

# **G8 Africa Personal Representatives' Joint Progress Report on the G8-Africa Partnership**



# **G8 Africa Personal Representatives' Joint Progress Report on the G8-Africa Partnership**

# Contents

<b>I. Introduction</b>	5
<b>II. The G8-Africa Partnership – Developments and Challenges</b>	6
Development of Strong African Institutions	6
New Actors	6
Harmonisation and Alignment	7
Monitoring Progress	7
<b>III. Promoting Good Governance</b>	8
African Peer Review Mechanism	8
Democratisation	9
Human Rights and Gender Equality	9
Improving Transparency and Accountability	10
<b>IV. Supporting Peace and Security</b>	12
African Peace and Security Architecture	12
Small Arms and Light Weapons	13
<b>V. Promoting Economic Growth for the African Continent</b>	14
Investment Climate	14
Infrastructure	15
Trade	16
Agriculture	17
<b>VI. Investing in People</b>	18
Fighting Infectious Diseases	18
Strengthening Health Systems	19
Access to Primary Education	20
Science and Technology	21
<b>VII. Management of Natural Resources</b>	22
Climate Change	22
Water and Sanitation	22
Energy	23
Forest and Biodiversity Conservation	23
<b>VIII. Aid Resources</b>	25
<b>IX. Conclusions</b>	26

# I. Introduction

The G8 have a long-standing commitment to Africa's development. This commitment has found its expression at the G8 Summit of Kananaskis in the G8 Africa Action Plan and at following summits. Together with our African partners, we have agreed on the aims, core principles and modes of our cooperation and have worked continuously in partnership to achieve our common goal of promoting African development. Since the summit of Kyushu-Okinawa, African leaders have been invited to G8 Summits in this joint spirit of partnership. This dialogue has been fostered and developed through the G8 Africa Personal Representatives.

In 2007, Africa is a priority on the agenda of the G8 Summit in Heiligendamm. This year also marks the halfway date for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The ambitious aims set forth by the Millennium Declaration require stronger efforts by all actors. As African governments continue the necessary reforms, development partners are working on the timely and coordi-

nated implementation of their commitments. Furthermore, issues highly relevant to Africa's development agenda are being discussed in several fora, such as the replenishment processes of the African Development Fund and the International Development Association, the negotiations of the Doha Trade Round, the replenishment meeting of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process and the preparations for a Joint EU-Africa Strategy to be endorsed at the planned second EU-Africa Summit in late 2007.

This joint report reflects the views of the G8 Africa Personal Representatives (APRs) on the progress of the G8-Africa partnership and the contributions made by the G8. Like past progress reports in 2003 and 2005, it contributes to the mutual accountability of G8-Africa relations. It will assess progress made, outline the challenges ahead and identify the priority issues, where we need to make immediate progress.

## II. The G8-Africa Partnership – Developments and Challenges

Africa has made significant economic and political progress since the early days of the G8-Africa partnership. Building on the new political momentum for reforms in Africa, many countries have experienced rapid and constructive political changes and economic growth. Africa has embraced important reforms to make the principles and aims of the African Union (AU) and its NEPAD program a reality for African people, although the pace and quality of development has varied across regions and countries. Continued support for African political and economic reforms and transparent results lies at the core of the G8-Africa partnership.

### Development of Strong African Institutions

A new institutional landscape is emerging on the African continent, centring round the African Union, its NEPAD program, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and a strengthened African Development Bank (AfDB). New pillars are complementing the regional and pan-African governance architecture, like the Pan-African Parliament, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). Coordinated and effective mandates, clear memberships and adequate capacities and financing are needed to ensure the effective operation of these institutions. The G8 strongly support African institutional development, recognising the still existing need for

harmonised funding to the African Union and its institutions. The progress and success of African institutions will crucially depend on sufficient organisational capacities, clear political priorities and member states' fulfilment of their financial obligations vis-à-vis these institutions.

### New Actors

New actors have become increasingly involved in Africa. China, India and Brazil in particular have become active investors, lenders and development partners; China is now Africa's 3rd largest investor and trading partner. The engagement of more actors in and with Africa opens up new opportunities for Africa's integration into the world economy. The emergence of more options for cooperation underscores the need for all actors to agree and comply with established principles of cooperation, including aid, trade- and investment-related rules as well as labour, social and ecological standards. All development, trading and financing partners need to reinforce the principles of peace, democracy, good governance, human rights and sound economic management, on which sustainable development in Africa depends. Respecting African ownership, Africa's partners need to work in close alignment with African countries' priorities and give due consideration to debt sustainability. The G8 want to strengthen dialogue processes about standards and policies and promote a shared vision of development principles between Africa and all its partners. Fora like the Africa Partnership Forum and

the OECD/DAC could provide a good platform for the involvement of new actors.

should provide further momentum for the rapid implementation of the Paris Agenda.

## Harmonisation and Alignment

To date, over 100 countries and multilateral or bilateral development agencies have signed up to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. It is now essential to implement concrete steps towards improved complementarity and division of labour to reduce the transaction costs of delivering and managing aid. This includes strengthening the alignment behind partner countries' strategies and enhanced coordination with respect to neglected sectors and countries that are aid orphans. In the context of scaling up aid to Africa, more coordinated technical assistance aligned with country priorities for capacity development, also to increase absorptive capacities is needed. Programme-based approaches, including joint financing mechanisms where feasible, and disbursement in a timely and predictable manner are also areas where concrete steps need to be taken. Furthermore, given increased attention to regional and Pan-African institutions, the reach of the Paris Agenda needs to be broadened and applied to these actors as well. The Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey indicates that G8 partners, aiming at full coordination with national and regional development policies, are starting to make progress, however much more is needed to meet the 2010 targets. Continuous monitoring, with wider participation by new actors and recipient countries,

## Monitoring Progress

Mutual accountability and monitoring are essential elements of the G8-Africa partnership and global governance. Our partnership needs a relevant forum, where both Africa and G8/OECD countries are represented on a relevant level and that has tangible impact on politics. The Africa Partnership Forum represents a key opportunity for dialogue between African countries and development partners at a higher political level and a mechanism for monitoring progress. In order to make the most of the potential of the APF as an overarching framework for international dialogue on Africa's development, it is essential to further consider ways and options to integrate the priority issues and messages emerging from the APF meetings into the broader political processes of the G8 and other development partners as well as into processes on the African continent.

