectiveness Scorecard

Commitment 13: We will continue our efforts towards the goal of providing at least a projected US\$60 billion to fight infectious diseases and improve health systems. (Reiterated in 2008 and 2009: We reaffirm our existing commitments, including the US \$60 billion investment to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health systems by 2012.)

Heiligendamm 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa 48; L'Aquila 2009: Responsible leadership for a Sustainable Future 125


Target 0-20% achieved  Target 21-40% achieved  Target 41-60% achieved  Target 61%-80% achieved  Target 81%-100% achieved 

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Trajectory of progress against the US\$60 billion target (2008-2012)</p> <p>Annual aid to health (disbursements) reported to DAC as ODA (2008-11), bilateral and multilateral, current prices.</p> <p>Russia is not a member of OECD but figures provided are based on the OECD methodology.</p> <p>EC support is not included to prevent double-counting.</p> | <p>Data is available for 4 out of the 5 years of the commitment. Data for 2012 will be available later in 2013.</p> <p>More than 80% delivery therefore constitutes the delivery being completely on-track, and a score of Green.</p> <p>Figures show that between 2008 and 2011, the G8 provided a total of US\$52.6 billion in aid to health. This represents 88% of the US\$60 billion commitment.</p> <p>G8 ODA for health grew by 30% from 2008 to 2011 representing an annual average growth rate of 9%.</p> |  |

Commitment 14: Mobilising support for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

St. Petersburg 2006: Fight Against Infectious Disease 2; Muskoka 2010: para 15


Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>% growth rate in G8 support provided to Global Fund (GFATM) (current prices), between 2006 (commitment) and 2012 (latest data)</p> | <p>The G8 (including the EC) provided US\$14.4 billion to GFATM between 2007 and 2012. This represented 78% of total contributions to GFATM over the period.</p> |  |

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--------------|--|------------------|
| | <p>G8 contributions have risen by 68% over the period compared to a 56% rise in contributions from non-G8 donors.</p> <p>Since 2002, the Global Fund has provided AIDS treatment for 4.2 million people, anti-tuberculosis treatment for 9.7 million people and 310 million insecticide-treated nets for the prevention of malaria.</p> <p>Performance is assessed as Green, although ongoing challenges of mobilising and maintaining financing are recognised.</p> | |

Commitment 15: 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 virus research.


Gleneagles 2005: Africa 18 (e)

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|---|---|
| <p>This assessment is made against a number of factors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % growth rate in G8 public funding flows for Research and Development (R&D) for neglected diseases between 2007 and 2011 (current prices) (Source G-FINDER 2012) % growth rate in G8 public funding for Product Development Partnerships (PDPs) G8 implementation of Advance Purchase Commitments and other innovative financing mechanisms | <p>Total public funding has risen by 20% in nominal terms over the period. G8 funding has risen by 22%.</p> <p>G8 support for Product Development Partnerships (PDPs) which seek to address the weak commercial incentives for accelerating the development of new products has risen by 77% over the period.</p> <p>The US\$1.5 billion Advance Market Commitment has already supported the rollout of the pneumococcal vaccine into 24 countries, with 50 countries expected by 2015.</p> <p>Other mechanisms such as UNITAID and the International Financing Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) have been established and delivered significant results in terms of access to medicines and vaccines.</p> |  |

Commitment 16: Call for a successful completion of the first pledging conference of GAVI.

Deauville 2011: 60 (c)




| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|--|---|
| % of GAVI financing needs met at 2011 pledging conference. | GAVI's first replenishment cycle (2011-2015) secured commitments in excess of the US\$4 billion requested. US\$4.3 billion was pledged bringing the total resources available to GAVI for 2011-2015 to US\$7.6 billion |  |

Commitment 17: Supporting capacity building in the most vulnerable countries in disease-surveillance and early warning systems, including enhancement and diagnostic capacity and virus research.

St Petersburg 2006: 13 (Fight Against Infectious Diseases)



| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|--|
| The status of WHO members states' core capacity to implement the International Health Regulations (IHR) as described in WHO reporting on IHR implementation. | <p>The IHR aim to enhance national, regional and global public health security including through stronger surveillance, coordination and response capacity within countries.</p> <p>WHO reports that the data for 2011 shows member states making fair progress for a number of core capacities, notably those for surveillance, response, laboratory and zoonotic events.</p> <p>This is assessed as resulting in a 'Satisfactory' score of Amber.</p> |  |


Commitment 18: The G8 members will work towards increasing health workforce coverage towards the WHO threshold of 2.3 health workers per 1000 people, initially in partnership with the African countries where we are currently engaged and that are experiencing a critical shortage of health workers.

Hokkaido 2008: 46 (b) Development and Africa

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|--|---|
| <p>This assessment considers aggregate country progress towards the WHO threshold amongst those countries assessed as having a critical health worker shortage in the 2006 WHO World Health Report.</p> <p>Source: WHO Global Atlas of the Health Workforce. (The latest data available largely reflects updates from countries up to 2009.)</p> | <p>Increasing workforce coverage requires domestic resource mobilisation, from public and private sectors, as well as support from donors.</p> <p>Of the 57 countries identified as falling below this benchmark, 19 countries have seen an improvement in their aggregate health worker density and Indonesia has exceeded the WHO threshold, having climbed from 0.95 / 1,000 to 2.33/ 1,000.</p> <p>Further in many countries, including Ethiopia and Pakistan, improvements in health worker availability have been realised by scaling up coverage of community health workers who are not captured in formal statistics.</p> <p>18 countries have seen a reduction in density and the remaining 20 countries do not have a post-2006 data point for assessment.</p> <p>Overall, outcomes achieved are assessed as 'below expectations'</p> |  |










Commitment 19: We will scale up efforts to reduce the gaps, in the area of maternal and child health care and voluntary family planning, an estimated US\$1.5 billion.

Heiligendamm 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa 50

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Have G8 members scaled up their efforts in these areas.</p> | <p>G8 members have scaled up work on maternal and child health care and voluntary family planning, and have agreed a new commitment to cover these (see Commitment 20).</p> |  |


Commitment 20: The Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Under Five Child Health. The G8 undertake to mobilize \$5.0 billion of additional funding for disbursement over the period of 2010 -2015, in international development assistance for maternal, newborn and under-five child health (MNCH).

Muskoka 2010: Recovery and New Beginnings, para 9 and Annex II

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Country | Individual scores |
|--|---|---------------------|---|
| <p>Self-reported progress (given different G8 members use different methodology for assessing contributions).</p> <p>A detailed matrix of progress against commitments is set out in Annex C.</p> <p>All countries used the Muskoka methodology to establish their baseline level of spend on reproductive, maternal, newborn and under-five child health (RMNCH). The Muskoka methodology is available at: http://canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/mnch_methodology_isne.aspx?lang=eng</p> <p>A number of G8 members (France, Italy, Japan, Russia and the UK) also use the Muskoka methodology to define and track their commitments to the Muskoka Initiative. Other members use national methodologies.</p> <p>The assessment criteria are applied to the extent to which commitments are on track (reflecting the different timeframes of the different commitments).</p> | <p>The Muskoka initiative extends and supersedes the commitment made at Heiligendamm to 'scale up efforts to reduce the gaps, in the area of maternal and child health care and voluntary family planning, an estimated US\$1.5 billion'.</p> <p>G8 countries have made an assessment of their own trajectory of progress towards their Muskoka commitments.</p> <p>G8 countries also placed their Muskoka commitments within the UN Secretary General's Every Woman Every Child (EWEC) movement. The independent Expert Review Group (iERG) is charged with assessing progress against EWEC commitments.</p> <p>The UN Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health recommended in 2011 that the OECD-DAC strengthen reporting for reproductive, maternal, newborn and under-five child health (RMNCH). G8 members are now committed to implementing the RMNCH policy marker as agreed to by OECD-DAC members and will begin to report on their RMNCH spending flows starting in 2014.</p> | Canada CAD1.1bn |  |
| | | France EUR500m |  |
| | | Germany EUR400m |  |
| | | Italy USD75m |  |
| | | Japan JPY50bn |  |
| | | Russia USD75m |  |
| | | UK GBP2.1bn |  |
| | | US USD1.35bn |  |
| | | EC EUR50m/USD70m |  |

Commitment 21: We must also increase our efforts in the fight against other preventable diseases, including pneumonia, diarrhoea and neglected diseases such as leishmaniasis, Chagas disease and onchocerciasis, particularly by increasing the volume and quality of medical research on neglected diseases in developing countries.

St Petersburg: Fight Against Infectious Disease 31

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>This commitment covers a range of areas, including major childhood diseases, and particularly emphasises Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).</p> <p>Since other commitments address child health (e.g. 19) and key child health interventions such as immunisation (e.g. 15a) this assessment focuses on Neglected Tropical Diseases with a particular focus on R&D.</p> | <p>Total public funding from G8 countries for NTD R&D has risen by 44% in nominal terms over the period 2007-2011 (based on G-Finder 2012 data).</p> <p>Action accelerated in January 2012 when a number of partners (including from the G8, the US and UK Governments) came together to make the London Declaration that committed to the control or elimination of ten priority NTDs.</p> <p>In 2012, countries developed new integrated plans; donors provided additional resources; and pharmaceutical companies donated additional treatments and opened access to hundreds of thousands of compounds to be screened for use in new drug development.</p> |  |

Commitment 22: Develop and implement a package for HIV prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of as close as possible to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment to all who need it by 2010.

Gleneagles 2005: Africa 18d


Commitment 23: We reaffirm our commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

Muskoka 2010: Development 15

Commitment 24: We commit to counter any form of stigma, discrimination and human rights violation and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and the elimination of travel restrictions on people with HIV/AIDS.

L'Aquila 2009: 123 (Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future)




| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|---|---|
| <p>G8 support for HIV/AIDS between 2007 and 2011 as measured by the UNAIDS/Kaiser Foundation methodology (which is based on OECD/DAC reporting)</p> | <p>Over 8 million (54%) of eligible patients were receiving treatment at the end of 2011. This compares with just 1.3 million in 2005 when the commitment was made.</p> <p>It should also be noted that the 2010 WHO recommendation to initiate treatment earlier (at cell count CD4 350) led to a step-change in the number of eligible patients and therefore made the challenge of universal access to treatment more stretching.</p> <p>G8 countries are responsible for a significant share of antiretrovirals (ARVs) provided through multilateral channels (such as GFATM and UNITAID) and bilateral channels (most significantly the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief - PEPFAR).</p> <p>Overall, G8 support for HIV/AIDS rose by 67% between 2007 and 2011. However, epidemics in some regions, such as in eastern and central Europe among key populations, continue to grow at an alarming rate. Overall, this supports a rating of 'Good' (Amber/ Green).</p> <p>In 2012, 61% of countries reported the existence of anti-discrimination laws that protect people living with HIV. That leaves nearly 4 in 10 countries worldwide that still lack any specific legal provisions to prevent or address HIV-related discrimination.</p> |  |

Commitment 25: Supporting the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) for the post eradication period in 2006-08 through continuing or increasing own contributions towards the \$829 million target and mobilising the support of others.

Gleneagles 2005: 18 (f) (Africa and every subsequent summit)

Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>% increase in G8 contribution to GPEI, between 2006 and 2012 (latest data) and % change in number of polio cases</p> <p>Rating is assessed against G8 funding performance and progress on disease burden indicators.</p> | <p>The 2006-2008 financing gap was not fully met but G8 contributions rose 17% between 2006 and 2012. G8 contributions fell from 45% of total contributions (and GPEI spending) in 2006 to 32% in 2012.</p> <p>Since 1988 the number of cases has decreased by over 99% and polio-endemic country numbers declined from 125 countries to just 3 at the end of 2012. Over this time the number of children paralysed annually by wild poliovirus fell from 350,000 to 223 children in 2012.</p> <p>The GPEI faces ongoing financing gaps and is also working to enhance value for money, strengthen financial and programmatic accountability and expand its donor base.</p> <p>At the Global Vaccine Summit in Abu Dhabi in April 2013, US\$4 billion was pledged towards the Polio Eradication and Endgame Strategic Plan 2013-2018.</p> <p>Overall there are positive outcomes in terms of reduced incidence of polio - although it has still not been completely eradicated. This combined with the moderate increase in G8 financing results in us judging progress on this commitment to be Satisfactory (Amber).</p> |  |

Commitment 26: Working with Africa countries to scale up action against malaria to reach 85 per cent of the vulnerable populations with the key interventions that will save 600,000 children’s lives a year by 2015 and reduce the drag on African economies.

Gleneagles 2005: Africa 18(g); reiterated at St Petersburg 2006: Fight Against Infectious Disease 21

Commitment 27: As part of fulfilling our past commitments on malaria, we will continue to expand access to long-lasting insecticide treated nets, with a view to providing 100 million nets through bilateral and multilateral assistance, in partnership with other stakeholders by the end of 2010.

Hokkaido Toyako 2008: 46(d) (Development and Africa)



| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|------------------|
| <p>Number of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) distributed.</p> <p>Data on LLINs provided by Global Fund to Fight AIDs, TB and Malaria (GFATM) and selected G8 countries' bilateral reporting.</p> | <p>The Global Fund provided 114 million LLINs between 2008 and 2010. The G8 accounted for 83 million of these. Additionally in 2008 and 2009, G8 countries provided more than 34 million LLINs putting the total above the target without including LLINs provided through bilateral funds in 2010.</p> <p>Data on coverage of key interventions is unavailable. However, there has been approximately a 30% fall in malaria deaths from 2001 to 2011. This means that a cumulative total of 1.1 million deaths were averted over the decade.</p> | |

Commitment 28: Supporting the Global Plan to Stop Tuberculosis (TB), 2006 - 2015.

St Petersburg 2006: Fight Against Infectious Disease 21




| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|---|------------------|
| <p>Decline in TB Mortality (1990-2015).</p> <p>Agreed global target to achieve 50% reduction by 2015 (as compared to 1990).</p> | <p>TB mortality rate has decreased 41% since 1990 and the world is on track to achieve the global target of a 50% reduction by 2015.</p> <p>The burden is falling in all regions. However, progress in some, particularly sub-Saharan Africa, is lagging as is access to treatment for multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB).</p> <p>This leads us to judge progress against this commitment as 'Good' (Green/ Amber).</p> | |

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|------------------|
| <p>Source: Global Tuberculosis Report 2012.</p> <p>Assessment is based on a mix of global and regional progress.</p> | <p>G8 contributions (from the UK, US and Canada) rose by 15% between 2006 and 2012 and totalled US\$422 million over the period.</p> <p>G8 countries also provide support for TB through bilateral programmes and multilateral channels (principally GFATM). GFATM accounts for around 90% of international donor funding for TB.</p> | |

Commitment 29: Will work towards a steady decrease in the number of measles-related deaths, progress in halting the spread of measles, and its eventual elimination.

St Petersburg 2006: Fight Against Infectious Diseases 29

0-20%  21-40%  41-60%  61-80%  81-100% 

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>% decrease in measles deaths since 2000 (latest figures 2011).</p> <p>Source: Measles & Rubella Initiative.</p> | <p>There is an agreed global target to cut global measles deaths by at least 95% by 2015 (compared with 2000 levels).</p> <p>Between 2000 and 2011: Estimated deaths decreased by 71%, from 548,000 to 158,000, resulting in a 'Good' score of Green/Amber.</p> <p>G8 support for measles control includes bilateral resources as well as assistance from GAVI and the Measles and Rubella Initiative (MRI).</p> <p>Of the G8 countries, the UK and the US contribute directly to the Measles and Rubella Initiative.</p> |  |



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

Political momentum and commitment to water issues has been maintained since the G8 commitments at the Evian (2003) and L'Aquila (2009) Summits, through G8 countries' bilateral aid programmes on water, sanitation and water resource management, and through international initiatives such as the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, which provides an important biennial platform for continuing political commitment. Sector monitoring mechanisms continue via the UN Joint Monitoring Programme and the Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water reporting. G8 ODA to the sector has increased since 2003. G8 aid to water and sanitation is also being increasingly targeted to regions with low levels of access to safe water and sanitation.

- Excellent
- Good**
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Overview

Access to improved sanitation, safe drinking water, and improved management of water resources is critical for improving health and livelihoods, environmental sustainability, and economic growth for people in developing countries. The consequences of inadequate access to water and sanitation are severe. Lack of sanitation and safe water is the principal cause of diarrhoeal disease, which kills 4,000 children every day and is the leading killer of children under five in Africa. G8 countries have a vital role, through providing technical assistance and a large share of aid to the sector, and by providing a forum for political leadership on addressing water and sanitation challenges.

G8 Progress on Water and Sanitation

G8 countries have increased aid to water and sanitation, including a 16% rise in 2011 compared to the previous year, and continue to support governance improvements. G8 members are major contributors to the

sector, providing 75% of total OECD-DAC donors' bilateral water and sanitation disbursements in 2011.

Significant development results include:¹

- **Canada** estimates that more than 6 million people benefitted from improved water and sanitation services facilitated by Canadian International Development Agency support between 2009 and 2011.
- The **French Development Agency** (AFD) has reached 9.9 million people with newly established or rehabilitated piped water supply networks and water points, and 6 million people with newly constructed or rehabilitated waste water treatment facilities between 2009 and 2011.
- **Italian Development Cooperation** has made water and sanitation services accessible to over 1.5 million people and 750,000 people respectively between 2009 and 2011.

¹ These results have been self-reported by each G8 country.

- Cooperation from **Japan** has reached over 10 million people with newly established or rehabilitated piped water supply networks and water points, and 14.7 million people with newly constructed or rehabilitated waste water treatment facilities since 2009.
- The **United Kingdom** Department for International Development reached 16.7 million people with water, sanitation and/or hygiene interventions between 2009 and 2011.
- **United States Government** support led to 12.5 million people gaining access to improved drinking water supply and 6.1 million people gaining access to improved sanitation facilities between 2009 and 2011.
- Using a different methodology, **German Development Cooperation** estimates that 100 million people² are currently benefitting from on-going water and sanitation activities (based on 2012 data).

² This number a) is based on an estimation of the number of people benefitting from all ongoing projects of German Development Cooperation in the water sector (not including waste management/disposal); b) covers projects in all phases of implementation in 2012, including newly started projects and projects close to completion.



Case study: The Evian Water Action Plan

At the 2003 Summit in Evian the G8 launched the Evian Water Action Plan to tackle water and sanitation issues for the achievement of the MDGs. The African Water Facility, agreed at the Summit, is an initiative led by the African Ministers' Council on Water to mobilise resources to finance water activities in Africa. Hosted by the African Development Bank, the Facility has approved more than 70 projects amounting to €90 million. These funds have garnered €420 million of additional investments. Collectively, France, Canada and the UK have contributed €56.3 million, as well as providing technical assistance.

At the same Summit, France also committed to doubling its foreign aid to water and sanitation. Today, with €600 million per year for 2010-2015, France is the third largest bilateral donor for water and sanitation. The French Development Agency (AFD) provides access to safe drinking water for 800,000 people per year and to sanitation for 500,000 people per year. The AFD also *improves* access to safe drinking water for 2.5 million people per year, and to sanitation for 1.5 million people per year. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the priority for France, with 60 % of its total ODA expenses in Water and Sanitation dedicated to this region.

France and Canada supported the launch, in 2003, of a trust fund in the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI), aimed at accelerating sustainable access to improved rural water supply and sanitation facilities in Africa. In 2012, France announced an additional €40 million contribution to RWSSI. This political and financial commitment was the starting point of the process of the replenishment of this trust fund. €82 million has been raised so far.

Provided by France.



Picture: Sue Cavill/DFID

Water and Sanitation Trends and G8 Support

G8 countries have increased aid to water, sanitation and related sub-sectors³, as shown in Figure 4.1. In addition, the share of aid disbursed to countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region has increased (Figure 4.2). While this assistance has led to significant development results, summarised above, considerable challenges remain. The map (Figure 4.3) shows progress towards the MDG target for access to improved drinking water⁴. Progress is lagging for sanitation: nearly half of the population in developing regions - 2.5 billion people - still lack access to improved sanitation facilities, and 1.1 billion people - or 15 per cent of the global population - have no sanitation facilities at all. Use of improved sanitation facilities remains particularly low in Sub-Saharan Africa (30%) and Southern Asia (41%).

Figure 4.1: G8 disbursements to water and sanitation and related sub-sectors (bilateral and imputed multilateral aid, current US\$ million)

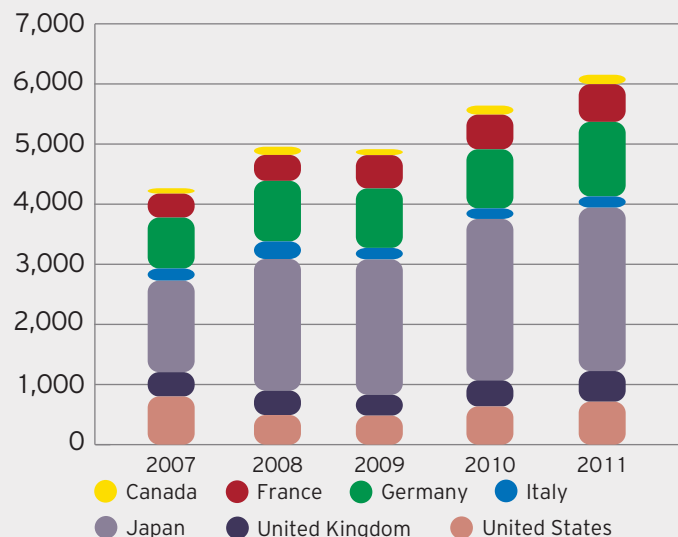
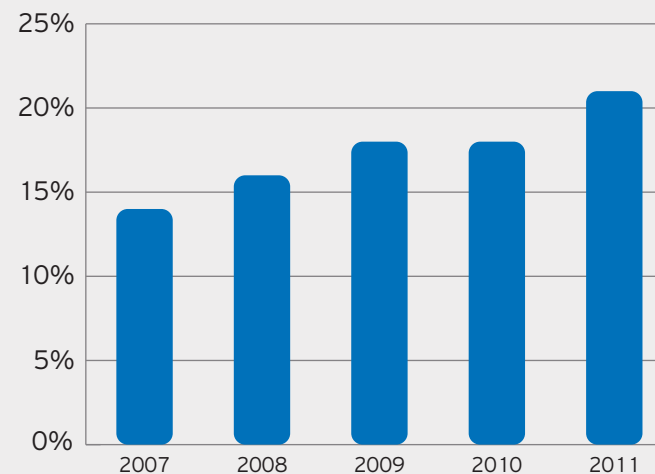


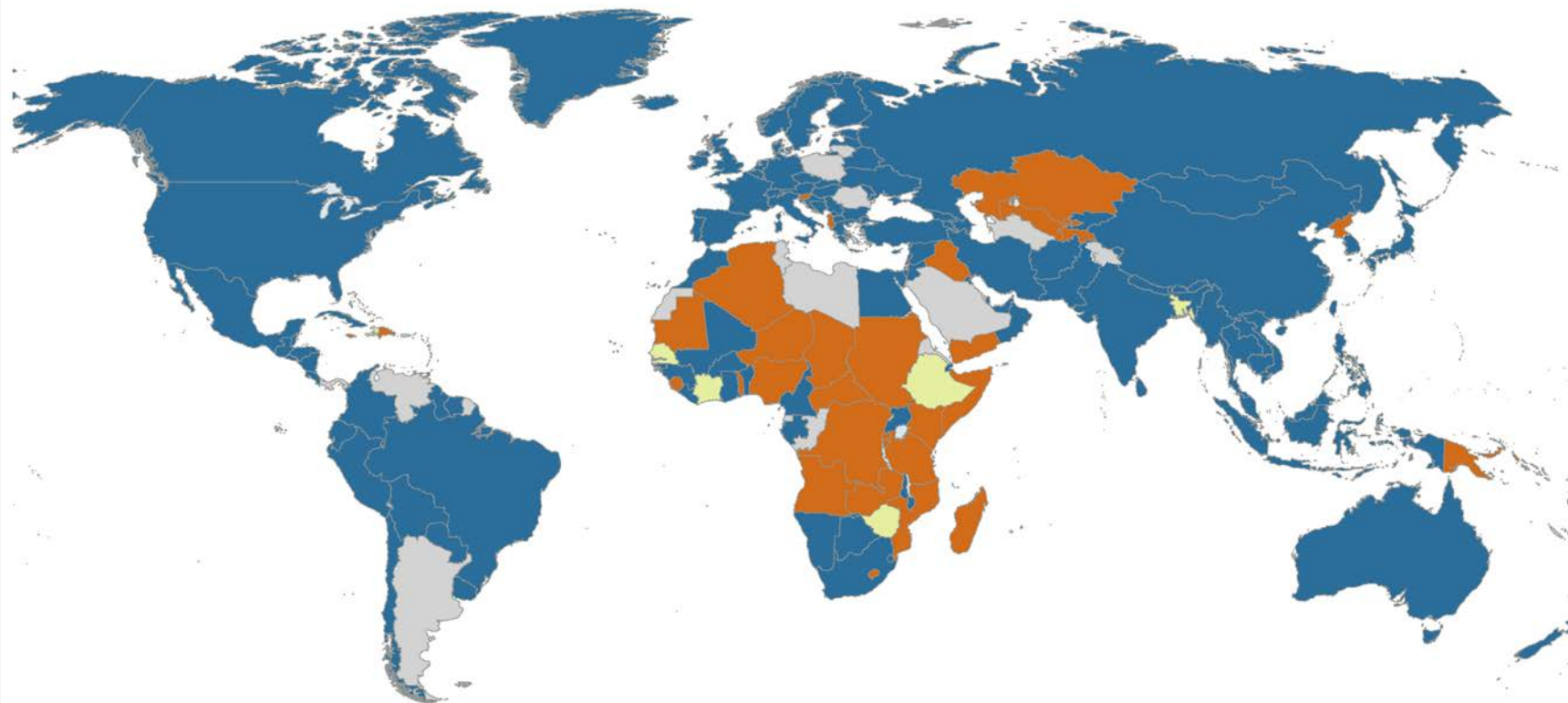
Figure 4.2: Share of G8 bilateral water and sanitation disbursements allocated to Sub-Saharan Africa



³ Other related-sub-sectors are hydro-electric power plants, agricultural water resources and flood prevention/control (OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System purpose codes 23065, 31140 and 41050). These figures have been provided by OECD Statistics and Development Finance Division.

⁴ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) 2012. "Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation". This data covers access to improved water sources. The JMP recognises that it is likely that the number of people using safe water supplies has been over-estimated (JMP 2012, page 4). Information on water quality, price of water and queue time is not included.

Figure 4.3: Progress towards the MDG drinking water target, 2010



ON TRACK: Coverage rate in 2010 was <95% or was within 5% of the 2010 rate required to meet the target

PROGRESS BUT INSUFFICIENT: Coverage rate in 2010 was between 5% and 10% of the 2010 rate required to meet the target.

NOT ON TRACK: Coverage rate in 2010 was the same or lower than the rate in 1990 or below 10% of the 2010 rate required to meet the target

INSUFFICIENT DATA OR NOT APPLICABLE: Data were unavailable or insufficient to estimate trends, or a progress assessment was not applicable


Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) 2012. "Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation."


Water and Sanitation Scorecard

Commitment 30: Implement the G8 water action plan agreed at Evian, including through: increasing aid to this sector; maintaining political momentum and commitment to the water issues; and reinforcing co-ordination and monitoring mechanisms.


Gleneagles 2005: Africa 18(i); L'Aquila 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future 118.

Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Qualitative indicator: Has political momentum and commitment to water issues been maintained?</p> | <p>Following the Evian and L'Aquila summits, water and sanitation partnerships between G8 members and developing country governments have strengthened. This can be demonstrated by: the Sanitation and Water for All partnership; support to the African Ministers' Council on Water and the African Union; and G8 support for commitments to infrastructure made by African Heads of State.</p> <p>International sector coordination has also improved, including better coordinated monitoring (an Evian commitment), with the WHO/UNICEF JMP providing global sector data, and the GLAAS¹ initiative tracking and analysing sector finance.</p> <p>Other examples of success include: the establishment of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa at the G8 summit in Gleneagles, to improve donor coordination on infrastructure, including water infrastructure, in the Africa region; and aid from Japan for water and sanitation has nearly doubled since the announcement of Japan's Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI) in 2006 (this is reflected in Figure 4.1).</p> <p>Overall, this represents good progress. More attention is needed to: sustainability; improving sector governance; and safeguarding the freshwater resource base for the sector.</p> |  |

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Quantitative indicator: Has G8 aid to the sector increased?</p> <p>ODA disbursements to water and sanitation (US\$ million, current) incorporating bilateral disbursements and imputed multilateral contributions, for years 2007 to 2011.</p> <p>Data source: OECD DAC.</p> <p>Data from Russia is not disaggregated by sector. However, reported total Russian ODA figures were US\$515.84 million in 2010 and US\$478.99 million in 2011.ⁱⁱ</p> | <p>Total ODA disbursements from the G8 OECD-DAC members to water and sanitation have steadily increased since 2007. In 2011, ODA from these G8 members for the water and sanitation sector was US\$4.7 billion dollars, an increase of 59% since 2007, resulting in an 'Excellent' score of Green. Capacity building in the sector is important. Japan, for example, has provided extensive technical cooperation to build community-level capacity in maintaining and restoring water points.</p> |  |

Commitment 31: Strengthen Africa-G8 partnership on water and sanitation
L'Aquila 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future 118.

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Quantitative indicator of success: Proportion of G8 Water and Sanitation Disbursements to Sub-Saharan Africa as a proportion of total global donor water and sanitation disbursements.</p> <p>Data source: OECD DAC CRS</p> <p>Qualitative indicator of success: Have partnerships on water and sanitation represented a strengthened partnership between Africa and the G8?</p> | <p>Quantitative assessment: The share of G8 ODA to Water and Sanitationⁱⁱⁱ disbursed in the Sub-Saharan Africa region increased from 16% in 2008 to 21% in 2011; an increase of 5%.</p> <p>Qualitative assessment: The 2012 Sanitation and Water for All High-Level meeting provided a platform for G8 and African partners to make commitments on water and sanitation. G8 partnerships with Africa on Water and Sanitation are also active through the African Development Bank (AfDB)-led Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative, the UNDP Shared Waters Partnership, the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, TICAD IV^{iv} (2008-2012), and the Africa-EU Partnership on water affairs and sanitation.</p> <p>Together, these efforts are assessed as 'Good' i.e. an Amber/Green rating.</p> <p>Example: The ACP-EU Water Facility has the objective of boosting sustainable delivery of water and sanitation infrastructure and improving water governance in the African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) group of countries. Altogether, since 2004, €712 million has been allocated to more than 300 projects and initiatives. It is expected that 17.8 million people will gain access to improved drinking water, 6.3 million people to improved sanitation facilities and 17.5 million people to improved hygiene and education programmes. The Facility targets three types of activities: improved water management and governance; water and sanitation infrastructure; and civil society and decentralised cooperation initiatives. (Source: EC)</p> |  |

i UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water.

ii <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/non-daccountriesreportingtheirdevelopmentassistancetotheoecd.htm> (Last accessed 8 April 2013).

iii OECD sector codes 14000 "Water and Sanitation".

iv Tokyo International Conference on African Development.



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

Since the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative was launched in 2009, G8 and other donors have collectively committed¹ all of the \$22.2 billion pledged in support of global food security. Of this total, \$16.4 billion had been disbursed² by April 2013 in support of bilateral and multilateral agriculture and food security programmes. G8 members have also made progress implementing the non-financial commitments made at L'Aquila and subsequently embodied in the Rome Principles. In 2012, the G8 launched the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition aimed at accelerating responsible investment in African agriculture to drive growth, create jobs, raise smallholder incomes and improve food and nutrition security

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Overview

An estimated 870 million people are unable to get enough food to meet daily energy needs, the MDG 1 hunger target will only be achieved in 58 out of 118 countries, and around one billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiency. Responding to the 2007/08 spikes in global staple food commodity prices, the G8 and other donors and organisations launched the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) at the 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy. Global leaders committed to act with the scale and urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food security, pledging to mobilize more than \$22.2 billion in support of agriculture and food security programmes over the following three years. AFSI included an important commitment to develop a comprehensive, country-owned, and more coordinated, transparent and accountable approach to achieving global food and nutrition security that effectively engaged

multilateral institutions. In 2012, G8 and African leaders launched the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a commitment by African partners, the private sector and donors, to lift 50 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa out of poverty over the next ten years by accelerating investment and growth, especially by the private sector, in African agriculture.

G8 Progress on Food Security

The G8 has made good progress towards fulfilling the financial commitments made at L'Aquila. By the end of the AFSI pledge period, in December 2012, all G8 members had fully committed the funds they pledged for specified programmes that tackle food insecurity and undernutrition, and had disbursed 74% against budgeted amounts (see the AFSI Pledge Tracking Table on page 64 for details). AFSI donors will continue to be accountable for disbursements of committed funds until all pledged funds have been fully disbursed.

¹ A commitment is made by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or multilateral agency.

² A disbursement takes place when the funds are actually spent against a committed budget amount. For further guidance, the OECD-DAC glossary defines a disbursement as: The release of funds to or the purchase of goods or services for a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost of the donor.

AFSI has brought a sharper focus to existing G8 and other donor efforts to improve the effectiveness of food security programmes. Responding to the L'Aquila commitments, G8 members have regularly accounted for progress against their AFSI financial pledges and have developed new tools, such as the In-depth Country Reporting tables and the L'Aquila Rome Principles Scorecard, introduced in the Camp David Accountability Report, to increase the transparency and accountability of G8 efforts to tackle food insecurity.

