

keep the **G8 PROMISE** to Africa

THE DATA REPORT 2006

executive summary

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We especially want to thank the millions who are still campaigning to make poverty history, especially across Africa, Bob Geldof, and the billions of people around the world who participated through Live 8.

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**WE CAN BE
THE GREAT
GENERATION
THAT MAKES
POVERTY
HISTORY**
”



In 2005 we made great strides in the fight against poverty and I'm proud of every one that joined the campaigns around the world to make poverty history.

Because you came together and acted as one, world leaders made promises that have the potential to help millions escape the prison of poverty. That is a great achievement. But now we face the difficult task of making our governments turn their promises into the actions that will save millions of lives.

We can keep Live 8 alive. We can be the great generation that makes poverty history. But to make poverty history we must now make promises happen one by one. Don't give up now - let your politicians know you are watching every step they take. They made promises - now they must make them good.

NELSON MANDELA

INTRODUCTION

In July, 2005, the leaders of the G8 nations¹ met in Gleneagles, Scotland, and made a set of historic promises to help end extreme poverty in Africa—the kind of poverty that allows just three preventable and treatable diseases, AIDS, TB and malaria, to kill 9,000 African men, women and children every day.

In making these promises, the G8 showed that they were listening to what had grown over the course of 2005 into one of the biggest civil movements in history. Billions of people worldwide watched the Live 8 concerts, while millions joined the Global Call to Action Against Poverty. The campaign called for justice, not charity. It asked people to give not their money, but their voice. In more than 80 countries, people came together with one message: make poverty history.

The G8 did not commit to all that campaigners asked for, nor all that is needed to end extreme poverty in Africa, but the package of initiatives that they agreed to one year ago could save and improve millions of lives in the world's poorest continent. If kept, these promises will help make poverty history for millions of Africans.

As we mark the anniversary of Live 8 and approach the one-year anniversary of the G8 meeting in Gleneagles, DATA has undertaken a rigorous analysis to examine whether some of those promises are, indeed, being kept. "The DATA Report 2006" outlines in clear terms what Africa was promised last year by the world's most powerful nations, how much progress has been made to date against those commitments, and what it will take—individually and collectively—to meet the agreed-upon goals. And we're not going away: "The DATA Report" will continue to monitor these promises, year after year, until they are met.

A GROWING PARTNERSHIP TO PUT THE POOR FIRST

The 2005 G8 Summit was built on a partnership between rich and poor countries alike, all invested in working together to help fight poverty in Africa. While the focus of this report remains on the G8 donors, we also recognise that ending extreme poverty in Africa is dependent on African leaders keeping their promises to their citizens and the

international community. We fully support African efforts to monitor their governments and call upon all development partners—from private foundations to donor governments to concerned citizens to consumers—to do more to support those groups in African civil society that are trying to measure and monitor their leaders' performance.

Just as DATA stands for Debt, AIDS, Trade in Africa, it also stands for Democracy, Accountability and Transparency in Africa. We aim to advocate for greater resources and better policies on debt, AIDS, and trade to help those African governments that perform better on measures of democracy, accountability and transparency. This approach aims to put African citizens first. We like to call it "bottom-up conditionality." That's the DATA deal.

While we are passionate about the facts here at DATA, we are equally committed to ensuring that those living in extreme poverty in Africa not be reduced to a series of statistics. Development is not a product, it is a process—and it impacts real people who must be allowed to determine their own destinies.

The good news is that the freedom for everyday Africans to scrutinise their leaders has been increasing. In recent years, we have seen more frequent elections across Africa, the sacking of corrupt ministers, rapidly improving public sector management systems, and a growing space for civil society to monitor its governments. At the same time we have seen development assistance invested into education and healthcare get real returns—over the last few years 15 million more children have access to education and 710,000 more Africans needing lifesaving AIDS drugs have them. And all this has coincided with increased foreign investment, stronger economic growth and faster poverty reduction rates across many countries in Africa.

THE CHALLENGE LOOKING FORWARD TO 2007

One of DATA's most important findings is that good data is hard to come by. There is a dearth of current, accurate and complete information available on the broad set of commitments made by the G8 and even on the smaller subset evaluated here. Where we have been unable to secure full disclosure from donor governments, we say so. In addition to shining a light on the findings we have been able to make, this report also seeks to challenge the development assistance

reporting system and encourage a discussion about what mechanisms can be put into place to let the G8, as well as advocates for Africa, better and more contemporaneously monitor progress against the Gleneagles—and other—commitments. The African poor and the G8 taxpayers deserve nothing less.