### III. Promoting Good Governance

African countries are taking the lead in the promotion of democratic governance. Regional and Pan-African institutions have been important drivers behind the progress made so far. The G8 have focussed their support on capacity development and the implementation of reform programmes and action-oriented initiatives at the regional and national level.

#### African Peer Review Mechanism

Since its creation in 2002, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) has emerged as a genuine African participatory self-monitoring mechanism for political, economic and corporate governance standards. The APRM process is an expression of the African reform spirit and mutual learning as well as an instrument for the promotion of governance reforms. As of June 2007, 26 countries have signed up to the APRM process. Three of these countries – Ghana, Kenya and Rwanda – have completed the process and presented progress reports to their peers. Reviews have been launched in a further 13 countries, including in Algeria and South Africa, who are expected to finish the process in 2007.

The G8 have endorsed the APRM process from the beginning and some G8 partners have provided assistance while recognising and supporting complete ownership by participating countries and that the APRM should be financed by African countries, where possible. G8 assistance to the review processes, facilitated by the APRM Secretariat, has been channelled through the APRM trust fund, operated by UNDP. Additionally, the G8 have assisted in-

dividual countries during their peer reviews and aim to support the reforms emerging from the APRM process.

While good progress has been made lately, only half of all African countries have signed up to the APRM. Wider participation across the African continent is necessary in order to continue the momentum of reform. The recent acceleration of the process is a positive sign, but there is a need for continuous exchange of experiences and learning to further facilitate and promote the process. However, the key to making the APRM an effective mechanism is for African countries to implement the APRM recommendations, ensuring coordination between existing development strategies and APRM results.

#### Steps forward:

- Continue support to the APRM process and work with African partners to facilitate and improve the financing mechanism for APRM support, including through an improved APRM trust fund
- Stronger support for African countries implementing reforms based on the results of the APRM, including through existing national funding mechanisms if possible
- Support African efforts to facilitate information exchange and peer learning so as to accelerate the APRM process

## Democratisation

Democratic and accountable governance is gaining ground on the African continent. This is evidenced by the growing number of multi-party elections, more representative and effective legislatures, improved space for civil society and the adoption of policy milestones such as the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance in January 2007. G8 members have supported these processes at institutional and field level. This includes assistance to electoral observation missions, including the temporary deployment of an EU force (EUFOR) to support the United Nations Mission MONUC during the election period in the DR Congo. G8 members have increased their assistance to the AU and regional bodies with the aim of strengthening the capacities of legislative institutions. Work to support the advocacy and policy role of African civil society vis-à-vis governments is being stepped up. Further support for the African Union and its organs, in particular the Pan-African Parliament, will now be necessary in order to enable this institution to effectively provide the checks needed to balance executive power and promote democratic principles across the continent.

### Steps forward

- Acknowledge and encourage African efforts to ratify and implement the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance without reservations
- Continue to support electoral observation missions, with an emphasis on building African capacity, including for civil society

organisations and regional organisations and provide assistance to the full electoral cycle

- Further support Independent Public Institutions (such as Independent Electoral Bodies or Ombudsman offices) which promote and guarantee the democratisation process
- Endorse the African Court and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and support the work of national courts towards ending the culture of impunity across the African continent
- Support and assist the further consolidation of the Pan-African institutional landscape, in particular the African Union, including its Commission and the Pan-African Parliament
- Support African civil society in its efforts to engage in the policy process, including in dialogue with the African Union and its organs

## Human Rights and Gender Equality

With the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, African states have defined the basis for the thorough protection of human rights. The first eleven judges of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights have been appointed as an initial step to make the court operational. Additionally, the empowerment of women, a primary objective for the AU and NEPAD, was enshrined in the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, which entered into force in November 2005. To date, 42 African states have signed the protocol; 20 of them have ratified it.





The G8 have supported human rights and gender equality indirectly as a cross-sectoral priority and directly through support for human rights institutions and civil society organisations at a regional and national level. Some G8 members have also supported the African Court on Human Rights as well as the World Bank Gender Action Plan focusing on the economic empowerment of women.

Human rights and gender equality need to be respected and promoted in practice. African states have committed themselves to implement appropriate measures to empower women and protect them from all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence. The AU Charter, the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality and the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa need to be ratified by a greater number of states and developed into national laws and strategies for implementation. Only ten member states have so far submitted their progress reports on the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality, a commitment reconfirmed by the African Union in January 2007.

### Steps forward

- Urge African states to ratify and effectively implement the relevant Charter, protocols and declarations on human rights and the empowerment of women
- Engage in dialogue about accelerating the implementation of plans for gender equality and women's empowerment, including the proposed World Bank's Gender Action Plan

and the Berlin Call for Action of February 2007 and messages from the 8th APF in May 2007 and open a dialogue between the G8 and AU/NEPAD regarding the Gender Task Force

- Prioritise and put into place effective measures to protect women from sexual and gender-based violence and support African states to prioritise and provide broader educational and economic opportunities for girls and women so as to empower women and promote them as future leaders
- Provide support for the African Court and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and support the work of national courts towards ending the culture of impunity across the African continent
- Provide support for African institutions and civil society groups that promote law reform, gender equality and justice for women

## Improving Transparency and Accountability

While there has been progress in the promotion and protection of democracy and human rights in a number of African countries, corruption remains a major concern. The majority of African states have given priority to improving transparency and public financial management over the last few years, supported considerably by civil society. More than 40 African states have ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), which came into effect in December 2005. Together with the AU Convention on Cor-

ruption, adopted in 2003, Africa has thus put into place the provisions necessary for the prevention and criminalisation of corrupt activities. However, the implementation of these standards is a continuous and significant challenge throughout the continent.