G8 members have demonstrated a strong commitment to support a comprehensive approach to food security, and as demonstrated in this year's Food Security Scorecard, all G8 members provide funding to meet short-term food security objectives and allocate around half or considerably more funding to tackle long-term food security objectives. However, as highlighted again in this year's L'Aquila Rome Principles Scorecard, many G8 members could improve the extent to which they integrate gender objectives into their food security work, including the use of sex-disaggregated indicators. More also needs to be done to measure the impact of programmes on smallholder farmers.

Strengthening country ownership and leadership of development priorities is a core principle of aid effectiveness, reaffirmed by the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, which has also underpinned the L'Aquila commitment on food security. G8 members have demonstrated a strong commitment to country ownership in the degree of alignment between their food and nutrition security programmes and priorities identified by partner countries. As demonstrated by G8 members' scores against Indicator 1 in the L'Aquila Rome Principles Scorecard on page 66, G8 members have made excellent progress supporting country-led processes to reverse the decline in investment and improve food security (Commitment 33).

Since L'Aquila, G8 members have also been at the forefront of global efforts to support the reform of the international agricultural and food security architecture and the establishment of a global partnership (Commitment 34) and Indicator 8 and 9 in the L'Aquila Rome Principles Food Security Scorecard on page 72 highlight G8 members' contribution in this area.

Although the AFSI pledge period has now come to an end, G8 members recognise that the commitment "to act with the scale and urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food security" remains as important today as it was in 2009. Many G8 members expect to continue to fund food security, nutrition, and agriculture programmes in the future at a similar level to the commitments made at L'Aquila. AFSI members will meet in the second half of 2013 under the UK chair to consider the future of AFSI.

While AFSI has provided an important platform for mobilising and coordinating global action on food security and for transparent accounting of our respective commitments, there is still room to improve the support for and local coordination of country-owned food security and agriculture strategies and investment plans by G8 members, partner countries and other actors.

Partly in recognition of this challenge, the G8 launched a new, complementary initiative in 2012, the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, aimed at tackling some of the underlying causes of food insecurity and undernutrition with a more coordinated approach at country level in Africa, building on and supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) framework. The New Alliance focusses on accelerating responsible investment in African agriculture to drive growth, create jobs, raise smallholder

incomes and increase access to nutritious food. It is overseen by a Leadership Council representing the Africa Union Commission, African governments, the private sector, G8 members and civil society. An annual New Alliance Progress Report will be published by the convening co-chairs of the Leadership Council to track and account for progress. A short update on progress to date, anticipating the first New Alliance Progress Report which will be available in June 2013, is included below.

New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition: Progress Update

The *New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition*, launched at the Camp David G8 summit in 2012, is a shared commitment to achieve sustained and inclusive agricultural growth and lift 50 million people out of poverty over the next 10 years. The New Alliance aims to catalyse new investment and agricultural reforms in support of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme and Country Investment Plans. To date New Alliance Cooperation Frameworks have been agreed in six countries (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania). These include mutual commitments: by governments to implement policies that create an enabling environment for responsible investment; by local and global private sector partners to increase responsible investments where the conditions are right; and by development partners to align their funding commitments for food security and agriculture with Country Investment Plans. A Leadership Council has been established representing all stakeholder groups to drive and account for progress.

Private sector investment commitments have been received from more than 80 African and global companies to date, and over half of these have already started investing. Governments have begun to implement policy reforms to create an enabling environment for responsible investment. G8 members have made progress investing in country-owned plans and are supporting a number of 'enabling actions' to encourage private sector investment in African agriculture. These include, for example, the development of a new Fast Track Facility for Agriculture Infrastructure and support for a World Bank project to develop a set of indicators benchmarking the business of agriculture. New cooperation frameworks are being developed with new partner countries in 2013.

A detailed New Alliance Progress Report will be published in June 2013.



Picture: Marisol Grandon/DFID

Case study: Feed the Future – Attacking hunger, poverty, and undernutrition



Through the Feed the Future (FTF) Presidential initiative and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, the United States supports countries' own agriculture sector growth plans to drive development. FTF reduces poverty and undernutrition in Africa, Asia, and the Western Hemisphere by mobilizing private investment; maximizing innovation and scaling technologies; building more resilient communities; and improving market access and economic outcomes for smallholder producers and entrepreneurs—women and men. Last year, FTF leveraged US\$250 million in new private sector investment and reached 7 million food producers with technologies and management practices that raised yields.

In Tanzania in 2012, FTF efforts supporting Tanzanian priorities reached nearly 18,000 rural households and saw nearly 17,000 hectares cultivated using improved technologies. FTF investments are responsible and climate-smart e.g., nitrogen-fixing trees that improve soil, fertilizer use, and water infiltration. Horticulture yields increased 40%, rice yields over 50%, and exports \$340 million. Tanzania's analytically-driven policy decision to forgo export bans increased Tanzanians access to global markets. FTF nutrition activities reached nearly 96,000 children. FTF is working with Tanzania to integrate nutrition into agriculture by introducing nutritious, marketable crops like orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and teaching food producers how to fortify oil and flour with micronutrients.

Provided by US.

Food Security Commitments Scorecard


Commitment 32: Increase investment for food security, including additional resources for food and development, by mobilising, with other donors, US\$ 20bn over three years (by 2012) through the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI). We commit to fulfil outstanding L'Aquila financial pledges, seek to maintain strong support to address current and future global security challenges, including through bilateral and multilateral assistance, and agree to take new steps to accelerate progress towards food security and nutrition in Africa and globally, on a complementary basis.

L'Aquila 2009: Joint Statement on Global Food Security 12; Camp David 2012: Declaration para 16.


Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| See G8 L'Aquila Rome Principles Scorecard 2013, indicator 10 at page 73 and the AFSI disbursement table on page 64. | Since the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative was launched in 2009, G8 and other donors have collectively committed all of the \$22.2 billion pledged in support of global food security. Of this total, \$16.4 billion had been disbursed by April 2013 in support of bilateral and multilateral agriculture and food security programmes. G8 members have also made progress implementing the non-financial commitments made at L'Aquila and subsequently embodied in the Rome Principles. |  |

Commitment 33: Support country-led and regional processes to reverse the decline in investment and improve food security. *Hokkaido Toyako 2008: Leaders' Statement on Global Food Security 7*

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|---|---|
| See G8 L'Aquila Rome Principles Scorecard 2013, indicator 1 at page 66. | This commitment has been achieved and G8 support for country-led and regional processes is being taken forward through AFSI and the New Alliance. |  |


Commitment 34: Support reform of international agricultural and food security architecture and establishment of a global partnership.
L'Aquila 2009: Leaders' Declaration 113-114

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| See G8 L'Aquila Rome Principles Scorecard 2013, indicators 8 and 9 at page 66. | L'Aquila signatories supported the implementation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security and the reform of the Committee on World Food Security. |  |

Commitment 35: We commit to launch a *New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition* to accelerate the flow of private capital to African agriculture, take to scale new technologies and other innovations that can increase sustainable agricultural productivity, and reduce the risk borne by vulnerable economies and communities. This *New Alliance* will lift 50 million people out of poverty over the next decade, and be guided by a collective commitment to:

- invest in credible, comprehensive and country-owned plans,
- develop new tools to mobilize private capital,
- spur and scale innovation,
- and manage risk;
- and engage and leverage the capacity of private sector partners - from women and smallholder farmers, entrepreneurs to domestic and international companies.

Camp David 2012: Declaration para 18

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| The New Alliance has its own accountability process that reports to the New Alliance Leadership Council. A Summary of their reporting is shown in New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition: Progress Update box on page 60. | The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition was launched in May 2012. To date, six African partner countries have joined the initiative and over 80 African and global private companies have made investment commitments. Further partner countries are expected to join and the first New Alliance Progress Report will be published in 2013. |  |

Tracking the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative Pledge and Related Funding

2012 Update : Commitments and Disbursements (million USD)

| AFSI Donor | Period of Pledge | AFSI Pledge | | Period Covered | | Breakdown by Channel/Sector | | | | | | | | | | Total | Pledge delivery |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| | | Total (1) | Additional (2) | | | Multilateral Channel | | Bilateral Channel | | | | | | Total | Pledge delivery | | |
| | | | | | | Voluntary Core | Earmarked and Trust Funds | Agriculture, Agro-Industries, Forestry, Fishing (311, 32161, 312, 313) | Nutrition (12240) | Development food aid/ food security assistance (520) | with the main purpose of improving food security | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Transport & storage (210) | Safety nets (i.e. social welfare services) (16010) | Rural development (43040) | Other (specify) | | | | | |
| Australia | FY 2009/10 - 2012/13 | 360 | 360 | 2009/10 - end 2011 | C(3) | | | | | | | | | | 360.0 | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D(4) | 24.8 | 34.6 | 134.5 | | 23.4 | | 35.9 | 21.5 | | 274.7 | 76% | |
| Canada | FY 2008/09 - 2010/11 | 1,037 | 526 | FY 2008/09 - 2010/11 | C | | | 1037.2 | | | | | | | 1037.2 | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D | 149.7 | 235.9 | 655.2 | | | | | | | 1040.8 | ✓ | |
| European Union | 2010-2012 | 3,800 | 742 | 2010-11 | C | | 182.0 | 2232.0 | 136.0 | 498.0 | 1265.0 | 387.0 | 507.0 | 6.0 | 5213.0 | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D | | 153 | 1187 | 74 | 227 | 819 | 263 | 166 | 6 | 2895 | 76% | |
| France | 2009-2011 | 2,161 | 365 | 2009-11 | C | 42.1 | 14.1 | 1379.8 | 6.1 | 204.4 | 83.6 | | 177.7 | 208.9 | 2116.6 | 98% | |
| | | | | | D | 42.1 | 14.1 | 795.7 | 4.6 | 189.7 | | | 19.9 | 93.0 | 1159.1 | 54% | |
| Germany | 2010-2012 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 2010-12 | C | 254.0 | | 744.3 | | 123.7 | 51.9 | | 314.5 | 1897.3 | 3385.7 | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D | 254.0 | | 297.6 | | 73.1 | 19.4 | | 212.6 | 1286.0 | 2142.7 | 76% | |
| Italy | 2009-2011 | 428 | 180 | 2009-11 | C | 242.1 | 52.3 | 129.1 | 1.5 | 57.9 | 97.6 | 35.5 | 24.8 | 34.5 | 675.2 | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D | 240.4 | 54.8 | 107.2 | 1.2 | 58.7 | 30.7 | 38.5 | 51.7 | 34.9 | 618.2 | ✓ | |
| Japan | 2010-2012 | 3,000 | 600 | 2010-12 | C | | | 1101.0 | | | | | | 226.0 | 3940.0 | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D | | | 640.0 | | | | | | 13.0 | 1098.0 | 37% | |
| Netherlands | 2009-2011 | 2,000 | 139 | 2010-11 | C | | | | | | | 103.3 | 149.9 | 1006.4 | 2168.2 | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D | 346.0 | 49.1 | 400.3 | 11.0 | 68.3 | 33.9 | | | | 2168.2 | ✓ | |
| Russia | 2009-2011 | 330 | 139 | 2009-11 | C | 31.2 | 146.5 | 69.2 | 32.0 | 45.4 | 2.7 | | | 3.0 | 330.0 | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D | 31.2 | 146.5 | 69.2 | 32.0 | 45.4 | 2.7 | | | 3.0 | 330.0 | ✓ | |
| Spain | 2009-2011 | 696 | 696 | 2009-10 | C | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D | | 460.5 | 180.8 | 12.7 | 5.8 | | | 54.2 | | 714 | ✓ | |
| Sweden | 2010-2012 | 522 | 14 | 2010-11 | C | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D | 237.0 | | 209.9 | 2.6 | 5.3 | | | 93.1 | | 548.0 | ✓ | |
| UK | FY 2009/10 - 2011/12 | 1,718 | 312 | FY 2009/10 - 2011/12 | C | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D | 460.9 | 454.2 | 519.8 | | 229.6 | 64.2 | | 270.1 | | 1998.9 | ✓ | |
| US | FY 2009/10 - 2012/09 | 3,500 | 1,751 | FY 2010-11 | C | | 326.4 | 2792.6 | | | 683.6 | 51.8 | | | 3854.4 | ✓ | |
| | | | | | D | | 326.4 | 1002.6 | | | 36.3 | 14.7 | | | 1380.0 | 39% | |
| TOTAL PLEDGE | | 22,240 | 6,824 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C: ✓ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | D: 74% | |

(1) USD values of non-USD denominated pledges calculated at the 2009 annual average exchange rates against the USD.

(2) Appropriations for food security, additional to previously planned expenditures and representing spending plans above the baseline.

(3) C: A commitment is made by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or multilateral agency.

(5) For additional information see donor notes in Annex C pg 171.

(4) D: A disbursement takes place when the funds are actually spent against a committed budget amount. For further guidance, the OECD -DAC glossary defines a disbursement as: The release of funds to or the purchase of goods or services for a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost of the donor.

✓ means pledge (commitment and/or disbursement) fully delivered

G8 L'Aquila Rome Principles Scorecard 2013

| Sub-set of partner countries covered by G8 members | |
|--|---|
| CAN | Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Sudan/ South Sudan, Ukraine, Vietnam |
| EU | Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chad, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Yemen |
| FRA | Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana , Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Uganda, Dr Congo, Senegal, Chad, Palestinian Autonomous Territories, Tunisia, Vietnam |
| GER | Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda |
| ITA | Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, West Bank and Gaza Strip |
| JPN | Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya, Mozambique, Philippines, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam |
| RUS | Afghanistan, Armenia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kirgiz Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Tajikistan |
| UK | Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sudan, Zimbabwe |
| US | Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. Data for indicators defined by spending on specified DAC codes are not necessarily limited to these countries. |

L'Aquila Principles: Country-owned Development



Goal Statement: G8 countries align behind Country-owned Food Security strategies and investment plans (including regional and national strategies and plans in Africa, Latin America, Caribbean and Asia)

| 1 | Indicator | Definition | CAN | EU | FRA | GER ¹ | ITA | JPN | RUS | UK | US ² |
|---|--|------------|-----|-----|------|------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| | Percent of programmes in AFSI partner countries aligned with country-owned strategies and investment plans (as articulated in the partner country's food security national strategy or investment plan.) | | 92% | 89% | 100% | 98% | 67% | 100% | 88% | 74% | 100% |

INDICATOR 1

- 101 out of 103 single programmes of the German Development Cooperation in AFSI partner countries with country owned food security strategies and/or investment plans are fully aligned to these strategies.
- Each Feed the Future (FTF) Focus Country's investments are guided by a Multi-Year Strategy (MYS), reviewed across the U.S. government. To be approved, each five-year MYS had to demonstrate clear alignment of proposed investments to the national food security plan. Alignment was confirmed during USAID internal 2013 portfolio review.










Goal Statement: G8 countries contribute to development of local capacity to sustain improvements in food security

| 2 | Indicator | Definition | CAN | EU | FRA | GER ³ | ITA | JPN | RUS | UK ⁴ | US ⁵ |
|---|---|--|-----|-----|-----|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Percent of food security programmes in AFSI partner countries that include specific capacity building objectives. | 'Objectives' in this indicator and in indicator 7 defined to include goal statement, objectives, or outputs. | 87% | 87% | 70% | 86% | 71% | 70% | 79% | 50% | 100% |

INDICATOR 2

- 96 out of 112 single programmes of the German Development Cooperation in AFSI partner countries include specific capacity building objectives.
- 31 out of a total of 62 programmes in the UK AFSI partner countries listed above include specific capacity building objectives.
- For purposes of this scorecard, the U.S. government views the FTF MYS as a "programme." Each Focus Country has an MYS that has a demonstrated emphasis placed on local capacity building and reports performance against capacity building indicators. Local capacity development performance was reviewed during USAID 2013 portfolio review.

L'Aquila Principle: Strategic Coordination

| Goal Statement: G8 countries coordinate food security programming, financing and implementation in partner countries | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| 3 | Indicator | Definition | CAN ⁶ | EU | FRA | GER ⁷ | ITA | JPN | RUS | UK ⁸ | US ⁹ |
| | Percent of AFSI partner countries in which G8 member participates in food security-related processes (such as Agriculture Sector Working Group or other relevant coordination mechanisms for food security and agricultural growth) | |  89% |  100% |  100% |  91% |  62% |  100% |  80% |  77% |  100% |

INDICATOR 3

- 6 89% - CIDA participates in food security-related processes in 8 of 9 AFSI partner countries
- 7 In 19 out of 21 AFSI partner countries with dedicated food security related coordination processes or mechanisms German Development Cooperation country programmes participate in or lead these processes or mechanisms.
- 8 DFID Country Offices engage actively in food security related processes in 10 of the 13 UK AFSI partner country programmes listed above. In the remaining three countries DFID does not engage actively in such coordination Food Security/Agriculture due to the focus of the UK programme.
- 9 All Feed the Future Focus Country posts were requested in 2010 to increase their participation in and support of country-led coordination and performance review process. Regular participation in food security processes was confirmed during 2013 USAID portfolio review

L'Aquila Principle: Comprehensive Approach

Goal Statement: G8 countries' food security programming consist of comprehensive twin-track approach of short with medium/long-term objectives

| 4 | Indicator | Definition | CAN | EU | FRA | GER ¹⁰ | ITA | JPN ¹¹ | RUS | UK | US ¹² |
|---|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| | Relative spending to address immediate/short-term food security objectives (i.e. food aid and social protection) and towards medium/long-term food security development objectives (i.e. agriculture productivity, value chain improvements, infrastructure, nutrition services) as percentage of total spending on both. | <p>'Immediate/short-term' (white) defined as total funds committed against DAC codes for food security and emergency food aid (52010 and 72040)</p> <p>'Long-term' (blue) defined as all funds committed on AFSI permitted codes, apart from 52010, plus safety nets (16010).</p> | 30% | 11% | 10% | 17% | 12% | 52% | 50% | 25% | 40% |
| | | | 70% | 89% | 90% | 83% | 88% | 48% | 50% | 75% | 60% |

INDICATOR 4

10 The data relates only to funds provided by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The German AFSI pledge was implemented through BMZ.

11 2012 data are provisional.

12 For this indicator, the United States has included funding under the specified DAC codes for all of our programs globally, not only for the "AFSI Partner country" subset.

Goal Statement: G8 country removes food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes, especially for food purchased for humanitarian purposes

| 5 | Indicator | Definition | CAN | EU | FRA | GER ¹³ | ITA | JPN | RUS ¹⁴ | UK | US ¹⁵ |
|---|---|---|-----|----|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|----|------------------|
| | Export restrictions or extraordinary taxes removed (since L'Aquila) | Red: no changes to export restrictions or extraordinary taxes; Yellow: some export restrictions have been removed and others are under negotiations; Green: all export restrictions and extraordinary taxes, especially for food purchased for humanitarian purposes, have been removed or did not exist | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |










INDICATOR 5

13 Green. Export restrictions and extraordinary taxes are non-existent in Germany.

14 Since 2000, Russia maintains a list of products from LDCs which allows nearly 100% duty- and quota-free access for their products to the Russian market. Russia does not apply export restrictions or extraordinary duties for bilateral food aid. In 2010 temporary export restrictions and extraordinary duties were abolished also for multilateral food aid. However, for the duration of commercial grain export ban due to poor crops, all food aid supplies were granted exemptions on a case-by-case basis.

15 The U.S. government applies no restrictions or extraordinary taxes on agricultural exports.

Goal Statement: G8 country research investments generate sustainable and accessible solutions to improve nutrition and increase agricultural productivity for smallholder farmers

| 6 | Indicator | Definition | CAN | EU | FRA | GER ¹⁶ | ITA | JPN ¹⁷ | RUS ¹⁸ | UK | US ¹⁹ |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | (a) Number of new public or public-private agriculture research partnerships formed to improve productivity, address market failures and/or contribute to improved food security and nutrition | (a) Number of new public or public-private agriculture research partnerships, which include local institutions, formed to improve productivity, address market failures and/or contribute to proved food security and nutrition. (not restricted to AFSI partner countries) Red: no partnerships formed; Yellow: 1-5 partnerships formed; Green: 6 or more partnerships formed |  >6 |  >6 |  150 |  75 |  32 |  >6 |  4 |  28 |  >6 |
| | (b) Percentage change in spending on agricultural research for development compared to pre-AFSI period | Defined by OECD DAC codes: 31182, 31166, 31181, 31382, 31381 Baseline = pre-AFSI 3 year average of spend on these codes in 2007, 2008, 2009 AFSI = 3 year average spend on these codes in 2010, 2011, 2012 | +86% | +19% | +2% | +37% | +1% | -45.5% | +215% | +92% | -12% |

INDICATOR 6




























16 (a) From 2010 to 2012 Germany engaged in 75 new cooperations in the fields of agricultural research or transfer of know-how into agricultural practice.

(b) In 2010 and 2011 Germany increased its spending on agricultural research by ca. 37% per year on average, compared to average spending/year during the period 2007-2009. Data on spending for 2012 is not yet available.

17 (b) 2012 data are provisional

- 18 (a) 4 partnerships for food security and nutrition policy and agricultural research linked to Russian aid/assistance in this field. The partners include NGOs, civil society, smallholder farmers, academic institutions, business communities and other interest groups.
- (b) As contribution to the AFSI, Russia had included agricultural research component in its food security-related assistance on compared to the previous period.
- 19 U.S. internal calculations show actual committed U.S. funds for activities matching the listed codes increased 27% during FY 2010-2012 over the baseline, rather than the decrease reflected in the incomplete DAC data. DAC data for 2012 are not available, so the percentage change scored is from 2007-2009 to 2010-2011.

G8 countries food security programs promote participation of farmers, especially smallholders and women



















| 7 | Indicator | Definition | CAN | EU ²⁰ | FRA ²¹ | GER ²² | ITA | JPN | RUS | UK ²³ | US ²⁴ |
|---|--|------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | (a) Percent of G8 member food security programmes in AFSI partner countries that include specific gender objectives. | |  69% |  61% |  40% |  38% |  47% |  100% |  65% |  45% |  100% |
| | (b) Percent of G8 member food security programmes in AFSI partner countries that include sex-disaggregated indicators. | |  65% |  44% |  5% |  46% |  8% |  8% |  29% |  49% |  100% |
| | (c) Percent of G8 member food security programmes in AFSI partner countries that include objectives or indicators addressing the needs of smallholder farmers. | |  79% |  87% |  90% |  78% |  71% |  78% |  47% |  58% |  100% |

INDICATOR 7

- 20 (a) Gender is mainstreamed throughout all the EU programmes. However, the programmes with specific gender objectives represent a smaller subset.
- 21 (a) The new Food Security strategy of the French development agency will give a special focus on gender issue.
- 22 (a) Out of a total of 112 German Development Cooperation programmes with AFSI countries, 43 include gender specific objectives, 52 include sex-disaggregated indicators and 87 include objectives or indicators addressing the needs of smallholder farmers.
- 23 (a) Out of a total of 62 food security programmes in UK AFSI partner countries, 28 included specific gender objectives, 31 had sex-disaggregated indicators, and 36 included objectives of indicators addressing the needs of smallholder farmers.
- 24 (a) For purposes of this scorecard, the U.S. government views the FTF MYS as a "programme." Each FTF Focus Country has an MYS that has a demonstrated emphasis placed on specific gender objectives. Performance against gender objectives was reviewed during USAID 2013 portfolio review.
- (b) For purposes of this scorecard, the U.S. government views the FTF MYS as a "programme." Each FTF Focus Country is required to incorporate/ use performance indicators that can be sex-disaggregated. Sex disaggregated data were reviewed per Focus Country during USAID 2013 portfolio review.
- (c) For purposes of this scorecard, the U.S. government views the FTF MYS as a "programme." Each FTF Focus Country has an MYS that has small-holder farmers as direct beneficiaries, and performance (e.g., number of farmers trained, number of farmers applying new practices) was reviewed during USAID 2013 portfolio review.

L'Aquila Principle: Engage Multilaterally

Goal Statement: G8 countries leverage multilateral mechanisms and institutions to support Country Investment Plans

| 8 | Indicator | Definition | CAN ²⁵ | EU | FRA ²⁶ | GER ²⁷ | ITA | JPN ²⁸ | RUS ²⁹ | UK ³⁰ | US ³¹ |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| | Number of multilateral mechanisms (including Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)), financing institutions or earmarked trust funds receiving financing to support implementation of partner countries' food security strategies and investment plans | Red: did not contribute to multilateral mechanisms, financing institutions or earmarked funds; Yellow: contributed to at least 2 multilateral mechanisms, financing institutions or earmarked funds; Green: contributed to at least 4 multilateral mechanisms, financing institutions or earmarked funds. (Note: GAFSP private sector and public sector windows count as separate mechanisms.) |  >4 |  >4 |  4 |  2 |  4 |  4 |  5 |  >4 |  >4 |
| 9 | Indicator | Definition | CAN ³² | EU ³³ | FRA | GER ³⁴ | ITA | JPN ³⁵ | RUS ³⁶ | UK ³⁷ | US ³⁸ |
| | Through governing bodies and other meetings, ensure multilateral organizations (such as FAO, IFAD, WFP, etc.) and CFS initiatives align with Rome Principles and support Country-owned food security strategies and investment plans. | Red: no engagement with multilateral organizations or CFS; Yellow: engagement with multilateral organizations and CFS; Green: serve in leadership roles that shape policies of multilateral organizations or CFS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

INDICATOR 9

25 CIDA participates in at least 8 multilateral mechanisms to support implementation of partner countries' food security strategies and investment plans including: GAFSP, IFAD, CGIAR, WFP P4P, REACH, HarvestPlus, CCAFS, and ASAP.



















26 African Agriculture Fund (AAF), CAADP Multidonor trust fund, Scaling up nutrition (SUN), FAO. CGIAR France is also very involved in the activities of the Committee on world Food Security (CFS).

27 Germany is financing IFAD as well as earmarked FAO trust funds for country programs.

- 28 FAO, CGIAR, WFP and GEF.
- 29 Russia contributes to CGIAR, Rapid Social Response Trust Fund, Food Price Crisis Response Trust Fund at the World Bank, ICDO, FAO and WFP.
- 30 DFID contributes to more than 7 relevant multilateral mechanisms, including GAFSP, IFAD, FAO, World Bank, CAADP MDTF, CGIAR, Harvest Plus.
- 31 The United States contributes to at least 9 multilateral mechanisms counted towards this indicator: GAFSP (public and private sector windows); IFAD; FAO; World Bank; CAADP MDTF; PARM; ReSAKSS; and CGIAR Technology Platform; as well as other, un-earmarked, relevant MDBs and IOs not counted toward this indicator, e.g., AfDB and UNDP.
- 32 Canada takes an active role in a number of multilateral food security fora. For example, Canada is an active member of the governing bodies of the three Rome-based UN Agencies – FAO, IFAD and WFP and actively participates in the CFS. Canada also plays a leadership role in the governance of the GAFSP.
- 33 The EU supports the reform and strengthening of the CFS, particularly the HLPE and Civil Society Mechanisms. It has been technically and financially active in the development of the VGGTs and the RAI. It will continue to support the implementation of the VGGTs and the consultation process for the RAI guidelines.
- 34 Germany is actively engaged in all Rome-based institutions for the Development Effectiveness Agenda. Besides the active involvement in the different fora we also finance the ongoing FAO reform process or the CFS participation of civil society representatives of developing countries, for example.
- 35 Japan has collaborated with four international organizations, specifically FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD and the WB, to develop and advocate the Principle for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI) as well as made financial contributions to these four organizations for the research and analysis projects on the PRAI.
- 36 Russia chaired the WFP Executive Board in 2009-10 and is its incumbent President for 2013-14. In 2010-2011 Russia was also a vice-Chair of the CFS and played a major role in its reform process. In 2012 Russia chaired APEC and assured due attention to agricultural development and food security issues in its agenda.
- 37 UK actively engages in the CFS and is an active member of the governing bodies of the three Rome-based UN Agencies for Food and Agriculture – FAO, IFAD and WFP.
- 38 The United States chaired the CFS Guidelines on Land Tenure process, served on the CFS Bureau, is fully engaged in the RAI process, is actively encouraging the FAO to complete its reform, and is the single largest donor to WFP.

L'Aquila Principle: Accountability and Transparency

Goal Statement: G8 countries meet pledge targets & report performance results

| 10 | Indicator | Definition | CAN | EU ³⁹ | FRA | GER | ITA | JPN ⁴⁰ | RUS | UK | US ⁴¹ |
|----|--|------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a. Percentage of L'Aquila financial pledge committed | |  100% |  100% |  98% |  100% |  100% |  100% |  100% |  100% |  100% |
| | b. Percentage of L'Aquila financial pledge disbursed | |  100% |  76% |  54% |  76% |  100% |  37% |  100% |  100% |  39% |

INDICATOR 10

- 39 (2) The disbursement figures reported by the European Union are the total amounts contracted in respect of 2010, 2011 and 2012 commitments. Further disbursements of funds are made according to a schedule of disbursements outlined in individual contracts, progress in implementation and rate of use of the funds by the partner.
- 40 (a) and (b) 2012 data are provisional.
- 41 (a) The United States committed \$3.85 billion toward its L'Aquila pledge through December 2012 for fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012, against a pledge of at least \$3.5 billion. Total food security commitments relevant to L'Aquila were \$6.16 billion, including nutrition and development food aid.
- (b) The United States disbursed \$1.38 billion toward its L'Aquila pledge through December 2012 for fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012, against a pledge of at least \$3.5 billion. Total food security disbursements relevant to L'Aquila were \$3.54 billion, including nutrition and development food aid.



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

Collective G8 contributions to basic education between 2006 and 2011 amounted to US\$9.5 billion, of which 29% went to countries endorsed by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) - formerly known as the Fast Track Initiative (FTI). G8 funding to basic education in GPE countries rose from US\$445.2 million in 2009 to US\$615 million in 2011. In 2009, the G8 also pledged to work in partnership with other donors to meet the estimated US\$1.2 billion financial shortfall in the GPE. During the 18 month mandate of the commitment, G8 members collectively contributed 21% of the shortfall in funding to the GPE, with other donors mobilised to provide a further 35%. The GPE has received sustained support since the end of the commitment's mandate, receiving a total of US\$897 million from all donors during 2011 and 2012, with over 49% of these contributions coming from the G8.

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Overview

Quality, accessible and inclusive education is crucial for the achievement of successful and sustainable development. It is a necessary ingredient for sustained growth and poverty reduction. A single year of primary school increases the wages earned later in life by 5-15% and each additional year of secondary school by 15-25%. For girls, these numbers are even more profound; an extra year of primary school will boost a girl's wages by 10-20%. Skilled and literate adults contribute to the creation of knowledge societies and stimulate economic growth, resulting in improved living standards.

Education needs to be accessible to all children, but it also needs to be of a good quality, so that pupils learn in schools. A global drive on primary enrolment has hugely reduced the number of children out of school (down from 105 million in 1999 to 61 million today), but at least 250 million children cannot read or count, even if they have spent four years in school.

G8 Progress against Education Commitments

At the Dakar World Education Forum in 2000, World Leaders, including those of the G8 nations, adopted the Education For All (EFA) framework for action. The EFA agenda, particularly its focus on providing good quality basic education to all children in the world, has underpinned the G8's approach to education since 2000.

The Global Partnership for Education (GPE, formerly known as the EFA Fast-Track Initiative) was founded in 2002 to accelerate progress towards the provision of good quality basic education for all children. As a partnership between donors, developing countries and civil society, the GPE provides funding and technical support to help low income countries to develop and implement sound education sector plans. Since 2002, over 50 countries have had education sector plans endorsed by the GPE, and GPE support has helped to enroll nearly 23 million more children into school, supported the construction of over 37,000 classrooms, and helped to train over 413,000 teachers.

Since the GPE's foundation, G8 members have collectively contributed over US\$1 billion, representing nearly 39% of all contributions to GPE. But the GPE is not the only mechanism through which the G8 support education: collective G8 contributions to education (2006-2011) amounted to US\$40.7 billion, of which US\$9.5 billion went to basic education, including US\$2.8 billion to countries endorsed by the GPE.



Case study: Russian Education Aid for Development (READ)

The Russia Education Aid for Development Trust Fund (READ) was established in October 2008, in collaboration with the World Bank, with funding of up to US\$32 million to support the improvement of student learning outcomes in Low Income Countries (including Angola, Armenia, Ethiopia, Kyrgyz Republic, Mozambique, Tajikistan, Vietnam, and Zambia) through: (i) diagnosis of key needs/gaps in their assessment of student learning; and (ii) strengthening institutional capacity to both measure learning and use the results to improve education quality and learning outcomes.

READ has launched a special global instrument for student assessments, known as Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER), which enables benchmarks to be created for each READ country and establishes key indicators against which to measure their progress. SABER involves building a comprehensive toolkit of system diagnostics for examining the various components and policy domains in education systems against global standards and best practices around the world. SABER also provides work on education policy.

Activities implemented at country level include:

8 sets of validated self-diagnosis reports and work plans; 1,100 staff trained at national and provincial levels; 2 newly established national assessment/examination agencies with dedicated staff; 2 national assessment policy frameworks.

Provided by Russia.



