

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

'There are now just ten years in which to take the action needed for all developing countries to meet the Goals agreed at the Millennium Summit in 2000. We should continue the G8 focus on Africa, which is the only continent not on track to meet any of the Goals of the Millennium Declaration by 2015.'

G8 GLENEAGLES COMMUNIQUÉ, JULY 2005

In 2005 – 'the year of Africa' – three billion people tuned in to the Live 8 concerts, 31 million sent text messages or e-mails in support and 120 million joined the Global Call to Action Against Poverty. As a result of this unprecedented public pressure, when leaders of the G8 met in Gleneagles they made an historic set of commitments to Africa, promising substantial resources and setting ambitious targets to fight extreme poverty. Each head of state personally signed a Communiqué outlining their individual and collective commitments on development assistance, debt, trade, health, education, water and sanitation, governance and peace and security. If kept, these commitments will save tens of millions of lives and will help Africans promote their own economic development.

DATA knew that the Gleneagles commitments alone were not enough to 'make poverty history', as the t-shirts and placards demanded. Nonetheless, we applauded the G8's commitments because, if fully delivered, they will help Africa make serious progress towards halving extreme poverty and tackling disease in the best-governed African countries. If the G8 keep their Gleneagles promises, it will mark a turning point for the continent and for the West's relationship with Africa.

The 2007 DATA Report is the second annual report monitoring the G8's progress in delivering its commitments to Africa by 2010. Tracking progress in Africa is equally, if not more, important but is best carried out by African civil society organisations. Significantly, this year's report measures progress in 2006 – the year when policy changes agreed in 2005 should have begun to take effect. Much more than the 2006 DATA Report, this report is a measure of how seriously the G8 are taking their promises. We hope that its findings will

be taken to heart by Chancellor Merkel when she chairs the crucial session on Africa at the forthcoming G8 Summit in Heiligendamm.

KEY FINDINGS

Before the bad news, the good: this report shows clearly that well-targeted aid works. The modest increases in funding for education, HIV/AIDS and malaria since the start of the decade¹ are making a real and measurable difference.

- Debt cancellation and subsequent targeted aid increases have helped put 20 million more African children into school between 2000 and 2004.
- Targeted aid increases between 2003 and 2006 have translated directly into a leap in the percentage of people who are receiving life-saving antiretroviral treatment (ART) for HIV/AIDS in Africa. In 2002, only 1% of Africans who needed this treatment had access to it, whereas at the end of 2006, 28% of Africans in need were on treatment. In human lives the numbers are even starker: in 2002 only 50,000 Africans were on treatment; today 1.34 million Africans are on treatment.
- In the Lubombo region of South Africa, spraying therapies and insecticide-treated bed nets were used to reduce malaria prevalence by 90% in early test districts. If the necessary funding comes through to expand programmes like this, the potential for cutting deaths by malaria – a preventable, treatable disease that claims almost 3,000 lives a day in Africa – is enormous.
- The G8 promised at Gleneagles to provide not just more aid, but more effective aid. Countries across Africa that get more aid in better ways are starting to register better economic growth and poverty reduction rates. For example, in Mozambique, aid per capita increased from \$49 to \$63 from 2000 to 2004. Over the same period, the country's annual GDP growth rate increased from 2% per annum to 8% per annum and its under-five mortality rate fell from 178 deaths per 1,000 children to 152 deaths per 1,000. Similarly, Tanzania's aid per capita increased from

\$29 in 2000 to \$46 in 2004, and its annual growth rate increased from 3% to 5% during the same period. As aid and growth increased in Tanzania, primary school enrolments increased by over 3 million pupils and under-five mortality fell from 141 deaths per 1,000 children to 126 deaths per 1,000.²

Unfortunately, the good news in this report – that aid is working – makes the bad news even worse: that the promised increases are not coming through.