G8 members have supported state and non-state actors in the implementation of the UNCAC. This also involves support for public sector and budgetary reforms, focussing on public financial management and strengthening the capacity of public institutions. Joint diagnostics and harmonised responses are necessary for more effective support. The implementation of anti-corruption measures needs to be strongly accelerated.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), whose aim is equitable and transparent revenue management in the oil, gas, and mining sector, now involves 18 African countries. In January 2006, Nigeria was the first African country to publish detailed results, followed by Cameroon, Guinea, Gabon and Ghana. Some G8 partners have supported EITI with US \$7.5 million, and others intend to join the EITI donors group. The next step is to ensure the new validation methodology is implemented successfully to show that countries are doing what they claim to be doing in their efforts to increase transparency. G8 partners have provided political, financial and technical support to EITI. To ensure that the EITI approach becomes the global standard for the oil, gas and mining sectors, it will be critical to engage the emerging economies.

#### Steps forward:

- Support the ratification and implementation of the AU and UN Conventions on Corruption
- Support for comprehensive reforms with regard to tax policy and tax administration, management and control of public expenditure and debt management so as to enhance transparency and accountability
- Strengthen the capacity of the judiciary for prosecuting and judging corruption cases and support national parliaments in their supervisory functions
- Support civil society and independent media so as to facilitate their role in calling for governmental accountability and anti-corruption reforms
- Promote further expansion of EITI, particularly to include emerging economies

## IV. Supporting Peace and Security

### African Peace and Security Architecture

As the UN Security Council recognised in March 2007, regional organisations, inter alia, the AU are playing an increasingly important role in the maintenance of international peace and security. There has been considerable progress with regard to the development of an African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). While the operationalisation of the African Standby Force (ASF) remains incomplete, African partners have been actively involved in several peace support operations. Currently, AU-led peace support operations are underway in Darfur/Sudan (AMIS) and most recently in Somalia (AMISOM), as authorised by the UN Security Council in February 2007.

These activities are complemented by progress in establishing the other pillars of the African Peace and Security Architecture. The Panel of the Wise was formally set up at the AU Summit in January 2007, and will begin its work in the next few months. G8 assistance for this genuinely African-led concept has allowed the AU to draw up a structure and plan of action. Progress is also being made on the road-map for strengthening the AU Continental Early Warning System.

In response to efforts by the AU, sub-regional economic organisations and individual countries, the G8 have focused their support on the development of the African Standby Force, in accordance with the Joint Africa/G8 Action Plan to enhance African capabilities to undertake peace operations, adopted in Evian in 2003, and the G8 Action Plan to strengthen the global capability for peace support operations, adopted at Sea Island in 2004. G8 partners are active in capacity development at the

AU, sub-regional and national levels. With the support of the G8 and other partners, the AU hosted two donor conferences in 2005 and a series of technical workshops, aimed at defining strategies and guidelines for the ASF in areas such as logistics, communications and the civilian components of peace support operations. The EU has set up the African Peace Facility, which has provided €300 million so far, mostly for ongoing operations of the AU and regional organisations, but also for long-term capacity development. Through the Global Peace Operations Initiative, the U.S. has nearly tripled the African Contingency Operations and Assistance (ACOTA) program to expand the number of African peacekeepers available for PSOs. G8 members have also made pledges to the UN Peace Building Fund launched in October 2006.

Nevertheless, progress in setting up the African Peace and Security Architecture has been somewhat slower than expected. With G8 assistance the first conceptual phase of ASF development has now been completed. After the AU endorsement of the road map for the next phase, the G8 are committed to continue support. If the ASF is to be operational by 2010, additional efforts and leadership are required, in some of the sub-regions as well as at the AU headquarters. Consultation and coordination processes should be improved in order to maximise the impact of partners' support.

#### Steps forward:

- Continue to provide support for the AU with regard to its peace and security agenda, including adequate assistance for ongoing operations and the Panel of the Wise
- Assist in developing long-term strategies, including exit strategies, and reliable funding

mechanisms and provide continued support to facilitate the implementation of the next phase of the ASF's roadmap

- Continue capacity development support in a coherent and coordinated manner
- Establish an improved consultation mechanism among development partners to ensure the efficient utilisation of funds and decrease the burden on the coordination capacity of the AU, sub-regional organisations and countries

## Small Arms and Light Weapons

The impact of the uncontrolled spread and proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW) constitutes a major threat to political stability and economic development. In response, several Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) Programs and projects for the control, reduction, collection and disposal of SALW and their ammunition have been set up on the African continent. A number of RECs have established regional legal instruments addressing the issue of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa entered into force in May 2006, following its ratification by two thirds of all member states. The ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, which was adopted in June 2006, still needs to be ratified in order to enter into force.

In line with the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, several African countries have developed National Action Plans on SALW and have toughened their laws with regard to the illicit accumulation and

trafficking of SALW and their ammunition. The G8 have strongly supported these efforts. G8 support to implement the UN Programme of Action has paid particular attention to the work of National Commissions in selected African countries for the implementation of SALW programmes. The vast majority of African countries have now established SALW focal points.

However, further action is needed. The illicit trafficking and dissemination of SALW continue to threaten the stability of fragile regions and states. Support for efforts at the international, regional and national levels to fight the illicit spread and dissemination of Small Arms and Light Weapons is key. Assistance to improve the management and security of public stockpiles is needed. Better regulation of the legal trade in SALW is also essential. Many African states confronted with the uncontrolled spread of illicit small arms still need to build up necessary capacities, including national strategies and laws as well as implementation mechanisms with regard to the control and reduction as well as the collection and disposal of SALW and their ammunition.