This—DATA's first report post-Gleneagles—will focus only on the G8 commitments for which we currently have the best, though imperfect, data-sets, and which most closely align with our mission statement: debt, HIV/AIDS, trade and development assistance. It will also focus only on sub-Saharan Africa, the region of the world where the gap between the crisis and the potential is the greatest. We hope it is a useful contribution to the policy debate. Above all, the intent of this report is to lay down a marker and a challenge to G8 leaders in advance of the more detailed and expansive report DATA will deliver before the German G8 summit in 2007—when much more complete data-sets on the G8's progress against all their promises should be available.

What's clear from this report is that recent increases in effective assistance are already working, saving lives. What's also clear is that the G8 are not yet doing enough—or what they promised—to build on this proven success. The G8 are completely off track on their trade promise to Africa and rates of increase are less than half what was promised on development assistance and the fight against HIV/AIDS. Thankfully, they have kept their debt promise. The challenge now is clear: to get BACK on track, the G8 must aggressively pick up the pace and offer not less than a \$4b increase in development assistance to Africa in 2006 and each subsequent year through 2010. They also must demonstrate a far greater sense of ambition, urgency and focus on Africa in world trade talks.

While the focus of this report is limited to a key set of promises made at Gleneagles, DATA remains, as always, committed to the Millennium Development Goals and ensuring that individual donor nations work towards the 0.7% of GNI goal. We campaign alongside and support groups working for other regions of the world where extreme poverty is endemic. But we are and remain focused on the region where it seems to be most entrenched, because we know that it doesn't have to stay that way.

The citizens of African nations and taxpayers in the G8 have a right to know what has been done in their name. They need to know the facts about the lives that will be saved, the children who will be put in school and the people who will be placed on treatment if the promises made at Gleneagles are kept. They also need to know that much more needs to be done, by African leaders and the G8, before the blight of extreme poverty is lifted from the African continent.



JAMIE DRUMMOND
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DATA

HOW ARE THE G8 PROGRESSING ON THEIR PROMISE TO AFRICA?

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The G8 nations made a number of historic commitments to Africa at their 2005 Summit in Gleneagles including: cancelling unsustainable debt for the poorest countries; increasing development assistance; agreeing to a trade system that works for Africa; fighting HIV/AIDS and malaria while strengthening health systems; expanding access to education, clean water and sanitation; and increased support for good governance, peacekeeping efforts, humanitarian responses and agricultural development and infrastructure.

This report will measure the progress made to date on an important subset of the G8's historic promises to Africa: those centred on debt, HIV/AIDS, trade and development assistance.² DATA issues this first report with the intention of setting a marker and laying down a challenge. The analysis that follows identifies clear markers by which the world can measure whether the G8 are on track to fulfil by 2010 the promises made to Africa, and thereby clearly challenges the G8 to keep the promise. It also offers a challenge to the official statisticians and data gatherers whom we hope will rise to the task of improving the quality of information and the methods employed to evaluate this progress.

THE STAKES ARE HIGH

Delivering upon these promises for Africa means that by 2010:

- 4 million Africans with HIV/AIDS in urgent need of life-saving treatment will have access
- 600,000 children's lives will be saved from malaria each year
- 30 million more children will go to school

In total, at least 4 million lives could be saved each year by 2010 and millions more lifted from poverty.

MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENTS: **DEBT**

The G8 agreed to cancel 100% of the debts owed to the IMF, the World Bank and the African Development Bank by some of the poorest, most indebted countries.

2006 PROGRESS REPORT ON DEBT: **ON TRACK**

The G8, along with other creditors and shareholders, have now delivered on the promise to cancel 100% of multilateral debts of qualified countries. Because more have become eligible since the commitment was made, 19 countries are now in the process of having their debts cancelled and ultimately 44 countries could benefit from the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

This progress is to be commended. To stay on track, however, we must be vigilant to ensure the following:

- That the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) and the African Development Bank are fully replenished over time, so that the costs to them of the debt cancellation are fully covered and there are enough resources to cover all 44 countries as they become eligible.
- That, as noted in the Communiqué, debt relief is conditional only on policies which strengthen democratic, accountable, and transparent governance in debtor nations.
- That benefits are not immediately erased as countries accumulate substantial new debts. New grants and not new loans are the way forward.

