

## **Development and Africa: promoting sustainable and inclusive globalization**

### **Responsible Leadership for Sustainable development**

D1. In an increasingly interdependent world, all countries share common interest and responsibility in addressing the challenges of growth and sustainable development. Over recent years we have put these challenges at the forefront of our Summits, launching ambitious initiatives centered around the internationally agreed development goals, focusing on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and achieving important results.

D2. At a time of global economic crisis we are determined to assist developing countries in coping with the impact of the crisis, which is having a disproportionate impact on the vulnerable in the poorest countries, and to work with them to achieve sustainable development, good governance, peace and security, in order to promote access to economic and social opportunities for all and improve human security.

D3. Economic development and environmental protection are mutually reinforcing. Lasting progress in eradicating poverty can only be achieved if economic growth, climate change and environmental degradation are addressed jointly. We are committed to enhancing our collaboration with partner countries in integrating low-carbon growth strategies and effective adaptation measures into their national development plans.

D4. We are determined to exercise and share leadership to promote development through an inclusive approach to globalization. We call upon major economies, developing countries, international institutions and other global actors to work together with us to identify and implement collective responses and produce concrete results in the fight against poverty. To improve the impact of our actions, we decide to strengthen our accountability with respect to existing G8 commitments to achieve the MDGs. We task our experts to develop, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, a G8 Development Accountability Framework [G8-DAF] by our next Summit in 2010.

### **A renewed commitment to development: assisting developing countries in coping with the crisis**

D5. Growth and employment in developing countries are seriously threatened, jeopardizing progress achieved towards the MDGs. The global economic slowdown has significantly reduced available external financing and could generate macroeconomic instability with lasting effects on present and future generations. We must act now to prevent the economic crisis from turning

into a deeper social crisis. [Possible to insert updated figures on the impact of the crisis, taking into account possible early results (& welcome the launch) of the UN Global Vulnerability Alert monitoring mechanism]. We have therefore resolved to act with major emerging economies, developing countries and other relevant players to create the conditions for bolstering world trade and investment, placing world growth on a more solid path and minimizing the impact of the crisis on vulnerable populations.

D6. We reconfirm our resolve to implement the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development. In particular, despite the severe impact of the crisis on our economies, we reiterate our commitment to increase ODA made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm and Toyako. The OECD estimated that the combined commitments of G8 and other donors would increase annual ODA to Africa by US\$25 billion a year and overall ODA by an estimated \$50 billion by 2010 compared to 2004. We will continue to provide debt relief according to the Enhanced HIPC initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and the Paris Club's Evian Approach.

D7. At the London Summit we have agreed a substantial increase of resources available through the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) for crisis support and sustaining growth. As G8 we remain firmly committed to the London decisions and ensure their thorough and timely implementation. In addition, we will consider ways to improve developing country governments and private sectors' access to credit, explore enhanced approaches to sovereign debt restructuring and encourage lenders and borrowers to pursue sustainable lending practices. We ask the International Financial Institutions to work with partner countries to strengthen capacities for debt management and improve monitoring instruments for promoting long-term debt sustainability.

D8. The financial crisis makes it doubly important that we improve the effectiveness of our aid. We are firmly committed to implement the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), to ensure development effectiveness. Building on the results of the 2008 OECD Survey, we will accelerate implementation of our aid effectiveness commitments, with a strong focus on in-country implementation, to be reviewed at the 2011 Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. We stand ready to work with non-DAC donors and providers of South-South cooperation to improve development results.

D9. We encourage developing countries to continue implementing strategies that support inclusive and equitable growth and to further their efforts to provide regulatory frameworks which favor the development of sound financial markets, private sector investment and employment. We encourage and support social protection mechanisms and safety nets to address the vulnerability of those who are hardest hit by the crisis.

D10. We commend the IFIs swift response to the crisis and urge them to continue to coordinate their actions and expand financial support for developing countries, also considering accelerated disbursement of already approved funds and review of existing instruments. We strongly support a renewed focus on agriculture, infrastructure and micro, small and medium enterprises to restart growth. Therefore, we welcome the World Bank's establishment of the Vulnerability Financing Facility.