Picture: World Bank

Figure 6.1: G8 collective disbursements to education 2006-2011, \$US billions

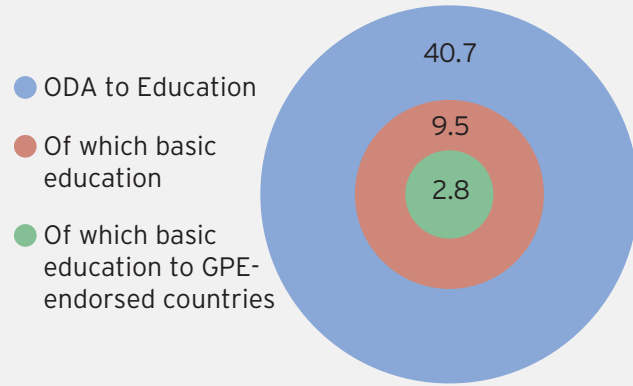


Figure 6.2: Proportion of education ODA allocated to basic education in 2006-2011, US\$ millions

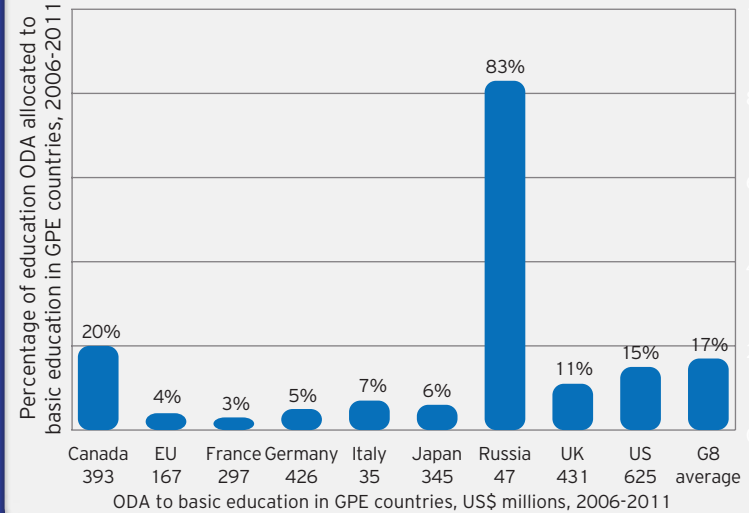
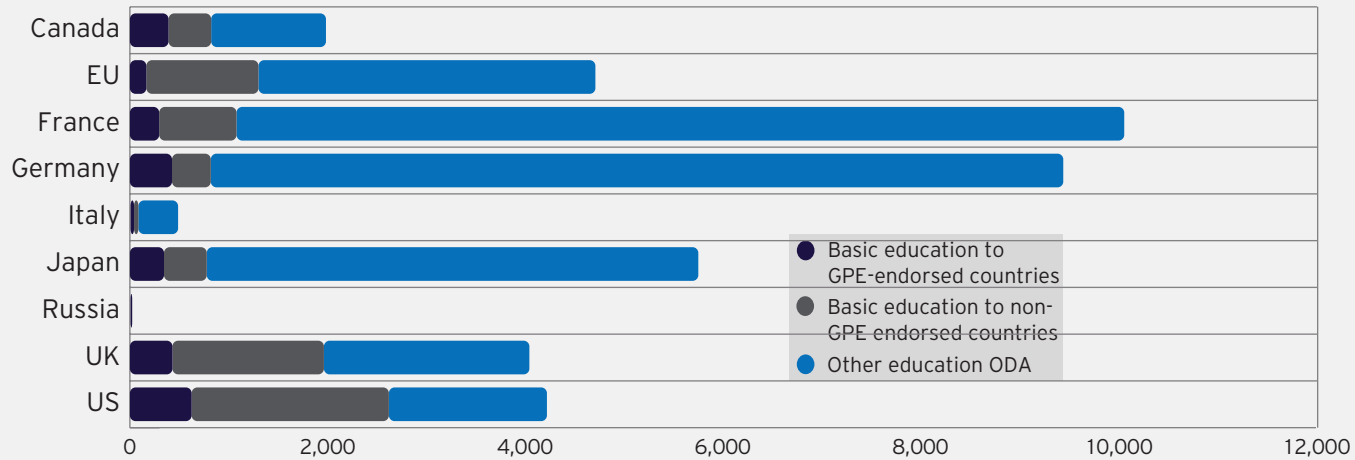
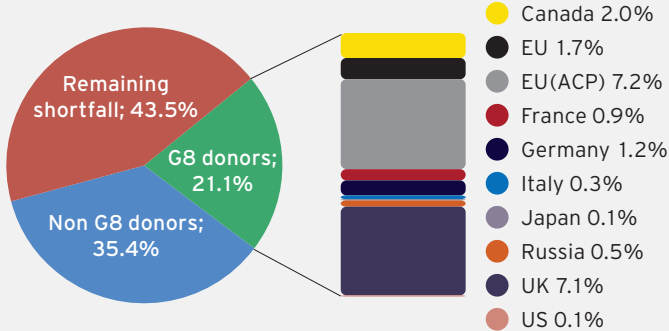


Figure 6.3: G8 disbursements to education 2006 to 2011, US\$ millions



Sources: OECD DAC data and Russia national data.
 Note: This report follows the 2010 Muskoka accountability report methodology of calculating the ODA flow to GPE endorsed countries according to the list of countries endorsed in each specific year

Figure 6.4: Share of the Fast Track Initiative (now the Global Partnership for Education)'s US\$1.2 billion shortfall financed by G8 and other donors from July 2009-December 2010, based on contributions received by the GPE secretariat




Source: GPE secretariat

Education Scorecard

Commitment 36: The G8 will continue to work with partners and other donors to meet shortfalls in all Fast Track Initiative (FTI) - now the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) - endorsed countries.


Heiligendamm 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa 38

Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>OECD data about G8 ODA to education, basic education, and basic education to GPE countries (Figures 6.1 & 6.3)</p> <p>Donor prioritisation of basic education and GPE countries: % of education ODA going to basic education in GPE countries (Figure 6.2)</p> <p>Sources of evidence: Data from OECD DAC National sources for Russia</p> | <p>Of the total US\$ 40.7 billion that the G8 contributed to education in the period 2006-2011, US\$9.5 billion went to basic education, including US\$2.8 billion to countries endorsed by the GPE, demonstrating that the G8 itself has been targeting resources to GPE endorsed countries. G8 funding to basic education in GPE countries has risen from US\$445.2 million in 2009 to US\$615 million in 2011.</p> <p>Although this scorecard does not contain data for non-G8 donors, the G8 has kept its commitment to work with partners, as demonstrated by the fact that there are now 18 direct donors to GPE.</p> <p>We therefore judge progress against this commitment to be 'Good', and the score to be Green/Amber.</p> |  |

Commitment 37: We, along with other donors, are committed to a unified approach, mobilising predictable and multilateral resources in order to fulfil the financial shortfall estimated by the FTI (now the GPE) at \$1.2 billion over the coming 18 months (by 2011).

L'Aquila 2009: Responsible Leadership for Sustainable Growth 128

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Contributions to the GPE between July 2009 and December 2010 (Figure 6.4)</p> <p>Sources of evidence: Data from OECD DAC and national data for Russia Data from GPE secretariat</p> | <p>In the 18 month period of the commitment's mandate (July 2009 - December 2010), GPE received US\$252,934,337 from G8 members, and US\$425,316,743 from other donors. This represents nearly 57% of the financing needs estimated by the GPE for this period.</p> <p>However, G8 and other donor commitments to the GPE have remained strong after the end of the commitment's mandate, with the GPE receiving a total of US\$897,000,000 from all donors during 2011 and 2012, with over 49% of contributions in this period coming from the G8.</p> <p>Given this increased funding to GPE, and the G8's increased share of overall contributions, we judge that overall progress on this commitment has been 'Satisfactory' and the score to be Amber.</p> |  |



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

The G8 has played a constructive role in promoting better governance in the developing world. This includes in Africa where, for example, the G8 has provided 70% of the all funding to the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) to promote democratic processes, citizen’s rights and the rule of law. The G8 has also taken action to address corruption and to promote corporate social responsibility through a combination of advice, finance, and implementing relevant laws, codes and standards. G8 countries have in addition supported the implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) through a combination of funding, complementary projects and secondments.

- Excellent
- Good**
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Overview

The G8 continues to emphasise the importance of good governance for sustainable development. This chapter reviews the progress made against commitments to fight corruption, recover stolen assets, enhance transparency in the extractive sector, combat the misuse of resources in areas of conflict, and improve corporate social responsibility. Addressing both these and other governance challenges is important not only for tackling some of the root causes of poverty and providing a conducive enabling environment for growth, but also for building fairer and more inclusive societies.

G8 Progress against commitments

Supporting Good Governance in Africa

In July 2002 the African Union issued a Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance, through which its members undertook to renew efforts to promote democratic political processes, enhance the freedom of all citizens, and enforce the rule

of law. The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) was established to promote adherence to these commitments, and a Trust Fund to coordinate assistance. Today 30 of a possible 54 African countries are members of the APRM and there is a regular programme of peer and annual reviews - to date a total of 14 countries have been peer-reviewed¹ against commitments made in the Declaration.

In 2005 the G8 committed to support the APRM and its recommendations for better governance, plus help to strengthen relevant institutions. Of the G8 members Canada, Italy, the UK and the EU have regularly contributed to the APRM Trust Fund, and collectively the G8 has provided 70% of all external contributions (Figure 7.2). A choice not to support this mechanism does not necessarily mean a lack of progress - the ultimate objective is for the peer review mechanism to be self-sustaining.

Other relevant work to promote good governance in Africa is also being supported by the G8. For example the UK disburses 40%

¹As at December 2011: APRM Annual Report 2011

of its growing aid budget to Africa². A substantive proportion (19%)³ is classified as expenditure on government and civil society. Germany has supported the establishment of an African Governance Architecture (AGA) as an overall political and institutional framework for the promotion of democracy, governance and human rights in Africa.

Collectively, the G8 has provided well in excess of \$1 billion each year since 2007 in support of good governance in Africa (under the heading 'government and civil society': see Figure 7.1). While aid and other external support can never by itself be the answer to Africa's governance problems, independent sources would suggest a gradually improving situation taking the continent as a whole. The Ibrahim Index on African governance reports that between 2006 and 2011 70% of African countries had improved overall governance indicators, despite progress being uneven in many areas, and some previously improving countries seeing a reversal in performance.

Supporting Anti-Corruption

Corruption has a negative impact on poverty and welfare more generally by slowing economic growth and skewing the distribution of public resources. G8 members have been working both globally and domestically to help combat corruption, as well as provide relevant technical support to developing countries.

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is a landmark, international anti-corruption treaty adopted by the UN General Assembly in October 2003. It requires states to implement measures to prevent corruption, criminalize certain conduct, strengthen international law enforcement and judicial co-operation, and provide effective mechanisms for asset recovery, technical

assistance and information exchange. All G8 members have signed the UNCAC and all but two have ratified it.

Subsequent to the negotiation of the UNCAC most G8 countries have put into place the legislative measures necessary to counter corruption and bribery, although further action is needed in some areas, for example to better address transnational bribery. G8 members continue to participate actively in UNCAC Working Groups, including to cooperate in the recovery of the proceeds of corruption, and to promote efforts to ensure that the Convention's peer review mechanism remains effective, transparent and inclusive.

OECD figures show that between 2006 and 2009, G8 members (the United States and United Kingdom) returned US\$122 million of corruptly acquired assets to foreign jurisdictions. A second survey, measuring the assets frozen and returned between 2010 and June 2012 is currently being completed. Responses are still being collected and analysed but preliminary results suggest that the volume of assets frozen and returned during this period has increased significantly.

The G8 is also working in other ways to address corruption. Much of its wider work to promote better governance is relevant given that corruption can thrive where institutions are weak. The G8 has recognised, for example, that strengthening the rule of law or public financial management in developing countries can complement more focused assistance to specific anti-corruption organisations. Absolute expenditure on anti-corruption organisations and institutions by G8 members has been broadly similar in each year since 2009 (see Figure 7.3). A broader classification of relevant governance initiatives would however suggest G8 support has declined (Figure 7.4), though remained significant at around \$1.5 billion in 2011.

²Source: DFID Statistics in Development 2011: Table 16.

³Source: DFID Statistics in Development 2011 Table 21.

Enhancing Transparency in the Extractive Sector

Many of the world's poorest countries have some of the most abundant supplies of oil, gas and minerals, but are unable to effectively and sustainably exploit these resources due to a combination of weak capacity to ensure sound and transparent financial, political and economic management and corruption. The G8 has pursued a transparency agenda through, among other channels, strong political and financial support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

The EITI is a voluntary multilateral initiative comprised of governments, companies and civil society that provides a standard for companies to publish what they pay for and for governments to disclose what they receive from oil, gas and mining. This data is reconciled and a country's compliance with the EITI standard is reviewed by an independent validator. This process helps citizens, parliaments, the media and others to determine whether revenues are going astray in order to hold governments and companies accountable.

In 2004 a Multi-Donor Trust Fund was created to provide support for countries to implement the EITI. Collectively the G8 countries have contributed over 60% of the funding to the EITI Multi Donor Trust Fund since 2005 (Figure 7.5). The G8 countries have also supported implementation of the EITI through a combination of relevant projects, secondments and conferences (see Case Study, p 83).

Conflict Resources

A related challenge is that of revenues from natural resources being used to fuel conflict. This has become better understood over the last decade and reflected in some of the policies and practices of the UN. For example, in the case of Liberia, the UN Security Council imposed a prohibition on the import of all round logs and timber

products until such time as reforms to improve transparency in the management of the country's forests had been enacted (2006).

The trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern. It can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons. G8 countries, including Canada, Japan, Russia and the US, as well as France, Germany, Italy and the UK, have played a significant role in tackling the problem through their support for and engagement in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KP). Since 2003 the KP has helped bring improved governance and transparency to the diamond trade in countries such as Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Angola. The KP's objective is the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate trade.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Businesses in G8 countries are often among the front-runners in corporate social responsibility (CSR). For example, with regard to voluntary corporate reporting on social, ethical and environmental performance, data shows that, in terms of the number of voluntary corporate reports, seven of the top ten reporting countries are G8 members. G8 governments are active in promoting relevant CSR standards. These include OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (see 2011 report of National Contact Points for these Guidelines, providing further detail about activities undertaken among export credit, overseas investment guarantee and inward investment promotion programmes). G8 members have also endorsed the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and, in some cases, played a key role in their development. The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises has undertaken a survey against which further implementation can be assessed.



Picture: Small Scale Mining, Cibitoke, Burundi, by Markus Wagner, GIZ

Case study: Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative



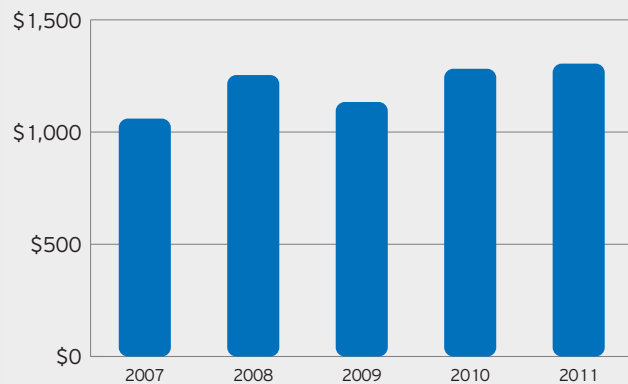
Germany is one of a number of G8 countries supporting the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (see page 3). EITI is helping to promote greater transparency in revenues from natural resources such as copper and oil, with the long term objective of a greater proportion of these resources being available for inclusive and sustainable development.

To date, assistance provided by Germany has supported 300 people from across participating governments, the private sector and civil society (“change agents”) to receive relevant training in implementing the EITI. The change agents in turn have provided training to others in more than 40 EITI implementing and outreach countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe and Latin America on implementing EITI. More than 90% of the participants have indicated that they apply the knowledge acquired and that they actively use the EITI network for peer exchange. This training has been organised for implementing countries in close co-operation with the EITI Secretariat and the World Bank.

Germany complements this with other programmes to support EITI implementation - to date these have included initiatives in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Mongolia, and Sierra Leone. Germany also co-finances the International EITI Secretariat and contributes to the EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund established in 2004.

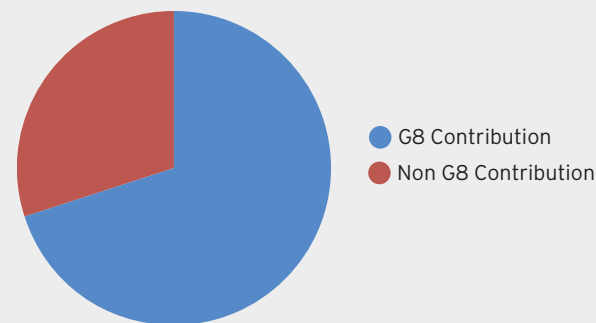
Provided by Germany

Figure 7.1: Gross Disbursement of Official Development Assistance by G8 members to Africa for government and civil society sectors by year (millions of US dollars in current prices)



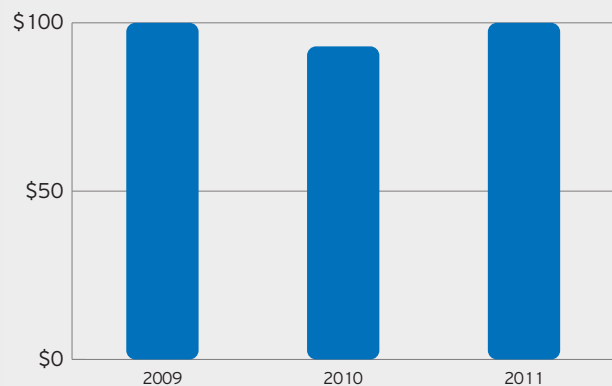
(Source: OECD DAC (Sector 151 I.5.a))

Figure 7.2: External contributions to the APRM Trust Fund



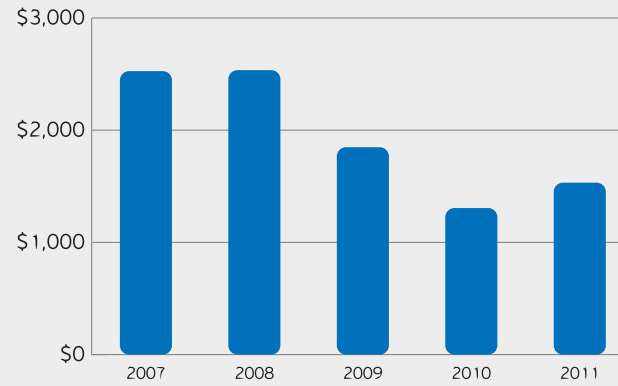
(Source: APRM Annual Report 2011)

Figure 7.3: Gross Disbursement of Official Development Assistance by G8 members for anti-corruption organisations and institutions by year (millions of US dollars in current prices)



(Source: OECD DAC (Sector 15113))

Figure 7.4: Gross Disbursement of Official Development Assistance by G8 members for sectors related to anti-corruption* by year (millions of US dollars in current prices)

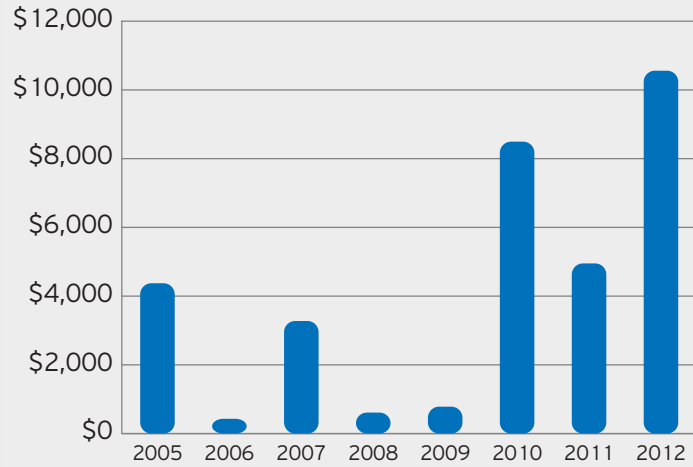


(Source: OECD DAC)

***sectors considered relevant to anti-corruption:**

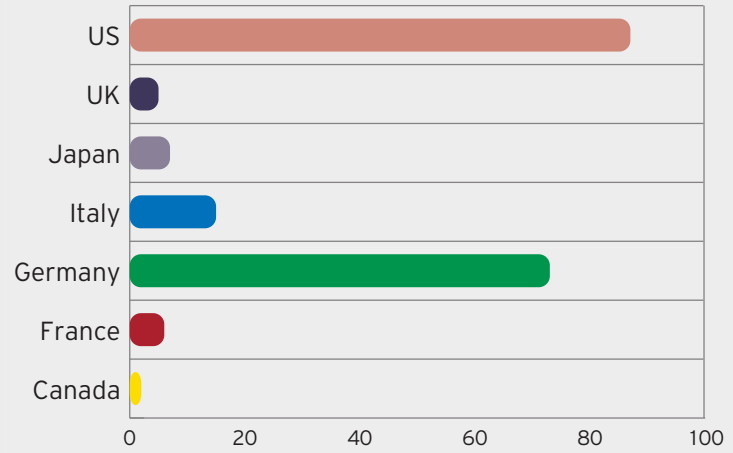
15110 Public sector policy and administration management; 15111. Public financial management; 15113 Anti-corruption organisations and institutions; 15130 Legal and judicial development; 15150 Democratic participation and civil society; 32210 Mineral and mining policy & administration management; 41010 Environmental policy & administration management.

Figure 7.5: G8 contributions to EITI Multi Donor Trust Fund by G8 members by year
(thousands of US dollars in current prices)



(Source: EITI MDTF)

Figure 7.6: Number of individuals and legal persons sanctioned or acquitted/found not liable for foreign bribery from 1999 to 2011



(Source: OECD Working Group on Bribery)
2011 Comparative Table of Enforcement


Governance Scorecard

Commitment 38: Support the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), countries that implement sound policies consistent with the APRM recommendations and strengthen African institutions that are essential for improving good governance.
Heiligendamm 2007: (6 - 8); Gleneagles 2005: 14(a)



Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 




| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|--|---|
| <p>A judgement has been made taking into account :</p> <p>(i) The contribution of G8 members to the APRM Trust Fund as reported in the 2011 APRM Annual Report;</p> <p>(ii) Information reported by G8 members on their efforts to meet the commitment more broadly;</p> <p>(iii) Official development assistance expenditure (disbursements) to Africa in support of government and civil society (Sector 151 I.5.a as classified by the OECD DAC).</p> | <p>This rating is a subjective judgement based on G8 contributions to the APRM and wider G8 support for good governance in Africa.</p> <p><i>APRM Trust Fund: Excellent</i> G8 members collectively provided 70% of the external contributions to the APRM Trust Fund, which supports the peer review process (Figure 7.2).</p> <p>It should be noted that a choice not to support this mechanism does not necessarily mean a lack of progress - the ultimate objective is for the peer review mechanism to be self-sustaining</p> <p><i>Broader support: Good</i> Examples: Germany is supporting partners to establish an African Governance Architecture (including support to pan-African institutions). Japan has contributed to 'Capacity Development for Pro-Poor Private Sector-Led Growth through Enhancing Corporate Governance' through UNDP. The EC has two dedicated projects to support the APRM. The U.S. Government's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) promotes adherence to good governance principles by explicitly linking good governance to assistance. Canada is also helping increase parliamentary budget oversight capacity and accountability and to create more transparent national budget processes in 7 African parliaments. Since 2004, Italy has been channelling financial support through the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs for an initiative aimed at empowering African Parliaments to better fulfill their democratic functions.</p> <p><i>ODA Expenditure: Excellent</i> 23% increase in nominal terms between 2007 and 2011 (Figure 7.1) from \$1060 million to \$1305 million.</p> |  |



Commitment 39: Provide developing countries with enhanced anti-corruption capacity building assistance.
Heiligendamm 2007: 88, 90, 92

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Three indicators have been considered in assessing this commitment:</p> <p>(i) Expenditure against the OECD DAC code for anti-corruption organisations and institutions (15113)</p> <p>(ii) Expenditure against a broader set of OECD DAC codes that could be considered relevant to wider anti-corruption capacity building.</p> <p>(iii) Expenditure and activities in support of anti-corruption capacity building according to the internal definitions and reporting of individual G8 members.</p> | <p>This rating is a subjective judgement based on OECD data on G8 expenditure on anti-corruption organisations and other relevant areas of governance, plus additional information provided by G8 countries on assistance they have provided in this area.</p> <p><i>Anti-corruption organisation and institutions: Satisfactory</i> In nominal terms spending has been broadly the same in each year since this code was introduced in 2009: around \$100m per year (Figure 7.3).</p> <p><i>Broader spending: Below expectation</i> Expenditure on sectors that may be considered relevant to anti-corruption has decreased between 2007 and 2011. Note that anti-corruption work is by its nature cross-cutting and this measure is imperfect (Figure 7.4).</p> <p><i>G8 member reporting: Satisfactory</i> G8 members are increasing their focus on anti-corruption. For instance the UK has published anti-corruption strategies for each of its development partner countries; the EC supports the Economic and Financial Crime Commission in Nigeria (Nigeria is no longer considered a 'non-cooperative nation' by OECD); the U.S. has allocated approximately \$1 billion per fiscal year to anticorruption and good governance foreign assistance from Financial Years 2009 to 2012; and Canada works in South Africa to support training of public employees and law enforcement officers.</p> |  |

Commitment 40: Reduce bribery by the private sector by rigorously enforcing laws against the bribery of foreign public officials.
Gleneagles 2005: Africa 14 (h)










| Indicator(s) | Country | Assessment | Individual scores |
|---|---------|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence and quality of legislation to implement OECD Anti-bribery Convention. • Enforcement results <p>Sources of data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer review reports completed by the OECD Working Group on Bribery; • OECD Comparative Table of Enforcement Data. <p>We have also used self-assessment to reflect progress made on the passing, quality and enforcement of legislation.</p> <p>Performance was assessed qualitatively in accordance with the following scale:</p> <p>Green - Excellent Amber/Green - Good Amber - Satisfactory Red/Amber - Below Expectations Red - Off Track</p> <p>Figure 7.6 shows the number of prosecutions by G8 members.</p> | Canada | <p>Improved legislation and commitment to continued effective enforcement.</p> <p>Canada's enforcement efforts have been steadily increasing, supported by a wide range of non-legal measures to increase transparency and reduce the incidence of bribery. There are currently 35 on-going investigations, three convictions, and two cases in which charges have been laid but not yet concluded under the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (CFPOA). Bill S-14, entitled the Fighting Foreign Corruption Act, was introduced in the Senate on February 5, 2013 to strengthen the enforcement of the CFPOA with six amendments. It is now progressing through the House of Commons. At its meeting in March 2013, the OECD Working Group praised Canada's efforts noting that it had implemented the majority of the 18 recommendations from the Phase 3 Evaluation and that, once adopted by Parliament, the amendments to strengthen the CFPOA will fully address another three. Progress is on-going in a few remaining areas where the Working Group's recommendations have yet to be fully met.</p> |  |
| | France | <p>Appropriate legislation and stronger enforcement planned.</p> <p>The French Ministry of Justice has been working on different bills in order to improve the fight against corruption. These projects were formally transmitted by the government to the Parliament on 24 April 2013. They will be discussed both by the House of Representatives and by the Senate during the following weeks. The law should be passed this summer.</p> <p>These reforms concern prosecuting foreign bribery offences without a complaint by the victim or an official denunciation from another State prior to the prosecution and the possibility for associations and non-governmental organisations fighting corruption to ask for damages in cases open under economic and financial offences such as bribery (including foreign bribery), trading in influence and misappropriation of property by a public official. Furthermore, since 2012 It is possible to use a procedure similar to US plea-bargaining when prosecuting a foreign bribery offence.</p> <p>Since the OECD phase 3 review (October 2012) the number of foreign bribery cases has increased: since the introduction of the foreign bribery offence in the criminal code in 2000, 42 cases have been initiated.</p> |  |

| Indicator(s) | Country | Assessment | Individual scores |
|--------------|---------|--|---|
| | Germany | <p>Good legislation and strong enforcement.</p> <p>Germany's enforcement has increased steadily and resulted in a significant number of prosecutions and sanctions imposed in foreign bribery-related cases against individuals. The OECD Working Group is particularly encouraged by Germany's recent enforcement efforts against legal persons since 2007 and recommends that Germany take further measures to ensure the effectiveness of the liability of legal persons, including through sanctions that are effective, proportionate and dissuasive. It also welcomes "legislative measures and jurisprudence resulting in increased reporting of suspicions of foreign bribery by tax auditors.</p> |  |
| | Italy | <p>Improved legislation and effective enforcement.</p> <p>In November 2012 Italy passed a law with a comprehensive set of measures to prevent corruption and illegality in public administration which responds to the recommendations contained in the OECD Phase 3 report. The new law introduced new types of criminal offences, increased the sanctions and extended the period of time limitation. The most significant changes include: increasing the minimum term of imprisonment to 6 years; new offences of "Undue inducement to give or promise money or other benefit" (punishable by a prison term from 3 to 8 years) and "corruption of a public official in exercising their duties" also increasing the prison term (from 6 months to 3 years in prison to 1 to 5 years in prison).</p> <p>The period of time limitation for offences has also been increased. In the case of corruption in performance of acts in breach of official duties, the minimum term of time limitation increases from 7.5 years to 10 years, with a parallel increase for the offence of international corruption. There has also been a strengthening of the "Corruption among private parties" article and sanctions increased from a minimum of 1 year to a maximum of 3 years imprisonment and extend the ambit of the law to include - together with CEO's, directors general, accounts managers, internal auditors, liquidators - those who are under their direction or supervision.</p> |  |
| | Japan | <p>Appropriate legislation and stronger enforcement planned.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the Phase 3 OECD Report, Japan has made progress in implementing a number of recommendations, including; establishing a strong law enforcement framework to detect and deter foreign bribery cases; enhanced cooperation between relevant ministries and agencies on foreign bribery investigations. Japan is also considering providing training for its overseas missions to help them collect and analyse information on allegations of foreign bribery. It has improved the content of the website and producing new leaflets to help prevent and detect foreign bribery. Japan continues to be active in helping companies including small and medium-size enterprises to take more internal control initiatives on corporate compliance.</p> |  |

| Indicator(s) | Country | Assessment | Individual scores |
|--------------|---------|--|--|
| | Russia | <p>Improved legislation.</p> <p>Russia started participating in the OECD Working Group on Bribery as a full member in June 2011 after the Group extended an invitation to join in May 2011. Russia deposited its instrument of accession to the Convention with the OECD on 17 February 2012.</p> <p>In May 2011 Russia passed a law aimed at criminalizing the bribery of foreign officials and officials of public international organizations, directly or through an intermediary. Under this law, bribery of foreign officials and officials of public international organizations is punished by a fine of 15 to 30 times the amount of the bribe, or compulsory labour of up to 3 years, or a prison term of up to 2 years with a fine of 10 times amount of the bribe. In case of especially large bribes, a fine is of 70 to 90 times amount of the bribe or imprisonment of 7 to 12 years. Russian enforcement has yet to be assessed by OECD.</p> | To be scored once data available |
| | UK | <p>Good legislation and effective enforcement.</p> <p>The OECD Working Group recognised the UK's significant increase in foreign bribery enforcement actions since Phases 2 and 3 of their report. However, the Working Group is concerned that, to settle foreign bribery-related cases, UK authorities are increasingly relying on civil recovery orders which require less judicial oversight and are less transparent than criminal plea agreements. There are currently 25 ongoing investigations and 17 prosecutions of natural persons underway. Companies in the UK have been excluded from bidding for public procurement contracts following foreign bribery convictions and an individual disqualified from acting as a company director.</p> |  |
| | US | <p>Good legislation and strong enforcement.</p> <p>The OECD Working Group on Bribery found that the United States has fully implemented nine out of ten recommendations from its Phase 3 review, and had not yet implemented one. Pursuant to a recommendation from the Working Group, the U.S. Department of Justice and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) released a "A Resource Guide to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act" in November, 2012, providing information to enterprises on how to comply with the FCPA.. Increased enforcement was enabled by the good practices developed within the U.S. legal and policy framework, including the dedication of resources to specialised units in the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the SEC.</p> |  |
| | EC | Does not apply. | |


Commitment 41: Work towards ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption and start discussions on mechanisms to ensure its effective implementation.

Kananaskis 2002; Gleneagles 2005: 14(f)

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Individual score | | |
|---|--|------------------|---|--|
| <p>Each G8 country has been scored against the following scale:</p> <p>Green - UNCAC ratified</p> <p>Amber - UNCAC signed and in the process of ratification</p> <p>Red - UNCAC not signed</p> | <p>Six member countries have ratified, two have not. This equates to 75%. Peer review mechanism agreed and being implemented. By 2014 all states parties will have been reviewed in the first round of peer review.</p> <p>The Japanese government obtained the approval of the Diet in 2006 to conclude the UNCAC. The bills needed to implement the UNCAC have not been approved by the Diet. The government is now accelerating the preparation for establishing domestic laws at the earliest possible timing.</p> <p>Germany's anti-corruption policies are of high standards. However, Germany's legal framework is not yet in complete accordance with one of the UNCAC requirements (the criminalization of bribery of domestic parliamentarians needs to be broadened). Therefore, Germany is not in a position to ratify UNCAC by a fixed deadline, but sticks to the G8 and G20 action plans that call for ratification "as soon as possible". In addition to enhancing legal frameworks, Germany focuses on making a difference on the ground and on closing the implementation gap. Towards this end, the German Government supports partner countries in implementing the UNCAC through bilateral technical assistance as well as UNODC's regional programs.</p> | Canada | Ratified in 2007. |  |
| | | France | Ratified in 2005. |  |
| | | Germany | Signed in 2003, not ratified. |  |
| | | Italy | Ratified in 2009. |  |
| | | Japan | Signed in 2003, not ratified. |  |
| | | Russia | Ratified in 2006. |  |
| | | UK | Ratified in 2006. |  |
| | | US | Ratified in 2006. |  |
| | | EC | EU joined UNCAC in 2008. So far 25 of 27 Member States have completed the ratification process. |  |

Commitment 42: Strengthen and increase support for the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI), including through financial and technical measures. We will continue to support transparency ... through the full implementation of the EITI. We commit ... to setting in place transparency laws and regulations or to promoting voluntary standards that require or encourage oil, gas, and mining companies to disclose the payments they make to government.
Heiligendamm 2007: 11 & 87; Gleneagles 2005: 14 (d); St Petersburg 2006: 3; Deauville 2011: G8 Africa Joint Declaration para 19

Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| (i) Contribution of G8 members to EITI Multi Donor Trust Fund. (ii) Support for EITI | <p><i>Multi Donor Trust Fund: Good</i> Seven G8 member including the EU contributed to the EITI Multi Donor Trust Fund. Collectively they have provided over 60% of the funding provided since 2005 (fig. 5).</p> <p><i>Support for EITI: Good</i> G8 members have supported EITI through various means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilateral projects (e.g. Ghana, DR Congo, Mongolia, Southeast Asia) Conferences and round table events Expert secondments <p>6 G8 countries support the Secretariat/EITI politically and/or financially</p> <p>The rating is a collective judgement based on an assessment of the contribution of the G8 to the EITI Trust Fund, plus wider support to the implementation of its principles based on the information presented in EITI annual reports and provided by G8.</p> |  |

Commitment 43: Acting effectively in the UN and in other fora to combat the role played by 'conflict resources' such as oil, diamonds and timber, and other scarce natural resources, in starting and fuelling conflicts.