### Steps forward:

- Support appropriate, effective international, regional and national efforts to fight the illicit spread and proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons
- Encourage examination of existing arms transfer laws, regulations and policies, and take national measures to strengthen export controls on all conventional weapons
- Support efforts at AU and REC level to establish relevant legal instruments and promote effective implementation programs at national and regional level

## V. Promoting Economic Growth for the African Continent

Economic growth has accelerated considerably in a number of African countries, reaching an average growth rate of almost 6 percent during the period of 2004 to 2006 and starting to impact on poverty. Macroeconomic conditions have continued to improve, and many African countries have adopted extensive policy reforms that have strengthened the investment climate. This can contribute to deepening and broadening sustainable growth and to the promotion employment, poverty reduction and economic diversification.

### Investment Climate

Africa needs increased investment. Sustainable growth and achievement of the MDGs will depend on the ability to encourage and mobilise domestic and international entrepreneurship and investment. ODA can be an important catalyst in this regard, but not a substitute. At present, the African continent continues to be a net exporter of capital. To attract and retain domestic and foreign capital and investment, many African countries have been working hard at improving their business climate. Several countries that have implemented investment-inducing reforms have been able to attract substantial foreign investment. Yet, investment patterns need to be sustained, investment practice needs to respect national and international standards and investment should lead to more income and employment in African countries.

To support African partners in these efforts, the G8 have focused on a variety of measures to facilitate investment in Africa including microfinance, assistance for institutions for private sector development and support for struc-

tural reforms aimed at improving the business environment. The G8 have agreed to continue to support initiatives, either individually or collectively, which address the investment climate, such as the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) for Africa, the Foreign Investment Advisory Service of the International Finance Corporation, the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative and the Investment Climate Facility (ICF). Current commitments to the ICF by all contributors and private companies total US \$120 million. Some G8 partners have supported the Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening (FIRST) Initiative which is helping to develop the financial sector in many African countries.

Development partners must work towards reducing widespread risks and obstacles to private investment, including through assistance to legal, regulatory and administrative reforms and measures to facilitate competition. The improvement of infrastructure is also key to improve the competitiveness of African enterprises. The lack of investment financing needs to be addressed by strengthening weak financial sectors, highlighting the significant but unsatisfied demand for financial resources for micro, small and medium enterprises and addressing the lack of access of local enterprises to long-term loans in local currency.

#### Steps forward:

- Work with African partners to facilitate foreign and domestic investment in Africa including through our bilateral instruments for investment and by working on investment policy formulation, better business regulation, capacity building and the reduction of risks and uncertainties affecting bona fide investors

- Support and urge the removal of legal and other obstacles that hamper women's economic empowerment and improve women's rights to own resources and facilitate access to economic activity, particularly by providing improved microfinance possibilities
- Support African efforts to strengthen financial markets and scale up resources to build financial sector capacity in Africa, improve the management of financial institutions and increase access to financial services by Africans and support African efforts to better integrate financial systems regionally
- Encourage African states to formulate specific programs to maximise the use of migrants' remittances and other transfers as a tool for economic growth and development in countries of origin
- Urge all enterprises to invest responsibly in Africa, including through efforts such as joining the UNEP Finance Initiative, signing the UN Principles for Responsible Investment, and adopting the Equator Principles
- Encourage industry associations to promote Africa as an investment destination, addressing negative investor perceptions while also urging host countries to create in their investment climate reform efforts stable conditions to attract and to maintain responsible and sustainable investment
- Encourage and assist Africa efforts to broaden opportunities for productive employment, rights at work, social dialogue, social protection and gender mainstreaming for all, women and men

## Infrastructure

The inadequacy of infrastructure and services in Africa severely constrains economic growth and hinders human and social development. NEPAD has identified infrastructure as a priority area for African reforms and developed a two-pronged approach consisting of the Short-Term Action Plan (STAP) to accelerate the process and a Medium to Long-term Strategic Framework to guide the systematic development of infrastructure. Additionally, a NEPAD-Infrastructure Projects Preparation Facility (IPPF) has been established as a multi-donor facility at the AfDB to assist regional economic communities, countries and specialized infrastructure development agencies in the preparation of bankable infrastructure projects.

The G8 have responded with increased resources and financial contributions, in particular by supporting the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), which promotes efficiency through improved donor coordination. Partners of the ICA committed US \$7.7 billion to infrastructure projects in 2006. In this context, emphasis has been given to regional approaches in infrastructural development and to the vital role of RECs, thus supporting trans-African networks as a key contribution to regional integration, economic development and political stability. Some G8 partners have also contributed to the NEPAD-IPPF. The EU has established an EU-Africa Partnership on Infrastructure focussing on interconnectivity at continental and regional level and created an EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund open to contributions from all EU Member States.





### Steps forward

- Enhance programming that supports the development of well-targeted and sustainable infrastructure investment at continental, regional and national level through support to and cooperation with existing infrastructure initiatives such as the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa
- Focus on establishing policies, legislation and mechanisms to foster the development of sustainable infrastructure and to ensure its maintenance and rehabilitation
- Address the capacity weaknesses of RECs, regional sectoral bodies and infrastructure agencies at country level in concert with NEPAD-IPPF, which provides a capacity-building component linked to physical projects supported by the Facility
- Take into account the potential long-term impact on climate change when designing and implementing new infrastructure programming to ensure sustainability
- Support infrastructure development, services and regulatory issues, also with regard to facilitating regional integration and trade to attract investment

### Trade

Africa still faces major constraints on trade, with sub-Saharan Africa accounting for just 2% of total global trade. African exports are concentrated on unprocessed mineral and agricultural commodities and face trade barriers to entering the markets in a number of countries. An ambitious and well-balanced outcome to the Doha Round of the World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations has the potential to deliver a real contribution to reducing poverty and better help developing countries integrate into the multilateral trading system. Difficult issues such as agricultural and non-agricultural market access need to be tackled.