Ultimately, more indebted poor countries such as Lesotho and Kenya should be eligible for the same debt relief, on the same strict anti-corruption conditions, and donors should also work to adopt a fair and transparent process for mediating odious debts.

On Nigerian debt relief, the G8 have delivered the deal they promised. This deal will ultimately achieve the goal of erasing Nigeria's crushing \$30b debt burden, thereby releasing \$1b annually for Nigeria to invest in poverty reduction. However, in order to secure the deal, Nigeria paid \$11b

back to G8 donors alone—almost half the sum given in total development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa in 2005. DATA agrees with other campaigners that the G8 treasuries which received this payment—the U.K., France, Germany, and Italy in 2005—along with other creditors who have benefited from the debt payments should return the bulk, and preferably all, of the debt repayments so that these can be invested in African development.

LEADERS ON DEBT

All G8 nations deserve praise for fulfilling the commitment and securing a deal with shareholders of the IMF, the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENTS: **TRADE**

The G8 committed to strike a world trade deal that is good for African development, including: substantial reduction in trade-distorting agricultural subsidies, open markets for African products, significant aid for trade, and policy space for African nations to develop and direct their own trade and development strategies.

2006 PROGRESS REPORT ON TRADE: **WAY OFF TRACK—LACK OF AMBITION, NO SENSE OF URGENCY AND NO FOCUS ON AFRICA**

At the Hong Kong Ministerial, held just five months after the Gleneagles summit, G8 nations did not exhibit the necessary leadership to indicate that they are taking the Gleneagles commitments seriously.

ON AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES: Trade ministers agreed to eliminate export subsidies by 2013, a distant date, but no agreement was reached on the method by which trade-distorting domestic support would be reduced on commodities. France and Italy are major blocks to progress on agricultural subsidies overall; the U.S. is the problem on a very specific subsidy, cotton, which is of particular concern to Africa. The U.S. also has been reluctant to commit to deeper reductions in subsidies without further commitments from the EU on lower agricultural tariffs.

“
The generosity we are asking for can save millions of lives... we can do this, and when we do, it will be the best thing that humanity has ever done
 ”

BILL GATES

ON MARKET ACCESS: No agreement was reached on how markets would be opened through lower tariffs. The EU has been particularly reluctant to offer more on agricultural tariffs due to pressure from member states such as France and Italy. Trade ministers did agree to duty-free/quota-free access for 97% of products originating in LDCs (least developed countries), leaving themselves the option of determining which 3% would be exempt. Without a final agreement on all aspects of the negotiation, however, these commitments may not be implemented. New access to markets is particularly important for some of the non-LDC African nations that are engines of regional development (South Africa, Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya), though they currently won't qualify for the same enhanced LDC market access provisions.

ON AID FOR TRADE: Some G8 nations, including the U.S., EU and Japan, made commitments for varying levels of aid for trade, or trade capacity building assistance; however, it is not clear whether these pledges represent new resources nor if these commitments will be honoured if the negotiations fail. Overall, there is a lack of detail from G8 leaders on how this crucial assistance will be disbursed or allocated.

ON POLICY SPACE: African countries must have access to mechanisms such as special and differential treatment and other tools that ensure that as they integrate into the multilateral trading system they are not compromising their national economic development priorities. A number of these commitments are contained in the Hong Kong Declaration, but they must be effectively operationalised and improved upon to preserve African countries' right to determine their own trade and development strategies.

Since the Hong Kong Ministerial, WTO members have subsequently missed the April 30 deadline for agreement on how tariffs and subsidies will be cut. The next Ministerial meeting has been proposed for the date this report is to be launched, June 29, 2006, with the hope of reaching agreement on these key issues by July 31, 2006. There must be a much greater sense of urgency and ambition coming from all the G8 leaders to overcome political sensitivities and create a deal that will truly work for Africa.

LEADERS ON TRADE: Unfortunately, this year none of the G8 countries are leading on the promises made to Africa on trade.

LAGGARDS ON TRADE: On a relative basis, some of the G8 nations have shown effort on moving the negotiations forward: the U.S. through its initial proposal on reducing subsidies, and the U.K. in its attempt to move the EU past its political sensitivities and toward a deal. As a major player in international trade and in the EU, Germany now has an opportunity to capitalise on its position to push the EU as a bloc to complete a development-oriented deal. France and Italy have been resistant to additional movement on reducing agricultural support and tariffs.

MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENTS: DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The G8 committed to deliver an additional \$25b for sub-Saharan Africa by 2010, a doubling of current levels, and to improve the quality of development assistance. This commitment to Africa represents half of the G8's total commitment to scale up global development assistance by \$50b by 2010.

Some G8 Members (Germany, Italy, France and the U.K.) made promises that were larger as a proportion of their economic size than others (the U.S., Canada and Japan). DATA supports campaigns in the U.S., Canada and Japan to call on those governments to increase their commitments. Further, the collective \$25b commitment from donors is not, in fact, enough to cover the full costs of achieving the ambitious goals promised throughout the Communiqué, such as near

universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment and universal primary education. This underlines the importance of complementing the aid package with a trade package so that Africans can earn more to fund their fight against poverty. It also underlines the importance both of ensuring that existing promises are delivered and that bigger promises are secured from those who have not yet offered their proportionate share.

2006 PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: **COLLECTIVELY OFF TRACK, INDIVIDUALLY MIXED. MUST DO BETTER IN 2006. DONOR REPORTING IS TOO MURKY.**

MIXED IN 2005

Collectively the G8 were off track in 2005 with a development assistance increase of just \$1.6b to sub-Saharan Africa. Individually, performance was mixed. The list below reflects combined bilateral and multilateral ODA flows to Africa, excluding Nigerian debt relief, ranked by change in development assistance:

- France increased development assistance to Africa by \$911m—the only nation on track for its 2010 goal
- the U.S. increased development assistance to Africa by \$480m
- the U.K. increased development assistance to Africa by \$211m
- Italy increased development assistance to Africa by \$26m
- Germany reduced development assistance to Africa by \$1m
- Canada reduced development assistance to Africa by \$10m
- Data for Japan is not yet available³

MUST DO BETTER IN 2006

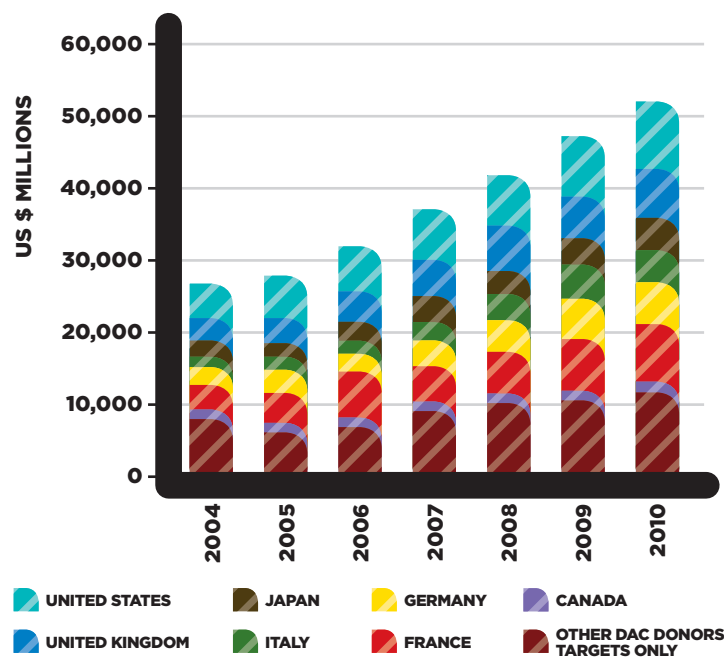
DATA estimated that in order to get from the 2004 baseline to the 2010 target commitments through a simple linear trajectory would have required a collective \$3.5b increase in 2005 but donors only reached \$1.6b in total. DATA has therefore redrawn the trajectory, accounting for interim targets where relevant, to estimate the increases required to get back on track in 2006.

Collectively, the G8 must increase development assistance to Africa by \$4b in 2006 in order to get back on track for meeting the 2010 goal.