[D11. We welcome the results our Africa Personal Representatives on measures to strengthen the G8-Africa partnership and the possible evolution of the Africa Partnership Forum] [insert here the results of APR/APF process]

### **Building on Monterrey and Doha: a ‘whole of country’ approach to development.**

D12. National governments have the primary responsibility for ensuring development, by engaging with their parliaments, civil society organizations and citizens in shaping appropriate policies, mobilizing domestic resources and promoting their efficient and sustainable use. Yet a renewed commitment to fight poverty requires increasing efforts by public and private actors, from developed countries, emerging economies and developing countries. We will continue to support partner countries' efforts to increase domestic revenues through modernized tax and customs regulations, improved revenue collection capacities and effective fight against tax evasion, illegal financial flows and corruption. We will enhance cooperation on financial transparency and tax information exchange.

D13. Building on the Monterrey Consensus, as reaffirmed in the Doha Conference on Financing for Development, we will promote a comprehensive, “whole of country” approach to development. We will ensure stronger synergies across all relevant policies and foster the conditions for all actors in our country system – central and local governments, private sector, philanthropy and civil society – to contribute effectively to partner countries' development. We will work with partner countries to maximize the impact of investment, trade, debt relief, microfinance, remittances, domestic resources of partner countries, as well as development assistance, with a view to diversifying the mix of available financial resources and gradually reducing aid-dependency. We will also activate innovative financing mechanism, including new forms of voluntary contributions by citizens and corporations. In this respect we call on the international community to consider strengthening these initiatives and commend the work of the Leading Group on Solidarity Levies to Fund Development.

D14. Building on this “whole of country” approach, we decide to develop a new assessment instrument designed to fully comprehend our overall contribution to

the sustainable development of partner countries. This instrument, taking into account a wide range of factors such as government aid and non-aid policies, private sector and civil society efforts, should also provide operational guidance on how to foster the contributions of our country systems to development and maximize their impact. In this respect, it could also constitute the basis for enhanced dialogue between G8 and partner countries on how to improve respective policies. We task the OECD to elaborate further and operationalize this instrument and present the first assessment at our next Summit in 2010.

### **Strengthening G8 and global initiatives to achieve the MDGs**

D15. We are aware of our responsibility in pushing forward the achievement of the MDGs. Their interrelated nature of these Goals calls for comprehensive, coordinated and complementary development policies. These policies will be inspired by the principles of sustainability, inclusiveness and gender equality as well as by the five pillars of the Paris Declaration: ownership, alignment, harmonization, results-based management and accountability. We will frame our initiatives within partnerships involving all relevant stakeholders at global, regional and national level. In line with the AAA, where possible we will build upon existing partnerships and ensure that these are effective and inclusive, promote better coordination and division of labor, reduce fragmentation of aid, be aligned to partner countries' priorities and strengthen these countries' systems, with particular attention to fragile situations.

#### ***Ensuring Global Food Security***

D16. Agriculture and food security should be placed at the core of the international agenda. We welcome the Final Declaration of the G8 Ministers of Agriculture who recently met in Treviso, and commit to continue working with partner countries and international and regional organizations to create the conditions for ensuring access to sufficient, affordable and safe food to everyone. The economic crisis dramatically changed the scenario we faced when we last convened in Toyako. Although commodity and food prices significantly decreased, they remain high compared with historical levels. The number of people suffering from hunger increased up to 1 billion and could significantly worsen as the crisis unfolds. Lower incomes and higher unemployment reduce the purchasing power of the poor, worsening their access to food. Climate change impact on agriculture could aggravate the already critical situation of food security, requiring broader adaptation and mitigation efforts.