- Collectively, the G8 are badly off track with their development assistance promise to Africa. In total, G8 assistance to sub-Saharan Africa has increased by only \$2.3 billion since 2004, when it should have increased by \$5.4 billion over that period. Between 2004 and 2005 the G8 increased assistance by \$714 million, from \$15.7 billion to \$16.4 billion, and from 2005 to 2006 they increased it by \$1.6 billion, from \$16.4 billion to \$18 billion. Within these totals, the UK and Japan increased their assistance and are on track; Canada and the US increased assistance modestly, but are off track; Germany and France remained virtually static while Italy cut its aid substantially. All three of these countries are way off track.
- DATA's concern is heightened by the small increases in aid that are in the pipeline for many G8 countries for 2007 and 2008. If the G8 does not react quickly to get back on track with the needed scale-ups in assistance, the early successes in fighting AIDS and malaria and improving access to education will be squandered, along with the chance for promised improvements in access to clean water, health systems, security and poverty-alleviating economic growth.
- On trade, the lack of global agreement and failure to focus on Africa mean that we can report no genuine progress, and we must hold all G8 members accountable for this collective failing. So long as the G8 fail on trade, they make the genuine efforts of well-governed African countries to reduce poverty that much harder and undermine their own efforts on other issues.

- While delivery of the debt deal is good news, the way the G8 have decided to account for debt relief in their ODA figures masks the real picture on development assistance in their own headline figures.

It must be noted that, despite the lacklustre performance of the group, individual nations are on track in specific areas. Japan and the UK are on track with increasing aid, and both the UK and Canada are on track with investment in primary education. The US is on track for its HIV/AIDS and malaria promises, and France is also playing a major role on HIV/AIDS. Germany, France and Italy are on track with investments in water and sanitation. The UK and France have led on innovative financing, the UK through IFFim and France through UNITAID.

But the harsh reality is that piecemeal progress on specific issues is not going to lead to the overall results promised by the G8 in 2005. Africa's challenges are deep and broad, and they require a multifaceted response – as the G8 acknowledged in the 2005 Communiqué and as was emphatically underlined by the findings of the Commission for Africa. The G8 needs to keep to its commitments across all of these key areas and not cherry-pick areas of individual interest if it is to foster a real partnership for change on the continent.

MOVING FORWARD

The further off-track the G8 become, the less chance there is to realise the goals of 2010. Tens of millions of lives are at stake if the G8 break their promises to Africa. Moreover, the reputation and credibility of the G8 nations in the eyes of the world are at stake. It is time for G8 leaders to gather around the summit table, look each other in the eye and decide whether they are truly prepared to keep the 2005 promises they made to the poorest people on the planet.

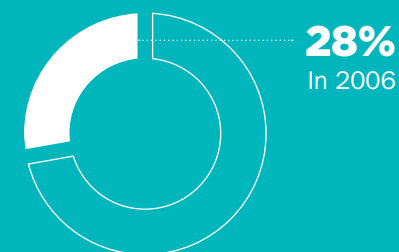
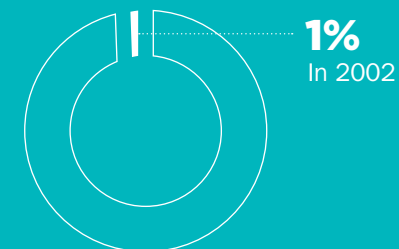
AT THE HEILIGENDAMM SUMMIT IN GERMANY, CHANCELLOR MERKEL SHOULD HOLD AN EMERGENCY SESSION OF G8 LEADERS TO AGREE A COSTED, TIMETABLED PLAN TO GET THE G8 BACK ON TRACK WITH THE PROMISES THEY MADE TO AFRICA.³ THIS STILL CAN, AND MUST, BE DONE.

AID IS WORKING

20m

More African children in school, due in part to debt cancellation and targeted aid increases between 2000 and 2004.