Gleneagles 2005: 10 (e)


| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Membership and action under the following five headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Kimberley Process (diamonds) (ii) Action to counter trade in in conflict timber (iii) Promotion of OECD Due Diligence Guidance (iv) Support to International Conference on Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) (v) Domestic legislation to promote transparency in supply chains | <p>This rating is a subjective judgement based on OECD data on G8 expenditure on anti-corruption organisations and other relevant areas of governance, plus additional information provided by G8 countries on assistance they have provided in this area.</p> <p><i>Kimberley Process: Good</i> G8 countries, including Canada, Japan, Russia and the US, as well as France, Germany, Italy and the UK, have played a significant role.</p> <p><i>Timber: Good</i> Germany, France and the UK support the EU Forest law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan. Germany supported implementation by establishing "Thünen Centre of Competence on the Origin of Timber" to analyse the origin of timber</p> <p><i>OECD Due Diligence Guidance: Satisfactory</i> The OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas was developed to help companies respect human rights and avoid contributing to conflict through their mineral sourcing practices and to cultivate transparent mineral supply chains and sustainable corporate engagement in the mineral sector. It is the result of a multi-stakeholder process including in-depth engagement from G8 members. In August 2012, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted rules requiring companies that file reports with the SEC to provide disclosure regarding the use of defined "conflict minerals". This will encourage companies to undertake more due diligence in line with Guidance. G8 members Canada, Germany, Japan, and US have served on the Governance Group overseeing the OECD forum. Canada has co-facilitated the Governance Group.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"></p> |

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--------------|--|------------------|
| | <p><i>Great Lakes: Good</i> Canada politically supported the ICGLR Heads of State’s commitment (Lusaka Declaration, 2010) to set-up a regional certification scheme for gold, tantalum, tin and tungsten (3Ts). To support these efforts, the Canadian Government funded the Canadian NGO Partnership Africa Canada (PAC) to assist design and implementation. This will lay the foundation for the very first certificates in DRC and Rwanda. Germany and the United States are implementing a multi-year institutional capacity programme in support of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to build the overall capacity of the Executive Secretariat as well as the Regional Initiative against the illegal exploitation of Natural Resources. Germany supports the implementation of mineral certification for gold, tantalum, tin and tungsten (3Ts) in ICGLR member states (e.g. DRC and Rwanda).</p> <p><i>Domestic legislation: Satisfactory</i> Germany and Japan have amended domestic legislation in favour of legally harvested timber products. In August 2012, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted rules requiring companies that file reports with the SEC to provide disclosure regarding the use of defined “conflict minerals”. Canada encourages and supports initiatives and programmes in countries that want to propose and implement transparent regulatory frameworks that are in-line with the objectives of responsible and sustainable investment and economic growth.</p> <p>The overall collective satisfactory rating reflects our judgement that G8 members have been active in some areas (eg diamonds), but there has been little or no push for mechanisms in others (eg oil).</p> | |

Commitment 44: Actively promote corporate social responsibility (CSR) standards.



Heiligendamm 2007: 24



Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 




| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Performance has been assessed against the following criteria. The scores have then been combined with equal weight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Evidence of delivery against the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (from the report by the Chair of the 2011 meeting of National Contact Points) (ii) Recognition of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in CSR standards (iii) CSR reporting | <p>This ranking is based on a subjective assessment of collective progress made against the indicators presented opposite.</p> <p><i>Delivery against the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises</i> Satisfactory All G8 countries that are also OECD members reported actions to promote the Guidelines</p> <p>Actions were taken by various government departments. This includes activities by export credit, overseas investment guarantee and inward investment promotion programmes.</p> <p>Cross-government strategic approach to promoting the Guidelines less evident</p> <p><i>Recognition of UN Guiding Principles:</i> Good Several G8 countries are active in development of Guidelines and ensuring implementation. For example, Russia co-sponsored the Mandate and US, UK, France, Germany, Italy and Canada were amongst 39 co-sponsors of the UN Human Rights Council resolution that endorsed the UN Guiding Principles.</p> <p>Some G8 countries are developing national CSR strategies, based on the Principles, for example the United Kingdom, Italy, France and Germany.</p> <p>Systematic evidence on implementation of these principles is not yet available.</p> <p><i>CSR reporting:</i> Good Businesses in G8 countries are often among the front runners in corporate social responsibility. For example with regard to voluntary corporate reporting on social, ethical, and environmental performance, data shows that seven of the top ten reporting countries are G8 members.</p> <p>G8 governments are also active in promoting relevant CSR standards.</p> |  |


Commitment 45: Work to establish effective mechanisms within our own administrations for the recovery of assets, including those stolen through corruption.
St Petersburg 2006

Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 

| Indicator(s) | Country | Assessment | Individual scores |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| <p>G8 members have self-assessed their performance against this commitment based on relevant data produced by their own country systems.</p> | <p>Canada</p> | <p>Good: In March 2011 the Government of Canada enacted the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act and the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials (Tunisia and Egypt) Regulations to give effect to written requests from the Deauville countries to freeze the assets of corrupt foreign officials. Measures have also been taken under Canada's sanctions regimes to freeze assets of persons designated by UN Security Council Resolutions for Libya. Canada has a comprehensive legal system that provides for asset recovery. As part of its G8 commitment under the Action Plan on Asset Recovery, Canada published a guide on asset recovery, which describes the law and processes for recovering assets from Canada. The guide, which is available in English, French and Arabic, is available online. In addition, Canada actively participates in workshops giving training on asset recovery.</p> |  |
| | <p>France</p> | <p>Good: France has developed efficient tools :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a centralized bank register created in 1982(FICOBA) to allow swift access to financial information; a specialized law enforcement unit, dedicated to criminal asset identification (PIAC), created in 2005, to identify criminal assets. It is empowered to conduct financial and patrimonial investigations under supervision of a judicial authority. It also centralizes all information relating to detection of illegal assets all over the French territories and abroad. It has been appointed as focal point in the different cooperation networks mentioned above. an agency for management and recovery of seized and confiscated assets (AGRASC) created in order to improve criminal asset management and to provide the courts with legal and technical assistance. It can also be ordered to execute Mutual Legal Assistance requests, under the control of a judicial authority. |  |

| Indicator(s) | Country | Assessment | Individual scores |
|--------------|---------|--|---|
| | | <p>In addition, 3 major legislative amendments have been passed within the last 5 years to improve the legal framework for seizure and confiscation of criminal assets.</p> <p>France also supports various international actions in this respect, in order to promote best practices and to facilitate international cooperation, such as the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), the Camden Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network (CARIN), and the Asset Recovery Focal Point Initiative supported by INTERPOL and StAR.</p> <p>France also has liaison magistrates on assignment in thirteen countries (Algeria, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Senegal, United Kingdom and United States) and is host to liaison magistrates from ten countries (Algeria, Canada, Germany, Italy, Morocco, Romania, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom and United States). These magistrates facilitate the processing of requests for Mutual Legal Assistance between French judicial authorities and the authorities of these countries, and provide relevant advice and support.</p> | |
| | Germany | <p>Good: German national law provides for effective asset recovery rules in sections 73 to 76a of the German Criminal Code. In 2007 major changes with respect to asset recovery were introduced.</p> <p>German law provides for effective rules on international cooperation on corruption and organised crime - which is an increasingly transnational phenomena. German practitioners actively participate in international meetings and organize workshops at the national and international level in order to strengthen cooperation in this field.</p> |  |
| | Italy | <p>Good: Italy has recently (November 2012) adopted the Law n. 190 on Anti-corruption that provides for improvements in asset recovery related activity. Law n.190 brings a comprehensive set of measures aimed at preventing and repressing corruption and illegality in Public Administration. This follows up Italy's signatory to key international instruments (1997 EU Convention against Corruption; 1997 OECD Convention against Bribery in International Business Transactions; 1999 Council of Europe Criminal Convention against Corruption; 2003 UN Convention against Corruption/UNCAC) and implements the recommendations made by the OECD and Council of Europe through their relevant evaluation procedures.</p> |  |

| Indicator(s) | Country | Assessment | Individual scores |
|--------------|---------|--|---|
| | Japan | <p>Satisfactory: Japan has adequate mechanisms to provide asset recovery assistance to requesting countries, though its domestic legislation is widely considered to require some amendment. Government already has the scope to identify stolen assets, freeze or confiscate them and return them to requesting countries. These would be even more effective through closer cooperation among related agencies.</p> |  |
| | Russia | <p>Satisfactory: As a party to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption since 2006, and of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and its Additional Protocol since 1999 the Russian Federation processes countries' requests for the recovery of assets in conformity with the above mentioned international legal tools and in particular cases in accordance with provisions and clauses of existent bilateral agreements.</p> <p>Russian legislation contains relevant framework and mechanisms for processing asset recovery requests, permitting asset identification, freezing, arrest and confiscation. Valid legal instruments are being constantly updated to combat the threats and challenges arising from corruption (latest update has come into force on January 1, 2013, further modifications of the country's respective legislation are awaiting Parliament approbation) as well as to facilitate the procedures and to close the existing gaps.</p> |  |
| | UK | <p>Good: The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 provides for the freezing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, including through non-conviction based confiscation. The UK provides mutual legal assistance to requesting states for the investigation, freezing and confiscation of stolen assets. The UK has specialised proceeds of corruption investigative unit in the Metropolitan Police, and specialised proceeds of crime units in the Serious Fraud Office and Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).</p> <p>At present, over \$452 million of assets linked to corruption cases are frozen in the UK. In addition, significant sums are frozen under EU sanctions regimes targeting the assets of individuals linked to the former Libyan, Tunisian and Egyptian regimes. The UK is actively developing policy on the return of confiscated assets following the confiscation of over \$12 million of assets in a recent international corruption case.</p> <p>The UK provides capacity building assistance on international asset recovery to overseas jurisdictions. CPS liaison prosecutors are based in six countries, with a new Egypt-based Regional Asset Recovery Adviser to the Middle East/North Africa region having taken up post earlier this year.</p> |  |

| Indicator(s) | Country | Assessment | Individual scores |
|--------------|---------|---|---|
| | US | <p>Good: The United States has a strong asset recovery framework in place. One key element of our asset recovery framework is the ability to pursue non-conviction based forfeiture. Recent efforts to strengthen the domestic U.S. asset recovery framework include the submission of proposed legislation designed to address gaps in our current legal authority. The United States' commitment to asset recovery is also apparent through its specific dedication of resources to international and domestic asset recovery efforts. In 2010, the U.S. launched the Kleptocracy Assets Recovery Initiative. Further, the U.S. provides anti-corruption/asset recovery related technical assistance globally.</p> |  |
| | EC | Does not apply. | |



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

The G8 has remained engaged and extremely active on the peace and security agenda, especially in the provision of support (technical and financial) to Africa. The Group's support has resulted in a marked improvement in the African Union (AU)'s ability to mount and maintain AU-led peace operations - as evidenced in Somalia and Mali. Africa also contributes some 40% (c37,000) of all UN peacekeeping troops and police. While the African peacekeeping contribution cannot be attributed to the G8 alone, it is a clear indicator that G8 efforts are well placed and meeting the goal of assisting to build capacity. Having achieved our commitment on the training of troops, the G8 continues to make progress on this agenda, through ongoing efforts against all other commitments.

- Excellent
- Good**
- Satisfactory
- Below expectations
- Off track

Overview

The international community's response to peace and security challenges has evolved significantly since the 1990s. Traditional peacekeeping efforts, e.g. in support of a peace agreement between two warring factions, are no longer the norm. A new generation of multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions have been mandated to keep the peace, using a broader range of tasks, such as the protection of civilians, supporting rule of law institutions and human rights monitoring, to name but a few. These tasks often require very different sets of skills to those required previously, and involve an increasing number of civilian police and civilian staff. It is not just the UN delivering against this requirement; NATO and the European Union are able to deploy similarly complex missions. The African Union and other regional organisations are also deploying increasingly sophisticated peace support operations, and are keen to do more. It is against this backdrop that the G8 has, since 2002, stuck to its commitment to ensure that there are structures and

systems in place to address capacity gaps and, in doing so, has consistently provided in excess of 60% of donor support to the peace and security sector (see Figure 8.1).

G8 Progress on Peace and Security

Peacekeeper training and support to peace operations

Having significantly surpassed a commitment to train and, where appropriate, equip 75,000+ troops, the G8 continues to provide support to address continuing capacity gaps; particularly in African countries contributing troops to African Union (AU)-led peace support operations e.g. in Somalia and Mali, and also in Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans and Baltic States, Central and South Asia, the Asia-Pacific and Latin-America regions - where countries are increasingly keen to develop the skills required to participate effectively in multinational peace support operations. In addition, to aid continued timely interventions in crises, G8 countries continue to provide significant logistical support and related assistance, both bilaterally and through UN administered trust funds.

We assess that global capabilities have improved significantly thanks to G8 efforts, most markedly in Africa. Better prepared African Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) have enabled the AU to respond quickly and more effectively to peace and security challenges on the continent. AU-led peacekeeping missions in Somalia and Mali would not have been possible without significant G8 support, in terms of logistics, training, equipping and support for troop stipends.

Civilian and police capacity building

Recognising the growing importance of civilian and police involvement in multidimensional peace support operations, G8 countries have continued to invest significantly in increasing the number, and improving the quality, of civilian experts, especially in the global south. This is in support of UN efforts, following the UN's civilian capacity review in 2011. Support is often channelled through the vast network of international peacekeeping training centres where courses are increasingly reflecting the modern, multidimensional nature of peacekeeping efforts e.g. the AU Senior Mission Leaders' course. G8 countries also supported the AU-led exercises "AMANI" and "NJIWA".

African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)

The G8 has continued to support the AU - both financially and technically - across the whole spectrum of peace and security work. Focussing much of its attention on the Peace and Security Directorate, G8 support has allowed the Directorate to build quickly on its strong foundations and firmly cement itself as the centre of APSA policy. As such, it is beginning to fulfil many of its Peace and Security aspirations, taking a more proactive approach to understanding, addressing and preventing conflict on the African continent. The AU is now able to provide a presence on the ground in countries suffering from or

emerging from conflict, giving it access to its own source of information and analysis. The G8 Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Experts Group continues to host annually the Africa Clearing House - a coordination mechanism which brings together the G8, the AU Regional Economic Communities, and other actors involved in building African peace support capacity.

Maritime Security

The G8 approach to maritime security is largely regional, focussing mainly on the Gulf of Aden, on the Gulf of Guinea (since 2011) and, more recently, on Latin America and the Caribbean. In all instances, promoting regional coordination has been a key aim. The situation in the Gulf of Aden has improved significantly, with less piracy and more incarcerations both evident. G8 member states have actively supported related international efforts to reduce piracy and build the capacity of eastern African states to cooperate in the maritime domain, including through the Djibouti Code of Conduct, a beneficiary of G8 support. In order to ensure a similar improvement in the Gulf of Guinea, the G8 has instituted an information sharing mechanism from which flows a matrix detailing Member States' capacity building efforts. This matrix: Assists Member States in their decision making processes; helps avoid duplication; and ensures efforts are being channelled where they are most needed. In a limited timeframe G8 support has already achieved significant progress through making the Integrated Maritime Strategy operational and increasing levels of deterrence through more and more effective Coastguard patrols.

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)

The United Nations Conference in July 2012 came very close to adopting the Arms Trade Treaty. At the conclusion of the Conference, a clear majority of States called for a swift continuation of the process

towards adoption. G8 countries remained firmly committed to securing a robust and effective legally binding Arms Trade Treaty to regulate the international trade (including transfer controls) in conventional arms; a treaty which would cover all conventional weapons, including small arms, light weapons and ammunition, and have global coverage, in order to be truly effective. The Arms Trade Treaty was eventually adopted on 2 April 2013.

Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration (DDR) and Reconstruction

G8 countries continue to invest significantly in DDR efforts, including in the North Darfur DDR Commission and the Sudan and South Sudan DDR Commissions. DDR programmes are now firmly embedded into G8 Member States' relevant conflict and post-conflict support programmes.



Picture:
Christopher Herwig/UN Photo

Case study: Strengthening the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units



In 2005, following the commitments taken at the G8 Sea Island Summit (Action Plan “Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations), Italy established the *Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU)*. Located in Vicenza, it is directed by the Italian Carabinieri and co-financed by the United States. The Centre of Excellence addresses the need to provide training, following the Carabinieri/Gendarmerie model, for officers and trainers who are to be deployed, within their respective Formed Police Units (FPU), to UN and regional organisations peacekeeping missions.

The CoESPU programme for 2011-2013 is based on 3 pillars:

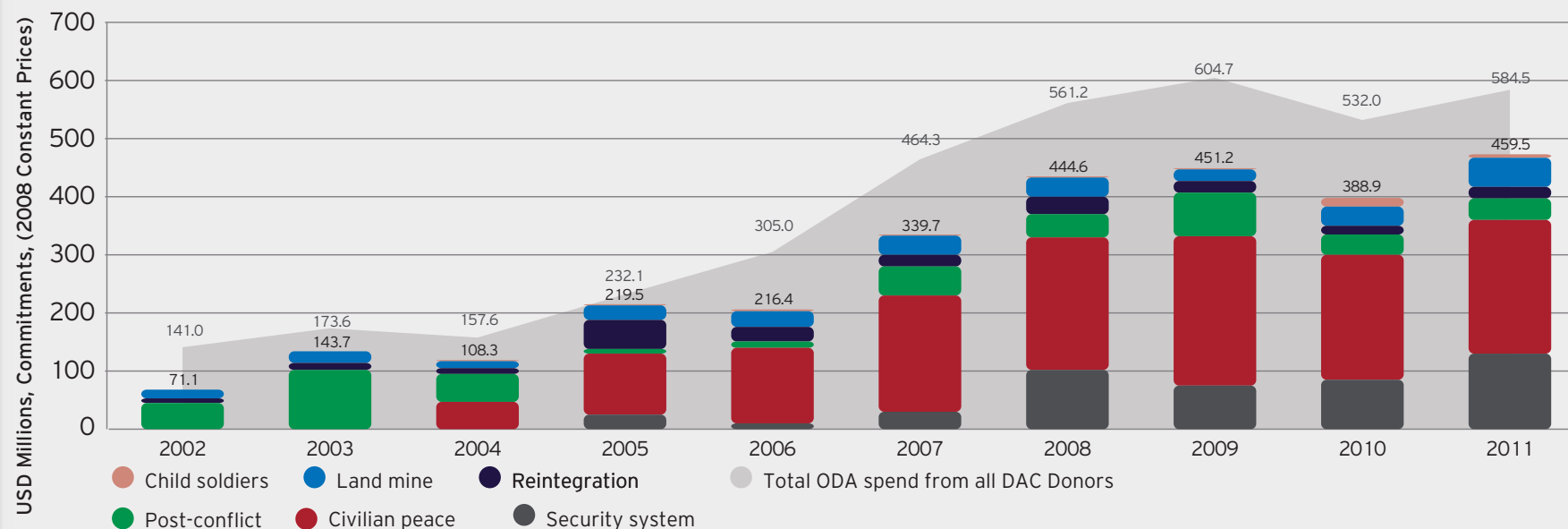
- The FPU Senior Staff Course
- Training and mentoring of command staff (partly in Vicenza and partly in the participants’ countries of origin)
- Support to regional training centres.

So far, the CoESPU has proved extremely successful in training over 4,300 staff from more than 20 countries (2005-2012 trainees: Africa 43%, Asia 24%, Middle East 12%; Europe 21%). In accordance with existing G8 commitments, its activities since 2010 have focussed mainly on training African units from Morocco, Egypt, Algeria, Senegal, Cameroon, Mozambique, Djibouti and Tunisia.

The Centre continues to adapt its response to emerging needs and has introduced a specific course on the “Prevention and investigation of sexual and gender-based violence” for countries providing UN peacekeepers.

Provided by Italy.

Figure 8.1: G7 + EU Institutions ODA Spend on Peace & Security



OECD DAC data 2012

Notes: The G7, EU institutions and DAC Donors all began reporting detailed sector coding on their disbursements on Peace and Security in different years. Therefore, a full data set is only available from 2005. However, we have included a sectoral breakdown of gross disbursements from 2002.

Security system management and reform - data available for DAC Donors from 2004 onwards, and from 2005 for G7 and EU.

Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution - data from 2004.

Post-conflict peace building (UN) - data from 2002.

Reintegration and SALW control - data from 2002 for G7, 2003 for DAC and EU.

Land mine clearance - data from 2002.


Child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation) - data from 2004.

Peace and Security Scorecard

Commitment 46: Develop regional centres of excellence for military and civilian aspects of conflict and peace support.


Kananaskis 2002: Africa Action Plan; L'Aquila 2009: 129; Heiligendamm 2007: 40, 42; Sea Island 2004: 9

Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 

| Indicator | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Number of regional centres of excellence supported by G8 members.</p> <p>Is the G8 providing support relevant to centres' priorities?</p> <p>Sources of Evidence: We have drawn on our own G8 records and monitoring and reporting systems.</p> | <p>G8 support has been instrumental in the development of 17 peacekeeping training centres in Africa and numerous others around the world, including in Asia, Europe and South America. Assistance is tailored to support the Centres to carry out their operations through, for example, curriculum and course design, training the trainers and mentoring activities.</p> <p>Given the demonstrated capacity of the AU to both lead successful peace support operations and deploy a significant number of troops to UN Peacekeeping Operations, we consider an excellent rating appropriate.</p> |  |


Commitment 47: Support maritime security capacity development in Africa and improve the operational effectiveness and response time of littoral states and regional organizations in maritime domain awareness and sovereignty protection.

Kananaskis 2002: Africa Action Plan; Sea Island 2004: 9; Heiligendamm 2007: 40, 42; L'Aquila 2009: 129; Muskoka 2010: Annex II/II

| Indicator | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Increased capacity and collaboration of affected States and regional organisations to counter maritime security infringements and indict offenders.</p> <p>Is G8 support hitting key areas?</p> <p>Sources of Evidence: We have drawn on our own G8 records and monitoring and reporting systems.</p> | <p>Littoral States and regional organisations in the Gulfs of Aden and Guinea are increasingly active on this issue, having benefitted from among other things support to: establish regional training and information centres, produce regional strategies, train maritime security officials and improve prosecutorial capacities. In addition, the G8 has contributed US\$ 9.7m to the Gulf of Aden trust fund to combat piracy. 2012 saw an 80% drop in the number of vessels seized in the Gulf Of Aden and an increase (to almost 1,100) in Somali pirates now incarcerated.</p> <p>Despite good progress in the Gulf of Aden, significant efforts in the Gulf of Guinea have yet to have the same effect, hence a good rating.</p> |  |


Commitment 48: Development of a transportation and logistics support arrangement for peace operations.

Kananaskis 2002: Africa Action Plan; L'Aquila 2009: 129; Heiligendamm 2007: 40, 42; Sea Island 2004: 9


| Indicator | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Increased coordination of donor country contributions to facilitate deployments of troop contributing countries to peace operations.</p> <p>Sources of Evidence: We have drawn on our own G8 records and monitoring and reporting systems.</p> | <p>The United Nations' and the African Union's ability to launch and sustain peace operations has improved significantly due to G8 support for deployments to, among others: the African Mission in Sudan (AMIS), the African Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).</p> <p>This improvement, and the establishment of UN-administered arrangements e.g. Trust Funds and Logistical Support Packages, determines an excellent rating.</p> |  |

Commitment 49: Provide financial and other support to the AU Directorate for Peace and Security.

Heiligendamm 2007: 40

| Indicator | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>A functioning AU Directorate for Peace and Security able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • design and implement policies and strategies e.g. Common African Defence and Security Policy; African Peace and Security Architecture; Continental Early Warning System; African Standby Force (ASF). • respond in an appropriate manner to peace and security issues on the African continent. | <p>G8 assistance has been instrumental in improving the capacity of the African Union Commission (AUC)'s Directorate for Peace and Security. The Directorate is now fully established and has satellite offices in 12 African countries, enabling it to: implement and operationalise, among other things, defence and security policy, peace and security architecture and early warning systems; and respond quickly and appropriately to crises in the region.</p> <p>Such significant leaps forward in a relatively short time justify an excellent rating.</p> |  |


Commitment 50: Strengthen the civilian and police capabilities of the African Standby Forces (ASF).*Heiligendamm 2007: 40, 42*

| Indicator | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Level of G8 countries' contributions to supporting the civilian and police capabilities of African Standby Forces.</p> <p>Sources of Evidence: We have drawn on our own G8 records and monitoring and reporting systems.</p> | <p>A continuing high level of support to regional peacekeeping centres has improved the capabilities of those countries mandated to contribute to the ASF. The roster process underway at AU and Regional Economic Community (REC) level in Africa is a major step forward in enabling the ASF to be operational. Assistance has included support for: the delivery of Senior Mission Leaders courses consistent with ASF's Training/Implementation Plan; training for police and civilian officers; financial support for the development of a training facility able to simulate situations encountered during operations. Contributions to strengthening civilian capacity could be better coordinated amongst all concerned, especially with regards to the training needs assessment and the requirements of the roster: hence the good rating.</p> |  |


Commitment 51: Train and, where appropriate, equip some 75,000 troops by 2010 to take part in peace support operations worldwide, with a sustained focus on Africa.*Sea Island 2004; Gleneagles 2005: 8*

| Indicator | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Numbers of troops trained and equipped through the contributions of G8 members.</p> <p>Measured by G8 UN data on troop contributing countries.</p> | <p>Collectively, G8 countries had trained over 130,000 troops worldwide by 2010, and many more have benefitted since. G8 support has focussed on Africa and, as a result, the capacity of African countries to provide peacekeeping troops has improved significantly. From June 2010 - January 2013, the contribution to UN Peacekeeping Operations by African countries increased from 35,000 to 37,000 troops, with Africa's percentage contribution increasing from 35% to 40%. In addition to this, 20,000+ African troops have been deployed to Somalia and Mali in support of AU-led peace operations. Progress has been excellent.</p> |  |

Commitment 52: Increase the G8 contribution to the training of formed police units for use in peace operations. Build peace operations capabilities by: strengthening international police operations, including through the mentoring, training and, where appropriate, equipping of police; strengthening international deployable civilian capacities to reinforce state institutions and advance the rule of law through deployment of experts and by building capacity within developing countries and emerging donors.
Hokkaido Toyako 2008: 71 (b); Muskoka 2010: Annex II/I & II/III

| Indicator | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Number of Formed Police Units (FPUs) trained and equipped by G8 countries and deployed on peace operations (self-assessment).</p> <p>Number of African police peacekeepers deployed on UN and AU operations. (UN and AU deployment data 2010-2013).</p> <p>Number of G8 countries with active civilian expert deployment programmes.</p> <p>Sources of Evidence: We have drawn on our own G8 records and monitoring and reporting systems, and used UN and AU deployment data.</p> | <p>G8 countries have trained and equipped, with armoured vehicles and other technical equipment, four FPUs which have been deployed to peace operations in Darfur and in Somalia. In 2013, African countries have deployed over 4000 police on peace operations, including 363 to the AU-led AMISOM operation in Somalia. G8 partners have contributed significantly to the training and equipping of these police officers. Despite having established six programmes for the training and/or deployment of civilian experts, progress here is slower. A good rating overall.</p> |  |


Commitment 53: Build peace operations capabilities in other regions by 2010.
Sea Island 2004: 9

| Indicator | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>G8 support for Peacekeeping training available for regions other than Africa.</p> <p>Sources of Evidence: We have drawn on our own G8 records and monitoring and reporting systems.</p> | <p>A significant amount of G8 support continues to address the needs of other countries/ regions which are increasingly keen to develop the skills required to deploy troops to multi-dimensional peace support operations. These include countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans and Baltic States, South and Central Asia, the Asia-Pacific and Latin-America regions. In addition to providing traditional peacekeeping skills, efforts have also focussed on, among other things, improving regional cooperation and coordination, bolstering the integration of police and civilian components, language skills and mainstreaming gender as part of peace operations training. Excellent progress has been made, with in excess of 6,000 troops having benefitted from training and countries from these regions still contributing the majority of troops to UN peacekeeping operations.</p> |  |

Commitment 54: Improve the effectiveness of transfer controls over Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)*Gleneagles 2005: 10(f); Kananaskis 2002: Africa Action Plan*

| Indicator | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Increasing support for regional and other initiatives to improve transfer controls.</p> <p>Sources of Evidence: We have drawn on our own G8 records and monitoring and reporting systems and OECD data.</p> | <p>The G8 has continually provided strong political leadership and significant practical support for implementation of the UN Programme of Action (UNPoA) to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW. Significant progress has been made, including: the recent adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty; the establishment, strengthening and enforcement of national laws; the establishment of procedures to prevent the illicit trade and illegal manufacture of SALW; the development of national action plans and national points of contact; the submission of voluntary national reports; and the strengthening of regional cooperation. Progress has also been made in implementing stockpile security. The G8 has made good progress overall, although the circulation of SALW in crisis regions still poses a major threat to peace and stability.</p> |  |

Commitment 55: Allocate grant financing for reconstruction needs, including the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) into civilian society of former combatants.*Gleneagles 2005: Africa 116*

| Indicator | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Mainstreaming of DDR efforts into: Bilateral programmes; UN Peacekeeping Operations; UN Special Political Missions.</p> <p>Sources of Evidence: We have drawn on our own G8 records, monitoring and reporting systems and OECD data on ODA disbursements for reintegration, SALW controls, child soldier prevention and reintegration.</p> | <p>G8 countries continue to invest significantly in DDR efforts, including the North Darfur DDR Commission and the Sudan and South Sudan DDR Commissions, and in the DRC, Burundi, Ivory Coast and Liberia. Of the last seven peacekeeping missions with DDR mandates, most have implemented a range of Second Generation and Interim Stabilization activities. Excellent progress has been made, with DDR now firmly embedded in all relevant conflict and post-conflict support.</p> |  |



How has the G8 delivered on its commitments?

G8 countries have supported green growth and increased resources to assist developing countries in integrating climate adaptation efforts into national development plans. Some G8 members have put in place legislation to prohibit imports of illegal timber; others have put in place green procurement policies, introduced timber legality verification systems and provided technical assistance to timber producing countries. G8 members have broadly continued to increase their support to the energy sector in areas of access, efficiency and renewables. Despite increasing international efforts from G8 members, however, the goal of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 was not met.

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory**
- Below expectations
- Off track

Overview

Everyone in the world relies on natural systems and the services they provide, such as food, water, disease management and climate regulation. The rapid and extensive transformation of natural systems over the last 100 years has contributed to substantial gains in human well-being. But this has come at a cost which may impact future economic development. In particular, the impacts of dangerous climate change could be severe. Every region of the world would be affected, but the poor would suffer the most. At the same time all countries have an opportunity to increase sustainable energy access and reduce the impact of macroeconomic shocks caused by fluctuating energy prices, by adopting cleaner, more efficient technologies.

timber, slow the loss of biodiversity, help overcome macroeconomic shocks related to energy prices, facilitate energy access and support development of clean, efficient energy sources. These commitments have been complemented by the G8's focus on green growth, which is an essential element for ensuring sustainable global growth.

G8 Progress on Environment and Energy

To address these challenges the G8 has made a series of commitments to help developing countries adapt to climate change, promote sustainable forest management, avoid trade in illegally harvested

To help developing countries adapt to climate change, G8 countries have increased resources to assist developing countries in integrating adaptation efforts into national development plans, supporting impact and vulnerability assessments, and planning and implementing specific adaptation measures. Given that development and adaptation are closely linked, that financial assistance for adaptation is often an integrated component of development assistance, and that development assistance can also contribute to climate resilience even without additional financial assistance for adaptation, accurately measuring and tracking adaptation finance is still a work in progress. According to the DAC Rio markers and Fast Start Financing data¹, G8 members have provided

¹ The source of data is information submitted to the OECD DAC by G8 countries for 2010 and 2011 for all countries except the USA and Russia. Information for the USA is data for 2010 and 2011 published in 'Meeting the Fast Start Commitment- U.S. Climate finance in Fiscal Year 2012'. The USA defines climate finance as annual appropriated climate assistance. Russia provided national data based on the OECD methodology, but this is only available for 2010 and 2011.

over US\$10 billion over 2010 and 2011 towards the policy objective of climate change adaptation in over 100 developing countries, through bilateral and multilateral channels. The international architecture to deliver this finance has developed significantly with the Adaptation Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience and the EU Global Climate Change Alliance all scaling up efforts in the last four years.

Progress has been made in supporting sustainable forest management and tackling illegal logging, in particular through the adoption of laws that prevent the trade in illegally-harvested timber, and public procurement policies that specify legal and sustainable timber. These include the 2008 amendment to the US Lacey Act, the 2010 EU Timber Regulation and Canada's 1992 Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act². In the EU's case the Regulation is backed up by bilateral agreements with developing timber producing countries to strengthen forest governance and ensure that only legal timber is traded. Japan, France, Germany and UK have adopted public procurement policies that specify purchase of legal timber products, and these countries have also supported implementation of legality verification systems in producer countries.