D17. In Toyako we agreed to undertake all possible measures to ensure global food security, highlighting that the G8 had committed over US\$ 10 billion since January 2008 for short, medium and long-term purposes, to support food aid, nutrition interventions, social protection activities and agricultural output increase. We welcome the monitoring report by our experts confirming that [US\$

XX billion] have been disbursed [from January 2008 to ZZZ] [and that additional commitments for US \$ XX billion have been undertaken since ZZZ] and that progress was made on most of our commitments [exact amounts are being finalized by the experts' group].

D18. With a view to ensuring a more food secure world, we commit to:

a) stimulate sustainable growth of world food production, by promoting increased investment in agriculture, including through development assistance, and particular attention to small farmers; promote well-functioning and transparent international and national markets as a means to cope with the volatility of prices and speculation; increase investment and access to scientific knowledge and technology, also by strengthening the role of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); encourage appropriate land and natural resource management, protecting biodiversity.

b) Foster a more efficient and coherent international agricultural and food security architecture by: advancing the reforms of the FAO, the Committee on World Food Security and other specialized agencies and their cooperation at global, regional and country level; enhancing food aid effectiveness; strengthening national/regional reserves systems; advancing trade negotiations to achieve a balanced, comprehensive and ambitious conclusion of the Doha Round.

c) Support country-led and regional processes, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), to promote sustainable agriculture, the development of local markets and rural non-farm economies, as well as to strengthen early warning systems, social protection mechanisms and safety nets for vulnerable population groups.

D19. We will keep supporting an integrated approach to achieve global food security, respond to emergencies and prevent future crises, building on the UN Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA). Pursuant to our Toyako commitments, we welcome the progress achieved so far, in close cooperation with the UN High Level Task Force on Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF), towards establishing the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS). We also welcome the results of the recent meetings of our Agriculture Ministers and Development Ministers on this process. We call upon all stakeholders to join the Partnership and strongly support its official launch by the end of 2009 [to be updated to take into account the L'Aquila joint statement on global food security].

D20. In line with our comprehensive approach to development and building on existing UN and other international and regional institutions, the GPAFS should address food security by promoting sustainable agricultural development and building resilient societies. The GPAFS should generate political momentum for

a comprehensive, inclusive, action-oriented and effective response to food insecurity at national, regional and global levels. It should enable all relevant stakeholders (e.g. consumers and producers, smallholders and women farmers, civil society, private sector and academia) to share best practices, coordinate actions and improve resource management. [to be updated to take into account the L’Aquila joint statement on global food security]

***Ensuring sustainable access to Water and Sanitation***

D21. Many developing countries, particularly in Africa and Asia-Pacific, are still far from achieving reliable access to water and sanitation and integrated water resource management, indispensable for sustainable development. Taking note of the outcomes of the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Istanbul, we are determined to ensure adequate political momentum at international, regional and national levels for the internationally agreed goals on water and sanitation. Climate change will have significant impacts on water resources management and service delivery. We will accordingly strengthen our efforts for adaptation and against desertification, support disaster risk reduction and enhance science-based information provision, data collection and analysis.

D22. We welcome the G8 water experts’ report on the implementation of the Evian Water Action Plan. Despite clear advances, much needs to be done. While recognizing that water and sanitation challenges require leadership, investments, and action by governments, civil society and private sector in developing countries, we will strengthen our support to partners on the basis of their commitments, to improve resource management, governance, and sustainable financing. For the Asia-Pacific region, we will focus on integrated water resource management and work on key regional issues such as climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management.

D 23. We are developing with African partners a stronger G8-Africa Water and Sanitation [Alliance/Partnership] based on mutual accountability and shared responsibility, to implement respective commitments on water and sanitation and respond to the reciprocal call for improving joint work made at the 2008 G8 and AU Summits. Within the framework of this [Alliance/Partnership], building on successful initiatives, we will support African partners to implement their commitments to: prioritize water and sanitation within national development plans; develop resource mobilisation strategies, including national budget allocations and sustainable cost recovery policies; involve all relevant stakeholders. G8 efforts will include: supporting country-level coordination processes led by national governments, towards aid effectiveness; strengthening the capacity of local actors and institutions, including regional organizations such as the AU and AMCOW; reinforcing complementarities and synergies with existing multilateral and regional initiatives. We will continue working with

African partners at all levels, with a view to achieve concrete results on the advancement of the [Alliance/Partnership] by the end of 2009.