ACCESS TO LIFE-SAVING AIDS TREATMENT IN AFRICA



MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENT: DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The G8 pledged that their commitments, plus those of other donors, would lead to an increase in ODA to sub-Saharan Africa of \$25 billion a year by 2010. The DATA Report assesses their progress towards this goal.

2007 G8 PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: OFF TRACK

CHANGE 2004-06: \$2.3 BILLION

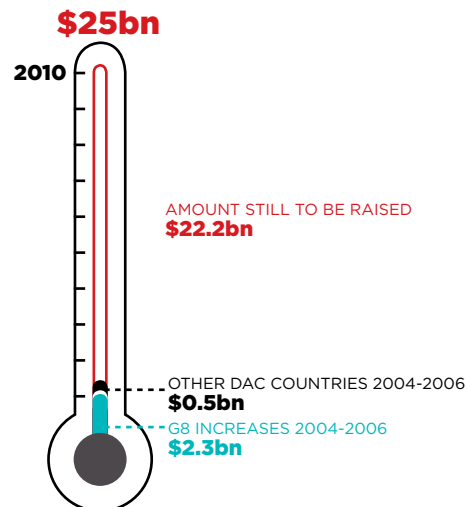
INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2004-06: \$5.4 BILLION

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN PIPELINE 2007: \$1.7-\$2.3 BILLION

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2007: \$6.2 BILLION

To be on track between 2004 and 2006 the G8 needed to increase aid net of debt relief by \$5.4 billion or by 35%. Instead they increased by just \$2.3 billion or 15%. Most of that increase came from Japan and the UK with modest increases from Canada and the US. France and Germany were virtually static and Italy substantially cut its ODA to sub-Saharan Africa.

AT THE END OF 2006, WHAT PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE TOWARDS THE GOAL OF AN ADDITIONAL \$25 BILLION IN AID NET OF DEBT RELIEF TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA BY 2010?



The DAC reports two sets of ODA numbers, one with debt relief included and one with debt relief excluded. DATA has based its assessment on ODA figures excluding debt relief and has adjusted for inflation. Where donors have provided this information we have ensured that we have excluded net debt relief rather than deducting gross debt relief from ODA figures. We make this exclusion of debt relief because the totals credited to donors for debt cancellation under DAC rules are far greater than either the actual cost to the donor or the benefit gained by the recipient. Also, debt relief transactions that can be counted under DAC rules will dry up by 2010 as countries complete the HIPC process, and therefore donors will not be able to use debt relief accounting to boost their ODA totals to meet 2010 targets.

In making its on/off-track assessments, the DATA Report calculates the increase that should have been achieved between 2004 and 2006 if the G8 donors had been making regular annual increments on a steady path to the 2010 goal, and compares that with the percentage increase that was actually achieved between 2004 and 2006.

ON TRACK/OFF TRACK COUNTRY ASSESSMENT ON DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE⁴

JAPAN: ON TRACK

CHANGE 2004-06: \$1.1 BILLION

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2004-06: \$262 MILLION

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN PIPELINE 2007: N/A

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2007: No increase needed to stay on track

Japan is on track with its commitment to double bilateral spending between 2004 and 2007. DATA hopes that Japan will at least maintain total aid to sub-Saharan Africa at its 2006 level, but the current pipeline commitments may not be adequate to do so. Ideally Japan would set a new and more ambitious goal before hosting the G8 in 2008 and, at the very least, would take measures to ensure that its ODA to sub-Saharan Africa does not decline in the year that it hosts the G8 Summit.

UK: ON TRACK

CHANGE 2004–06: \$1 BILLION

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2004–06: \$1.2 BILLION

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN PIPELINE 2007:

Minimum \$250 MILLION (covering bilateral ODA only, multilateral unavailable)

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2007: \$1.2 BILLION

Between 2004 and 2006 the UK increased its ODA by just under 40%, when it needed to increase it by 45%. The UK has made impressive progress in 2006, but DATA notes that it needs to step up the pace slightly to achieve the necessary increases of \$1.2 billion a year from 2007 to 2010 to meet its target. The increase in the pipeline for Africa for 2007 is not currently clear: bilateral aid is increasing by approximately \$250 million but multilateral aid is not yet finalised. If the UK goes off track in 2007, the 2008–11 Comprehensive Spending Review will need to provide more than the \$1.2 billion increases required annually to make up for any shortfall in 2007.

