

G8 Conclusions on Africa, 1975-2014

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Summary of Conclusions on Africa in G8 Summit Documents

Year	# of Words	% of Total Words	# of Paragraphs	% of Totals Paragraphs	# of Documents	% of Total Documents	# of Dedicated Documents
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	89	2.3	1	1.9	1	25	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	51	1.6	1	2.0	1	20	0
1985	244	7.8	1	2.3	1	50	0
1986	145	4.0	1	3.1	1	25	0
1987	308	6.0	2	2.7	2	28.5	0
1988	352	7.3	5	8.0	2	66.6	0
1989	238	3.3	4	3.3	2	18.2	0
1990	305	4.0	4	3.2	3	75	0
1991	927	11.4	8	14.2	5	100	0
1992	263	3.5	6	3.5	2	50	0
1993	354	10.4	4	9.5	2	66.6	0
1994	279	6.7	3	4.4	2	100	0
1995	329	4.5	4	2.9	2	66.6	0
1996	648	4.2	6	2.8	3	60	0
1997	1228	9.4	13	9.2	1	20	0
1998	482	7.9	4	6.2	1	25	0
1999	242	2.4	2	1.7	1	25	0
2000	742	5.4	7	4.8	1	20	0
2001	917	14.7	10	13.6	2	28.5	0
2002	6711	57.7	70	45.7	3	42.8	1
2003	1245	7.3	17	10.1	3	20	1
2004	5633	18.1	91	24.4	8	40	3
2005	1607	8.1	20	8.7	3	20	2
2006	1474	6.4	18	5.7	2	14.2	0
2007	2082	7.2	21	7.8	3	37.5	1
2008	3826	23.6	35	21.7	8	80	2
2009	3644	11.8	47	15.5	8	80	2
2010	869	12.1	9	17.0	1	50	0
2011	3242	17.0	35	16.4	3	60	0
2012	508	14.0	5	12.5	1	50	0
2013	2454	18.2	27	10.2	1	25	0
2014-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014-2	721	14.1	7	9.9	1	100	0
Average	1028.3	8.1	11.9	7.4	2	36.3	0.3

Notes:

Data are drawn from all official English-language documents released by the G8 leaders as a group. Charts are excluded.

"# of Words" is the number of Africa-related subjects for the year specified, excluding document titles and references. Words are calculated by paragraph because the paragraph is the unit of analysis.

"% of Total Words" refers to the total number of words in all documents for the year specified.

"# of Paragraphs" is the number of paragraphs containing references to Africa for the year specified. Each point is recorded as a separate paragraph.

"% of Total Paragraphs" refers to the total number of paragraphs in all documents for the year specified.

"# of Documents" is the number of documents that contain Africa subjects and excludes dedicated documents.

"% of Total Documents" refers to the total number of documents for the year specified.

"# of Dedicated Documents" is the number of documents for the year that contain an Africa-related subject in the title.

Introduction

"Africa" includes all direct references to the geographic continent and its component regions, countries and international organizations, across all substantive issue areas from finance and economics through social and development issues to political security. The key criterion is a direct reference. This document includes passages in which Africa is referred directly to along with other regions. For a report on North Africa, please refer to the G8 Conclusions on North Africa report.

Search Terms

The following keywords were used for this report.

Inclusions

Africa, African Agricultural and Technology Foundation, African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), African Development Bank (ADB), Africa Forum for Agricultural Research (FARA), African National Congress (ANC), African Regional Technical Assistance Centres (AFRITACs), African Union (AU), apartheid, Evian Famine Action Plan, G8 Africa Action Plan, Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)s, Johannesburg Development Goals (JDGs), Least Developed Countries (LDCs), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Organization of African Unity (OAU), United Nations Commission for Africa (ECA)

Exclusions

General references to development and the developing world

Coding Rules

The unit of analysis is the paragraph/sentence.

A direct reference to Africa or a cognate term is required.

Cognate or extended terms can be used without a direct reference to Africa if they have previously been directly associated together in summit communiqué history.

Conclusions on Africa in G8 Summit Documents

1975 Rambouillet, France

No references.

1976 San Juan, Puerto Rico, United States

No references.

1977 London, United Kingdom

No references.

1978 Bonn, Germany

No references.

1979 Tokyo, Japan

No references.

1980 Venice, Italy

Statement on Refugees

The Heads of State and Government are deeply concerned at the plight of the ever-increasing number of refugees throughout the world. Hundreds of thousands have already left the Indochinese peninsula and Cuba, many of them taking the risk of fleeing across the open seas. Pakistan and Iran have received almost one million refugees from Afghanistan. **In Africa refugees number several millions...**

But, however great the effort of the international community, it will be difficult to sustain it indefinitely. The problem of refugees has to be attacked at its root.

1981 Montebello, Canada

No references.

1982 Versailles, France

No references.

1983 Williamsburg, United States

No references.