IN 2006, SOME HAVE MORE WORK TO DO THAN OTHERS

- France must increase development assistance to Africa by \$269m
- Italy must increase development assistance to Africa by \$861m
- The U.K. must increase development assistance to Africa by \$778m
- The U.S. must increase development assistance to Africa by \$720m
- Germany must increase development assistance to Africa by \$660m
- Canada must increase development assistance to Africa by \$144m
- Data for Japan is not yet available, but if their 2005 figure were the same as their 2004 figure, they would need to increase development assistance to Africa by \$434m

ANNUAL ODA INCREASES NEEDED TO REACH \$25 BILLION ADDITIONAL IN 2010



MURKY

G8 nations self-report their development assistance to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The DAC provides analysis of these flows using the data provided to them, but is limited by donors' submissions, transparency and timeliness. The data is therefore limited and so is our ability to judge the G8 performance.

SOME OF THE FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE MURKINESS OF THE DATA INCLUDE

TIME LAG BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROMISE AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FLOW: Donors report on expenditures in the given calendar year, which means that the expenditures they are reporting on often reflect decisions and budgeting processes that took place in previous years.

IRREGULAR PAYMENTS AND REPORTING LEAD TO IRREGULAR DATA: Outlays of development assistance, whether they be for debt relief or uneven payments to multilateral institutions, are lumpy and cyclical, so any one year snapshot can give a misleading picture. It is primarily for this reason that DATA has averaged multilateral payments in 2004-2005.

ACCOUNTING RULES THAT FOLLOW THE DONOR AND NOT THE RECIPIENT: The official, internationally-agreed upon rules for what counts as development assistance allow the G8 to count debt relief alongside other development assistance, even though each dollar of debt relief that the donor counts typically reflects much less than a dollar available to the recipient country for fighting poverty. A perfect example is the 2005 increase for French development assistance, some of which may actually be non-Nigerian debt relief transactions.

FOCUS ON QUANTITY, NOT QUALITY: We currently do not have clear means to measure the quality of development assistance, but the Paris Declaration of 2005 has set out indicators for measuring progress. The degree to which aid is tied is one proxy measure. Going forward, if we are serious about improving the quality of development assistance, we must ensure that the measurement is taken seriously and targets are met.

LEADERS ON DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA

France is the only country on track for its 2010 goal, though much of that may be non-Nigerian debt relief. While not on track with their promises, the U.K. has a large multi-year increase in the pipeline, and the U.S. also increased its assistance.

LAGGARDS ON DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA

Germany and Canada's development assistance figures (without Nigerian debt relief) decreased in 2005⁴. Japan did not provide data and Italy's increase is too far off track.

MEASURING PROGRESS ON THE GLENEAGLES COMMITMENTS: HIV/AIDS

The G8 committed to providing "nearly universal" (defined as 80% by UNAIDS) access to life-saving treatment to fight HIV/AIDS and to work towards an "AIDS-free generation in Africa."

2006 PROGRESS REPORT ON HIV/AIDS: GREAT PROGRESS WAS ACHIEVED IN 2004 AND 2005 ON TREATMENT IN AFRICA, BUT THE RATE OF PROGRESS NOW NEEDS TO BE DOUBLED TO MEET THE GOAL. EARLY INDICATIONS IN 2006 ARE THAT THIS WILL NOT HAPPEN

GREAT RECENT RATES OF PROGRESS IN 2004 AND 2005

- Globally, resources available to fight HIV/AIDS have grown from just \$300m in the late 1990s to \$8.3b in 2005
- In Africa the number of people on treatment has risen from just 100,000 in 2003 to 810,000 by the end of 2005

THESE RECENT RATES OF IMPROVEMENT NOW NEED TO BE DOUBLED IN ORDER TO REACH THE GOAL

- At least 5 million people will be in need of treatment in Africa alone by 2010, meaning that "near universal" access would require that we reach at least 4 million of them (80%). If we continue to scale up treatment at the same pace as we did between 2003-2005, approximately 2.6 million Africans could be on treatment by 2010, leaving us **1.4 million short of the target.**

- In order to reach “near universal” treatment, we would have to put 638,000 new patients on ARVs each year, nearly double the average 355,000 put on treatment between 2003-2005.
- Further, increased focus and attention on treatment has left the less quantifiable but equally important prevention and care goals somewhat in the shadows. An “AIDS-free generation in Africa” will not become a reality until balanced prevention efforts are drastically scaled up and care for those infected, including the growing orphan population, is enhanced. A balanced, scientific public health strategy to beat AIDS is critical.