CANADA: OFF TRACK

CHANGE 2004–06: \$200 MILLION

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2004–06: \$386 MILLION

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN PIPELINE 2007: Minimum

\$140 MILLION (covering bilateral ODA to governments only, excludes multilateral ODA and CSO grants)

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2007: \$479 MILLION

Since 2004, Canadian ODA to sub-Saharan Africa has increased by a total of \$200 million, or 25%, but it would have needed to increase by about \$386 million, or 47%, for Canada to be on track to meet its own 2008 target. Canada now needs to find an extra \$479 million in both 2007 and 2008 to be on track. Canadian NGOs have expressed concern that 2007 and 2008 might show a levelling off in development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa. DATA hopes that Canada will keep increasing assistance beyond its modest 2008 target, to reach a target closer to the average of what the European G8 nations have promised in ODA to sub-Saharan Africa by 2010.

US: OFF TRACK

CHANGE 2004–06: \$339 MILLION

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2004–06: \$821 MILLION

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN PIPELINE 2007: Approx. \$1 BILLION

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2007: \$941 MILLION

The US increase of 7% is smaller than expected for 2004–06 due to a sharp decline in spending on emergency food assistance in 2006. The US needs to find an additional \$941 million a year, each year through to 2010, to meet its goal. DATA notes that in the FY2007 budget, Congress approved an increase of \$1.5 billion in ODA for developing countries. DATA estimates that at least \$1 billion of that increase is in the pipeline for Africa. This is consistent with what will be necessary for the US to be on track. Crucial FY2008 appropriations discussions are currently under way which will determine African aid levels.

GERMANY: OFF TRACK

CHANGE 2004–06: \$43 MILLION

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2004–06: \$704 MILLION

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN PIPELINE 2007: Figure not available (BMZ reports a planned increase in its commitments for financial and technical cooperation to sub-Saharan Africa by 25%⁵).

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2007: \$869 MILLION

Germany's development assistance increased by just 2% over the period 2004–06. Germany's ODA was reduced significantly once debt relief is excluded. These poor figures are largely the legacy of the previous administration. Germany needs to increase its assistance to Africa by \$869 million each year from 2007 to 2010 in order to get on track. There are currently debates in the coalition government about whether to announce much stronger increases through to 2010 while Germany is chairing the G8 and holding the EU Presidency.

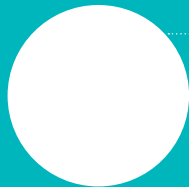
THE COST OF BROKEN PROMISES

THE G8 ARE OFF TRACK ON ASSISTANCE TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



\$2.3 BILLION

Increase in G8 assistance to sub-Saharan Africa since 2004



\$5.4 BILLION

Increase needed by the G8 over this period to be on track

2%

Africa's share of global trade – a decrease of two-thirds since 1980.

FRANCE: OFF TRACK

CHANGE 2004-06: -\$21 MILLION

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2004-06: \$1.2 BILLION

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN PIPELINE 2007:

Approx. \$750 MILLION

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2007: \$1.5 BILLION

France has failed to find any of the needed increase in assistance and instead has recorded a fall of nearly 1%. French baseline ODA figures collapsed significantly once debt relief accounting is excluded. To get on track, France needs to find an additional \$1.5 billion each year from 2007 to 2010. DATA is deeply concerned that current budgetary plans are inadequate.