Most G8 members have preferential trade programs for sub-Saharan Africa, such as AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act) applied by the USA. Japan has recently enhanced duty-free and quota-free market access for LDCs. Canada's least-developed country tariff (LDCT) provides duty-free, quota-free access for almost all products originating from LDCs. The EU currently applies the Generalised Systems of Preferences including EBA (Everything But Arms for LDCs) which provides for 100% duty- and quota-free access for LDCs by 2009 and is aiming, jointly with the ACP, to conclude the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) by the end of 2007 which will facilitate the smooth and gradual integration of ACP (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific) countries into the world economy.

Some G8 members have increased their contribution to "Aid for Trade". The G7 agreed on a series of additional measures working with the International Financial Institutions to support developing countries to ease adjustment costs and increase their capacity to trade. The G7 expect increases in Aid for Trade to US \$4bn, including through enhancing the Integrated Framework. The WTO and the OECD have been monitoring the delivery of these commitments. These increased resources should be provided in the context of better alignment with national development priorities and harmonisation of donor efforts.

The G8 need to continue to substantially improve market access and reduce barriers to trade and substantially reform trade-distorting subsidies, particularly for agricultural products. Preferential rules of origin should be transparent and simple, facilitating market access and exports, especially from LDCs and Sub-Saharan African countries. African countries additionally need to work at improving economic integration by reducing and simplifying customs procedures, tariff systems and other barriers to intra-regional and South-South trade.

**Steps forward:**

- Continue to work at achieving an ambitious and well-balanced outcome to the WTO Doha Development Round, including implementation of the commitments made at the 2005 WTO Ministerial in Hong Kong regarding duty-free, quota-free access for all products from all LDCs.
- Successful completion of the EU's EPA negotiations with the ACP countries before the end of 2007
- Ensure that preferential rules of origin are transparent and simple, facilitating market access and in place by 2008
- Work at assisting African countries in making use of the opportunities ensuing from a globalised world economy, including by developing trade capacity
- Demonstrate progress towards Aid for Trade commitments

**Agriculture**

Agriculture is the largest sector of the economy in many African countries and the largest employer. The recent progress in agricultural growth and in reducing the prevalence of hunger is noteworthy. For the first time in several decades, the share of undernourished people in the region's population has declined, though in absolute terms numbers have continued to increase. In order to increase agricultural production and productivity, AU/NEPAD has developed the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

Its implementation will take time, and more sustained efforts are needed to create a conducive agricultural policy framework for improved governance and increased investment in agriculture, which will ultimately improve economic growth, incomes and food se-

cure. Country roundtables aimed at strengthening the implementation of CAADP objectives at national level are being organised. Africa's agriculture development relies on improved infrastructure, investment climate, water management and access to markets, but also on improved governance as well as agricultural research and extension services. The G8 should support capacity development for Regional Economic Communities in charge of the facilitation and implementation of the CAADP agenda.

**Steps forward**

- Ensure that Africa's agricultural sector contributes effectively to economic growth, poverty reduction and rural development by intensifying the political dialogue on conducive agricultural policies
- Increase support for CAADP, align donor policies on agricultural support and harmonise donor funding to agriculture, including through participation in the Global Donor Platform on Rural Development
- Provide support to RECs for the implementation of CAADP at regional level and for African countries in formulating and implementing conducive agricultural policies and programmes at national level
- Support innovations for more sustainable and resilient agricultural systems, including investments in science and technology for broad-based agro-economic growth and sustainable natural resources management
- Encourage a more vibrant private sector in agriculture, leveraging greater investment and innovation of agricultural businesses, including through multi-donor facilities

## VI. Investing in People

### Fighting Infectious Diseases

Africa alone accounts for about two thirds of the global mortality rate of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. The continued high morbidity and mortality caused by other preventable diseases, including polio also remains a concern. These diseases are severely undermining the social and economic development of the African continent.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is massively threatening the efforts of African states and the international community to achieve sustainable development. Coming as close as possible to Universal Access (UA) to HIV/AIDS treatment was first agreed by the G8 in 2005. In 2006, the international community endorsed scaling up towards the goal of universal access to include comprehensive prevention programs, treatment, care and support for HIV/AIDS at the UN High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS in New York. The Political Declaration adopted at this meeting stated that countries would develop ambitious national targets, including interim targets for 2008, to measure progress towards the goal of universal access; and committed to ensuring that costed, inclusive, sustainable, credible and evidence-based national HIV/AIDS plans are funded and implemented. While antiretroviral therapies (ART) opened new opportunities in the fight against HIV/AIDS and the number of people receiving ART has increased tenfold since 2003, 72% of HIV-positive patients in sub-Saharan Africa still lack access to ART. Under-staffed and under-resourced health services are also an obstacle on further expansion of ART provision. Additionally, the continuously increasing feminisation of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is of particular concern. In sub-Saharan Africa, 59% of all people living with HIV/AIDS

are women. Young girls between the age of 15 and 24 are at particular risk of infection. Social, economic and legal barriers must be addressed if women are to fully enjoy their human rights, to have broad access to comprehensive health services, including reproductive health, information and appropriate comprehensive education on infectious disease prevention.

Malaria also continues to affect the most vulnerable populations in Africa. Every year, malaria kills nearly 1 million people, mostly children under the age of five. Around 90% of these deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa. The G8 have renewed their commitment to fight malaria including through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Roll Back Malaria Partnership. These efforts are working to scale up the use of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and artemisinin-based combination therapies and vector control measures. At St. Petersburg in 2006, the G8 committed to work with African countries to scale up malaria control interventions, reduce the burden of the disease to meet the Abuja target of achieving a 50% reduction in malaria-related deaths by 2010, and eventually defeat malaria on the continent.