THUS FAR IN 2006, RESOURCE MOBILISATION IS NOT ON TRACK

- Donors must fully utilise all financing mechanisms available, including existing bilateral programs and multilateral channels such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. At the Global Fund replenishment conference last September, immediately after the G8, the G8 flatlined funding for this vital mechanism. The recent U.N. High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS failed to agree on an action plan to reach ambitious 2010 targets.
- Donors need to fully finance the Global Fund at the Durban Replenishment Conference on July 4-5th. The Toronto AIDS Conference is another opportunity to recommit to ambitious targets on prevention, treatment and care.

LEADERS ON HIV/AIDS FUNDING

The U.S. is the largest donor by far by volume; the U.K. and France are leading in contributions (as per equitable shares) to the Global Fund.

LAGGARDS ON HIV/AIDS FUNDING

Canada, Italy, Japan and Germany provide less than an equitable share of financing in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS ON ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND MONITORING

MORE HIGH-LEVEL INDEPENDENT MONITORING OF THE G8

Overall, we recommend the G8 collectively take their solemn pledge to the world’s poorest people seriously by setting clear targets defining the other ambitious goals and reporting data on progress against these goals. The African Partnership Forum of the G8 needs to step up its efforts. In addition, we welcome the establishment of a high-level monitoring panel. We urge it to be independent, rigorous and vocal in its analysis of whether the G8 are keeping their promises.

MORE HIGH-LEVEL INDEPENDENT MONITORING OF AFRICAN LEADERS

It is also important that African leaders deliver on their commitments, so we encourage and support African-led efforts, such as the recently launched Africa Monitor, to hold African leaders accountable.

OFFICIAL STATISTICIANS MUST MEASURE DEBT RELIEF SEPARATELY AND TRANSPARENTLY

Donors must work with the OECD DAC to develop more transparent systems to measure debt cancellation so that these are measured clearly and separately from the outset, and not in such a way as to obscure real development assistance flows.

MAKE DATA MORE AVAILABLE

G8 donors must commit to full, transparent provision of data on ODA to the DAC on a timelier basis. It is impossible to hold donors accountable without full information about what each one is truly doing. **The G8 must prioritize gathering development assistance data disaggregated by region and**

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 Let us
 embrace
 democratic
 governance,
 protect
 human
 rights and
 protect our
 environment.
 I have
 always
 believed
 that
 solutions
 to most
 of our
 problems
 must come
 from us.”

WANGARI MAATHAI
 Nobel Peace
 Prize Winner

sector and proactively ensure that it is submitted to the DAC for analysis earlier in the calendar year; donors should provide the data on spending for Africa by sector so that the DAC can complete these reports earlier in the cycle. All data on development financing should be free and easily available.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON KEY G8 PROMISES

DEBT

The G8 must ensure full additionality is being offered at the annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank in Singapore in September. They must place no new conditions on debt cancellation, and existing conditions must be reformed to create more policy space and “bottom-up” accountability.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Each G8 nation must ensure it is offering sufficient sums in 2006 to get back on track or stay on track with its piece of the \$25b pledge to Africa, as part of the global \$50b pledge. Individually, DATA recommends they do as follows:

GERMANY appears to have flatlined development assistance in 2005. Germany has made a big promise. We recommend that the Merkel administration engage the public and the media in a debate in the next few months about specific funding steps and specific innovative financing mechanisms which Germany will urgently need to adopt to ensure the promise is kept.

Goal for 2006: Increase of \$660m for Africa

ITALY has promised a very large increase and will need to seriously engage its parliament and its public, and all innovative financing mechanisms available, in order to come close to this ambitious and historic development assistance promise. We recommend the administration of Prime Minister Prodi work closely with the Italian parliament and people to beat a path towards keeping Italy’s historic promise to Africa.

Goal for 2006: Increase of \$861m for Africa

UNITED STATES Congress must fully fund President Bush’s request for development financing and for Africa. The House of Representatives proposed a cut to the FY2007 foreign operations budget request, which must now be restored by the U.S. Senate and by the leadership of the House with the strong support of the American public. President Bush must also request robust development assistance in the FY2008 budget to ensure America gets on track to keep its promise—and gets further in line with the request of the ONE campaign.

Goal for 2006: Increase of \$720m for Africa

U.K. should bring forward its timetable for reaching 0.7%. This can be achieved in part by using some of the resources gained by the British taxpayer from the windfall repayment of Nigerian debts, should the U.K. not choose to return these resources to Africa.