ITALY: OFF TRACK

CHANGE 2004-06: -\$332 MILLION

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2004-06: \$878 MILLION

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN PIPELINE 2007: \$40-\$160 MILLION

INCREASE NEEDED TO BE ON TRACK 2007: \$1.2 BILLION

To be on track, Italy should have increased its development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa by 79% between 2004 and 2006, but instead its contribution fell by 30%. This poor showing is the legacy of the previous administration. To get on track, Italy needs to increase its development assistance by \$1.2 billion every year from 2007 to 2010. The 2007 budget has reversed some of the decline, but the amounts promised are seriously insufficient to meet the target.

If the G8 are to realise their ambitious goal of increasing development assistance to Africa by \$25 billion by 2010, they clearly need to accelerate their progress towards this target. As noted previously, in this year's report DATA has attempted to look ahead at the budget provisions being made for ODA flows in 2007 and beyond. On the basis of admittedly incomplete information, DATA's preliminary estimate suggests that currently the G8 have found only \$1.7-\$2.3 billion of the \$6.2 billion increase needed in 2007 to get back on track – hence the need for emergency action at the Heiligendamm Summit. Including all DAC donors, the increase needs to be \$7.4 billion in 2007. Implicit in this analysis is a particular crisis of credibility for the EU G8 nations Germany, Italy and France.

MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENTS: DEBT

2007 PROGRESS REPORT ON DEBT: ON TRACK (BUT FURTHER ACTION NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT THE BENEFITS OF THE COMMITMENT ARE PRESERVED.)

In 2005, the G8 agreed to cancel 100% of the debts of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) to the IMF, the World Bank and the African Development Bank, through the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). They also agreed to provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the IFIs was not reduced.

As reported in 2006, the G8, along with other creditors and shareholders, have delivered on the promise to cancel 100% of multilateral debts of eligible countries. To date, 22 qualified HIPC countries have received debt cancellation through the MDRI, 18 of them in Africa.

In order to stay on track with the debt commitment, the G8 donors must ensure that financing is in place. This will require annual assurances of new funding to adequately compensate the World Bank and the African Development Bank for the ongoing cost of debt cancellation under the MDRI.

ON TRACK/OFF TRACK COUNTRY ASSESSMENT ON DEBT

On financial compensation to the participating institutions, the G8 are currently broadly on track, although only in the very short term (2007-08, a period which represents just 2% of total debt relief costs). The G8 must remain vigilant about ensuring that in future appropriation rounds they continue to adequately compensate the World Bank and the ADB with firm, unqualified pledges to cover the cost of debt cancellation under the MDRI.

MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENTS: TRADE

2007 PROGRESS REPORT ON TRADE: STILL OFF TRACK

The G8 promised to make trade work for Africa, primarily through a successful conclusion to the WTO Doha Development Agenda (DDA) by the end of 2006, and agreed a number of specific measures, including substantial reduction of trade-distorting agricultural subsidies, expanded market access for African products, increases in aid for trade and the flexibility or policy space for African countries to appropriately coordinate trade strategies that work for economic development.

WTO talks collapsed in July 2006, just a week after the G8 had directed trade ministers to break the deadlock on agriculture. The December 2006 deadline was missed, and negotiations resumed in February 2007. While proposals have been made on both agricultural subsidies and market access, progress depends on a successful completion of the DDA. The G8's efforts to increase aid for trade do not yet meet the scale of need. Flexibility and sufficient policy space must be delivered so as to ensure that African countries do not compromise economic development, but rather enhance it through trade.

ON TRACK/OFF TRACK COUNTRY ASSESSMENT ON TRADE

While Doha has been the focus of G8 initiatives on trade with Africa, there has been some limited progress on some issues affecting Africa. The US Congress should be commended for its extension of the apparel provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in December 2006. However, due to a lack of significant trade-related funding or reform specifically targeted to benefit Africa, either through Doha or through bilateral commitments, DATA believes that all of the G8 countries are off track on trade.

MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENTS: HEALTH

2007 PROGRESS REPORT ON HEALTH: OFF TRACK (THOUGH THERE HAS BEEN SOME IMPRESSIVE TARGETED PROGRESS, ESPECIALLY ON HIV/AIDS TREATMENT.)

In 2005 and again in 2006, the G8 made a series of ambitious commitments on health. DATA particularly applauded the commitment to aim for near-universal access to prevention, care and treatment for HIV/AIDS by 2010, as well as the commitment to reach 85% of populations affected by malaria.

Since Gleneagles, G8 donors have increased funding for specific priority diseases and have made some progress in fighting them – for example, the number of Africans receiving life-saving ARV treatment for HIV/AIDS has increased dramatically. However, while this scale-up has been significant, more than 70% of those in urgent need of ARVs in Africa are still not receiving them. The number of people on ARVs leaped to 530,000 in 2006, but enrolment rates need to climb to 655,000 a year from 2006 to reach the Gleneagles target of as near to possible universal access by 2010.

Malaria interventions are scaling up around the world. The Global Fund has distributed 18 million bed nets and 23 million malaria treatments through successful country-owned programmes. While funding for malaria has increased dramatically in the past five years, the US is the only country to have made a specific targeted commitment towards meeting the G8 goal on malaria.

Progress in the fight against polio has been a success story for Africa, with two further countries – Egypt and Niger – removed from the list of polio-endemic countries in 2006.

Despite these gains and progress towards meeting some of the Gleneagles commitments, G8 donors are still falling short of fulfilling their commitments to comprehensively address Africa's health needs. The G8 focus on specific infectious diseases has led to progress, but has also exacerbated existing strains on weak health systems. The challenge now must be to focus on the broad strengthening of health systems, while continuing the scale-up of funding to fight infectious diseases and improving maternal and child health. Overall health

spending in Africa by all donors increased by 7% from \$4.7 billion in 2004 to \$5 billion in 2005. This is just over one-third of the estimated amount needed for priority diseases, health workers and care of orphans.

ON TRACK/OFF TRACK COUNTRY ASSESSMENT ON HEALTH

Because of the way health spending is tracked, it is impossible to offer a comprehensive assessment across all health sectors of who is on track and who is off track. We call for clearer data so that better assessments can be made in the future. However, certain countries do stand out for particular achievements. In particular, the US is providing significant new funding for bilateral HIV/AIDS and malaria initiatives, as well as steady increases to the Global Fund, and the UK is providing significant financing for bilateral HIV/AIDS and multilateral efforts through the Global Fund. Canada and France are on track to provide their equitable share in contributions to the Global Fund.

Japan, Italy and Germany are all providing less than their equitable share of financing to the Global Fund and, though each country has made some progress in a few specific disease areas, their overall progress on health has been disappointing.

MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENT: EDUCATION

2007 PROGRESS REPORT ON EDUCATION: OFF TRACK (INCREASES IN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ARE NOT ENOUGH TO FILL THE FINANCING GAP FOR FTI COUNTRIES, LET ALONE MEET AN EQUITABLE SHARE OF THE COST OF UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION.)

The G8 pledged to support African countries in their efforts to achieve universal primary education (UPE) by 2015, and they specifically committed to supporting the Education For All Fast Track Initiative (FTI).

In order to meet the Millennium Development Goal of UPE by 2015, DATA estimates that an additional 47 million African children of primary school age will need to be enrolled between

2007 and 2010, so that they can complete a primary school education by 2015. A conservative estimate of the cost of achieving UPE in Africa is approximately \$5 billion per year.

The G8 are off track in providing the finance needed to achieve UPE. The G8's equitable share of the \$5 billion needed to put every child of primary school age in Africa in school by 2010 is \$4.1 billion. To be on track, G8 spending on primary education in Africa should have been \$1.2 billion in 2005, but it reached only 47% of that target, with \$552 million. Collective G8 spending on primary education in Africa has flatlined for the past few years.