***Promoting Global Health***

D24. Since the Okinawa and Genoa Summits, with the launching of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, we have played a critical role in supporting progress towards health-related MDGs. We have made progress on universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support; Malaria; Tuberculosis; Polio and child mortality rates. Despite this progress, many countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, are still off-track to achieving the health-related MDGs especially on child mortality and maternal health. In addition, the health situation is further aggravated by the burden of non-communicable diseases.

D25. In the current global financial crisis we must address the needs of the most vulnerable, especially women and children. In this regard, we encourage the WHO, World Bank and other partners to monitor the impact of the crisis on health and advise on actions to be taken at country and global level. In order to advance the goal of universal access to health services it is essential to strengthen health systems through health workforce, including both health professional and community health workers, information systems and health financing, including social health protection. We are committed to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, especially in Africa and we support the 2008 Kampala Declaration and the Agenda for Global Actions launched by the Global Health Workforce Alliance. We encourage the WHO to develop by 2010 the Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel. We will work with partner countries and international institutions to promote well-functioning information systems. We also encourage multilateral institutions – including World Bank, GFTAM, GAVI and UN Organizations – to continue to support health system strengthening.

D26. We promote a comprehensive and integrated approach to the achievement of the health-related MDGs, also maximizing synergies between global health initiatives and health systems. We commit to accelerate progress on child mortality and maternal health, intensifying activities for maternal, newborn and child health, including sexual and reproductive health and voluntary family planning. We will implement further efforts towards universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010, with particular focus on prevention and integration of services for HIV/TB. We will combine this with actions to: combat TB and Malaria; address the spread of Neglected Tropical Diseases and work towards completing the task of polio eradication.

D27. We also recognize the need to strengthen the link between health sector and other policies by promoting the strategic approach of “health as an outcome of all

policies”. We aim at addressing the key determinants of health through mutually reinforcing policies across sectors such as poverty reduction, food and nutrition, water supply and sanitation, education, gender equality, employment, housing, justice and environment. We commit to counter any form of stigma, discrimination and human rights violation, including the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and the elimination of travel restrictions on people living with HIV/AIDS.

D28. We invite partner countries to increase and effectively use their domestic financing for health in line with the principles of the Rome, Paris and Accra Declarations. We recognize the critical role and contribution of the Global Fund, WHO and the World Bank. We encourage them to assist, together with other relevant actors in the design of comprehensive, robust and well-costed country-led strategies and plans, building on experience such as the International Health Partnership (IHP+) and other initiatives including Providing for Health. In order to improve access to essential drugs and vaccines, we will further explore the potential to extend the use of innovative financing mechanisms, such as the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm), the Advance Market Commitment (AMC), air-ticket contributions and others. [In this regard, we note/welcome the results/recommendations of the High Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems which provides elements to help make progress on health-related MDGs and to support health system strengthening]. [We will consider the TF recommendations before defining any wording]

D29. We reaffirm our existing commitments, including the USD 60 billion investment to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health system [by 2012]. Building on the decisions taken at St. Petersburg, Heiligendamm and Toyako, we have established a follow-up mechanism to monitor the progress of health commitments. We welcome the report submitted by our experts, highlighting progress and proposing further actions. We recognize that this mechanism can be strengthened further and commit to further improvements.

### ***Advancing towards Education for All***

D30. In the present scenario of financial and economic crisis, we recognize the crucial role of education for achieving sustainable economic growth and recovery. We reaffirm the right to education for all and we favor an integrated approach to education systems, prioritizing the completion of quality primary and post-primary education, vocational training and skills development, and adult literacy, according to partner countries’ specific needs. We support efforts to include educational strategies within broader development policies, in the spirit of the “Acting together” Oslo Declaration by emphasizing the principles of aid effectiveness and division of labour.