Goal for 2006: Increase of \$778m for Africa

FRANCE must be lauded for its work on innovative financing and for increasing development assistance flows. However, more could be done to improve the transparency of French development assistance flows and to ensure that large apparent increases are not in fact just debt relief transactional accounting.

Goal for 2006: Increase of \$269m for Africa

CANADA Prime Minister Harper should clarify how he will meet his election pledge to improve upon Canada’s G8 promise and increase development assistance to the OECD average as a percentage of GNI by 2010. He should further clarify that not less than half this sum will go towards Africa, in line with G8 commitments going back to the Kananaskis G8 Summit. Ultimately, we call upon Canada to commit to a clear timeline by which Canada will keep to the 0.7% target.

Goal for 2006: Increase of \$144m for Africa

JAPAN should start thinking about an Africa agenda for the 2008 G8 Summit and engage in a conversation with Japanese citizens about the strategic value of Africa—a value which neighbours in China are certainly recognising.

Goal for 2006: Increase of \$434m for Africa

NON-G8 MEMBERS of the DAC that have set a date to meet the 0.7% development assistance target must not waver. Others that have not set a date, like Australia and New Zealand, should do so and carry their proportionate share of the effort for and with Africa. All non-G8 DAC commitments are critical to the ultimate \$25b increase.

On development assistance quality—the G8 should set a clear timetable for untying all aid, commit to reforming the way OECD DAC reports development assistance flows, commission more impact evaluations, and target a greater portion of the scaled-up assistance to countries that are performing better against democracy accountability and transparency measures. Better indicators to measure these “bottom-up” conditions must be developed. Donors should also increase funding for the improvement of better public expenditure management systems and the strengthening of anti-corruption watchdogs in African media and civil society.

TRADE

Africa must be at the top of the agenda for the WTO talks in Geneva recommencing today. Wealthy and middle-income nations must understand that this round will be judged and received by the degree to which it is a development round for Africa. If the talks fail, it doesn't excuse the G8 from their promise to Africa. They must then work together through other means to ensure they keep their pledge to the poorest people in the poorest region of the world.

HIV/AIDS

The Replenishment Conference of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in July 2006 must clearly deliver sufficient resources for the Global Fund not just to continue existing programs, but to fund new rounds of new programs. This is essential for achievement of both the AIDS and malaria promises set by the G8. At the Toronto International AIDS Conference, G8 donors must commit to fully fund comprehensive prevention, care and treatment scale-up plans using the most scientifically proven public health strategies.

OTHER PROMISES

ON EDUCATION: The annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank in Singapore in September are the big test of our resolve on education. They must not be a forum for more promises, but a moment by which accounts are settled and the Education for All Fast Track Initiative is fully financed, both now and into the future. **The St. Petersburg G8 Summit in July** must see the G8 pledge more and is a key stepping stone to the Singapore meetings.

ON WATER, SANITATION, AGRICULTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE, MALARIA, HUNGER, GOVERNANCE, PEACEKEEPING AND ALL THE OTHER PROMISES: Specific moments in the calendar must be identified and action items developed to ensure that the G8 hit a trajectory that will keep each and every one of these promises. Development is a package and a process, not a series of one-off initiatives.

ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of OECD)
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
G8	Group of Eight: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria
GNI	Gross National Income
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

¹ The G8 Nations are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. This report examines the actions of all members except Russia, as it is not an OECD DAC donor.

² We have also chosen to focus on these four indicators because though the data are far from perfect, they are better and more available than data on the other promises. We must work to improve data sets on all of the important commitments made by the G8 in Gleneagles.

³ Although there is no data for Japan's commitment to Africa, early indications from the OECD show increases in Japan's global ODA.

⁴ Canadian NGO's are confident that data for fiscal year 2005/06 will be stronger with aid to Africa continuing on an upwards trend.

DATA aims to raise awareness about, and spark response to the following crises facing Africa: unpayable Debts, the uncontrolled spread of AIDS, and unfair Trade rules which keep Africans poor. We also call on Africa's leaders to strengthen democracy, accountability and transparency to ensure that increased support benefits the people that need it most.

DATA is part of a rising tide of action to beat back AIDS and extreme poverty in Africa. At the core of DATA's mission is a view that these issues are not about charity, but about equality and justice.

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