1984 London II, United Kingdom

Communiqué: The London Economic Declaration

10. We are greatly concerned about the acute problems of **poverty and drought in parts of Africa**. We attach major importance to the special action program for **Africa** which is being prepared by the World Bank and should provide renewed impetus to the joint efforts of the international community to help.

1985 Bonn II, Germany

The Bonn Economic Declaration: Towards Sustained Growth and Higher Employment

Relations with Developing Countries

9. We are deeply concerned about the **plight of African peoples** who are suffering from famine and drought. We welcome the positive response from our citizens and from private organizations, as well as the substantial assistance provided by the governments of many countries and the establishment by the World Bank of the Special Facility for **Sub-Saharan Africa**. We shall continue to supply emergency food aid. In addition, we shall intensify our cooperation with **African countries** to help them develop their economic potential and a long-term food strategy, based on their own agricultural programs. We are prepared to promote increases in food production by supplying agricultural inputs such as seed, pesticides and fertilizers, within the framework of agricultural development projects. We agree upon the need to improve the existing early warning systems and improve transportation arrangements. Political obstacles in the countries concerned should not be allowed to stand in the way of the delivery of food to the hungry. We emphasize the need to examine the establishment of a research network on dry zone grains. We shall strengthen our cooperation with **African countries** in fighting against desertification. Continued efforts are needed by all countries in a position to contribute to any or all of this work. We call upon the Soviet Union and other Communist countries to assume their responsibilities in this regard. We have set up an expert group to prepare proposals for follow-up measures to be reported to Foreign Ministers by September 1985.

1986 Tokyo II, Japan

Tokyo Economic Declaration

11. We welcome the improvement which has occurred in the **food situation in Africa**. Nonetheless a number of **African countries** continue to need emergency aid, and we stand ready to assist. More generally, we continue to recognize the high priority to be given to meeting the needs of **Africa**. Measures identified in the **Report on Aid to Africa** adopted and forwarded to us by our Foreign Ministers should be steadily implemented. Assistance should focus in particular on the medium- and long-term economic development of these countries. In this connection we attach great importance to continued cooperation through the **Special Facility for Sub-Saharan African countries**, early implementation of the newly established Structural Adjustment Facility

of the IMF and the use of the IDA. We intend to participate actively in the forthcoming **United Nations Special Session on Africa** to lay the foundation for the region's long-term development.

1987 Venice II, Italy

Venezia Economic Declaration

Developing Countries and Debt

27. We recognize that the problems of some of the poorest countries, primarily in **Sub-Saharan Africa**, are uniquely difficult and need special treatment. These countries are characterized by such features as acute poverty, limited resources to invest in their own development, unmanageable debt burdens, heavy reliance on one or two commodities, and the fact that their debt is owed for the most part to governments of industrialized countries themselves or to international financial institutions. For those of the poorest countries that are undertaking adjustment effort, consideration should be given to the possibility of applying lower interest rates to their existing debt, and agreement should be reached, especially in the Paris Club, on longer repayment and grace periods to ease the debt service burden. We welcome the various proposals made in this area by some of us, and also the proposal by the Managing Director of the IMF for a significant increase in the resources of the Structural Adjustment Facility over the three years from January 1, 1988. We urge a conclusion on [sic] discussions on these proposals within this year.

Chairman's Statement on Political Issues

As regards **Africa** a continent with enormous potentialities but facing extremely serious economic, social and political problems we viewed the situation in **South Africa** with particular concern. We agreed that a peaceful and lasting solution can only be found to the present crisis if the apartheid regime is dismantled and replaced by a new form of democratic, nonracial government. There is an urgent need, therefore, to begin a genuine dialogue with the representatives of all the components of **South African** society. At the same time we noted the importance of humanitarian assistance initiatives for the victims of apartheid and of supporting the efforts by **SADCC** (Southern African Development Coordination Conference) member States to develop and strengthen their own economies.

1988 Toronto, Canada

Toronto Economic Summit Declaration

Developing Countries and Debt

22. The performance of developing countries is increasingly important to the world economy. Central to the prospects of the developing countries are a healthy global economic environment and an open trading system, adequate financial flows and, most important, their commitment to appropriate economic reform. The problems of many heavily indebted developing countries are a cause of economic and political concern and

can be a threat to political stability in developing countries. Several countries find themselves in that situation in various regions of the world: Latin America, **Africa** and the Pacific, particularly the Philippines, and that merits our special attention.

Debt of the Poorest

29. An increase in concessional resource flows is necessary to help the poorest developing countries resume sustained growth, especially in cases where it is extremely difficult for them to service their debts. Since Venice, progress in dealing with the debt burden of these countries has been encouraging. Paris Club creditors are rescheduling debt at extended grace and repayment periods. In addition, the recent enhancement of the IMF's Structural Adjustment Facility; the World Bank and Official Development Assistance (ODA) agencies' enhanced program of co-financing; and the fifth replenishment of the **African Development Fund** will mobilize a total of more than U.S. \$18 billion in favor of the poorest and most indebted countries undertaking adjustment efforts over the period 1988/90. Out of this total, U.S. \$15 billion will be channeled to **Sub-Saharan African** countries.