Deaths due to TB and the incidence of TB continue to increase, largely due to HIV/TB co-infections and insufficient health care infrastructure. Multi-Drug Resistant and Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR) tuberculosis poses a major risk. There has been no new TB tool (drug, diagnostics or vaccine) developed in the last 30 years, and the emergence of XDR means more investment is urgently needed in new TB drugs. In July 2006, the G8 agreed to support the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015, which sets out the actions and highlights the funding needed over the next ten years in order to accelerate pro-

gress in the development of new tools and in country-level implementation so as to achieve the internationally agreed targets to stop TB.

Since its establishment in 2002, the Global Fund has played a significant role, strongly supported by the G8. To date, the Global Fund has committed US \$7.6 billion in 136 countries to support interventions against all three diseases. 58% of the Global Fund's resources are being used for the fight against HIV/AIDS. There is broad agreement among donors to commit new resources to the Global Fund to enable it to meet additional concrete expressions of demand – given the persistent high infection rates and mortality due to the three diseases at stake and in view of the robust performance of many GFATM grants. The Fund has presented optional demand-led contribution scenarios for a three-year period in the range of US \$12-18 billion. G8 members have also promoted research and development for the development of new drugs and vaccines, including through building public-private partnerships and the use of innovative financing mechanisms.

#### Steps forward:

- Each G8 member will work with other donors and contribute to ensure that long-term, predictable funding based on ambitious, but demand-driven targets is made available to the Global Fund, including the voluntary replenishment meeting in Berlin in September 2007, and to urge the GFATM to integrate a gender perspective, including by giving greater attention and allocating greater resources to prevention, treatment and care that address the needs of women and girls.
- Extend access to comprehensive prevention programs, treatment care and support for HIV/AIDS and TB, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and extend access to treatment for children
- Work in partnership with African countries to remove the social, cultural, economic, legal and other barriers to giving women the ability and means to protect themselves from an HIV infection and promote the development of prevention methods that can be controlled by women
- Increase synergy between global programs, including GFATM and in-country programs so as to increase the effectiveness of aid
- Take steps towards achieving access to comprehensive prevention programs, treatment care and support for HIV/AIDS, including:
- Ensuring that comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care is made routinely available to women and children by 2010 by strengthening maternal, family planning and child health systems, and preventing mother-to-child transmission
- Defining a standard of credibility for national AIDS plans and ensuring a regular assessment of the status of countries' integrated plans and their financing which is harmonised and aligned with countries' planning, monitoring and evaluation processes and feeds into the annual monitoring of the epidemic; this should include a particular focus on women's rights
- To support responding to developing African countries that indicate that they require technical assistance and capacity building programmes for advancing their access to safe, effective and high quality generic and innovative medicine in a manner consistent with the WTO.



## Strengthening Health Systems

Increased efforts are necessary to successfully tackle these diseases in Africa. At this mid-point in monitoring global progress towards the MDGs, recognition of slow progress demands that the G8 commitment to increase development financing is translated into actions critical to MDG progress, including through support for African countries' efforts to strengthen provision of essential services such as basic health care and primary education. National health systems need to be accessible and able to provide affordable and high quality services on a sustainable basis. African countries need to ensure improved performance of tax administrations, revenue mobilisation and increased budget allocations for health in general, inter alia, primary health care, and HIV/AIDS in particular, as well as the development of health systems that improve access to care for the poor. The shortfall in human resources is undermining the provision of adequate health care in Africa. The G8 and their African partners should work to address the different causes of the lack of human resource capacity within the health sector, including health workers' training, working conditions and salaries. Moreover, national governments should endeavour to create an environment where their most capable citizens, including medical doctors and other healthcare workers, see a long-term future in their own countries.

Recognising the increasing need to coordinate support more closely behind nationally defined priorities and plans which engage public and private providers, including civil society, the international response needs more harmonisation. Addressing this health worker crisis and ensuring increased financing in support of long-term, combined strategies to

strengthen health care facilities and services are key elements for making progress towards the health Millennium Development Goals.

### Steps forward:

- Support African-led collective efforts, to fulfil the political and financial commitments made by African governments as agreed at the 2006 AU Heads of State Health Summit in Abuja towards sustainable financing of health
- Support African efforts for improved access to quality health services with particular emphasis on primary health care, particularly for the poor and vulnerable
- Clarify the roles and responsibilities of African and international institutions with regard to health (WHO/AU/NEPAD/World Bank/Global Fund), and in the context of health system strengthening in Africa in particular, and ensure that international support is harmonised and aligned with country plans and priorities
- Continue support for the research and development of new drugs and vaccines to fight the most relevant diseases, taking into account "Advance Market Commitments" as a possible basis for cooperation by some countries in this direction
- Support African programs to recruit, train and retain health workers and to create environments where doctors, nurses and community healthcare workers can see a long-term career in their own countries

## Access to Primary Education

The G8 will focus on improving access for children currently not attending school, capacity development, strengthening the quality of teaching and learning and on building absorp-

tive capacity. Effective implementation of the Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) will help to achieve more rapid progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of primary education. So far, the FTI has a positive record: as of April 2007, 19 African countries have had their education plans endorsed and as of May 2007, 14 are receiving funding from the FTI Catalytic Fund to implement their plans. The FTI Initiative has also contributed to improved donor harmonisation in the sector. The G8 reaffirms its aim that no FTI endorsed country shall lack the resources to implement its necessary education strategies. We will work together with other donors and with African governments, respecting their ownership, to invest more in better education. As part of this effort we will work to support the Education for All agenda in Africa, including continuing our support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) and our efforts to help FTI-endorsed countries to develop sustainable capacity and identify the resources necessary to pursue their sustainable educational strategies. This includes domestic financing as well as further funding, both to the catalytic fund and through bilateral programmes. The in-country processes need to be reinforced to ensure a sound and sustained follow-up through the sector dialogue.