Within the overall funding gap for education, the G8 donors have not sufficiently financed the specific needs of those African countries that have clear and costed FTI plans. To date, 17 African countries have had their national education plans endorsed by the FTI. Collectively, these countries currently face an external financing gap of \$690 million. This gap is projected to increase to \$1 billion by the end of 2007 and to grow to \$2.5 billion by 2008, as more countries have their education plans endorsed.

ON TRACK/OFF TRACK COUNTRY ASSESSMENT ON EDUCATION

ON TRACK: The UK has announced \$15 billion for UPE over the next ten years up to 2015, while Canada has quadrupled its funding since 2000.

OFF TRACK: While France and Germany have significant budgets for education, a large share is spent on higher education and imputed student costs⁶ Japan's spending on primary education is relatively low, while Italy has no plans to increase its support. US spending on education in Africa was low and is declining; however, bipartisan support in Congress may result in a reversal of this trend.

MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENT: WATER AND SANITATION

2007 PROGRESS REPORT ON WATER AND SANITATION: OFF TRACK

(FUNDING FELL IN 2005.)

While the Gleneagles Communiqué lacked any firm quantitative targets for access to water and sanitation, the G8 did commit to ‘increasing aid in this sector’ and giving ‘high priority’ in its ODA allocation to water and sanitation. DATA has interpreted this to mean that the share of ODA given to water and sanitation in sub-Saharan Africa should be 5.5% of total development assistance to the region – the equivalent of the global average invested in this sector between 1990 and 2005. Using sector data from the latest available year, this means that G8 donors will need to increase funding for water and sanitation in Africa from the \$666 million spent in 2005 to \$2.7 billion in 2010.

To be on track in 2005, the most recent year for which data are available, G8 donors should have increased investment in the water and sanitation sector in sub-Saharan Africa to \$1.6 billion. Instead, their funding fell to \$666 million. Water and sanitation represented only 2.9% of total ODA to sub-Saharan Africa in 2005, compared with the suggested target of 5.5%.

ON TRACK/OFF TRACK COUNTRY ASSESSMENT ON WATER AND SANITATION

ON TRACK: Germany is the only country that met its equitable share of funding on water and sanitation, though France was just short of its target and Italy met 85% of its target.

OFF TRACK: The UK met around 65% of its equitable share of funding on water and sanitation and Japan met only a third of its share, while the US and Canada met only a small percentage of their equitable share.

MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENT: GOVERNANCE

2007 PROGRESS REPORT ON GOVERNANCE: MIXED PERFORMANCE/ NEED BETTER DATA

The G8 explicitly recognised the efforts made by African governments and institutions to promote good governance and pledged their support in a number of ways, including support for the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM); support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI); early ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC); and enforcing the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.

APRM: As the APRM is an African-owned initiative, G8 donors have not been involved in the review process, but two countries – the UK and Canada – have made financial contributions.

EITI: Five G8 members (the UK, France, Germany, Canada and the US) have so far made financial contributions to the EITI trust fund or in-country EITI efforts.

UNCAC: The G8 pledged to work vigorously for early ratification, but to date only four members (the US, the UK, France and Russia) have ratified the Convention.

OECD CONVENTION: While all G7 members have ratified the convention, implementation is uneven and none of the G7 have fully implemented all aspects of it. Transparency International finds that it is ‘particularly urgent’ for Japan, the UK, Italy and Canada to meet their commitments under the Convention.

While the G8’s performances on the APRM, EITI and the UN and OECD Conventions provide an indication of donors’ commitment to promoting good governance and fighting corruption, DATA acknowledges that G8 performance on these four indicators by no means offers a complete assessment of any particular government’s commitment to promoting good

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The message for Germany’s G8 Summit in June 2007 is clear and stark: unless the G8 recognise that this is an emergency and act immediately, they will fall short of their promises to Africa
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governance and fighting corruption. Signing conventions and funding specific initiatives, while measurable, cannot convey the breadth of activities required to support good governance. Investments in governance are hard to track, since they depend on the political will of both national governments and donors to tackle structural issues and to build capacity. DATA welcomes additional suggestions for alternative governance measures and for better data to track them.