Despite international efforts in mainstreaming biodiversity concerns and integrating natural capital accounting into aid planning processes, the rate of biodiversity loss has not been effectively addressed at a global level, undermining the health of ecosystems and human wellbeing. The rate of loss and the increase in intensity of the drivers of biodiversity degradation remain at alarming levels placing continued pressure on biodiversity. With the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the

Aichi Biodiversity Targets, ambitious goals have been set to protect biodiversity and to integrate ecosystem services into overall planning strategies. Many G8 countries have significantly increased funding for biodiversity in partner countries. For example Germany has made available €500 million additionally between 2009 and 2012 for forests and other ecosystems and will make available €500 million annually from 2013 onwards.

G8 countries have continued to increase support for sustainable, low carbon energy, through bilateral and multilateral routes and multi-sector partnerships. The Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative, initiated and launched by the UN Secretary General in 2011, is galvanising action on clean energy access, energy efficiency and the increased availability of renewable energy. Many G8 countries have been strongly engaged from the outset, and the UN has agreed to establish a decade of Sustainable Energy for All from 2014. More than 60 Low Income Countries have now opted in to SE4ALL. This initiative will provide impetus to meet the needs of the 1.3 billion people who still lack access to electricity, and the 2.6 billion without access to clean cooking solutions.

In addition, the G8 launched the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP), which today has 70 Partner and Observer countries and international organisations. The G8 continues to support the Partnership's work on knowledge sharing and capacity building to help developing countries transition away from the unsustainable use of traditional biomass for cooking and heating towards the sustainable production and use of modern bioenergy. Recent work has been focused on working with Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to develop a regional bioenergy strategy.

² Canada's legislation makes it illegal to import any species that has been harvested in contravention of the laws of the country of origin.



Case study: Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)

The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) is the EU initiative to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on climate change with the most vulnerable developing countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). From 2008 to 2013, the GCCA has allocated €290 million from the European Commission, Ireland, Sweden, Estonia, Cyprus and the Czech Republic, including Fast Start finance.

The over 30 programmes span from Bangladesh to Belize and from Ethiopia to the Solomon Islands. They address mainstreaming, adaptation, disaster risk reduction and forestry. Another nine programmes will be added in 2013. The initiative is already yielding results:

- In Rwanda, the GCCA has contributed to land reform giving greater incentive for sustainable management, in the context of a changing climate. By the end of June 2012, 10 million land parcels had been registered.
- In Jamaica, 5.04 hectares of mangrove have been restored and 306 hectares replanted, exceeding the project target - allowing for more until the project ends.
- In the Pacific, the GCCA is working with the University of South Pacific: 20 scholarships have been awarded in the first year.

Programmes are complemented by regional workshops. Policy dialogue has also resulted in Joint regional Declarations, contributing to the international dialogue on climate change.

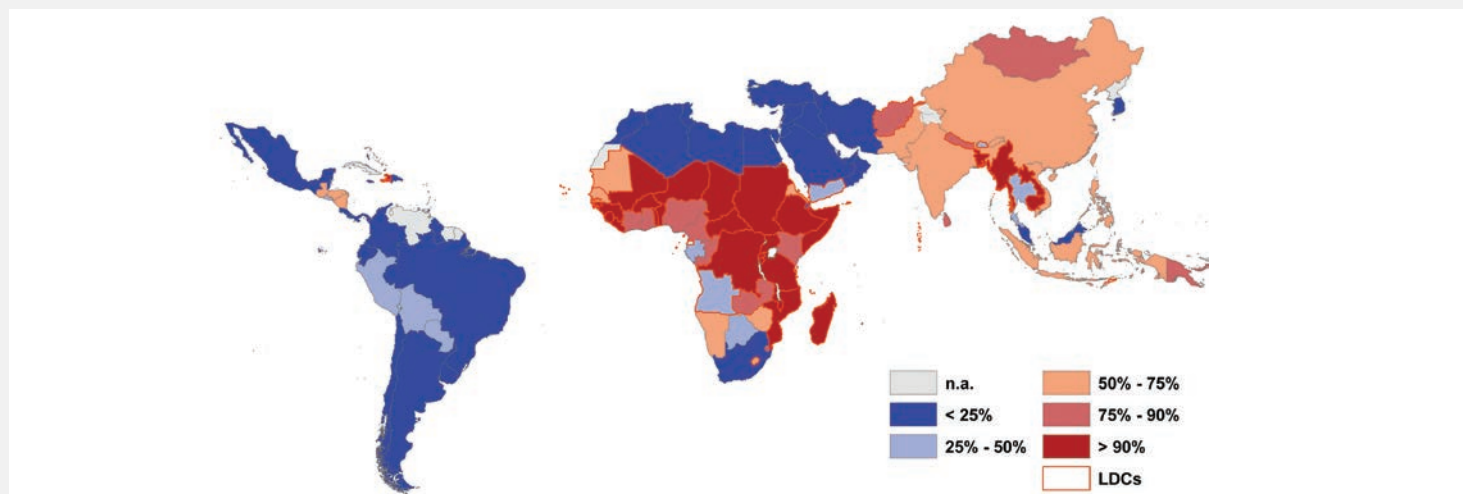
GCCA website: <http://www.gcca.eu>

Provided by the EU.



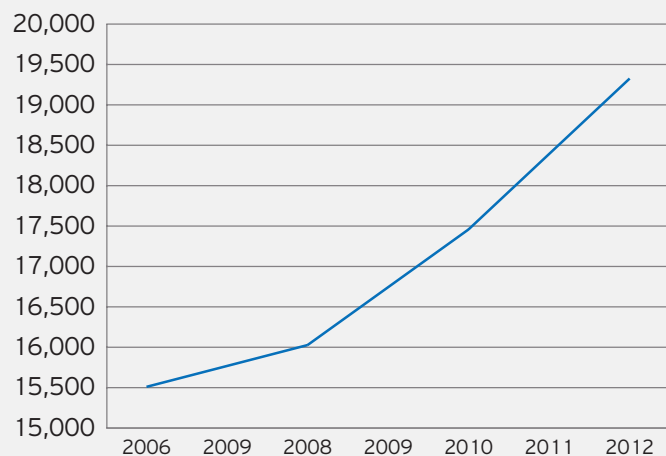
Picture:
Abbie Trayler-Smith/DFID/Panos

Figure 9.1: Share of people without access to modern energy in 2007



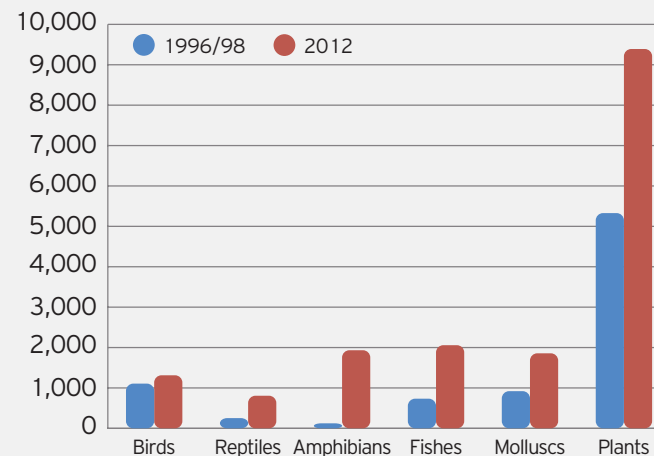
(Source: UNDP and WHO. Legros, G., Havet, I., Bruce, N., Bonjour, S. (2009). The energy access situation in developing countries. A review focusing on the least developed countries and Sub-Saharan Africa.)

Figure 9.2: Change in total species on Vulnerable, Endangered, and Critically Endangered lists from 2006 to 2012*



Source: IUCN Red List

Figure 9.3: Change in total species on Vulnerable, Endangered, and Critically Endangered lists from 1996 to 2012



Source: IUCN Red List

* This chart should not be taken as an exact indication in biodiversity trends as it also represents additional monitoring and classification efforts

Environment and Energy Scorecard


Commitment 56: The G8 will address the need for financing for adaptation through appropriate bilateral and multilateral mechanisms.
L'Aquila 2009: 76 (d)

Off track  Below expectations  Satisfactory  Good  Excellent 

| Indicator(s) | Assessment ¹ | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Volume of finance provided for adaptation projects and programmes</p> <p>Number of countries supported to cope with the effects of climate change</p> | <p>G8 progress against this commitment has been good.</p> <p>For the period 2010-2011, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the UK, the USA and the EU contributed at least \$240 million worth of aid each to target the policy objective of climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Each G8 country supported initiatives which targeted the objective of adaptation in over 100 developing countries from 2010-2011.</p> <p>G8 members have contributed 56% of the half a billion dollars donated to the Least Developed Countries Fund and close to \$1 billion to the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience.</p> <p>Other examples of support include:</p> <p>\$37.5 million from Canada to support adaptation research for policy makers in Africa, the Americas and Asia, through Canada's International Development Research Centre</p> <p>€750 million from the European Union to accelerate action to help poor and vulnerable countries and their people to adapt to and build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change.</p> <p>\$164 million from Japan for a programme for the improvement of capabilities to cope with natural disasters caused by climate change in 25 countries</p> <p>Total contribution from the USA to the Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, and Pilot Program for Climate Resilience of \$150m.</p> <p>The UK provided £289 million to the Pilot programme for Climate Resilience</p> <p>Russia hosted a conference on Climate Change Adaptation in Moscow in November 2011 and contributed \$7.5 million to the Global Environment Facility from 2011-2013.</p> <p>Germany committed €455 million in 2011 to supporting developing countries' efforts to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.</p> |  |


Commitment 57: Increase efforts for the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity to achieve the goal of significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010.

Heiligendamm 2007: 61

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|-------|------|----------|------|------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|------|--------|-------|---|
| <p>Solid commitments are made, including at the Convention on Biological Diversity, to reduce biodiversity loss by G8 members.</p> <p>Numbers of species added to the IUCN Red List index categorised as vulnerable, endangered, critically endangered and extinct in the wild.</p> | <p>Whilst G8 support for biodiversity showed an upward trend consistent with agreement to set out clear targets and commitments reached in the 2008 meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the goal of significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 was not met.</p> <p>There are multiple indications of continuing decline in biodiversity in all three of its main components – genes, species and ecosystems. Species which have been assessed for extinction risk are on average moving closer to extinction. Natural habitats in most parts of the world continue to decline in extent and integrity.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="651 687 1883 1007"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Change in total species on Vulnerable, Endangered, and Critically Endangered lists from 1996 to 2012 (IUCN 2012 Red list)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Birds</td> <td>+206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reptiles</td> <td>+554</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amphibians</td> <td>+1809</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fishes</td> <td>+1324</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Molluscs</td> <td>+937</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plants</td> <td>+4062</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Change in total species on Vulnerable, Endangered, and Critically Endangered lists from 1996 to 2012 (IUCN 2012 Red list) | | Birds | +206 | Reptiles | +554 | Amphibians | +1809 | Fishes | +1324 | Molluscs | +937 | Plants | +4062 |  |
| Change in total species on Vulnerable, Endangered, and Critically Endangered lists from 1996 to 2012 (IUCN 2012 Red list) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birds | +206 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reptiles | +554 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amphibians | +1809 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fishes | +1324 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Molluscs | +937 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plants | +4062 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Commitment 58: Intensify our efforts to slow the loss of biodiversity.

Deauville 2011: 54

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Biodiversity concerns are mainstreamed throughout all aid planning and programming operations</p> <p>Support is provided to developing countries to incorporate natural capital values within decision making</p> | <p>The period since 2010 has seen an expansion in concern for biodiversity. In late 2010 G8 members that are parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) agreed to an ambitious set of targets at the 2010 CBD meeting to address the multiple drivers of biodiversity loss across all sectors.</p> <p>However progress has yet to be seen on the ground with the number of species added to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) endangered lists continuing to increase.</p> |  |

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|---|---|------------------|
| <p>Solid commitments are made, including at the Convention on Biological Diversity to reduce biodiversity loss by G8 members</p> <p>Numbers of species added to the IUCN Red List index categorised as vulnerable, endangered, critically endangered and extinct in the wild.</p> | <p>Efforts to integrate natural capital values in aid planning processes have started in some G8 countries.</p> <p>The UK, US, EU, Japan, and Germany are mainstreaming biodiversity concerns throughout aid planning and programming operations using safeguards to minimise damage.</p> <p>The UK, EU, Canada, Italy and Germany are financially and technically supporting the development of natural capital accounting procedures to better reflect the value of natural capital and ecosystem services in decision making at appropriate levels. The UK has provided £2.4 million to the World Bank managed Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystems Services pilot programme to support this work.</p> <p>Russia hosted an international conference in 2010 on saving the Amur Tiger in Northeast Asia.</p> | |

Commitment 59: Promote international co-operation in the area of (1) sustainable forest management, (2) the trade in illegally harvested timber and (3) forest fires.
St. Petersburg 2006: 36

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Laws enacted that prohibit the trade in illegally-harvested timber</p> <p>Formal agreements on forest governance and legal timber trade in place</p> <p>Support for sustainable forest management (including procurement policies that specify sustainable timber) and action on forest fires</p> | <p>The G8 has made good progress in promoting international cooperation on forests, including:</p> <p>The United States in 2008 and the EU in 2010 adopted laws that prohibit importation of illegally-harvested timber.</p> <p>The EU has concluded trade agreements, with six developing countries and is negotiating with a further eight. These will use market signals to strengthen forest governance and tackle illegal logging.</p> <p>The US has arrangements on legal timber trade with Indonesia, Peru and China.</p> <p>Canada has existing legislationⁱⁱ that makes it illegal to import any species including timber that has been harvested in contravention of the laws of the country of origin.</p> <p>Japan, Germany, France and the UK have adopted public procurement policies that specify purchase of legal and sustainable timber products.</p> <p>Japan has introduced domestic legality verification, including coverage of private procurement, and has agreements on tackling illegal logging and promoting legal timber trade with Indonesia and China.</p> <p>The G8 has continued to make progress in supporting sustainable forest management and action on forest fire.</p> |  |


Commitment 60: We will help vulnerable countries overcome the macro-economic shocks related to energy prices, and the longer term challenge of facilitating access to energy for the poorest populations.

St. Petersburg 2006: 446

| Indicator(s) | Assessment | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| Number of people with improved access to energy Additional installed capacity of clean energy generation Financial support for increasing access to clean energy | <p>G8 progress against this commitment has been satisfactory. This assessment is based on OECD-DAC reporting, which demonstrates broadly rising financial commitments and disbursements of ODA for increasing access to clean energy, amongst G8 membersⁱⁱⁱ.</p> <p>Over the last 20 years, globally, 1.8 billion people have been connected to electricity, 1.6 billion have gained access to primary non-solid fuel use, yet surging population levels and energy demands, have diluted this progress, 1.3 billion people are still without electricity access, and 2.6 billion without access to clean cooking fuels. (IEA 2012)</p> <p>Renewable energy use has remained steady at 13% of global energy demand in 2010. This is despite double digit growth in renewables power generation sectors, particularly wind and solar PV (photovoltaic), reflecting a surge in policy incentives and finance that support these technologies (IEA 2012).</p> |  |

Commitment 61: Facilitate development of local energy resources and technology transfer in the areas of energy efficiency, energy saving, renewable energy to contribute to poverty reduction and long-term energy sustainability in developing countries.

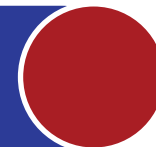
St. Petersburg 2006: 49, 50 (Global Energy Security)

| Indicator(s) | Assessment ^{iv} | Collective score |
|--|---|---|
| Financial support for research and development (R&D) in low carbon development in low income countries Financial support for increasing Energy Efficiency | <p>G8 progress against this commitment has been good. This assessment is based on OECD-DAC reporting, which demonstrates broadly rising financial commitments and disbursements of ODA for energy amongst G8 members. This includes finance for energy efficiency measures, support to energy policy and management, education and training and research (OECD 2012, OECD Statistics Extracts 2012).</p> <p>Continued delivery through the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)^v, to which most G8 members contribute, as well as bilateral programmes and partnerships^{vi}, are also supporting increased energy efficiency and renewable energy programmes and support for low carbon development.</p> |  |

| Indicator(s) | Assessment ^{iv} | Collective score |
|--|---|------------------|
| Membership within new partnerships seeking to promote low carbon development | Over the last 2 years, the formation and action of a new international agency (the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and many global initiatives and partnerships promoting low carbon development and addressing energy issues have taken place ^{vii} . G8 members are partners in many of these initiatives. Most recently this includes the establishment of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) by the UN Secretary General, to address energy access, energy efficiency and increase renewable energy share and availability by 2030. | |

- i The source of data is information submitted to the OECD DAC by G8 countries for 2010 and 2011 for all countries except the USA and Russia. Information for the USA is data for 2010 and 2011 published in 'Meeting the Fast Start Commitment- U.S. Climate finance in Fiscal Year 2012'. The USA defines climate finance as annual appropriated climate assistance. Russia provided national data based on the OECD methodology, but this is only available for 2010 and 2011.
- ii The 1992 Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act and 1996 Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations.
- iii **Sources:**
 OECD (2012) Development Co-operation Report 2012, Chapter 5 - Trends in aid to energy. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/energy.htm>
 Commitments 1973 - 2010, 5 year moving average, constant prices.
 OECD-DAC Statistics Extracts Database (2012) Aid (ODA) by sector and donor and OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System.
 IEA, 2012. World Energy Outlook.
- iv **Sources:**
 Climate Investment Funds, Green Climate Fund, Global Alliance for Clean Cook Stoves, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), OECD Aid to Energy, OECD. (2012). Trends in aid to energy, Development Co-operation Report 2012, Chapter 5. SustainableEnergy4All
- v CIFs specifically addressing this are: Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Fund (SREP) <https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/funds-and-program>
- vi Example G8 Member support has seen the establishment of the first Climate Innovation Centre in Kenya, a new Centre is also planned in Ethiopia; G8 Member support has seen the development and launch in Rwanda and Ethiopia of Low Carbon Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategies. At the 1st High Level Meeting (HLM) of the Africa EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) September 2010, the EU and 23 African States committed to reach the following **targets by 2020**: bringing **access** to modern and sustainable energy services to at least an additional 100 million Africans; increasing **electricity interconnections** both within Africa and between Africa and the EU; doubling the use of **natural gas** use in Africa, and exports to the EU; building 10,000 MW of new **hydropower** facilities, at least 5,000 MW of **wind power** capacity, and 500 MW of all forms of **solar energy** capacity, tripling the capacity of other renewables; and improving **energy efficiency** in Africa in all sectors.
- vii Example global initiatives include: the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC), Clean Energy Ministerial initiatives such as the Global Lighting and Energy Access Partnership (G-LEAP), the expansion of the Energising Development Partnership (EnDEV), the Global Village Energy Partnership.

Conclusions



This second G8 comprehensive accountability report documents the significant action that the G8 has taken on a wide range of important development challenges since 2002. As identified in the report, not all actions have been implemented fully nor have they yet been completely successful. However, the main conclusion is that the G8 has catalysed action, influenced global policies and mobilised resources, and G8 leaders have been consistently engaged in addressing the challenges of poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Successes and Challenges

G8 actions have tackled difficult and urgent issues such as the HIV epidemic, neglected diseases, open trading systems, transparency and anti-corruption, gaps in education coverage, and peacekeeping. Progress in many of these areas has been impressive, both in terms of the fulfilment of G8 commitments and in terms of the outcomes on the ground. G8 members have disbursed significant financial resources to take forward their commitments and have addressed issues in the international system, including how their own policies affect development. But not all efforts were successful and the report shows that some commitments were missed or are off-track, for example in the areas of aid and aid effectiveness, remittances, and protecting biodiversity. G8 members continue to work individually and collectively to fulfill their

commitments, and future accountability reports will continue to track progress.

Our work shows that development challenges must be tackled in partnership. The areas of greatest success are ones where the G8 have worked in close partnership with developing countries and in close collaboration with others in the international system, for example the close cooperation between the G8 and Africa on water and sanitation, or the G8's support to country-led and regional processes to improve food security. The overlapping in agendas and responsibilities between the G8 and other groupings and fora reinforces the need for partnership.

Keeping the report up to date

To ensure that the accountability process remains current and robust, the G8 will need to continually assess which commitments are covered in its reports. Alongside the commitments originally identified in the Muskoka Report, this report covers commitments made at the Muskoka (2010), Deauville (2011) and Camp David (2012) Summits. We have also identified 15 commitments which no longer require monitoring, either because they have been achieved, because the time period has passed, or because the commitment has been superseded or taken up by another forum. This does not mean that the subject of the commitment is no longer important: in most cases either the G8

collectively or G8 members individually remain active supporters of the relevant objective. But where a specific commitment is outdated, we recommend that it is no longer covered in this report.

The next Comprehensive Accountability report will be due when a new global framework for poverty reduction to succeed the Millennium Development Goals will be under discussion or adopted. In the intervening period it will be important to report on some of the areas that have not been dealt with in depth in previous reports.

The accountability process demonstrates the importance of maintaining focus, relevance and clarity of commitments.

- The Accountability Working Group recommends that future G8 commitments help to facilitate ongoing accountability. This means commitments should be clear and transparent, with timescales identified to enable future reporting. Commitments of political will are important, but if these are to be monitored going forward it must be clear what the G8 plans to do. Concrete commitments of resources must have clear baselines, timescales and ideally objectives, as well as financial targets.
- The G8 has an important role galvanising international support for global initiatives that have made a real difference (Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria, L'Aquila Food Security Initiative, Muskoka Initiative, Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative, New Alliance on Food Security and so on) but the G8 is not best placed (having neither the mandate nor the capacity) to monitor progress on these in the future. For ownership and accountability it is important that these initiatives monitor their own progress.

- There remain significant obstacles to measuring the results and impact of G8 interventions at the level of this annual report, which is primarily a collective report on commitments made at the highest level. Measuring impact is best done over time in and with partner countries. While it can provide detailed information on inputs, which is essential for accountability, this report can only give a flavour of some of the outcomes achieved.

Despite the challenges and limitations of reporting against G8 development commitments, this annual accountability process is important in institutionalising the regular review of promises made by Leaders. It also provides citizens of G8 members and partner countries with information on actions taken to fulfil those promises, allowing them to hold their Leaders to account. That is why the Accountability Working Group has made an effort to make this Report accessible to the public, in advance of the G8 Summit, in a format which meets new open data standards; and we hope this will set a benchmark for future publications.



Snapshot review of development commitments

A Snapshot of G8 Progress against All Commitments: This Snapshot Review lists all the key development and development related commitments that the G8 is monitoring through the accountability process and summarises progress against them.

We have taken the opportunity of this comprehensive review to look at all our commitments and decide whether it is necessary or sensible to continue to monitor them in future G8 Accountability Reports. We have taken into consideration whether the commitment has been achieved, whether a target date has been

passed, whether the commitment has been superseded by a later commitment, and whether the commitment remains relevant to today's needs. Where we have chosen not to continue monitoring a commitment we have explained why. Although we may no longer be monitoring progress in this accountability process, this does not necessarily mean that we are no longer providing support, or that our commitment is any less, and we will certainly be monitoring progress elsewhere.

| Commitment | Progress to date |
|--|---|
| 1. Aid and Aid effectiveness scorecard | |
| <p>Increasing Development Assistance</p> <p>1. <i>Gleneagles 2005 Annex II Commitments</i></p> <p>Each G8 member country made a specific commitment at the Gleneagles Summit to increase its international assistance. These commitments varied in size and schedule and the detail of each countries progress is shown in the main report.</p> | <p>Satisfactory: There has been mixed progress on G8 aid commitments, Some countries have met their commitments and others, particularly the EU with ambitious, future targets are struggling to stay on course, in part as a result of on-going economic difficulties.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report will continue to monitor progress on aid levels.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Aid Effectiveness</p> <p>2. We will implement and be monitored on all commitments we made in the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness (now superseded by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation), including enhancing efforts to untie aid; disbursing aid in a timely and predictable fashion, through partner country systems where possible, increasing harmonisation and donor co-ordination, including more programme based approaches.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles, 2005: Africa 32</i></p> | <p>Satisfactory: Based on data made available in 2010 mixed progress has been made overall on aid effectiveness, with G8 countries meeting a number of the Paris Declaration targets, but more progress is needed. Some progress has been made since then. G8 countries endorsed the outcomes of the Busan High Level Forum in 2011 and, as members of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, committed to a set of principles and actions including increased transparency, a stronger focus on results and more inclusive development partnerships.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress on the effectiveness of development cooperation, drawing on the progress of the Global Partnership that emerged from the Busan High Level Forum in 2011 and follows from the Paris Declaration process.</p> |
| <p>3. We will focus aid on low income countries, which are committed to growth and poverty reduction, to democratic, accountable and transparent government, and to sound public financial management.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles, 2005, Africa 30</i></p> | <p>Satisfactory: OECD data shows aid to Africa and to LICs remaining fairly constant in recent years. It is important at a time of ongoing global economic difficulties that LICs still have access to adequate finance.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>Debt Relief</p> <p>4. We will fund our share of the shortfall in the HIPC Initiative, recognising that this shortfall will be up to US\$1bn.</p> <p><i>Kananaskis 2002: G8 Africa Action Plan, 4.2</i></p> | <p>Excellent: This commitment has been fulfilled and the G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>5. The G8 has agreed a proposal to cancel 100 percent of outstanding debts of eligible HIPCs to the IMF, IDA and African Development Fund, and to provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the IFIs is not reduced.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles, 2005: Africa, 29</i></p> | <p>Excellent: As of end 2012 G8 countries had made commitments to the AfDB and the World Bank to fund the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative on the basis of their agreed burden shares.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |

| 2. Economic Development | Progress |
|--|--|
| <p>Remittances</p> <p>6. We will work to achieve in particular the objective of a reduction of the global average costs of transferring remittances from the present 10 percent to 5 percent in 5 years (by 2014) through enhanced information, transparency, competition and co-operation with partners.</p> <p><i>L'Aquila, 2009: Responsible Leadership for the Future Forum 134</i></p> | <p>Below Expectations: In the first quarter of 2013, the Global Average total cost for sending remittances was 9.05%, making this figure substantially stable over the last twelve months. In the absence of further action, the goal of achieving a global average cost of 5% by 2014 is unlikely to be achieved.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment until 2015.</p> |
| <p>Trade and Development</p> <p>7. We acknowledge the importance of Aid for Trade as essential in helping many developing economies to benefit from trade. We expect spending on Aid for Trade to increase to \$4bn, including through enhancing the Integrated Framework.</p> <p><i>St. Petersburg, 2006: Statement on Trade 6</i></p> | <p>Excellent: Total G7 and EU disbursements for Aid to Trade have risen from a 2005 total of \$11.8 billion to over \$20 billion in 2011, far surpassing the \$4 billion target. The largest national contributions to Aid for Trade come from Japan and the United States. The EU and its member states are collectively the largest Aid for Trade donor in the world.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>8. Working towards the objective of duty-free and quota-free access for all products originating from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including African LDCs, and, to this end, each examining how to facilitate the fuller and more effective use of existing market access arrangements.</p> <p><i>Kananaskis 2002: G8 Africa Action Plan, 3.3</i></p> | <p>Good: Average tariffs paid by Least Developed Countries exporting to the G8 have sharply declined in the last 10 years. There have been dramatic reductions achieved by Canada and Russia and the EU and Japan have had the lowest tariffs for LDCs in this period.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>9. Support to regional integration and trade: The G8 are committed to working closely together in support of regional integration and trade in Africa. In this context, we will intensify our efforts to better support regional integration in a consistent manner and build synergies in our activities.</p> <p><i>Heiligendamm 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 13</i></p> | <p>Good: There has been a great deal of activity on regional integration that G8 members have supported through providing financial or technical assistance. There are also many instances of G8 donors collaborating with each other on regional integration projects. Many of these projects are showing significant results but challenges remain that still prevent African countries from realising the desired economic gains from regional integration.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>10. 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.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles 2005: Africa, 23a</i></p> | <p>Excellent: The consortium is currently operational and its activities are being supported by Canada, Germany, Russia and the US.</p> <p>The commitment to establish an international infrastructure consortium has been met and we will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in The annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>Investment</p> <p>11. We welcome the initiative 'Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa' and the work underway with the World Bank and the African Development Bank to establish it. It will provide a platform for African expertise, institutions, the private sector, and donor resources for solid financial sector capacities in governments and the private sector, and provide a forum for peer learning.</p> <p><i>Heiligendam 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 32</i></p> | <p>The secretariat for the Partnership is in the African Development Bank. The main functions of the partnership are to facilitate donor coordination and knowledge dissemination. It collates information on activities and results on a dedicated website http://www.mfw4a.org/</p> <p>The Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa was successfully established in June 2008 and no longer requires specific action from G8 countries. The G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>12. Investment Climate Facility: We will individually and collectively continue to support initiatives which address the investment climate, such as the Investment Climate Facility (ICF), the Foreign Investment Advisory Service of the IFC or the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative.</p> <p><i>Heiligendam 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 28</i></p> | <p>Good: G8 members have been actively supporting a wide range of programmes and activities to improve the business environment in developing countries. While outcomes are not directly attributable, there is evidence of progress in the latest World Bank's "Doing Business" indicators, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>The ICF was established in 2007 with a 7 year mandate. An independent review is currently underway to assess the viability of extending the ICF post-2014. The annual G8 Accountability Report will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |

| 3. Health | Progress |
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| <p>Health Financing and Strengthening Health Systems</p> <p>13. We will continue our efforts towards the goal of providing at least a projected US\$ 60 bn to fight infectious diseases and improve health systems. (Reiterated in 2008 and 2009: We reaffirm our existing commitments, including the US \$60bn investment to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health systems by 2012.)</p> <p><i>Heiligendam 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa 48, L'Aquila, 2009: Responsible leadership for a Sustainable Future 125</i></p> | <p>Excellent: Data is now available for 4 out of the 5 years of the commitment. Figures show that between 2008 and 2011, the G8 provided a total of US\$52.6 billion in aid to health. This represents 88% of the US\$60 billion commitment and the G8 is therefore on track to meet this commitment.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment until 2014 when final figures for spend in 2012 will be available.</p> |
| <p>14. Mobilising support for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.</p> <p><i>St. Petersburg 2005: Fight Against Infectious Disease, 2: Muskoka 2010, para 15.</i></p> | <p>Excellent: The G8 provided US\$ 13.5 billion to GFATM between 2007 and 2012. This represented 74% of total contributions to GFATM. G8 contributions have risen by 73% over the period compared to a 56% rise in contributions from non-G8 donors.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>15. 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 virus research.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles 2005: Africa, 18 (e)</i></p> | <p>Excellent: Total public funding for research & development has risen by 20% in nominal terms over the period 2007-2011. G8 funding has risen by 22%. G8 support for Product Development Partnerships (PDPs) which seek to address the weak commercial incentives for accelerating the development of new products has risen by 77% over the period.</p> <p>Other innovative initiatives, such as UNITAID, the IFFIm and the AMC, have enhanced and accelerated access to essential medicines. The Advance Market Commitment has already supported the rollout of the pneumococcal vaccine into 24 countries, with 50 countries expected by 2015 .</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>16. Call for a successful completion of the first pledging conference of GAVI.</p> <p><i>Deauville 2011, 60 (c)</i></p> | <p>Excellent: The first pledging conference of GAVI was successfully completed and the G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the G8 Accountability Report process.</p> |

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| <p>17. Supporting capacity building in the most vulnerable countries in disease-surveillance and early warning systems, including enhancement and diagnostic capacity and virus research.</p> <p><i>St Petersburg, 2006: Fight Against Infectious Diseases, 13</i></p> | <p>Satisfactory: The International Health Regulations (IHR) aim to enhance national, regional and global public health security including through stronger surveillance, coordination and response capacity within countries.</p> <p>WHO reports that the data for 2011 shows member states making fair progress for a number of core capacities, notably those for surveillance, response, laboratory and zoonotic events.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>18. The G8 members will work towards increasing health workforce coverage towards the WHO threshold of 2.3 health workers per 1000 people, initially in partnership with the African countries where we are currently engaged and that we are experiencing a critical shortage of health workers.</p> <p><i>Hokkaido, 2008: Development and Africa 46 (b)</i></p> | <p>Below Expectations: Of the 57 countries identified as falling below this benchmark, 19 countries have seen an improvement in their aggregate health worker density and Indonesia has exceeded the WHO threshold, having climbed from 0.95 / 1,000 to 2.33/ 1,000. Further in many countries, including Ethiopia and Pakistan, improvements in health worker availability have been realized by scaling up coverage of community health workers who are not captured in formal statistics. 18 countries have seen a reduction in density and the remaining 20 countries do not have a post-2006 data point for assessment.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>Maternal Health and Child Care</p> <p>19. We will scale up efforts to reduce the gaps, in the area of maternal and child health care and voluntary family planning, an estimated US\$1.5bn</p> <p><i>Heiligendamm 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 50</i></p> | <p>Excellent: The G8 has achieved this target, and our commitment to maternal and child health care now forms part of the Muskoka Initiative agreed in 2010.</p> <p>The G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>20. The Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Under Five Child Health. The G8 undertake to mobilize \$5.0 billion of additional funding for disbursement over the period of 2010 -2015, in international development assistance for maternal, newborn and under-five child health (MNCH).</p> <p><i>Muskoka 2010: Recovery and New Beginnings, para 9 and Annex II</i></p> | <p>Good: In this report G8 countries have made an assessment of their own trajectory of progress towards their individual Muskoka commitments. The G8 is on track to meet their collective commitment by 2015.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |

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| <p>Fighting Infectious Diseases</p> <p>21. We must also increase our efforts in the fight against other preventable diseases, including pneumonia, diarrhoea and neglected diseases such as leishmaniasis, Chagas disease and onchocerciasis, particularly by increasing the volume and quality of medical research on neglected diseases in developing countries.</p> <p><i>St Petersburg: Fight Against Infectious Disease, 31</i></p> | <p>Excellent: Total public funding from G8 countries for NTD R&D has risen by 44% in nominal terms over the period. In January 2012, a number of partners (including, from the G8, the US and UK governments) came together to make the London Declaration that committed to the control or elimination of ten priority NTDs.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>HIV/AIDS</p> <p>22. Develop and implement a package for HIV prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of as close as possible to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment to all who need it by 2010.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles 2005: Africa, 18d</i></p> | <p>Good: (collective assessment of commitments 22; 23; 24.)</p> <p>G8 countries are responsible for a significant share of ARVs provided through multilateral channels (such as GFATM and UNITAID) and bilateral channels (most significantly the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief - PEPFAR). Overall, G8 support for HIV/AIDS rose by 67% between 2007 and 2011</p> <p>This commitment has been superseded by commitment 23. The G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>23. We reaffirm our commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.</p> <p><i>Muskoka 2010: Declaration para 15.</i></p> | <p>G8 has a significant role - through financing of GFATM and bilateral programmes such as PEPFAR. More than 8 million people now have access to antiretroviral therapy but 7 million people needing treatment still do not have access.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>24. We commit to counter any form of stigma, discrimination and human rights violation and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and the elimination of travel restrictions on people with HIV/AIDS.</p> <p><i>L'Aquila 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 123</i></p> | <p>Many G8 countries are at the forefront of efforts to reduce the stigma and discrimination experienced by those suffering from HIV/AIDS. In 2012, nearly 4 in 10 countries worldwide still lacked any specific legal provisions to prevent or address HIV-related discrimination.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |

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| <p>Polio</p> <p>25. Supporting the Polio Eradication Initiative for the post eradication period in 2006-08 through continuing or increasing own contributions towards the \$829m target and mobilising the support of others.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles 2005: Africa, 18 (f) (every summit)</i></p> | <p>Satisfactory: The 2006-2008 financing gap was not fully met but G8 contributions rose 17% between 2006 and 2012 and since 1988 the number of polio cases has decreased by over 99% and polio-endemic country numbers declined from 125 countries to just 3 at the end of 2012. Overall there are positive outcomes in terms of reduced incidence of polio - but it has still not been completely eradicated and the GPEI continues to face financing gaps.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>Malaria</p> <p>26. Working with Africa countries to scale up action against malaria to reach 85 per cent of the vulnerable populations with the key interventions that will save 600,000 children's lives a year by 2015 and reduce the drag on African economies.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles 2005: Africa 18(g), reiterated at St Petersburg, 2006: Fight Against Infectious Disease, 21</i></p> | <p>Excellent: (collective assessment of commitments 26 & 27)</p> <p>The G8 has played a significant role in the fight against malaria both through its support of global efforts such as the Global Fund to Fight Aids Tuberculosis and Malaria and through bilateral assistance. Data on coverage of key interventions is unavailable. However, there has been approximately a 30% fall in malaria deaths from 2001 to 2011. This means that a cumulative total of 1.1 million deaths were averted over the decade.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>27. As part of fulfilling our past commitments on malaria, we will continue to expand access to long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs), with a view to providing 100 million nets through bilateral and multilateral assistance, in partnership with other stakeholders by the end of 2010.</p> <p><i>Hokkaido Toyako 2008: Development and Africa 46(d)</i></p> | <p>The Global Fund provided 114 million LLINs between 2008 and 2010. The G8 accounted for 83 million of these. Additionally in 2008 and 2009, G8 countries provided more than 34 million LLINs putting the total above the target without including LLINs provided through bilateral funds in 2010.</p> <p>This commitment has now been fulfilled and the G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>Tuberculosis</p> <p>28. Supporting the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006 - 2015.</p> <p><i>St Petersburg 2006: Fight Against Infectious Disease, 21</i></p> | <p>Good: With G8 support the Global Plan to Stop TB has made good progress. TB mortality rate has decreased 41% since 1990 and the world is on track to achieve the global target of a 50% reduction by 2015. The burden is falling in all regions. However, progress in some, particularly sub-Saharan Africa, is lagging as is access to treatment for multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB).</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |

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| <p>Measles</p> <p>29. Will work towards a steady decrease in the number of measles-related deaths, progress in halting the spread of measles, and its eventual elimination.</p> <p><i>St Petersburg, 2006: Fight Against Infectious Diseases 29</i></p> | <p>Good: The G8 continues to play an important role in the global effort to eradicate measles. There is an agreed global target to cut global measles deaths by at least 95% by 2015. (compared with 2000 levels). Between 2000 and 2011 estimated deaths decreased by 71%, from 548 to 158,000. G8 support for measles control includes bilateral resources as well as assistance from GAVI and the Measles and Rubella Initiative (MRI).</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>4. Water and sanitation</p> | <p>Progress</p> |
| <p>30. Implement the G8 water action plan agreed at Evian, including through increasing aid to this sector; maintaining political momentum and commitment to the water issues; and reinforcing co-ordination and monitoring mechanisms.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles 2005: Africa, 18(i)</i> <i>L'Aquila 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 118</i></p> | <p>Good: Following the Evian and L'Aquila summits, water and sanitation partnerships between G8 members and developing country governments have strengthened. International sector coordination has improved and the G8 members have increased spending for the water and sanitation sector to \$4.7 billion dollars, an increase of 59% since 2007.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>31. Strengthen Africa-G8 partnership on water and sanitation.</p> <p><i>L'Aquila 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 118</i></p> | <p>Good: The Africa-G8 partnership has been strengthened through commitments made at the 2012 Sanitation and Water for All High Level Meeting and through other links with the AfDB, UN, EU and TICAD. There was also a modest increase in the share of G8 Water and Sanitation ODA disbursed in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |

| 5. Food security | Progress |
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| <p>32. Increase investment for food security, including additional resources for food and development, by mobilising, with other donors, US\$ 20bn over three years (by 2012) through the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI). We commit to fulfil outstanding L'Aquila financial pledges, seek to maintain strong support to address current and future global security challenges, including through bilateral and multilateral assistance, and agree to take new steps to accelerate progress towards food security and nutrition in Africa and globally, on a complementary basis.</p> <p><i>L'Aquila 2009: Joint Statement on Global Food Security, 12; Camp David 2012: Declaration para 16.</i></p> | <p>Good: Since the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative was launched in 2009, G8 and other donors have collectively committed all of the \$22.2 billion pledged in support of global food security. Of this total, \$16.4 billion had been disbursed by April 2013 in support of bilateral and multilateral agriculture and food security programmes. G8 members have also made progress implementing the non-financial commitments made at L'Aquila and subsequently embodied in the Rome Principles.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>33. Support country-led and regional processes to reverse the decline in investment and improve food security.</p> <p><i>Hokkaido Toyako 2008: Leaders' Statement on Global Food Security, 7</i></p> | <p>Excellent: This commitment has been achieved and G8 support for country-led and regional processes is being taken forward through AFSI and the New Alliance.</p> <p>The G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>34. Support reform of international agricultural and food security architecture and establishment of a global partnership.</p> <p><i>L'Aquila 2009: Leaders' Declaration, 113-114</i></p> | <p>Good: L'Aquila signatories supported the implementation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security and the reform of the Committee on World Food Security.</p> <p>This commitment has been achieved and the G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>35. We commit to launch a New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition to accelerate the flow of private capital to African agriculture, take to scale new technologies and other innovations that can increase sustainable agricultural productivity, and reduce the risk borne by vulnerable economies and communities. This New Alliance will lift 50 million people out of poverty over the next decade, and be guided by a collective commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - invest in credible, comprehensive and country-owned plans, - develop new tools to mobilize private capital, - spur and scale innovation, - and manage risk; - and engage and leverage the capacity of private sector partners - from women and smallholder farmers, entrepreneurs to domestic and international companies. <p><i>Camp David 2012: Declaration para 18</i></p> | <p>Good: The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition was launched in May 2012. To date, six African partner countries have joined the initiative and over 80 African and global private companies have made investment commitments. Further partner countries are expected to join and the first New Alliance Progress Report will be published in 2013.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |

| 6. Education | Progress |
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| <p>36. The G8 will continue to work with partners and other donors to meet shortfalls in all FTI (now the Global Partnership for Education - GPE) endorsed countries.</p> <p><i>Heiligendamm 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 38</i></p> | <p>Good: Collective G8 contributions to basic education since 2006 amounted to US\$9.5 billion. Of which 45% went to GPE endorsed countries. Funding from each member state to GPE countries, following the 2009 commitment, has been relatively consistent.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>37. We, along with other donors, are committed to a unified approach, mobilising predictable bilateral and multilateral resources in order to fulfil the financial shortfall estimated by the FTI at \$1.2bn over the coming 18 months (by 2011).</p> <p><i>L'Aquila 2009: Responsible Leadership for Sustainable Growth, 128</i></p> | <p>Satisfactory: During the 18 month mandate of the commitment, G8 members collectively contributed 21% of the shortfall in additional funding to the GPE, with other donors mobilised to provide a further 35%.</p> <p>The G8 has partially achieved this commitment and the target date has now passed. Future G8 support for GPE will be monitored through Commitment 36.</p> <p>The G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| 7. Governance | Progress |
| <p>38. Support the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), countries that implement sound policies consistent with the APRM recommendations and strengthen African institutions that are essential for improving good governance.</p> <p><i>Heiligendamm 2007 (6 - 8)</i> <i>Gleneagles 2005 14(a)</i></p> | <p>Good: G8 members support the APRM through its Multi Donor Trust Fund and otherwise. Broader G8 support to government and civil society through official development assistance has increased to \$1305 million in 2011.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>39. Provide developing countries with enhanced anti-corruption capacity building assistance.</p> <p><i>Heiligendamm 2007 88, 90, 92</i></p> | <p>Satisfactory: G8 members have been working both globally and domestically to help combat corruption, as well as provide relevant technical support to developing countries.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |

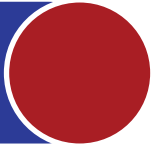
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| <p>40. Reduce bribery by the private sector by rigorously enforcing laws against the bribery of foreign public official.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles 2005: Africa 14 (h)</i></p> | <p>Satisfactory: Based on evidence such as prosecutions and investigations G8 members have assessed their individual performance. Collectively this amounts to good progress.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>41. Work towards ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption and start discussions on mechanisms to ensure its effective implementation.</p> <p><i>Kananaskis 2002, Gleneagles 2005 14(f)</i></p> | <p>Good: All G8 members have signed the UNCAC and all but two have ratified it.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>42. Strengthen and increase support for the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI), including through financial and technical measures. We will continue to support transparency ... through the full implementation of the EITI. We commit ... to setting in place transparency laws and regulations or to promoting voluntary standards that require or encourage oil, gas, and mining companies to disclose the payments they make to government</p> <p><i>Heiligendamm 2007 11 & 87, Gleneagles 2005 14 (d), St Petersburg 2006 3 Deauville 2011; G8 Africa Joint Declaration, 19.</i></p> | <p>Good: G8 members have both contributed substantially (60%) to the EITI multi donor Trust Fund and supported implementation in developing countries through initiatives such as bilateral projects, secondments and conferences.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>43. Acting effectively in the UN and in other fora to combat the role played by 'conflict resources' such as oil, diamonds and timber, and other scarce natural resources, in starting and fuelling conflicts.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles 2005 10 (e)</i></p> | <p>Satisfactory: G8 members have been active in some areas (e.g. diamonds) and progress has been made but elsewhere our efforts have been less successful (e.g. oil).</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>44. Actively promote corporate social responsibility standards.</p> <p><i>Heiligendamm 24</i></p> | <p>Good: Taking account of delivery on promoting standards, active commitment to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and companies' reporting of corporate social responsibility progress is judged as good.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |

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| <p>45. Work to establish effective mechanisms within our own administrations for the recovery of assets, including those stolen through corruption.</p> <p><i>St Petersburg 2006</i></p> | <p>Good: Based on evidence such as volumes of assets recovered and the existence of legal frameworks G8 members have individually scored their performance collectively this amounts to good progress.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <h2>8. Peace and Security</h2> | <h2>Progress</h2> |
| <p>46. Develop regional centres of excellence for military and civilian aspects of conflict and peace support.</p> <p><i>Kananaskis, 2002, Africa Action; Plan</i></p> <p><i>L'Aquila 2009 129; Heiligendamm 2007 (40,42) Sea Island 2004: 9</i></p> | <p>Excellent: Significant progress has been made, since 2002, developing regional centres of excellence, including 17 in Africa, greatly enhancing the capacity of the AU to conduct viable peace support operations. These institutions remain integral to continuing G8 efforts to build capacity in Africa and elsewhere.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>47. Support maritime security capacity development in Africa and improve the operational effectiveness and response time of littoral states and regional organizations in maritime domain awareness and sovereignty protection</p> <p><i>Kananaskis, 2002, Africa Action Plan</i></p> <p><i>Sea Island 2004: 9; Heiligendamm 2007 (40,42)</i></p> <p><i>L'Aquila 2009 129;</i></p> <p><i>Muskoka 2010: Annex II/II</i></p> | <p>Good: G8 support has led to good progress in the Gulf of Aden, while G8 has worked together to improve the maritime security situation in the Gulf of Guinea.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>48. Development of a transportation and logistics support arrangement for peace and operations.</p> <p><i>Kananaskis, 2002, Africa Action; Plan</i></p> <p><i>L'Aquila 2009 129; Heiligendamm 2007 (40,42) Sea Island 2004: 9</i></p> | <p>Excellent: This commitment has been achieved, with AU capacity to deploy peace support operations having been enhanced greatly by G8 support, and now benefitting i.a. from UN-administered arrangements e.g. trust funds and logistical support packages.</p> <p>The G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |

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| <p>49. Provide financial and other support to the AU Directorate for Peace and Security.</p> <p><i>Heiligendamm 2007 (40)</i></p> | <p>Excellent: This commitment has been achieved, with the AU Directorate for Peace and Security now fully established and able to design and implement strategies and policies.</p> <p>The G8 will continue to support the work of the Directorate, but will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>50. Strengthen the civilian and police capabilities of the African Standby Forces.</p> <p><i>Heiligendamm 2007 (40, 42)</i></p> | <p>Good: With G8 support the capabilities of those countries mandated to contribute to the ASF have improved significantly in terms of Policing, though well-prepared civilian experts are still a scarce resource on the continent.</p> <p>This commitment has been superseded by commitment 52. The G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>51. Train, and where appropriate equip, some 75,000 troops by 2010, to take part in peace support operations worldwide with a sustained focus on Africa.</p> <p><i>Sea Island, 2004:</i> <i>Gleneagles, 2005, 8</i></p> | <p>Excellent: This commitment has been achieved. Collectively G8 countries had trained approximately 130,000 peacekeepers by 2010, with the African Union contribution to peace support operations (UN and regional) having increased significantly.</p> <p>This commitment has been achieved and the G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>52. Increase the G8 contribution to the training of formed police units for use in peace operations. Build peace operations capabilities by: strengthening international police operations, including through the mentoring, training and, where appropriate, equipping of police, strengthening international deployable civilian capacities to reinforce state institutions and advance the rule of law through deployment of experts and by building capacity within developing countries and emerging donors.</p> <p><i>Hokkaido Toyako 2008: 71 (b)</i> <i>Muskoka 2010: Annex II/I & II/III</i></p> | <p>Good: With G8 support the capabilities of those countries mandated to contribute to the ASF have improved significantly in terms of Policing, though well-prepared civilian experts are still a scarce resource on the continent. AU capacity to deploy Police and FPU's to peace support operations has improved significantly.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |

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| <p>53. Build peace operations capabilities in other regions by 2010.</p> <p><i>Sea Island, 2004:9</i></p> | <p>Excellent: This commitment was achieved. G8 countries continue to support peacekeeping missions and improve capabilities outside Africa through the provision of significant bilateral and multilateral assistance. Countries from Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans and Baltic States, South and Central Asia, the Asia-Pacific and Latin-America regions now provide the vast majority of peacekeeping troops to UN Peace Keeping Operations.</p> <p>This commitment has been achieved and the G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <p>54. Improve the effectiveness of transfer controls over small arms and light weapons.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles 10(f)</i> <i>Kananaskis, 2002, Africa Action Plan.</i></p> | <p>Good: G8 countries have provided significant funds to enhance the capacity of the AU and regional bodies and individual countries to combat the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and much has been achieved, including the recent adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>55. Allocate grant financing for reconstruction needs, including the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) into civilian society of former combatants.</p> <p><i>Gleneagles, 2005, Africa: 116</i></p> | <p>Excellent: This commitment has been achieved; DDR is now firmly embedded into all relevant conflict and post-conflict support funded by the G8.</p> <p>The G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |
| <h2>9. Environment and Energy</h2> | <h2>Progress</h2> |
| <p>56. Address the need for financing for adaptation through appropriate bilateral and multilateral mechanisms.</p> <p><i>L'Aquila, 2009:76 (d)</i></p> | <p>Good: G8 countries increased the levels of resources available to assist developing countries to adapt to climate change through bilateral and multilateral channels in 2010-2011. Over 100 developing countries have benefited from support for adaptation from G8 countries over that period.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>57. Increase efforts for the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity to achieve the goal of significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010.</p> <p><i>Heiligendamm, 2007: 61</i></p> | <p>Below Expectations: This commitment was not met. The IUCN red list continues to show increases in the number of species listed as vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered. G8 progress on biological diversity will be taken forward under commitment 58.</p> <p>The target date for commitment 57 has now passed and the G8 will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the annual G8 Accountability Report.</p> |

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| <p>58. We are ... committed to intensifying our efforts to slow the loss of biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Deauville, 2011: 54</i></p> | <p>Below Expectations: The period since 2010 has seen an expansion in concern for biodiversity and increased effort by G8 to protect biodiversity. However progress has yet to be seen on the ground with the number of species added to the IUCN endangered lists continuing to increase.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>59. Promote international co-operation in the area of sustainable forest management, the trade in illegally harvested timber and forest fires.</p> <p><i>St. Petersburg, 2006:36</i></p> | <p>Good: Most G8 members have adopted legislation that restricts trade in illegally-logged timber products, or public procurement policies that specify legal and sustainable timber, while continuing their support for sustainable forestry in developing countries.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>60. We will help vulnerable countries overcome the macro-economic shocks related to energy prices, and the longer term challenge of facilitating access to energy for the poorest populations.</p> <p><i>St. Petersburg, 2006: 44</i></p> | <p>Satisfactory: G8 members funding for increasing access to clean energy has generally been rising. Significant numbers of people have been connected to electricity and gained access to primary non-solid fuel use, however surging population levels and energy demand, have diluted progress. 1.3 billion people are still without electricity access, and 2.6 billion without access to clean cooking fuels.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |
| <p>61. Facilitate development of local energy resources and technology transfer in the areas of energy efficiency, energy saving, renewable energy to contribute to poverty reduction and long-term energy sustainability in developing countries.</p> <p><i>St. Petersburg, 2006: 49, 50 (Global Security Unit)</i></p> | <p>Good: G8 members have broadly increased funding for local energy resources in developing countries. This includes finance for renewable energy programs, support for low carbon development, energy efficiency measures, energy policy and management, education and training and research. G8 members are partners in many global energy initiatives that have been launched over the last 2 years, including the international agency focused on renewable energy (IRENA) and Sustainable Energy for All.</p> <p>The G8 Accountability Report process will continue to monitor progress against this commitment.</p> |



Scoring Methodology

The G8 Accountability Report contains a great variety of commitments. These range from specific financing pledges to more general promises on policy or leadership, and with varying timescales (or none). The 2013 Accountability Report uses a consistent scorecard format for the first time to support greater transparency. But there are a number of caveats of which readers should be aware.

Where individual G8 members made specific pledges, this is reflected by a score for each individual country. Most G8 commitments were made collectively by Leaders, and therefore scores are given for the G8 collectively. Many of these collective scores are, however, based on data from individual G8 members, and as much of this data as possible is presented in the tables and charts on which the scorecards are based.

Wherever possible, independent verifiable data has been used to produce tables and graphs, and as a basis for the scores allocated. A large amount of this data comes from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Where OECD does not gather relevant data, we have looked to other independent






reliable sources such as WHO, the UN or other internationally recognised institutions.

For some commitments there is little or no relevant independent data available on which to base an assessment of progress. In this situation we have relied on relevant information held by G8 countries themselves, ideally all applying the same common criteria and standards for retrieving and appraising this data. We have been transparent in the scorecards and accompanying text about where independent data has been used, and where we have made a judgement based on our own information. In some cases it has been a challenge to find a rigorous methodology for arriving at a progress score from our evidence base, but we have aimed to be clear about the methodology used.

The traffic light colour scheme is intended to be as clear and accessible as possible to readers. The 'pilot' scorecard in the 2012 Accountability Report used a Red-Amber-Green rating scale. We have expanded the traffic light system to a five point scale i.e. Green, Green-Amber, Amber, Amber-Red, Red, and believe this greater differentiation will be more informative and transparent. To improve

consistency of scoring throughout the Report we have started with a common default rating scale to be used for numerical and verbal assessments. The standard thresholds for figures and wording will be as follows:

Default Rating Scale

| Numeric Scale | Score | Verbal Scale |
|---------------|---|---------------------------|
| 81 - 100% |  | Excellent |
| 61 - 80% |  | Good |
| 41 - 60% |  | Satisfactory |
| 21 - 40% |  | Below Expectations |
| 0 - 20% |  | Off Track |

These default rating scales are not appropriate for all the commitments in the report. Where necessary we have diverged from these ratings scales and where we have done so the new scale has been clearly shown.

In addition, the Report aims to be as consistent as possible with previous G8 reporting, for greater comparability. For example, in the Food Security Chapter there is a scorecard that uses a different template to the other sectors, since it is building on the pilot in the 2012 G8 Camp David Accountability Report.

Finance

G8 members agreed that a common methodology would be used when extracting financial data from domestic systems.

Unless otherwise specified, the figures used in the report are disbursements (as opposed to a committed budget amount). A disbursement takes place when the funds are actually spent against a committed budget amount.

Unless otherwise stated, financial data reporting is in United States dollars using either the actual currency conversion rate where this is available or the conversion rate provided by the OECD/DAC for annual ODA reporting, at the exchange rate prevailing in the year of the flow (i.e. in current dollars). Currency exchange rates were provided by OECD in February 2013.

Reporting is on a calendar year basis, with financial reporting on a fiscal year basis being the exception where the Accountability Working Group has agreed to this.

Scope

In advance of the publication of the first comprehensive G8 Accountability Report in 2010, the Canadian Presidency led an in depth discussion to agree which of the many and varied commitments made by the G8 over the previous years should be included. The result of this negotiation was the list of 56 commitments included in the 2010 Muskoka Accountability Report. To maximise comparability between the Reports, this Report covers all 56 commitments, plus those key commitments identified by Canada, France and the US made under their subsequent Presidencies.

In this Report we recommend that we should no longer report on some of these commitments in future G8 Accountability Reports. Broadly we recommend this approach where the timeframe for the commitment has passed, where a quantitative target has clearly been met, or where the commitment may have been superseded by a new one. There may also be cases where the context for the commitment has changed and this specific commitment is no longer the most relevant gauge of progress. This approach will allow us to focus our monitoring efforts on areas where the G8 continues to have a clear role. A list of which commitments we will continue to monitor, and those that will no longer be included in the G8 Report, is found in the Snapshot Review in Annex A.

Annex C

Additional data supporting assessments of progress

This Annex includes further information on activities undertaken by G8 in order to meet their development commitments including additional case studies illustrating the type of initiatives that we support.

Chapter 1: Aid, Aid Effectiveness & Debt

Table G8 ODA (net) as a share of Gross National Income, 2004 to 2012 (%)

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 (prelim.) |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Canada | 0.27 | 0.34 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| France | 0.41 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.38 | 0.39 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| Germany | 0.28 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.38 |
| Italy | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.13 |
| Japan | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.17 |
| Russia | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| United Kingdom | 0.36 | 0.47 | 0.51 | 0.36 | 0.43 | 0.51 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.56 |
| United States | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.19 |
| Total DAC | 0.25 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.29 |

Source: OECD DAC, national data for Russia for 2012

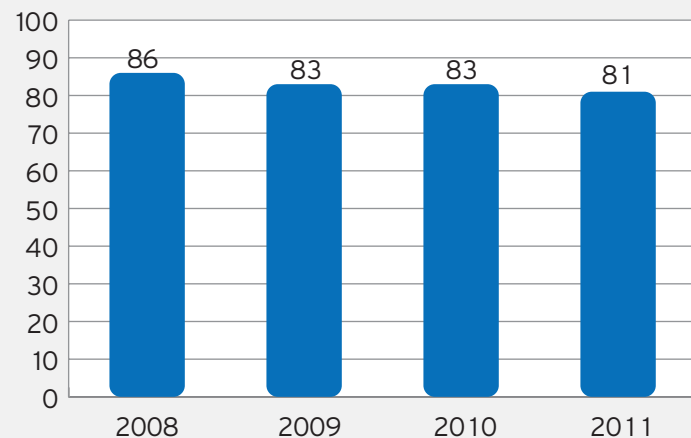
Table G8 bilateral and imputed multilateral ODA to Low Income Countries (LIC) 2004-2011
(US Millions- current prices)

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Change 2004-2011 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | US\$m | % |
| Canada | 1,149 | 1,439 | 1,604 | 1,829 | 2,040 | 1,492 | 2,127 | 1,795 | 646 | 56.3% |
| France | 4,378 | 4,161 | 5,353 | 3,552 | 3,458 | 3,269 | 3,381 | 3,619 | -759 | -17.3% |
| Germany | 3,826 | 3,572 | 5,078 | 3,745 | 4,205 | 3,461 | 3,459 | 3,835 | 9 | 0.2% |
| Italy | 1,008 | 2,356 | 1,693 | 1,466 | 1,699 | 1,078 | 1,041 | 1,636 | 629 | 62.4% |
| Japan | 3,879 | 4,047 | 6,627 | 3,513 | 3,340 | 3,008 | 3,890 | 3,926 | 48 | 1.2% |
| Russia | 42 | 42 | 43 | 88 | 92 | 390 | 240 | 192 | 150 | 357.4% |
| United Kingdom | 4,534 | 6,335 | 8,429 | 5,120 | 4,719 | 3,993 | 4,506 | 5,120 | 586 | 12.9% |
| United States | 6,658 | 6,957 | 8,714 | 7,147 | 8,522 | 9,387 | 10,270 | 11,054 | 4,395 | 66.0% |
| Total G8 ODA to LICs | 25,474 | 28,909 | 37,542 | 26,460 | 28,074 | 26,077 | 28,915 | 31,178 | 5,703 | 22.4% |
| Total G8 ODA (all recipients) | 57,289 | 80,702 | 75,816 | 69,081 | 81,771 | 81,053 | 87,698 | 91,780 | 34,491 | 60.2% |
| G8 ODA share to LICs | 44.5% | 35.8% | 49.5% | 38.3% | 34.3% | 32.2% | 33.0% | 34.0% | | |

Source: OECD DAC Table 2a, national data for Russia (2003-2008 estimated using available years' average LIC share of ODA of 41.9%)

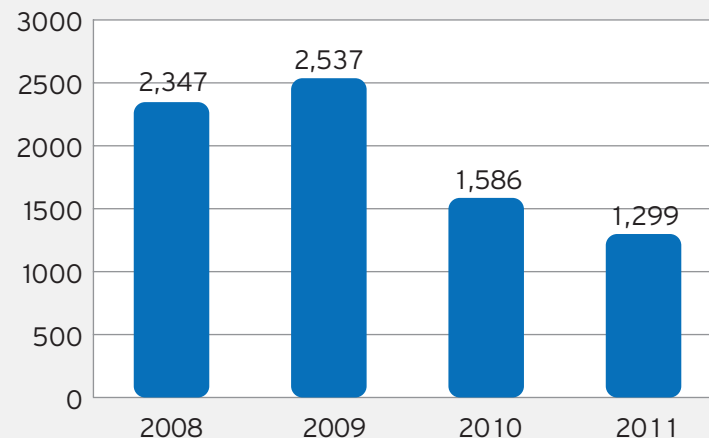
Note: All figures calculated on the basis of ODA to LICs as classified by the World Bank in each calendar year.

Figure 1.5: G8 Average United Aid Ratio



Source: OECD

Figure 1.6: G8 Total General Budget Support



*Note that Russia data included from 2009 onwards.

Source: OECD

Further Aid and Aid Effectiveness Case Studies

UK:

Changing Lives Delivering Results

Multilateral Aid Review - Containing several case studies

ITALY:

Palestinian Territories: "The Mehwar Center for the protection and empowerment of women and families " in Bethlehem

Chapter 2: Economic Development

Additional information on G8 support for Economic Development

| Commitment 6 - G8 reporting on actions taken to reduce cost of remittances | |
|--|---|
| Canada | To enhance consumer education and transparency, Canada launched in 2011 a web-based information tool (managed by the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada) targeting Canadian remitters. The FCAC website provides information on the different ways Canadians can send money to another country, and considerations in choosing a method, thus helping them make more informed decisions. Furthermore, Canada is currently working with international partners to explore innovative ways of engaging the private sector in efforts to reduce the cost of sending remittances to developing countries. |
| France | <p>Since 2008, France has been implementing three main projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - full modernisation of the website www.voidargent.fr, that compares remittance sending costs for migrants and was created in 2007. The website has been certified by the World Bank in early 2013; - creation of the Migration and Development Trust Fund at the African development bank to which France has so far contributed €7m. The fund has been working since December 2010. It aims to attract proposals for projects to improve the regulatory framework in remittances receiving countries, develop new financial products, support the use of migrant remittances for productive investments, and support migrants' investment projects in local development; - operational study on remittances in Africa (French "franc" zone) and Maghreb, financed by African Development Bank (AfDB) and Agence Française de Développement (AFD). This study started in 2010 and had three main goals: (1) analysis of the formal remittances markets and regulatory framework to identify possible improvements; (2) analysis of bank and non-bank products ; (3) proposals for innovative financial products and services. <p>Dissemination workshops are currently taking place in Africa and in France.</p> |
| Germany | Financial inclusion and consumer protection amongst remittances senders and recipients have been supported through promotion of: (1) more transparency for migrants in Germany through a price comparison website and information campaigns; (2) financial literacy through the development of a handbook as well as implementation of financial literacy trainings in partner countries. Furthermore development of (cost) efficiency of payment systems has been supported by working with regulators to create an environment conducive to branchless banking services in remittances receiving countries. |
| Italy | The Italian website on the costs of remittances www.mandasoldiacasa.it was launched in November 2009 at the International Conference on Remittances held in Rome. It has been co-funded by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is executed in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), civil society organizations and think-tanks and is run by CeSPI (Centro Studi Politica Internazionale). It was the first to obtain certification of adherence to international standards by the World Bank. It currently compares the total costs of remittance operators over three amounts in 14 corridors between Italy and Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ivory Coast, Ecuador, Philippines, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Senegal. The cost of sending remittances from Italy has gone down from 10.2% in 2008 to the current 7.4%. |

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| Japan | In Japan after the Payment Services Act went into effect in April 2010, which has reformed the regulatory framework for remittances so that licensed non-bank providers can offer remittance services in addition to banks. Since then 31 non-bank providers have begun to provide remittance services, including mobile and electronic transfers. The average total cost of remittances has declined from 19.06% at third quarter 2009 to 16.66% at first quarter 2013. |
| Russia | Russia has the lowest average cost among the G8 countries (see Fig 2). In September 2012 Russia co-hosted and participated in the conference “Remittances: accuracy and benefits” initiated by the World Bank within the Migration and Remittance Peer-Assisted Learning Network (MIRPAL) regional program and held in Kyrgyz Republic. The main goal of the conference is to highlight the role of remittances in the development of the countries of origin and to help build synergy between experts and policymakers. |
| UK | The UK government provided support for the pioneering price comparison website increase transparency around remittance transfer costs and stimulate competition. This web platform is now fully commercial and replicated in France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand. There is also a private-sector led UK remittances task force, which includes representatives from HM Treasury, banks, money transfer operators and industry associations. The UK Department for International Development (DFID) is now focusing on the use of branchless banking to improve the speed and security of international remittance transfers and reduce their cost through the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) Technology Programme implemented in partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the MasterCard Foundation. |
| US | The U.S. has the second lowest average remittance cost in the G8, at about 7%. The Federal Reserve offers to banks in 34 nations the availability of automated clearinghouse services as an alternative to higher cost remittance transfers. The Federal Reserve (Atlanta) partnered with other countries on a technical project to facilitate (and lower costs of) transactions between US and foreign banks. A 2010 U.S. consumer financial protection law requires fee and exchange rate disclosure on international transactions; development of guidelines on low cost remittance transfers is underway. |

Commitment 8 - G8 Reporting on Actions taken to reduce tariffs paid by Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

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| Canada | Since 2003, Canada has extended duty-free, quota-free access to more than 98% of imports from least developed countries, with very liberal rules of origin. |
| Japan | Japan offers LDCs zero tariffs on 98% of its tariff lines. |
| Russian | Russia’s Generalised System of Preferences programme applies zero duty to goods exported from LDCs. Russia offers zero tariffs on 25% of total number of tariff lines. As a result of this policy import from LDCs increased by six times from 2001 to 2012 (from US\$145 million to US\$917 million) and the volume of goods imported from other developing countries increased by more than seven times for the same period (from US\$58 million to US\$436 million). |
| US | The US, which is the largest G8 importer of goods from LDCs, tailors its preference programs to target specific development needs, which vary across LDCs. The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program provides duty-free access for 1,500 products for LDCs beneficiaries only (in addition to the 3,500 provided to all GSP beneficiary countries), and 26 African LDCs receive duty-free access under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). In 2011, 99.2% of non-oil imports from AGOA LDC beneficiaries entered the U.S. duty free. Under the Haiti Trade Preference programs, 98.2% of all imports from Haiti entered the U.S. duty-free. |