D31. We remain committed to the goals of Education for All (EFA) and we welcome the progress made so far, but we recognize that decisive action is still needed. We reaffirm that no country seriously committed to EFA will be thwarted in the achievement of this goal by lack of resources. We continue to paying special attention to countries affected by conflict or crises, girls, children in rural areas, working children and those living or affected by HIV/AIDS. In this perspective, governments should enhance the quality of education also through the recruitment, training, retention and better management of qualified teachers.

D32. We reiterate our support to the Education for All - Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) as a good practice for aid effectiveness. We will continue to facilitate the implementation, within 2009, of the EFA/FTI's reform process with specific attention on the most effective governance structures and financing mechanisms. This process will be based on the preliminary findings of the ongoing FTI evaluation. We, along with other donors, are committed to contribute to a unified approach, mobilizing resources in order to fulfill the FTI financial shortfall and to close gaps in education data, policy and capacity to accelerate action on EFA. We welcome the report submitted by our experts concerning progress on our support to EFA-FTI [to be further developed to take into account the findings of the report].

***Strengthening capacities and coordination mechanisms for peace and security in Africa***

D33. Peace and security are prerequisites for sustainable development. Post-conflict developing countries face particular challenges in reaching the MDGs and need special assistance. We have assessed progress in the implementation of our existing commitments to strengthen peacekeeping and peace-building capacity in Africa. We will reinforce G8 programs, taking action to:

a) enhance coordination for peace support operations, recognizing the leading role of the UN. We will increase efforts to: coordinate material and logistical assistance, training, and planning activities; assess with partner countries the causes of conflict to produce effective mandates for peace operations and improve peace-building efforts; integrate civilian, police and military components. We will strengthen the role of the Africa Clearing House to ensure better coordination, coherence and synergy amongst our initiatives [and task our experts to elaborate specific proposals by the next Summit].

b) provide assistance, including financial, for African-led peace support operations, and work towards flexible and predictable funding. We commit to strengthening the African Union and Regional Economic Communities' peacekeeping capabilities, also through the full operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and the African Standby Force (ASF).

c) improve capacity building efforts and rapid deployment of capabilities, focusing on: civilian and police expertise, including justice mediation and reconciliation; humanitarian assistance; recovery and reconstruction. We will support training of trainers activities and centers of excellence in Africa, and build international networks of training centers to achieve common quality standards. In the context of the APSA we have assessed the different initiatives which have been launched together with African partners, including the training priorities for the ASF. We commit to address those priorities, including on civilian and police components, complementing ongoing donor initiatives.

d) support maritime security capacity development in Africa. In this respect, we welcome and support the growing interest of the African Union and its member States in maritime security, which is a prerequisite for development and must be strengthened to improve the trade and investment climate.

e) improve aid effectiveness in conflict and fragile environments. We are strongly committed to implement the Accra Agenda for Action on adapting aid policies in fragile situations. Reaffirming the OECD-DAC Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations, we emphasize the need for assistance based on the principles of coherence, coordination and complementarity, as reflected in the “3C Roadmap” adopted at the 2009 Geneva Conference. We welcome the Conference’s operational recommendations to implement these principles through whole of system and whole of government approaches to fragile and conflict situations.

f) enhance work with the UN System, International Financial Institutions and other donors, to build partnerships on peace and security. We welcome the Report of the UN-AU High Level Panel on the financing of AU-led peace support operations and commit to working with the UN and AU to address the issues raised, emphasizing the importance of regional dimensions, ownership and institutions for peace and security in Africa. We call upon major emerging economies and other actors to develop a constructive dialogue to tackle together conflict and post-conflict situations.

## **Strengthening governance and the private sector for economic growth**

### ***Promoting effective governance***

D34. Democratic, effective and participatory governance is crucial for economic growth and poverty eradication. Transparent and accountable policy frameworks, the responsible use of political power and the rule of law are essential determinants of sustainable development. We welcome and support the strong commitment of the African Union to improve governance, also through the NEPAD African Peer Review Mechanism. We encourage timely implementation of its country Plans of action.