ON TRACK/OFF TRACK COUNTRY ASSESSMENT ON GOVERNANCE

RELATIVELY ON TRACK: Within the parameters of the four indicators measured, France and the US emerge as having ratified UNCAC, supporting EITI and having good records on implementing the OECD Convention. Canada and the UK have contributed to EITI and APRM, but while the UK has ratified UNCAC, it has a mixed record on some of the key areas of the OECD Convention. Canada has not ratified UNCAC.

RELATIVELY OFF TRACK: Germany is seriously behind in its implementation of the OECD Convention and has not yet ratified UNCAC or contributed to the APRM, although it has made a contribution to the EITI. Neither Italy or Japan has ratified UNCAC and both have poor records of compliance with the OECD Convention. Neither has made any commitments to EITI or to the APRM.

MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENT: PEACE AND SECURITY

The G8 recognised that peace is the first condition of successful development and pledged to support African initiatives to prevent, mediate and resolve conflicts.

The 2007 DATA Report has chosen to track three specific commitments on:

- training peacekeeping troops
- supporting the AU’s mission in Sudan
- providing assistance to the African Standby Force.

Despite indications that the G8 – specifically the US and the UK – are well on track to meet the G8’s Sea Island troop training commitment, it is difficult to determine how many newly-trained units have been – or can be – deployed in ongoing operations.

Financial support for the AU’s Mission in Sudan (AMIS) has come primarily from the US and from the EU’s Africa Peace Facility (APF). Three G7 members (Canada, the UK and the US) have made substantial bilateral commitments, while the four remaining members have made smaller bilateral contributions. However, financial spending alone cannot measure how the G8 is meeting its commitments on peace and security, particularly in the midst of the ongoing genocide in Darfur. The G8 have a clear responsibility to prevent and punish genocide, and a moral obligation to protect innocent civilians. More than 200,000 people have been killed and 2.5 million displaced since the start of the genocide in 2003. Given the gravity of the situation, it is unacceptable that the responsibility to protect civilians is left to an under-manned and under-funded AU mission.

With regard to the African Standby Force (ASF), the G8 must make a more concerted effort to provide the necessary financial and technical resources to strengthen the AU’s institutional capacity, including headquarters staff, policy development, early warning systems and conflict management. They also need to address problems with transport and logistics, and coordinate troop training initiatives.

The limited availability of data in this subject area and the vague nature of G8 commitments on peace and security have made it difficult to measure progress on peace and security commitments, but their importance makes them an essential element of this year’s report. DATA plans to expand this section in future years.

CONCLUSION

While the G8 have delivered on multilateral debt relief and have increased funding on HIV/AIDS, they are way off track with their promise to increase development assistance to Africa. This in turn means that, collectively, they are off track with the overall commitments they made in key sectors such as health, education and water and sanitation. Meanwhile, stalled trade talks have failed to deliver the promise to make trade work for Africa.

The message for Germany's G8 Summit in June 2007 is clear and stark: unless the G8 recognise that this is an emergency and act immediately, they will fall short of their promises to Africa. After small increases in development assistance in 2005 and 2006, the G8 urgently need to agree to a step-change in development assistance from 2007 through to 2010, and doing this will require immediate budget commitments. It is not too late – but, if this call goes unanswered, by the time the 2008 DATA Report is published, it will almost certainly be too late. If Gleneagles was about promises, then Heiligendamm must be about delivery. We urge Chancellor Merkel to show leadership and ensure that the 2007 G8 summit is remembered as the moment when the G8 finally agreed to deliver their promises to Africa, to help save millions of lives in Africa and to help save the G8's and the West's reputations in the eyes of the world.