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| EC | In February 2001, the European Council adopted the Everything But Arms regulation, granting duty-free access to imports of all products from countries classified by the UN as Least Developed Countries, without quantitative restrictions. The only exceptions to duty free access are arms and ammunitions and there were some quantity restrictions on bananas, sugar and rice for a limited period of time. |
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Commitment 9 - G8 Reporting on actions taken to support regional integration

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| Canada | <p>Canada has an active programme of support for regional integration and trade in Africa. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC), based within the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) headquarters in Addis Ababa, which assists the African regional economic communities and their member states to develop sound, regionally coherent, trade policies and to participate more effectively in trade negotiations. (Can \$15 million - 2008-2013). - The Building African Capacity for Trade project, in partnership with the International Trade Centre (ITC), which strengthens the capacity of African national and regional institutions to enhance public/private partnerships to build enterprise competitiveness and facilitate market linkages. (Canadian \$20 million - 2008-2013). - The East African Community Partnership Fund (EACPF), which promotes and coordinates the adoption by member states of harmonized policies and regulations, bundles and coordinates donor funding to the EAC integration process and provides support for the joint negotiation of extra-regional trade agreements, and the full participation of all members in the EAC.(Canadian \$3.3 million - 2008-2013). |
| France | <p>Among other things, French support to regional integration in Africa translates into an annual budget support to the Economic Community of West African States (€20 million per year since 2007) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) (€20 million per year since 2010), capacity building and credit lines to regional development banks and support to river basin agencies. France contributes, together with the European Commission, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom to the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (ITF).</p> |
| Germany | <p>Germany supports the East African Community integration process with the objective of improving the planning coordination and monitoring of the regional integration process by the EAC Secretariat. As part of technical cooperation, Germany will provide €18 million in the next three years to be used for a range of activities including facilitation of greater customs cooperation, regional integration in services trade and improving infrastructure. The programme also includes a contribution (up to €1.5 million) to the EAC Partnership Fund. Other G8 contributors to this fund include the UK, France and Canada. There is close cooperation with the UK (via Trade Mark East Africa) in the work that Germany does with the EAC Secretariat. There are also programmes currently in place to support the integration of The African Union, the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries.</p> |
| Italy | <p>Italy provides financial and non-financial support to all regional organisations in Sub-Saharan Africa including Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS), Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC), Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Conférence Internationale sur la Région des Grands Lacs (CIRGL). Italy has actively supported bilateral and European initiatives to strengthen dialogue and EU negotiations aimed at growing trade cooperation through, inter alia the Joint EU-Africa Strategy. Italy has provided financial support to Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) of €1.5 million. A careful coordination and streamlining has been promoted by Italy at EU-FED level and IFS, and also in capacity building, countering illegal immigration, fight against terrorism, organized crime and piracy.</p> |

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| Japan | Japan has supported the expansion of “One Stop Border Posts” (OSBP) in 14 locations to facilitate smooth and efficient cross-border procedures and regional trade. Some OSBPs Japan has supported include Chirundu (Zimbabwe-Zambia), which is also supported by the UK, and Rusumo (Tanzania-Rwanda). Japan has also sent experts to Regional Economic Communities (SADC, EAC and UEMOA) to provide technical assistance for their activities. As a result of the technical assistance, the EAC has drafted legislations on OSBP procedures and controlling against overloading inside EAC.. |
| Russia | In 2006-2009 Russia supported the IMF- AFRITAC programme (US\$250,000) aimed at strengthening the capacity of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa countries to design and implement their poverty-reducing strategies including facilitating trade through better customs administration. As a result of the technical assistance, the EAC has drafted legislation on One Stop Border Post (OSBP) procedures and on controlling against overloading inside the EAC. Russia has contributed US\$1 million to the Africa Partnership Forum (APF) aimed at broadening the existing dialogue between the G8 and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) by including other African institutions and major bilateral and multilateral donors and partners. |
| UK | The UK has an ambitious programme of supporting regional integration in Africa through the Africa Free Trade Initiative, as detailed in the Government’s Trade and Investment White Paper (February 2011). DFID is expected to provide over £390 million of support for programmes under the AFTI between 2011 and 2015. A wide range of programmes is included in this Initiative, including programmes to reduce red tape at borders, reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers, build infrastructure and support private sector development. |
| US | The US supports regional integration through funding and technical assistance to regional economic communities across Africa. In East Africa, the US collaborates with G8 partners on the East Africa Corridor Diagnostics Study and Action Plan, which is expected to result in US\$1.9 billion in annual transport cost savings by 2015. As part of the Integrated Border Management (IBM) program, the US formed Joint Border Committees to strengthen coordination of work by border agencies at nine borders. The US is assisting in the development of an East African Community border management policy; the UK and Japan are building one-stop border posts in which Joint Border Committees from both sides of the border will be housed. Joint Border Committees and customs connectivity reduced clearance time for cargo from 16 to six hours. |

Commitment 10: G8 Reporting on actions undertaken with Infrastructure Consortium Africa (ICA)

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| Canada | Since 2007, Canada has provided over C\$1.15 million in support of the ICA, including the financial support provided as co-host (with the African Development Bank (AfDB)) of the 2010 Annual ICA meeting in Tunis. Canada also supports the work of the ICA through its contributions to the African Water Facility (C\$19 million, 2011-2015) and NEPAD-Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (C\$15 million, 2011-2014), both of which are housed in the AfDB. |
| France | France, through the Agence Française de Développement, financed (along with other donors) the Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD), published in 2008. This publication was realised by the WB under the authority of ICA. France hosted 2011 ICA Annual Meeting and has also seconded a staff member to the Secretariat for 2 years. |
| Germany | Germany is supporting the water sector related activities of the ICA and has committed €2 million to finance activities such as project identification, matchmaking activities and studies. It has seconded staff to the ICA Secretariat to build up and manage the ICA Water Platform. The Water Platform is operational and is supporting regional institutions successfully in their efforts to identify regional programs and/or mobilize financial resources. |
| Japan | Since 2006, Japan has seconded to the ICA Secretariat JICA experts to take the lead in the transport sector platform with EIB. Throughout this platform, JICA experts have produced a Sourcebook on the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) in English, French and Portuguese, and organized several workshops on OSBP with Regional Economic Communities (REC)s |
| Russia | In 2006/07 Russia provided financial support to the Secretariat of the Infrastructure Consortium. |

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| US | The US supports the ICA's assessment of project preparation facilities in Africa, and the five catalytic regional projects undertaken as part of the G20's Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) infrastructure action plan. Through USAID supports ICA members and the countries it represents through its Africa Infrastructure Program (AIP). AIP also provides governments with evaluation and negotiation capacity to bring projects from concept to financial closure and construction. |
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Commitment 12 - G8 Reporting on actions taken to support initiatives which address the Investment Climate

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| Canada | Canada has consistently supported a strong, rules-based system through the negotiation of Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (FIPAs): bilateral investment treaties designed to protect investment abroad through legally-binding rights and obligations. FIPAs contribute positively towards a country's investment climate. Canada has 24 FIPAs in force, including with Egypt. Canada is actively pursuing FIPAs with many African partners and has concluded agreements with Bénin, Cameroon, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia. Canada is currently in FIPA negotiations with Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, and Tunisia and has held exploratory meetings with Mauritania. Canada is also negotiating a free trade agreement with Morocco, which would include substantive provisions on investment. |
| France | France has been supporting efforts to harmonise business laws in Africa in partnership with the Organisation for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA). OHADA is an inter-governmental organisation aimed at attracting domestic and foreign investment by setting up a modern, stable and secure legal environment at the regional level. It is composed of 18 member states in West and Central Africa, with DRC joining recently. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) invested €2.5 million in the framework of a Priority Solidarity Fund (PSF) over the period 2006-2012 to support OHADA. This support has so far achieved the following results: provision of 50,000 law books for legal and economic practitioners from member states; organisation of numerous training and exchange seminars; computerization and networking of four national trade and personal property credit registers (Benin, Chad, Togo, Congo). France has also provided two international technical experts to the permanent Secretariat. France engages with the African Legal Support Facility by providing a legal expert and, in February 2013, has committed to contribute US\$5 million to the Facility. |
| Germany | Germany has contributed €24 million in Financial Assistance to the Investment Climate Facility since its inception. It is planning to contribute a further €6 million by 2014. The ICF helps to bring about the swift implementation of reform processes aimed at improving the investment climate in Africa. For example, in Burkina Faso, the process of setting up a business was very expensive and took on average 40 days to work through the administrative processes. ICF activities have made the automation and simplification of processes possible. This has led to the cost and time to start a business being halved and also reduced corruption. |
| Italy | Italy contributed US\$2.9 million to African Development Bank's Initiative for Risk mitigation (IRMA) and contributed to the technical assistance as well. The IRMA develops risk mitigation tools to attract investment into African countries. Furthermore Italy through its Export Credit Agency SACE has launched a tailor-made programme from 2008-2011 (Programma Africa) to support investments, improve investment climate and risk perception and increasing operations in Sub Saharan Africa which reached exposure of more than €600 million in 2011. SACE is also a member of ATI the African Trade Insurance/ATI initiative. |
| Japan | Japan has been contributing to the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative under the TICADIV Yokohama Action Plan by serving as a co vice-chair of the NEPAD/OECD Ministerial Conferences and making financial and personnel contributions to a series of projects of the Initiative. Japan has also supported "Aid for Investment in Infrastructure", one of the flagship projects of the Initiative. Since 2006, Japan has seconded to the ICA Secretariat JICA experts to take the lead in the transport sector platform with EIB. Throughout this platform, JICA experts have produced a Sourcebook on One Stop Border Post (OSBP) in English, French and Portuguese, and organized several workshops on OSBP with RECs. |

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|--------|---|
| Russia | Russia supports investment climate improvement in developing countries through the frame of bilateral negotiations including through agreements for incentive and mutual security of investments with several countries and Agreements for the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income with 38 developing countries in Asia, Eastern Europe, Africa and Latin America. |
| UK | Work on improving the investment climate is a key component of DFID's programmes in developing countries. For example, in Bangladesh, DFID has funded a £20 million Investment Climate Facility since 2007. The Bangladesh ICF has helped to streamline the business registration process from 35 days to one day and the process can now be completed online. This and other work has resulted in over 19,000 new businesses being registered in two years. Further business process simplifications in 2011-12 generated US\$30 million in savings for business. |
| US | During the past five years, USAID has promoted enabling environment reforms in more than 60 countries, including many of the top performers in the World Bank Doing Business report. The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) Compacts in Africa and elsewhere are designed to eliminate key obstacles to investment. Treasury's office of technical assistance has 25 advisors in countries throughout sub-Saharan Africa (and more around the world) that provide support to improve public financial management, government debt issuance, banking supervision, public private partnerships and other programs to help build strong economic governance, which is crucial for a hospitable investment climate. In the four Partnership for Growth countries of El Salvador, Philippines, Tanzania and Ghana, US assistance is being provided to address jointly agreed key constraints to profitable private investment. |

Further Economic Development Case Studies

ITALY:

Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) for Africa.

JAPAN:

Aid for Trade: Sihanoukville Port Multipurpose Terminal Development Project in Cambodia
 Aid for Trade: Sihanoukville Port Multipurpose Terminal Development Project in Cambodia
 More information can be found at:

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news>

Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) for Africa.

GERMANY:

Aid for Trade Strategy Paper

http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier308_07_2011.pdf

UK:

[Women in Somalia](#)

[New Road in Tanzania](#)

[Avon Ladies of Bangladesh](#)

Chapter 3: Health

| Country | Pledge | Period of Pledge | Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date | Notes and Comments |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Canada | Maintain current funding levels of CAD \$1.75 billion over five years and provide CAD \$1.1 billion in funding for the Muskoka Initiative for a total pledge of CAD \$2.85 billion. | Fiscal Year 2010/2011 - 2014/2015 | Baseline spending for MNCH from 2010-11 to 2012-13 = \$1,235.14 million Spending for Muskoka Initiative from 2010-11 to 2012-13 = \$620.19 million | 1. Figures for Canada are based on the Canadian fiscal year which is April 1st to March 31st. 2. Figures are presented in Canadian dollars. 3. Figures for Canada include data for fiscal years 2010-11 and 2011-12 as well as preliminary data for 2012-13, which is subject to change following further quality assurance. |
| France | €500 million | 2011-2015 | - 2011: €98.8 million disbursed - 2012: €90 million disbursed, plus an additional €59.3 m engaged. Total (disbursed + engaged): €149.3 m -Total spending to date 2011 - 2012: €188.8 million, plus an additional €59.3 million engaged. Total (disbursed + engaged): €248.1million | 1) The multilateral channel: - France has increased its contribution to the Global Fund to fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria of €60 million per year for the period 2011-2013 (global engagement €360 million per year for the period 2011-2013). According to the Muskoka G8 follow-up methodology, 46% of the Global Fund to Fight Aides, Tuberculosis and Malaria budget directly contributes to achieving MDGs 4 and 5. Thus, the additional contribution granted to the Global Fund represents €27 million in 2011 and €27 million in 2012. |

| Country | Pledge | Period of Pledge | Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date | Notes and Comments |
|--------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| France (Cont'd) | | | | <p>- France provides direct financial support to GAVI in addition to its contribution to IFFIm (2011: €48.1 million, 2012: €50.2 million): €6 million in 2011 and €5.5 million in 2012 (multi/bi disbursement) plus a direct contribution of €30 million for the period 2011-2012 (disbursed).</p> <p>- A joint maternal, newborn and child health programme with four UN agencies is financed by France, for coordinated activities: WHO received €4.5 million in 2011 and 2012, UNFPA received €5 million in 2011 and 2012, the budget allocated to UNICEF was €8.5 million in 2011 and 2012 and UN Woman received €1 million in 2011 and 2012.</p> <p>2) The bilateral channel:</p> <p>- The French Agency for Development provided support to maternal, child and reproductive health, for an amount of €26.8 million in 2011 and €28 million in 2012. In addition to the €28 million disbursed in 2012, €59.3 million have been currently engaged.</p> <p>- France provided €0.5 million to the Aga Khan Development network in 2012 for women's and children's health to support a trans-border programme in Central Asia.</p> |

| Country | Pledge | Period of Pledge | Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date | Notes and Comments |
|---------|----------------|------------------|---|---|
| Germany | €400 million | 2011-2015 | In 2011, €321 million was disbursed. Compared to 2006 this means a raise by €140 million and compared to 2007 by about €90 million. The total disbursements in the 2008 baseline year account for €302.6 million. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Germany contributes at least €200 million annually to the Global Fund since 2008. - Germany provided direct financial support to GAVI (2011: €6 million). In 2011, Germany made a €14 million bilateral commitment to support the Tanzanian immunisation program in cooperation with GAVI. - Germany raised its bilateral commitments for Muskoka in 2011 compared to the baseline year 2008 by €60 million and in 2012 by €76 million with an increasing tendency. - Moreover, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development launched the 'Rights-Based Family Planning and Maternal Health' initiative in 2011 - Germany clearly demonstrates political will and commitment on fulfilling its Muskoka pledge. |
| Italy | US\$75 million | 2011-2015 | No annual commitment was foreseen. Although no additional funds were disbursed in 2011 and 2012, US\$138 million and US\$100m were disbursed respectively in favour of Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Italy uses the Muskoka baseline methodology to track its commitment and disbursement. - Italy's contribution to Muskoka in 2011 and 2012 has been through the bilateral channel (about 30% of the total amount) focused on strengthening health service human resources development and STD control. |

| Country | Pledge | Period of Pledge | Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date | Notes and Comments |
|-------------------|--|------------------|---|---|
| Italy (Cont'd) | | | | <p>- About 70% of the contribution (US\$84.4 million for 2011 and US\$87.7 million for 2012) has been through the multilateral channel, mainly funding GAVI initiative through Advanced Market Commitments (AMC) and International Financing Facility for Immunization (IFFIm).</p> <p>- Innovative financing mechanisms and Public-Private Partnership in the area of immunisation, as a means of boosting health sector results, are considered by Italy to be key areas for advancing the development agenda and achieving related MDGs. Italy participates in the IFFIm and in the AMC for pneumococcal vaccine with a total funding of US\$226.5 million (2006-2013) and US\$262.79 million (2008-2012) respectively. In June, Italy will pay its contribution due to the AMC for 2013 (US\$52.3 million) bringing total funding to AMC up to US\$315.10 million. The AMC was officially launched in Lecce in Italy in 2009.</p> |
| Japan | JPY 50 billion (approx US \$500 million) | 2011-2015 | <p>In the combined years of 2011 and 2012, an additional \$245 million was disbursed over the 2008 baseline level.</p> <p>(The amount disbursed in 2012 (\$174 million) is provisional, based on data on the advance DAC questionnaire for 2012 flows).</p> | <p>Japan uses the Muskoka baseline methodology to track its commitment. Focus on addressing bottlenecks in the strengthening of health systems and delivering a more effective package of preventive and clinical interventions for maternal and newborn survival at both community and facility levels and creating linkages between those communities and facilities by introducing innovative strategies and scaling up high-impact child health interventions.</p> |

| Country | Pledge | Period of Pledge | Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date | Notes and Comments |
|---------|--|------------------|---|---|
| Russia | US\$75 million | 2010-2015 | <p>- 2010: US\$35 million disbursed, including over baseline - US\$11.1 million</p> <p>- 2011: US\$43.5m disbursed, including over baseline - US\$15.8 million</p> <p>- 2012: US\$47.7m disbursed, including over baseline - US\$23.8 million</p> <p>Total spending to date 2010 - 2012: US\$126.2m disbursed, including over baseline - US\$50.7 million</p> | <p>Russia uses the Muskoka baseline methodology to track its commitment and disbursement.</p> <p>Russian contribution to MNCH through bilateral and multilateral channels focuses efforts on evidence based measures that address major causes of maternal and child mortality, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, polio and other infections, low immunisation coverage of children and poor sanitation.</p> <p>Russian contribution to the Muskoka Initiative mostly directed through multilateral channels that accounts for US\$89.4 m (around 70%) in 2010-2012 (WHO, Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), UNFPA, UNICEF, IDA, WFP). Russia also contributes to the Advance Market commitments (AMCs) for vaccines aimed at encouraging the development and production of affordable vaccines tailored to the needs of developing countries with the overarching goal to prevent childhood deaths caused by infectious diseases.</p> <p>Along with multilateral assistance Russia developed special technical support and capacity building projects in the framework of Muskoka initiative with the main goal to address the shortage of qualified midwives, poor access to obstetric care facilities, elimination of infectious diseases and paediatric care.</p> |
| UK | Additional £2.1 billion (approx US\$3.4 billion) over baseline | 2010-2015 | In the combined years of 2010, 2011 and 2012, an additional £1.5bn was disbursed over the 2008 baseline level | The UK uses the Muskoka baseline methodology to track its commitment. The additional resources disbursed from 2010-2012 were in excess of the committed trajectory of spend and put the UK on course to meet its commitment. |

| Country | Pledge | Period of Pledge | Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date | Notes and Comments |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|--|---|
| US | US\$1.346 billion | FY 2010 -2011 | US\$1.629 billion from FY 2010 - FY 2012, including, which represents additional funding above the 2008 baseline | <p>The US initiative funding from FY 2010- FY 2012 is US\$1.629 billion over the 2008 baseline and represents programming directly related to MCH, consisting of base maternal and child health, as well as malaria.</p> <p>GAVI: US has significantly increased direct financial support to GAVI with a multi-year commitment of US\$450 million from FY 2012-FY 2014</p> <p>GFATM (an additional US\$403 million): According to the Muskoka G8 follow-up methodology, 46% of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria budget directly contributes to achieving MDGs 4 and 5.</p> <p>As part of the Third Replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), the United States is committed to:</p> <p>Seek resources for a contribution of US\$4 billion over three years (FY 2011-2013); and</p> <p>Work through the Global Fund Board to develop and implement a comprehensive set of reforms to maximize the impact of Global Fund grants.</p> <p>Thus, the additional US contribution granted to the Global Fund represents US\$403 million above the FY 2008 baseline for FY 2010-FY 2012.</p> |

| Country | Pledge | Period of Pledge | Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date | Notes and Comments |
|---------|---|------------------|---|--|
| EC | Additional US\$70 million (€50 million) | 2010-2013 | <p>2011: €15 million disbursed to the GFATM represents €6.9 million</p> <p>2012: €10 million disbursed to Ghana: Maternal Health Support programme (through the €1 billion MDG initiative)</p> <p>2012: €10 million disbursed to Liberia: Support to the health plan and road map for accelerating the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality in Liberia (through the €1 billion MDG initiative)</p> <p>Total disbursed for 2010-2012: €26 million</p> | <p>GFATM: The EU pledged an additional €30 million contribution to the GFATM for the period 2011- 2013 on top of the €300 million for the same period. In 2011 the EU disbursed €15 million to the GFATM. The 46% imputed on the GFATM contribution to the MNCH represents €6.9 million. Additional €15 million to the Global Fund is expected at the end of the project in 2013.</p> <p>GAVI: An additional €10 million commitment was made to GAVI, the contract was signed in 2012 and the disbursement will be made at the end of the contract. No "additional" disbursement in 2011 or 2012.</p> <p>MDG Initiative: 10 countries are to benefit a financial support for the MDGs 4 and 5 (about €255 million by 2015) under the MDG initiative. In 2012 the EU delegations in Liberia and Ghana have disbursed €10 million each for the MDG 5. More disbursements are expected in 2013 from the 10 countries.</p> |

Further Health Case Studies

Case Study: From Canada

Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

Canada was proud to use its 2010 G8 Presidency to lead the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, to which G8 partners committed a total of US\$7.3 billion. The Muskoka Initiative was important for mobilizing global action on maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH), including the launch of the UN Secretary-General's Global Strategy on Women's and Children's Health, which has raised nearly US\$60 billion in commitments from both G8 and non-G8 partners since its launch in September 2010.

Accountability for results for women and children was a key component of the Muskoka Initiative and the Global Strategy, which paved the way for the creation of the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health. This Commission, which was co-chaired by Prime Minister Stephen Harper and Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete, released its report in September 2011. The report provided 10 key recommendations aimed at strengthening the monitoring and reporting of global and national-level commitments to women's and children's health.

Canada contributed a total of C\$2.85 billion to the Muskoka Initiative, including a commitment to maintain existing funding at C\$1.75 billion while providing C\$1.1 billion in new and additional funding. Muskoka Initiative programming at the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) focusses on 10 countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, and along three key paths that address the underlying causes of both maternal and child mortality: strengthening health systems to deliver life-saving interventions for mothers and children; combating infectious diseases that primarily affect women and children; and improving nutrition throughout the life cycle. The impact of these

investments is already making a real difference in countries with a high burden of maternal and child mortality. For instance:

In Tanzania, Canada has helped provide primary health-care services, including MNCH services, to more than 43 million people through 4,600 local health facilities.

In Ethiopia, Canada, through CIDA and its partners, helped more than 1.5 million children under five to receive vitamin A supplements and one million children to receive de-worming treatment. These efforts are important for improving the overall nutritional status of these children and reducing their risk of death, blindness and illness.

In Mali, Canada's support helped increase the percentage of infants receiving essential vaccines such as pentavalent, which prevents diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) tetanus, hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae type b*. Coverage increased from 69 percent in 2007 to 88 percent in 2011. In addition, CIDA, in partnership with the World Food Programme, helped 1,100 children in the Kayes region of Mali be referred to community health centres for acute malnutrition treatment.

In Malawi, Canada supports national efforts to treat acute malnutrition and reduce the number of young children who die each year. National efforts, supported by CIDA, have helped train over 16,000 health workers and community volunteers in the treatment of acute malnutrition. The percentage of health centres in five districts offering community-based malnutrition treatment services for children under five has increased from 42% to 84%.

In Nigeria, Canada, in partnership with UNH4 (four UN health agencies), has helped improve the quality of childbirth since 2010 through the distribution of essential medicines. These efforts were important in reducing the incidence of pregnancy-related

complications by 9,000 cases and of post-delivery haemorrhage by 6,000. In addition, these efforts helped improve access to contraceptive commodities for more than 2 million people.

At the same time, Canada, through CIDA, works with civil society and multilateral partners to further support country-led efforts to address maternal and child health. For instance:

In Kenya, Canadian support to the Micronutrient Initiative has provided life-saving micronutrient supplements for 4.5 million children. Of these: 2.8 million children have received two annual doses of Vitamin A supplements through routine health system contacts, thereby reducing their risk of death, blindness and illness; and 1.7 million children with diarrhea received treatment with zinc and oral rehydration solution.

Finally, through the Muskoka Initiative Partnership Program, CIDA is providing support to Canadian civil society organizations and their local partners to implement maternal, newborn and child health projects in Haiti, Africa and Asia. For example:

In Haiti, CIDA, in partnership with International Child Care Canada, has supported the training of 140 midwives in maternal health services, which helped approximately 500 infants and their mothers, 1,500 children and 1,600 pregnant women receive essential micronutrient supplements;

In Tanzania, CIDA, in partnership with World Vision Canada, has supported the training of approximately 40 counsellors, who advised over 200 caregivers on balanced feeding practices for infants and young children.

In Bangladesh and Malawi, CIDA, in partnership with World Renew, is working with local partners to promote positive maternal and child health practices. Over 650 community health volunteers have

been trained to promote health and nutrition, which will benefit over 11,500 households.

Case Study: From US

How PEPFAR expects to reach an AIDS-Free Generation

On November 8, 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton made the historic declaration that, thanks to new scientific evidence and success in implementing effective programs, the world is at the point where an AIDS-free generation is in sight. As demonstrated in the PEPFAR Blueprint: Creating an AIDS-free Generation, the United States Government (USG) remains firmly committed to doing its part to help reach this goal. And to date, the USG has committed a combined \$44 billion to bilateral HIV/AIDS programs and the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Saving lives drives all of PEPFAR's work. At the end of fiscal year 2012 (FY 2012), the United States directly supported over 5.1 million people on antiretroviral treatment (ART). And in FY 2012 alone, PEPFAR directly supported HIV testing and counseling for more than 11 million pregnant women, antiretroviral drug prophylaxis to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV for more than 750,000 of those women who tested positive for HIV, which allowed approximately 230,000 infants to be born without HIV. PEPFAR continues to pursue President Obama's ambitious HIV prevention and treatment goals, which were announced on World AIDS Day 2011. Among these was a 50 percent increase in PEPFAR's treatment target to support six million people on treatment by the end of 2013.

Through rapid scale up of high-impact combination prevention interventions, including ART, the global community can, ultimately, achieve an AIDS-free generation. Globally, new HIV infections have declined nearly 19 percent over the past decade, and AIDS-related mortality has decreased by 26 percent since its peak in 2005.

Moreover, as new modeling in the Blueprint document shows, rapidly scaling up combination prevention efforts can enable more countries to reach the programmatic tipping point in their epidemics—the point at which the annual increase in new patients on ART exceeds annual new HIV infections. So far, nine countries (see graphic below) have reached, or fallen below, this programmatic tipping point, and more countries are on the path to do the same.

Reaching an AIDS-free generation is a shared responsibility. First, it requires the commitment and leadership of host countries, reinforced with support from all partners. Second, it entails setting benchmarks for outcomes and programmatic efficiencies, adapting to new science and evidence. Third, it includes maintaining a clear focus on women and girls to increase gender equality. Fourth, it means helping to end stigma and discrimination in order to improve access to and uptake of comprehensive HIV services, particularly among key populations. Finally, it demands investing in country ownership—the end state in which partner countries lead, manage, coordinate and over time increasingly finance the efforts needed for a strong and sustainable AIDS response.

These principles drive all of PEPFAR’s work and are the foundation for the four road maps that comprise the Blueprint. And each road map contains comprehensive action and implementation steps on how PEPFAR will support partner countries’ efforts to reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality, and strengthen their capacity to sustain them over time.

The global AIDS response will require commitment from many partners for years to come; yet, countries that achieve—and progress beyond—the programmatic tipping point in their epidemics lay the foundation for more successful, country-driven and economically-sustainable responses moving forward. To quote President Obama,

“The United States will join with our allies to eradicate such extreme poverty in the next two decades...by realizing the promise of an AIDS-free generation, which is within our reach.”

Data Source: UNAIDS Global Report 2012

Case Study: From US Child survival: Call to Action

Thirty years after the launch of UNICEF’s ‘Child Survival Revolution’ and a decade after 180 nations endorsed “A World Fit for Children” in a special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the U.S. Government has used its leadership in child survival to re-energize global action and launch a bold vision - ending preventable child deaths within a generation.

The Child Survival: Call to Action re-enforces the MDG agenda, helping to sustain the global momentum for child survival through 2015 and beyond. The forum, held in June 2012 in partnership with the governments of Ethiopia and India, consists of two components: (a) high level engagement featuring government, multilateral organisation, industry, and civil society leaders celebrating successes and lessons learned, and building shared commitment for concrete actions to realize the vision of ending preventable child deaths; and (b) a technical meeting to reinvigorate existing action plans and discuss how best to roll-out the Child Survival Roadmap, focused on five strategic shifts to save children’s lives and how to effectively deliver on commitments.

Since the Call to Action, 172 countries have now signed UNICEF’s “A Promise Renewed” pledge to accelerate declines in child deaths. More than 400 civil society and faith-based organizations as well as over 2,000 individuals have also pledged support. Each signature represents a renewed commitment to give every child the best possible start in life. Governments are leading the effort to convene

policymakers, technical experts, and development partners in a concerted effort to scale-up high-impact strategies for maternal, newborn and child survival.

Key outcomes of this the Call to Action include in-country launch events led by the governments of Ethiopia, India, Liberia, Nigeria, Panama, and Senegal, with a special focus on the development of sub-country scorecards, realigned country plans, and political buy-in. Other countries, such as Bangladesh, Burma and Indonesia, are aggressively addressing child survival to reach an under-five mortality rate of no more than 20 deaths/1,000 live births by 2035. In addition, there has been renewed attention on Newborn health with the first ever Global Newborn Conference, which attracted more than 450 participants from 50 different countries in April 2013. Since neonatal complications (asphyxia, sepsis and pre-term births) account for 43 percent of all under-five deaths, the focus on newborns and the solutions that address neonatal complications will be a key determinant for long-term success.

Examples of countries leading the way with USAID support.

Bangladesh

USAID and other donors are supporting the Ministry of Health to develop an action plan to end preventable child deaths in Bangladesh, particularly at district level. This plan will identify priority actions and benchmarks to reach the goal of no more than 20 deaths/1,000 live births by 2035, or earlier. A technical advisory group has been convened to discuss evidence-based interventions that can be deployed in Bangladesh to bend the curve. This includes programs to

address pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines, corticosteroids, clean cord care, child drowning and kangaroo mother care, among others. Given the fact that 60% of child deaths in Bangladesh occur within in the first 28 days of life, there is a huge need for post-natal monitoring to reduce neonatal mortality rates.

Burma

Building upon the Child Survival: Call to Action, USAID recently launched a public-private partnership called Survive and Thrive. This partnership will expand the coverage of quality and high impact maternal newborn services starting with essential newborn care, and link pediatricians, midwives, and obstetricians from American professional associations to peer associations in Burma to build capacity in service delivery. Survive and Thrive will partner with civil society and professional and educational institutions, work within the Ministry of Health's health system, support the programs of the 3MDG Fund, and maximize synergy with community-based programs of existing partners.

Ethiopia

At the African Leadership on Child Survival meeting hosted by the Government of Ethiopia earlier this year, the consensus reached by over twenty African countries present was both significant and historic. The participating countries declared, in a consensus statement, that they are committed to developing and implementing country-led roadmaps that integrate ongoing efforts to accelerate progress to end preventable deaths among children by 2035, and reduce the under-five mortality rate to below 20 deaths/1,000 live births in all African nations. Recently, Ethiopia's Ministry of Health signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Namibia. Officials from Namibia are undertaking a study tour to review Ethiopia's health extension program.

India

At India's recent Call to Action, the Government of India launched the Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Health Adolescent health strategy (RMNCH+A), which serves as a roadmap for the States. India also released several guidance documents including implementation of newborn care as well as management of pneumonia and diarrhoea. A National Child Survival Scorecard was showcased, and States were encouraged to develop their own scorecards and to monitor progress. USAID supported the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in organizing the recent India National Call to Action for Child Survival and Development, and USAID will continue to provide support in establishing quick response teams for Indian states with the highest child mortality that have committed to accelerating their efforts for child survival.

Indonesia

USAID supported a national newborn conference in Jakarta from 26 February - 1 March 2013. The conference included international experts from India and the U.S. as well as representatives from the Indonesia's Ministry of Health (MOH), key professional associations, academia, and district and provincial health leaders. This was the first such event in Indonesia focusing on newborn survival. Responding to Indonesia's commitment to A Promise Renewed and the MOH's call to accelerate progress toward the MDGs, this conference addresses one of the key indicators slowing achievement of MDG goal 4. Demographic Health Survey data from 2012 is now available and demonstrates no progress in newborn mortality since 2007. The rate remains at 19/1000 live births. Partners are committed to reducing this rate by 25% by 2017, in partnership with USAID, UNICEF and WHO, and an exceptionally strong collaborative relationship with the MOH.