#### Steps forward

- Mobilise increased financing for education, through domestic resources as well as funding through bilateral channels and through the FTI Catalytic Fund, in support of long-term education plans
- Expand FTI membership and strengthen processes at country level
- Encourage the FTI partnership to play a facilitating role through its Education Programme Development Fund in helping

“fragile states” and countries emerging from conflict to develop credible education sector plans

## Science and Technology

Existing scientific and technological knowledge in Africa is still far from being fully utilised. The African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST) agreed in September 2005 on Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA) to improve the provision of skilled professionals for Africa's economy as well as for public administration. This plan, whose volume amounts to US \$200 million, is to be realised from 2006 to 2010. The Carnegie Group of the G8 countries agreed in 2005 to assist the AMCOST in implementing this plan of action.

#### Steps forward

- Encourage the AU/NEPAD to agree on a funding mechanism for the CPA
- Provide the assistance necessary to achieve the G8 Gleneagles commitment to enhance African key skills
- Focus on developing long-term concepts for a partnership with Africa with regard to science and technology, particularly in priority areas, including regional clusters and S&T centres of excellence.
- Support the dissemination and use of state-of-the-art science and technology, research and tools by end-users
- Ensure that adequate regulatory frameworks are in place for science and technology to be developed and applied safely and for it to be socially and environmentally sustainable

## VII. Management of Natural Resources

### Climate Change

Africa is highly sensitive to climate change. The integration of climate risk management into the development and planning of natural resource management is becoming more pressing. The G8 stressed the importance of working closely with developing countries on climate change issues and the devising and implementation of adaptation strategies. The G8 are supporting regional climate centres and the integration of climate risk management into their cooperation programmes with development partners. African governments have also taken first steps towards climate change adaptation. NEPAD's Environment Initiative prioritises climate change as one of ten programmatic areas. At the January 2007 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, the African Union adopted a Declaration on Climate Change and Development in Africa and made a commitment to integrate climate change adaptation strategies into the development strategies and programmes at national and regional levels. This includes provision for developing and implementing the Plan on Climate Change and Development in Africa and to report on progress biennially.

G8 partners agreed at Gleneagles in 2005 to help developing countries obtain full benefits from the Global Climate Observation System (GCOS), recognising Africa as a special priority. The GCOS Climate for Development Initiative was also acknowledged at the January 2007 AU Summit.

#### Steps forward

- Reaffirm Gleneagles commitments including integrating climate risk management into economic and development planning and

initiatives and assisting African countries to develop climate change adaptation strategies

- Work with all partners on mitigating the effects of climate change
- Assist energy access and transition to clean energy through support for the African components of the Clean Energy Investment Framework, and explore options to increase African participation in, and access to, current and evolving clean energy investment flows
- Assist African countries to engage with international efforts to address climate change, including developing their national and regional priorities

### Water and Sanitation

In spite of the numerous activities taking place, much more intensive, effective and concerted action by all stakeholders is needed if the water and sanitation MDG targets and the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) target are to be met in Africa. There are many important African and international activities, such as the AfDB Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative, the African Water Facility led by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) and NEPAD's water programs. Support for these programs is necessary to achieve the MDG of halving the number of people without access to clean water and sanitation. In particular, increased political awareness is urgently needed to meet the MDG sanitation target.

So far, only around 40% of countries have taken steps to achieve the IWRM target, which was to be reached in 2005. There is a

great need to increase water management capacities, also to cope with the changes to Africa's water resources induced by climate change, and to mobilise the whole range of international and domestic resources for integrated water resources management and water and sanitation infrastructure financing.

### Steps forward

- Reinforce the implementation of the G8 Action Plan on Water through an assessment and report on the status of meeting the commitments set out by the Plan in 2008, jointly implemented by G8 countries and African partners
- Intensive support to IWRM (including the assessment of water use and water availability), water sector reforms and efficient utilisation of all financial sources, engage in more tangible actions to achieve the MDG target on sanitation and reinforced coordination and monitoring mechanisms in the African partner countries

## Energy

Africa has abundant energy resources but they are unevenly distributed and not fully developed. Although some countries are major exporters of oil and gas, access to energy services in sub-Saharan Africa is the lowest in the world. High energy prices are particularly damaging for African countries. The adaptation to climate change, and related adverse impacts, also require action. Africa's potential for power generation is underdeveloped; the renewable energy potential in particular remains largely untapped. Furthermore, the development of

Africa's own resources will reduce the demand for oil imports, provide people with energy services and generate export revenues. If used properly, energy-related income can be an engine for economic and infrastructure development. The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) aims to ensure that profits from the oil, gas, and mining sectors are effectively used for economic growth and development purposes. There is clear African commitment towards strengthening regional cooperation in the energy sector, as demonstrated by progress made in the establishment of five regional power pools. The G8 are supporting African efforts to promote sustainable, affordable and secure energy supplies and energy use.

### Steps forward:

- Support African efforts to create the necessary enabling policies and stable regulatory framework conditions to make investments and operations in the energy sector secure, attractive and sustainable
- Stimulate the development-oriented use of oil and gas revenues
- Support the use of renewable energy and improvements in energy efficiency to expand access
- Maintain a dialogue with the Governing Board of EITI to develop future energy-governance initiatives.

## Forest and Biodiversity Conservation

Africa's forest and wildlife resources are immense and vital to African livelihoods and long-term development objectives. Africa's





forests and other ecosystems are central to the livelihoods of rural Africans, an estimated 70 percent of whom depend on natural resources for food, fuel, medicine, construction materials, and income-generating activities. However, ongoing conflicts and weak governments in many parts of the continent have led to illegal and unsustainable forest and wildlife harvesting.

Most African nations and G8 members are signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity and members of UNFF (United Nations Forum on Forests). The Global Biodiversity Outlook 2 of 2006 assesses the current status and trends of biodiversity and the key drivers of biodiversity loss. It notes that while “unprecedented additional efforts” will be needed, with appropriate responses it is possible to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss for certain components by 2010. Additionally UNFF recently adopted a “Non Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests”, the aim of which is to achieve progress inter alia so as to reverse the loss of forest cover and increase the area of protected forests worldwide by 2015. Africa, with its tremendous intact natural resources, could significantly contribute to the achievement of these global objectives. The G8 strongly support their African partners in these efforts.