D35. We remain committed to support capacity enhancement programs for good governance, accountability and transparency measures in order to foster democratic ownership of development agendas. In particular:

a) Recalling the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society and the Genoa G8 Action Plan for Digital Divide, we support further initiatives to narrow the digital gap to underpin institution-building, the modernization of public services and the strengthening of legislative and democratic processes [a proposal will be circulated on the possibility of establishing a G8 Working Group on ICT and Development to assess by the next Summit progress made and identify, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, concrete measures of positive impact on democracy, governance, and economic growth].

b) Recalling our Action Plan for Good Financial Governance in Africa, we welcome the launch [in 2009] of the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) as an important initiative to improve capacities and mobilize and efficiently use domestic resources. We ask the African Development Bank, in cooperation with the OECD, to systematically monitor the interaction between aid flows, growth and domestic tax capacity development in Africa and to report back to our next Summit. We will also support capacity building for improved financial and legal systems, to provide for the necessary tax reforms and for better international cooperation in the fight against tax evasion. In this respect we encourage the OECD and other relevant organizations to expand their work on tax havens on issues relevant to developing countries.

c) Recognizing the key role of the extractive industries for the development and stability of many partner countries, we commend progress made by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and other initiatives such as the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) process for timber and the Kimberley certification process for rough diamonds. We reaffirm our commitment and support for the full implementation of these initiatives that can play a key role in reducing corruption, conflict and violence fuelled by revenues from natural resources. We strongly encourage EITI candidate countries to complete their validation process within the agreed timeframe. In addition, we encourage all firms operating in the extractive sector and in weak governance zones to adopt international corporate social responsibility guidelines, such as the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises. In this respect, and with reference to the Great Lakes Region, we welcome the efforts of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to tackle illegal exploitation of natural resources and encourage the OECD, the United Nations and the Global Compact to work with the Conference and engage with key stakeholders to further develop practical guidance for business operating in countries with weak governance.

d) Recalling our recognition in the AAA of the crucial role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), we encourage governments to adopt legislation which is

consistent with international laws and conventions, enabling civil society organizations, including the media, to exist and operate freely and effectively.

*Strengthening the private sector*

D36. A healthy, vibrant and competitive private sector is crucial for promoting growth and poverty reduction. Sound macroeconomic and regulatory frameworks must be pursued, along with adequate infrastructure networks that can support regional integration. This is also the best incentive for attracting investment and strengthening trade. We commend the work of the Investment Climate Facility (ICF) for Africa as a model of African-led reform. We welcome progress made by the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund as well as bilateral financing initiatives. We strongly encourage public-private partnerships and a wider use of risk-mitigation instruments that leverage resources toward improving access to credit in developing countries.

D37. In line with our “whole of country” approach to development, and recalling the UN MDG Business Call to Action, we will favor the comprehensive engagement of our private sector and civil society in partnerships aimed at leveraging resources and expertise to strengthen productive and trade capacities in developing countries. Reaffirming our commitment to a swift, ambitious and balanced conclusion of the Doha Round and the importance of promoting meaningful market access, we note progress made towards achieving a collective effort on trade-related assistance of \$4 billion annually by 2010. In this respect, we welcome focus on results and effectiveness of aid for trade initiatives addressing supply-side constraints, especially the least developed countries, and strengthening regional integration, and encourage our developing country partners to integrate trade into their national development strategies.

D38. Given the development impact of remittance flows, we will facilitate a more efficient transfer and improved use of remittances and enhance cooperation between national and international organizations, in order to implement the recommendations of the 2007 Berlin G8 Conference and of the Global Remittances Working Group established in 2009 and coordinated by the World Bank. We will work to achieve in particular the World Bank’s objective of a reduction of the average cost of remittances’ transfer [by 5% over 5 years], through enhanced transparency and competition, generating a significant net increase in income for migrants and their families in the developing world. We welcome the inputs provided to the G8 2009 Summit by the Global Remittances Working Group in the field of remittances.