Liberia

The Ministry of Health in Liberia is sharpening its child survival plan using evidence and aligning donors to support the plan. A launch for "A Promise Renewed" is being planned by the Government of Liberia. A steering committee led by the Government of Liberia and comprised of representatives from NGOs, House of Representatives, representatives from different Ministries has been established and meets regularly to plan the launch event. An expected key outcome of the launch is greater mobilization of political support and resources at the counties, civil society organizations and community leaders to end preventable child deaths

Further Health Links

FRANCE:

[Support for UNITAID:](#)

GERMANY:

The German BACKUP Initiative in Health offers - upon request - technical assistance and helps applicant countries to better utilise resources provided by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). BACKUP provides advice and training on financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and organizational development. More information can be found at:

<http://german-practice-collection.org/>

ITALY:

Support to the National Program Fight Against Cancer - [Tunisia](#)

Support to the National Program Fight Against Cancer - [Ecuador](#)

JAPAN:

Various case studies of Japan's cooperation in the areas of Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH), control of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, and Health Systems Strengthening.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/health/study.html

UK:

[Getting Back on their Feet](#)

[Maternal Services in Zambia](#)

Chapter 4: Water and Sanitation

Further Water and Sanitation Case Studies

US:

[Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene \(IUWASH\) Project:](#)

GERMANY:

This [UBSUP project](#) (Upscaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor) is based on Kenyan-German Development Cooperation and receives contributions from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Environmentally-sound sanitation technologies such as EcoSan (ecological circular sanitation systems) are employed. Their by-products, including biogas and fertilizers, help to protect the environment while improving people's livelihoods.

Germany also supports the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to achieve the objectives of the third "Regional Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources Management 2011-2015". The "Transboundary Water Management in SADC" Program follows a multi-dimensional approach supporting the SADC

Water Division, River Basin Organizations, local municipalities and water utilities. For more information see:

<http://www.sadc.int/themes/natural-resources/water/>

The following movie series highlights the importance of transboundary water management in the SADC region:

<http://www.thewaterchannel.tv/en/videos/categories/viewvideo/669/transboundary-water-management/bridging-waters-promo>

ITALY:

[Kenya - Italy Debt for Development Programme \(KIDPP\) - Water and Sanitation](#)

JAPAN:

Rural and urban water supply projects.

[Water Human Future: Safe Water for All](#) (JICA, Feb. 2012)

[JICA's Assistance Strategy on Water Supply and Sanitation](#) (JICA, May. 2012)

UK:

[Water Without Worry](#)

[Spreading the Message to Curb Diseases](#)

Chapter 5: Food security

Further Food Security Case Studies

[Case Study: From Canada](#)

[Ghana: On Track in Food and Agriculture](#)

The majority of food-insecure people in Ghana live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture is, therefore,

an important focus of the Government of Canada's support to the Government of Ghana. As part of this support, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has provided over C\$90 million to Ghana's Ministry of Food and Agriculture to support the implementation of its Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP). FASDEP helps the Government of Ghana to promote sustainable rural development by improving agricultural yields and strengthening governance structures. The policy also aims to strengthen aid effectiveness by focusing on transparent and accountable country systems, increasing donor coordination and harmonization, and promoting mutual accountability.

Highlights from Canada's partnership with the Government of Ghana include:

A significant contribution to agricultural growth by helping to increase cassava and soybean yields, and ensuring surpluses of almost all staple crops. Ghana is now self-sufficient in all its food staples, except for rice.

Ghana's Ministry of Food and Agriculture demonstrated leadership in developing and signing a Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Compact, committing all partners (e.g. representatives from the Government of Ghana, development partners, civil society, private sector et al) to work together to increase agricultural productivity in Ghana.

The ministry is also implementing its Gender and Agricultural Development Strategy to improve equality between the women and men working in agriculture.

Canada works closely with other donors, including the United States Agency for International Development, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale

Zusammenarbeit (German agency for international cooperation) and the World Bank, to coordinate activities and ensure they align with the Government of Ghana's own food and agriculture plans and priorities.

Ghana, with Canada's long-term support, is one of the top five agricultural performers in the world and is on track to meet Millennium Development Goal 1, to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty by 2015.

Case Study: From US

Feed the Future—Attacking hunger, poverty, and undernutrition

Through the Feed the Future Presidential initiative and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, the United States supports countries' own agriculture sector growth plans to unlock development potential. Feed the Future is reducing poverty and undernutrition in Africa, Asia, and the Western Hemisphere by mobilizing private investment; maximizing innovation and bringing technology to scale; building more resilient communities; and facilitating market access and better economic outcomes for smallholder producers and entrepreneurs, both women and men. Last year, Feed the Future leveraged US\$250 million in new private sector investment and reached seven million food producers with technologies and management practices that enabled higher yields.

In Tanzania, Feed the Future investments are improving smallholders' access to low-cost tools and technologies to help boost harvests and providing training for sustained impact. This is done in responsible, climate-smart ways—for example, introducing nitrogen-fixing, leguminous trees that improve soil, fertilizer use, and water infiltration. By linking farmers to modern supply chains and facilitating access to credit, farmers are earning more per hectare.

The Tanzanian government's analytically-driven policy decisions to forgo export bans and tax restrictions have increased Tanzanian businesses' access to global markets and improved the investment climate. Feed the Future is working with Tanzania to integrate nutrition interventions into agricultural development by introducing highly nutritious, marketable crops, such as orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, and teaching food producers how to fortify staples like oil and flour with essential vitamins and minerals.

Feed the Future efforts in 2012 supported priorities identified by Tanzania and reached nearly 18,000 rural households, with nearly 17,000 hectares of farmland cultivated using improved technologies. Horticulture yields increased by 40 percent, rice yields by over 50 percent, and export values by \$340 million. Nutrition interventions reached nearly 96,000 children.

Case Study: From Russia Food Security and the School Feeding System: experience of the Russian Federation

A spike in the food commodity prices in 2007-2009, and then the financial crisis and global economic downturn, has led to unprecedented growth the number of hungry and malnourished people in the world reached a peak of more than 1 billion people.

The increased political attention to the issue of global food security has led to an increase in the number of commitments on financial resources allocated to agriculture and food aid, as well as to address the structural factors, especially in the frame of G8.

The Russian Federation consistently increases its contribution to mitigation of the global food crisis consequences, including strengthening cooperation with UN World Food Programme.

A breakthrough area of cooperation becomes a Russia's proposal for the development of WFP "School meals" and "Purchasing

for Progress" programs in the current economic conditions as an integrated project aimed at the establish a food facilitating mechanisms for the poorest and most vulnerable population with the simultaneous development of rural areas and the local agricultural production.

A joint Russia-WFP pilot project on the implementation of complex school feeding system in the Republic of Armenia includes the development and promotion of modern, comprehensive and targeted feeding systems in the Armenian schools.

The main objectives of this project are:

- Ensuring children's health
- Improving the quality of education
- Poverty Reduction
- Improving social security of citizens
- The development of food industry, small businesses in rural areas
- The contribution to the elimination of the demographic crisis consequences
- Institutional reforms
- Increasing the contribution of agriculture to country GDP.

The Project includes direct food aid for the 50 000 of pupils in 700 schools and development of the National School Feeding Strategy by the Russian experts.

The development of the National School Feeding Strategy in Armenia was started by the analysis of the current situation in this sphere.

The results of comprehensive assessment demonstrated the following reasons of necessity sustainable school feeding in Armenia.

First, school feeding directly contributes to the quality of education. So the project implemented in Armenia contributes to the regular school attendance and suppress short-term hunger. School administrators and teachers reported that daily food allowance increases attendance and concentration of children.

Secondly, school feeding implemented at state policy level may have the most positive effect on the development of socio-economic situation in the country, primarily on the reduction of poverty, improvement of social security, increase of food safety. Project also included integration of local smallholder agriculture and food producers.

Third, proper organisation of school feeding contributes to overcoming demographic problems and health problems nationwide.

The first results of project implementation demonstrated that the sustainable school feeding system becomes one of the long-term Armenia Government development target. In December 2012 the Government of Armenia approved the Concept of Sustainable School Feeding Program and in March 2013 the Sustainable School Feeding Strategy should be developed.

At that moment the school feeding programme covers 50 000 children in 750 schools whereof:

- 37,500 children in 560 schools provided by cooked meals;
- 12,500 children in 190 schools which do not have the necessary facilities to prepare cooked meals provided by high-energy biscuits.

On 27 December 2012 the Government of Armenia adopted developed by the Ministry of Education of Armenia with the support of Russian experts the Concept of Sustainable School Feeding Program. In accordance with the Concept the Government of Armenia

for the first time in modern history provides for in the budget about US\$3 million for the school feeding programme budgeting in 2013 - 2016.

The success of the joint Russia-WFP Project in Armenia allows putting forward the initiative on assistance to the national governments in establishment of sustainable feeding systems for the most vulnerable population, first of all for the school children's.

In future we assume to apply this experience in other countries of Central Asian Region (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan) and in the countries of Deauville Partnership (Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia).

ITALY:

Food Security Programmes: [Myanmar](#); [Ethiopia](#); [Albania](#)

JAPAN:

[Coalition for African Rice Development \(CARD\)](#)

Two case studies in Agriculture and Rural Development: ["Afghanistan: Project for the Development of Wheat Breeding Materials; and Iraq: Improving and Disseminating Horticultural Technology in the Kurdistan Region."](#) "

UK:

[Chance to Grow](#)

[Rural Farmers in Nepal](#)

[Hidden Hunger in Uganda](#)

Notes on L'Aquila Food Security Initiative Pledge and Related Funding Table (pg 64), by Donor:

AUSTRALIA

- Australia's pledge (including GAFSP funding) is totally in addition to its ongoing and baseline funding for food security. It represents a minimum increase over existing commitments.
- The appreciation of the AUD vis à vis the USD since the time of the L'Aquila pledge undervalues the true extent of the Australian pledge which amounted to AUD 464 million. To date, all of that amount has been committed and AUD 352 million has so far been disbursed.
- In assessing both commitments and expenditures made under the pledge, Australia does not include a number of actions such as direct food aid, e.g. WFP core funding of USD 140 million, which it classifies as humanitarian aid rather than food security.
- The pledge, although for four years, is ongoing in that has been given effect as an ongoing Budget measure and will not finish at the end of the pledge period. This means the extra funding stays in effect at the 2012/13 level (indexed for inflation) unless withdrawn by an Act of Parliament.
- The pledge is back-loaded and considerable expenditure is expected in 2013.
- Australia reports it is fully on track to deliver its L'Aquila pledge.

CANADA

- Canada's AFSI pledge is specific to agricultural development (DAC 031100 Series) and does not include investments in development or emergency food aid or nutrition.

- Canadian investments in the multilateral channel include IFAD, CGIAR and the World Bank GASFP.
- Canada's pledge covers fiscal years 2008/9 to 2010/11.

EU

- Expenditure on water and sanitation (USD 304 million) are not included to remain in line with earlier methodology, although relevant for food security.
- Of the 1 billion committed to the EU Food Facility for 2009-11, 450 million was disbursed in 2009.
- The disbursement figures reported by the EU represent the total amount contracted. Further disbursements of funds are made according to a schedule of disbursements outlined in individual contracts, progress in implementation and the rate of the use of funds by the partner.

FRANCE

- The French Food Security Strategy is articulated around the implementation of the three pillars of the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, launched in 2008.
- Voluntary Core funding includes IFAD, FAO, OIE (World Organisation on Animal Health), World Bank, CGIAR, WFP. Agriculture pledges are essentially via AfD and development food aid via programmed food assistance. Other activities supported by the pledge include specific support to research activities, NGOs and technical assistance.

GERMANY

- About one-third of the total German pledge (of USD 3 billion) is additional to previously planned commitments.
- The pledge refers to commitments, not disbursements. These commitments were made in bilateral and multilateral agreements. In some cases these commitments led to respective disbursements in the

same year, in other cases to disbursements in years following the year of the commitment.

- Multilateral Channel and Development Food Aid: disbursements in 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively.
- Bilateral Channel (except for Development Food Aid): Firm commitments to development partners in 2010, 2011 and 2012 resulting in disbursements in subsequent years.
- The 'other' category mainly includes social services and rural infrastructure, rural business and finance, resource management and governance.
- The data for 2012 are preliminary.

ITALY

- Core Funding includes: Voluntary and Mandatory Core Contributions to FAO, IFAD, WFP, CIHEAM, CGIAR, UNCCD; contributions to FAO and WFP Emergency Funds; contribution to WFP for the management of the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot.
- Earmarked and Trust Funds includes: Contributions to FAO, IFAD, WFP, CIHEAM, CGIAR, UNCCD, as well as UNDP, UNICEF, IFRCRCS, UNHCR for Food Security and Rural Development Initiatives not included in Multilateral Voluntary Core and Bilateral Channel Purpose Codes (i.e. 12240, 140, 15250, 16010, 210, 311, 312, 313, 32161, 410, 43040, 520).
- Transport and Storage includes only contributions related to Food Security (Rural Roads and Rural Access Programmes).
- Other includes: 30% of the overall financial resources recorded under the Purpose Codes 140 (Water and Sanitation) and 410 (General Environmental Protection) and 50% of the overall financial resources recorded under the Purpose Code 15250 (Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war). Total Contribution (Commitment and Disbursement) to Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war for 2009-11 is 10.12 US\$ million.

JAPAN

- Japan's pledge is for the total amount of at least US\$ 3 billion for "agriculture (311)" and "transport and storage (210)". Breakdowns are indicative only. 2012 data are provisional.
- Bilateral spending on other areas relating to food security include Forestry (312), Fishing (313), Nutrition (12240), etc. and are not included in the pledge.
- The pledge refers to commitments, not disbursements. These commitments are made and will be made in bilateral agreements.
- It is not possible to say how much of this money is "new" (additional) under Japan's budgetary system.

NETHERLANDS

- The Netherlands' pledge represents a firm commitment to maintain a high level of spending, both as a percentage of annual ODA (around 10%) as well as in absolute amounts. As certain projects and programmes are phased out, new ones are phased in to maintain this high level of commitment, notwithstanding prevailing budget pressures.
- The large amount in the 'other' category reflects a number of large programmes which are categorised in the DAC/CRS system in sectors outside those used in these tracking tables (e.g. school feeding programmes are reported in the Education category). Netherlands' support for food security thus incorporates other activities outside the specified CRS codes, e.g. macro support, support through NGOs, special programmes to support the private sector and a variety of bilateral arrangements managed by embassies.

RUSSIA

- In accordance with Russian legislation and procedures, only that part of the pledge related to 2009 could be announced at L'Aquila, amounting to USD 191 million. In the meantime, information on the total pledge of

USD 330 million over the period 2009-2011, is now available. The total pledge of USD 330 million is now fully disbursed.

- Russia's support through earmarked trust funds and programs include WFP, World Bank (Food Price Crisis, Rapid Response), ICDO. Russia's voluntary core includes FAO. Bilateral aid includes supply of agricultural inputs, livestock/veterinary service, food aid, agricultural policy and administration management, support for transportation in the agriculture sector and nutrition issues.

SPAIN

- The Spanish pledge reflects only the specific announcement made by Prime Minister in L'Aquila, completely additional to previous 1 billion pledged in the HLM of Food Security for All, held in Madrid, January 2009.
- The total commitment of Spain to food security and nutrition was endorsed in its 2009-2012 Development Master Plan, and is intended to represent a share of at least 10% of ODA by 2012. This means an estimated 2.2 billion for the total period and 1.7 billion for 2009-2011.
- Earmarked include contributions to WB GAFSP.
- The Total (AFSI Pledge + Additional Funding) of Spain's commitments and disbursements is not available at this time.

SWEDEN

- Funds to both multilateral and bilateral channels cover agriculture, safety nets and rural development more broadly.
- The Total (AFSI Pledge + Additional Funding) of Sweden's commitments and disbursements is not available at this time.

UK

- 'Voluntary core' includes World Bank, AfDB, AsDB, FAO, IFAD, CGIAR and UN Agencies. 'Earmarked' is spending through the EC.

- The total UK disbursement figure does not include 2011/12 contributions to relevant food security codes through multilateral channels as these figures are not yet available.

US

- L'Aquila Pledge levels are subject to U.S. Congressional authorization and appropriations.
- Programs included in these totals will directly impact the goals, objectives and indicators of the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future. These funds are a subset of overall U.S. government official development assistance in agriculture that is reported through the routine OECD/DAC processes.
- Although nutrition is an integral part of our Feed the Future strategy, and commitments totaled \$239.9 million from FY 2010 to Q1 FY 2012, the U.S. does not count these funds toward its L'Aquila Pledge.
- The U.S. provides significant resources for both emergency and non-emergency food aid, including \$2.11 billion in the DAC category of development food aid from FY 2010 to Q1 FY 2012. However, the U.S. does not count these funds toward its L'Aquila Pledge.
- Funding level reflects an estimate of voluntary core contributions, as defined in the Muskoka report ("voluntary contributions to multilateral institutions that have a main focus on food security"). It includes U.S. food security, agriculture and nutrition-related voluntary contributions to core budgets and relevant Programs of FAO, IFAD, and UNICEF; it does not include assessed contributions, funding to emergency programs, nor multilateral institution funding that is already captured in the Bilateral Channel. The U.S. provides significant resources to multilateral organizations under the "Voluntary Core" category, although the U.S. does not count these funds toward its L'Aquila Pledge.

Chapter 6: Education

Additional information on G8 support for Education

| | |
|---------|---|
| Canada | In line with CIDA's 2009 Children and Youth Strategy, Canada's bilateral aid for education totalled \$US 327 million in 2011. To contribute to international efforts to accelerate progress toward universal education by 2015, Canada has given \$ 57 million to the Global Partnership for Education for 2011 to 2014. In 2010-2011, CIDA also supported education programs and projects in 37 Fast Track Initiative (FTI)- endorsed countries. In collaboration with other development agencies, CIDA is increasingly aligning its work with national government plans to ensure equitable access to quality basic education and school completion for all children, especially girls. |
| France | Education is one of France's official development assistance priorities. Since 2009, it accounts on average for 13% of annual funding. The French Strategy for Education in developing countries for the period 2010-2015 is centred on access to quality primary education for all girls and boys, with a strong emphasis on the effectiveness of education systems and the improvement of teacher training. France's contribution to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) is USD 65 million for the period 2011-2013. Between 2009 and 2012, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) also supported education programs and projects in 17 priority poor countries which are all GPE-endorsed countries. French interventions are based on diagnostics and priorities shared with partner countries, aiming at increasing national capacities and the effectiveness of French aid. |
| Germany | Since 2009, education is a priority in German development policy. In 2011 Germany was the worldwide biggest donor in education (€1.3 billion). As stated in the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) education strategy Germany aims for equitable education, encompassing early childhood education, primary and secondary education, vocational education and training as well as higher and adult education. In order to achieve the Education For All (EFA) goals, Germany strongly supports GPE and contributed € 33 mln for the period 2008-2013. Additionally, Germany supports GPE through bilateral measures and strongly increased Germany's funding for GPE-endorsed countries and implemented bilateral projects (e.g. the "German BACKUP Initiative - Education in Africa" or the BMZ Sector Program on "Numeracy"). |
| Italy | In 2009, in line with G8 commitments, education was confirmed as a priority sector despite severely limited resources being allocated to it due to drastic budget cuts, including ODA. Italy, serving as the G8 Co-Chair of the FTI Steering Committee in 2009, contributed to the governance reform leading to the establishment of the "Global Partnership for Education", which in turn favoured the adoption of a "unified approach". At country level, Italy is participating increasingly in joint mechanisms for supporting national education plans, through a variety of financing instruments, including soft loans, multilateral and multi-bilateral modalities. |

| | |
|--------|---|
| Japan | <p>Japan launched a new education cooperation policy in 2010 with the aim of contributing to the efforts for achieving the MDGs and EFA. Given that basic education is one of the focus areas in this policy, Japan announced the strengthening of its support to the EFA-FTI (now the GPE) and has been making contributions to the GPE Fund. In addition, bilateral education cooperation is provided to the GPE endorsed countries through a part of the commitment of US\$ 3.5 billion in the field of education in five years from 2011, which is an integral part of the new policy.</p> <p>http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/mdg/pdfs/edu_pol_ful_en.pdf</p> <p>An overview of Japan's cooperation in the Education sector including four good practices in the areas of basic education, higher education, and technical and vocational education and training - The Joy of Learning for Everyone (Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Mar. 2010)</p> <p>http://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/brochures/pdf/joy_EN.pdf</p> <p>Japan's educational cooperation activities and achievements in Africa including four case studies; improving school management, school construction, teacher training, and grass-roots activities by Japanese volunteers - Basic Education Cooperation in Africa (JICA, Jun 2010)</p> <p>http://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/brochures/pdf/education_EN.pdf</p> |
| Russia | <p>The development of basic education and its quality is a high priority for Russia. Russia has pledged to EFA/FTI 10,2 million USD for the period 2006-2012, with \$6 million disbursed to the Catalytic Fund. For the period 2006-2010 Russia contributed to EPDF 5,2 million USD. Since 2008 Russia supports Russian Education Aid for Development (READ) program with contribution up to 32 million USD through World Bank Trust Fund aimed at providing assistance to the LICs in improving their quality of education. Russia also has provided technical assistance to developing countries through arrangement of educational courses and delivery of the equipment, especially in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) region.</p> |
| UK | <p>In line with the MDGs, and partner country priorities, the UK focuses on basic education, but also invests in selected higher education, skills, and early childhood programmes. Our three core priorities are: (i) to improve learning; (ii) to reach more children - especially those in fragile states; and (iii) to keep girls in school - particularly the most marginalised. By 2014 the UK will be supporting 11 million children in school (9 million in primary & 2 million in secondary), training 190,000 teachers to improve learning at all grades and supporting up to one million more of the poorest girls in school, through the Girls' Education Challenge. The UK is on track to meet its pledge to GPE for the 2011-2014 replenishment period, and has disbursed USD \$301.1 million to GPE during 2011 and 2012. In 2011/12, the UK provided bilateral education aid to 17 GPE endorsed countries (as well as 11 other countries, some of which are soon to apply for GPE endorsement).</p> |
| US | <p>Through its Education Strategy, USAID is committed to improving reading outcomes for 100 million children in developing countries and increasing equitable access to 15 million learners by 2015. In 2011, the United States' bilateral direct aid for education totalled \$US 727 million, with \$US 503 million spent on basic education. To contribute to international efforts the US pledged US\$20 million to the GPE in 2011 and is on track to meet its pledge. In addition to contributing to the GPE Fund, USAID worked closely with the GPE Secretariat on several All Children Reading Workshops in Africa and Asia, leads the GPE Thematic Group on Learning, and has contributed to GPE's efforts to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation systems, indicators associated with GPE's strategic plan, and operationalization of GPE's results-based financing pilot.</p> |
| EU | <p>The EU's development support for education aims to give people the knowledge and skills they need to be active citizens, participate successfully in the economy and fulfill themselves as individuals. In line with the MDGs and the EFA goals, priorities include improving access to and quality of education, reducing inequalities and supporting a balanced development of the sector. In the two years 2010-2011, the EU's education aid totalled € 1.3 billion, including support to EU higher education cooperation programmes. The EU supports GPE through contributions to the GPE fund - with cumulative allocation to date of € 120 million - and through bilateral cooperation. In the current programming the EU is supporting education and training as a focal sector in 48 countries, many of which have GPE-endorsed education plans.</p> |

Education Case Studies

Case Study: From Canada

Canada's Development Aid Efforts and Results in Senegal's Education Sector

Canada recognizes that educated and well-trained youth are a driving force for economic growth and poverty alleviation. While education has improved in the developing world, financial, social, health and security limitations are still keeping 61 million children out of school. To address this situation, one of Canada's development priorities is to help secure the future of children and youth through enhanced access to quality basic education. The Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA's) education sector work in Senegal illustrates Canada's contribution to advancing global education progress.

Since the Government of Canada began its involvement in education in partnership with the Government of Senegal and other donor countries, efforts to improve the Senegalese education system have met with considerable success. For example, the rate of enrolment in elementary schools rose from 67% to 94% between 1995 and 2010. During the same period, with Canada's support, more than 5,000 new primary schools were built, reaching in total 8,200 schools in 2010. In addition, due in part to Canada's efforts in advancing policy dialogue with the Government of Senegal, along with the latter's political leadership, girls' enrolment in school has made great strides and gender parity was reached at the elementary level during the last decade.

Engaged in improving Senegal's education since 1996, Canada has become the leading bilateral donor in the sector, providing over C\$30 million in fiscal year 2011-2012. The following section outlines some of the successful components of Canada's support to Senegal's education sector.

Curriculum Training for Basic Education - A Competency-Based Approach for Teachers

To enhance the quality of Senegal's primary education, Canada assists the Government of Senegal in the development and implementation of its curriculum. Using a skills-based approach that CIDA helped put in place, the Senegalese national education strategy focuses on developing students' competencies by using practical case studies, which enable students to use the information learned in their day-to-day lives. To enhance the quality of curriculum delivery in schools, and thereby broaden understanding of what the skills-based approach means, Canada has focused its efforts on training teachers in the use of this approach. In 2011, CIDA helped train 12,885 pre-school and elementary teachers and conducted follow-up training of 18,797 active teachers. The training was a key element in improving the effectiveness of education programs, as well as overall teachers and students' performance at the primary level.

Integrated Services for Quality Education

Canada believes that creating a favourable education environment, one that is sensitive to the needs of boys and particularly girls, is essential to ensure the quality of their education and the completion of their schooling. This requires a comprehensive approach that improves the environmental, health, nutritional, educational and organizational aspects of the learning environment. In 2011, Canada's efforts allowed 36,300 pupils—close to half of whom were girls—in 370 schools to benefit from a UNICEF package of integrated services that include separate sanitation facilities for girls and boys, and clean drinking water sources. Nearly all of the children targeted by the project also received food rations three times a week. Furthermore, pupils have benefited from an initial round of hygiene services and of Vitamin A supplements. Improved overall health has had positive effects on school attendance rates. Finally, during the same year, more than 2,000 teachers received life skills training, improving their teaching approaches and in-classroom practices, allowing

them to draw on more practical content and to focus more on children's success.

Support for the education sector

One of Canada's most significant contributions to Senegal's education has been its budgetary support to the Ministry of Education for the implementation of its National Education and Training Program 2007-2014, with the objective of supporting large-scale improvements in access to, and the quality of, education. Specifically, this entailed injecting funding into the national education system, as well as strengthening the technical and management capacities of the staff who oversee efforts to improve access to and quality of education. Progress made over the last decade by Senegal's National Education and Training Program, with Canada's help and that of other donors, is noteworthy: a greater proportion of Senegal's youth is enrolled in and completing elementary schooling now than at any other time; an additional 600,000 Senegalese children have had the opportunity to learn to read, write and count; and primary school graduation rates are climbing. Along with enhanced access, the quality of education in Senegal has also improved and the student-to-teacher ratio has dropped and is closing in on international standards. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, efforts to increase the understanding of the importance of education within the Senegalese government and society is bearing fruit. Surveys show that 90% of Senegalese parents now expect their children to enrol in basic education, and that the financial commitment of the Government of Senegal has been constantly rising, amounting to 25% of the national budget in 2012.

Moving forward on professional training

Building upon previously obtained results, Canada continues to support Senegal's education sector in order to help provide youth with the training they need to eventually join the work force and improve their own, and their families', living conditions.

During a visit to Senegal in 2012, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced a new project to support vocational training. The objective of the project will be to provide teachers with the skills and material they need to prepare youth, especially girls, and women to join the job market or to start their own business. The project will allow students to acquire literacy and vocational skills, as well as increase their knowledge about, and access to, microfinance institutions that can be used to create small business opportunities.

Canada is well aware that, while much has been accomplished, there is still progress to be made for Senegal to achieve the second Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education. In recent years, Canada's development assistance has continued to help improve access to basic education, especially for girls, as well as the quality and management of Senegal's education system.

Further Education Case Studies

JAPAN:

Two case studies in the Education sector; "Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education in Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (SMASE-WECSA)", and "Project on Support for the Improvement of School Management through Community Participation" in Niger.

GERMANY:

The German BACKUP Initiative - Education in Africa (BACKUP Education) is part of Germany's contribution to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). More information can be found at:

<http://www.giz.de/Themen/en/35221.htm>

The German Program on Numeracy, in close cooperation with the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), plays a crucial role in highlighting the importance of numeracy education in early grades on this agenda. Basic

numeracy (together with basic literacy) is one of the five strategic goals of the new GPE Strategic Plan (2012- 2015).

Chapter 7: Governance

Japanese support for Governance

Japan supports the Regional Seminar on Good Governance and UNCAC Training Programme through the financial assistance to the UN Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI). Details of UNAFEI's activities can be found in the following website: <http://www.unafei.or.jp/english/index.htm>.

The 6th Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries: [Preventing Corruption Effective Administrative and Criminal Justice Measures \(held in Dec 2012\)](#)

The [15th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme \(held in Oct-Nov 2012\)](#)

Japan's "[Capacity Development Program for Internal Audit](#)" in Tanzania

Japan's "[Financial management Improvement Project of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture](#)" in Ghana.

Further Governance Case Studies

GERMANY:

Germany supports implementation of the EITI process at country level. Towards this end, Germany organizes capacity development trainings in EITI implementing and outreach countries in cooperation with the International EITI Secretariat in Oslo and the World Bank Group. Information on EITI capacity building, knowledge management and training partners such as the German Government is available at <http://eiti.org/training>.

UK:

[Acid Attack Survivors in Pakistan](#)

Chapter 8: Peace and Security

Japanese support for Peace and Security

Overview of Japan's contribution to PKO related activities

Japan supports Peace Keeping Officers (PKO) training centers both in Africa and Asia through financing and human resource development. The following websites exemplify Japan's contribution to the PKO training center in Malaysia:

[Signing Ceremony](#) for the Project of Capacity Building Support for Malaysia's Role in Multidimensional Peacekeeping Training (held in Apr 2010)

[Peacekeeping Training Vehicle Handover Ceremony](#) for the Project of Capacity Building Support for Malaysia's Role in Multidimensional Peacekeeping Training (held in Aug 2011)

The following document describes Japan's efforts on peace-building and reconstruction in post-conflict areas including many case studies (commitment #51).

[JICA's Initiatives for Realizing Peace and Reconstruction \(JICA, Apr 2012\)](#)

Further Peace and Security Case Studies

ITALY:

[Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units Police \(CoESPU\)](#)

UK:

[Hope in Northern Uganda](#)

Chapter 9: Environment and Energy

Additional examples of G8 action against commitments:

Africa EU Energy Partnership

At the First High Level Meeting (HLM) of the Africa EU Energy Partnership

(AEEP) in September 2010 in Vienna, the EU and 23 African States have committed to reach the following targets by 2020:

- bringing access to modern and sustainable energy services to at least an additional 100 million Africans;
- increasing electricity interconnections both within Africa and between Africa and the EU;
- doubling the use of natural gas use in Africa, and exports to the EU;
- building 10,000 MW of new hydropower facilities, at least 5,000 MW of wind power capacity, and 500 MW of all forms of solar energy capacity, as well as tripling the capacity of other renewables; and
- improving energy efficiency in Africa in all sectors.

South East Asia forest support

Japan, Germany the UK, and the US have supported Indonesia to improve forest governance, tackle forest fires and promote sustainable forest management. One result has been the development of a verification system that will help ensure that Indonesia's timber exports have been legally produced.

Energy Small & Medium Enterprise Support in Sub-Saharan Africa

As a contribution to the development of local energy resources Russia developed the Energy SME Support in Sub-Saharan Africa Program jointly with the World Bank, with total financing in 2007-2010 of \$30 million. The program was implemented through the Global Village Energy Partnership.

Japanese support for Environment and Energy

Japan's cooperation on the global environment. More information can be found at: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/brochures/>.

Japan's Fast-Start Financing for mitigation and adaptation for Developing Countries up to 2012 (commitment #56).

An overview of Japan's cooperation in biodiversity conservation including 13 case studies (commitment 57 and 58). *Achieving Poverty Alleviation through Biodiversity Conservation* (JICA, Oct 2010)

JICA Policy for Cooperation on Biodiversity Conservation

The following magazine, "JICA's World" issued in June 2011, focuses on community forest management including case studies of Japan's cooperation in Malawi, Nepal and Panama. In addition, the pamphlet, jointly produced by JICA and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), includes 13 REDD-plus-related projects supported by Japan (commitment #59) - *JICA's World, Community Forestry: Living in Forests* (JICA, Jun 2011)

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/environment/pdf/jica_world_01.pdf

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/environment/pdf/jica_world_02.pdf

REDD-plus (JICA and ITTO, Mar 2012) <http://www.jica.go.jp/publication/pamph/pdf/redd.pdf> Japan's assistance for REDD-plus measures in various developing countries.

Further Environment and Energy Case Studies

ITALY:

Tunisia PROSOL

Limpopo Transboundary Programme (LTP)

UK:

International Climate Fund

Other Development Related Links

Deauville Partnership Action Plan on exchanges - A case study from France

The Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V):

TICAD V is a major global platform on African development to discuss and adopt action plans to tackle various African challenges, such as economic development, poverty reduction and post-conflict recovery. TICAD has own follow-up mechanism to report on the progress status of assistance measures announced through TICAD process. Following two web links provide detailed progress of Yokohama Action Plan announced at the TICADIV in 2008. In 2013, TICADV was held in Yokohama on June 1-3, 2013 and marks the 20th anniversary of the TICAD process.

[TICAD Process Website \(Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan \(MOFA\)\)](#)

[TICAD IV Follow-up Mechanism Annual Progress Report Website \(MOFA\)](#)

[TICAD IV Annual Progress Report 2011 Digest Version \(MOFA, 2012\)](#)

Human Security: Japan has put emphasis on the importance of human security as one of its five basic policies of its ODA Charter renewed in 2003. The following document includes many case studies supported by Japan, and implemented based on human security.

[“Human Security” Approach: Features and Case Studies](#) (Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Jun. 2010)

[Human Security Website \(MOFA\)](#)



<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lough-erne-accountability-report>