#### **Steps forward:**

- Support for more effectively implementing the three objectives of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): the conservation of biological diversity with its sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources
- Support for capacity development measures in a coherent and coordinated way in the above-mentioned areas including biosafety issues
- Strengthening regional and sub-regional coordination and cooperation towards sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation; the Congo Basin Forest Partnership should make all efforts to second Congo Basin states implementing the “Plan de Convergence”
- Promotion of more effective integration of biodiversity concerns into the activities and policies of economic sectors that impact upon biodiversity (especially into the food/ agriculture, trade and energy sectors) , including through integration into Millennium Development Goal strategies and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

## VIII. Aid Resources

In 2005, the G8 and other development partners committed themselves to significantly increase their resources for development cooperation. It was estimated by the OECD that official development assistance from the G 8 and other donors to all developing countries will increase by US \$50 billion a year by 2010 compared to 2004, with half of this going to Africa. Since then, G8 members have worked to fulfil their ODA commitments, but so far have a mixed score card and meeting the Gleneagles commitment by 2010 remains a challenge.

Since Gleneagles, aid by OECD/DAC members has risen from \$79 billion to \$103.9 billion in 2006. Preliminary data show that bilateral net ODA to sub-Saharan Africa rose to about US \$ 28 billion in 2006. Yet, in part because of one-time contributions for debt relief in 2005, 2006 saw a 5.1% decrease in global ODA. Sixteen of the DAC's 21 member countries, which had agreed on targets before or during the 2002 Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development, reached them in 2006.

Debt relief has made an important contribution to development financing by substantially reducing annual debt service payments, especially in African countries. Progress on debt relief has provided fiscal space for increasing poverty-reducing expenditures and has freed up resources for greater investment in the MDGs. Many African countries are already benefiting from 100% debt cancellation under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, launched in 1999 at the G8 Cologne Summit, and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), agreed upon at the 2005

G8 Summit in Gleneagles. The MDRI, involving a 100% debt cancellation by the World Bank's International Development Association, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the African Development Fund for the eligible countries, was implemented in 2006 and will potentially cancel as much as US \$60 billion worth of debts. 18 African countries have already received 100% debt relief, and another 15 African countries will receive similar debt cancellation when they reach the required standards. G8 partners are convinced that debt relief and debt sustainability are essential to the development of the continent and will maintain a continuous dialogue with Africa and with its partners on the importance of respecting responsible lending measures.

### Steps forward

- Deliver ODA commitments to provide an additional US \$25 billion to Africa by 2010
- Assist countries to strengthen their capacity to mobilize and spend aid resources in a responsible and effective manner
- Continue to press for the full implementation and financing of HIPC and MDRI
- Call for responsible lending by all donors, encourage the use of the Debt Sustainability Framework by all borrowers and creditors and strengthen the debt management capacity of those countries benefiting from debt relief so as to prevent the re-accumulation of unsustainable debt
- Together with emerging donors, improve aid effectiveness by implementing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

## IX. Conclusions

- We, the Africa Personal Representatives of the G8 Heads of State and Government have reiterated our strong interest in Africa and African development. We see ourselves as a strong partner for Africa. Our partnership is based on shared values, principles and objectives.
- We want to send out a message of trust in Africa and in our African partners. Growth and development in Africa remain the prime responsibility of African leaders. We are convinced that a clear link exists between good governance, sound policies, aid effectiveness and development success. Growth in Africa is not yet sufficient for the fulfilment of the MDGs and the reduction of absolute poverty.
- We will continue to work at fulfilling our commitments towards Africa. The scaling up of aid to ensure compliance with the commitment to double aid to Africa by 2010 needs to be accompanied by stronger efforts by all actors, including the private sector.
- Africa needs to be enabled to play an appropriate role in global politics. We need a strong and democratic Africa in order to jointly address today's global challenges, in particular peace and security, poverty and climate change.
- African reforms will only be successful if backed by solid African ownership, at Pan-African, regional and national levels. African ideas and principles, as enshrined in the declarations and resolutions of the African Union, need to be integrated into the policies of its member countries.
- Regional challenges require harmonised regional action, by African partners and the international community. Regional organisations, mandated with the promotion of the political and economic integration of their regions, need to be supported in a coordinated manner.
- We want to develop this partnership further. We need to develop our partnership in view of and taking into account the changes and challenges emerging from global dynamics. We need to continue to work on mechanisms of cooperation, institutionally and instrumentally, in line with African ownership and the Paris Agenda approach. Collaborative platforms like the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa constitute promising institutional innovations, allowing us to jointly identify problems and gaps, and to develop joint positions and areas of action, involving all relevant stakeholders.

- The APF should be established and further strengthened as the overarching high-level political dialogue forum in which to identify areas for joint action and should act as a platform for mutual accountability. At the 8. APF in Berlin, we have jointly with our African partners discussed important recommendations regarding climate change, investment, peace and security as well as gender. We need to expand our dialogue to include all relevant actors. It is in our joint interest to develop one forum, where all actors can discuss the challenges of African development and the opportunities for cooperation.
  
- We, the APRs, need to strengthen our collective action to fulfil the potential of the G8-Africa dialogue. In preparation for the decisions by our Heads of State and Government at the Summit in Heiligendamm we need to take the steps necessary to ensure the successful continuation of our partnership.



Federal Ministry for Economic  
Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Bonn office  
Adenauerallee 139 - 141  
D-53113 Bonn  
Phone +49 (0) 228 99 535-0  
Fax +49 (0) 228 99 535-35 00

Berlin office  
Stresemannstraße 94  
10963 Berlin  
Phone +49 (0) 30 2503-0  
Fax +49 (0) 30 2503-25 95