Chairman's Statement on Political Issues

The following represents an agreed summary of the discussions on the Middle East, **South Africa**, and Cambodia.

South Africa

We declare our abhorrence of **apartheid**, which must be replaced through a process of genuine national negotiations by a nonracial democracy.

We expressed our urgent opinion on three particular matters:

- (1) All legal options available in **South Africa** should be used to secure clemency for the Sharpeville Six;
- (2) The enactment of legislation designed to deprive antiapartheid organizations of overseas aid would place severe strain on the relations each of us has with **South Africa**;
- (3) We strongly support the current negotiations seeking national reconciliation within **Angola**, an end to the **Angola-Namibia conflict**, and early implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

1989 Paris, France

Communiqué: Economic Declaration

The Situation of the Poorest

26. The enhancement of the International Monetary Fund Structural Adjustment Facility, the World Bank special program of assistance for the poorest and most indebted countries and the fifth replenishment of the **African Development Fund** are all important measures benefiting those countries having embarked upon an adjustment process. We

stress the importance attached to a substantial replenishment of International Development Association resources.

Statement on Southern Africa

The Summit participants express their **condemnation of apartheid** and their determination to work for a democratic **South Africa** without racial discrimination. In this respect they urgently demand that the **South African** Government take concrete steps to begin negotiations with the black majority.

They insist that the Government free **Nelson Mandela**, and the other political prisoners, that an end be put to the state of emergency and to the interdiction of the **ANC** [African National Congress], of the **UDF** [United Democratic Front] and of the other organizations, and that the discriminatory legislation be repealed.

The Summit participants are pleased with the progress achieved toward the implementation of Resolution 435 of the Security Council for the **independence of Namibia** and ask all parties concerned to see that nothing hinders the process. They hope that the recent Summit meeting of eighteen **African Heads of State** in Gbadolite will lead to the peaceful settlement of the civil war in **Angola** and that progress will be made in the search for a solution to the conflict in **Mozambique**.

1990 Houston, United States

Houston Economic Declaration

Third World Debt

59. Creditor nations will continue to play an important role in this process through ongoing contributions to the international financial institutions, rescheduling of official debt in the Paris Club, and new finance. We encourage the Paris Club to continue reviewing additional options to address debt burdens. In the case of the lower middle-income countries implementing strong reform programs, we encourage the Paris Club to lengthen the repayment period, taking account of the special situations of these countries. We welcome the decisions taken by France with respect to **Sub-Saharan Africa** and by Canada with respect to the Caribbean to alleviate the debt burden of the lower middle-income countries.

Political Declaration: Securing Democracy

In Africa, we hope that **Namibia's attainment of independence** and democracy will be a positive example for freedom, pluralism, and market-oriented economic reform throughout the continent. We also welcome the positive developments that have taken place in **South Africa**, especially the launching of talks between the government and representatives of the black majority. We hope this will lead to a peaceful transition to a non-racial democracy and the complete **dismantlement of the apartheid system**. We will continue to support this process and we call on all parties to refrain from violence or its advocacy.

Chairman's Statement

During our discussion, we cited **Namibia** as a positive model for democratic evolution elsewhere on the **African continent**. Most of the leaders here have met recently with **Nelson Mandela** and some with **South African President de Klerk**. We believe the focus of our efforts should be on encouraging negotiations to bring about a non-racial democracy in **South Africa**.

Regarding the human tragedy in the **Horn of Africa**, we discussed, among other actions being taken, the recent agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to launch a joint effort to deal with starvation and conflict in **Ethiopia**.

1991 London III, United Kingdom

Communiqué: Economic Declaration: Building World Partnership

Developing Countries and Debt

39. **Africa** deserves our special attention. Progress by **African governments** towards sound economic policies, democracy and accountability is improving their prospects for growth. This is being helped by our continued support, focused on stimulating development of the private sector, encouraging regional integration, providing concessional flows and reducing debt burdens. The **Special Programme of Assistance for Africa**, co-ordinated by the World Bank and providing support for economic reform in over **20 African countries**, is proving its worth. We will provide humanitarian assistance to those parts of Africa facing severe famine and encourage the reform of United Nations structures in order to make this assistance more effective. We will also work to help the countries concerned remove the underlying causes of famine and other emergencies, whether these are natural or provoked by civil strife.

Prime Minister's Statement on the Economic Declaration

We have, of course, given an undertaking to go on providing *humanitarian assistance* to parts of **Africa** facing severe *famine*. That too links in with our wish to strengthen the ability of the *UN* to respond *swiftly and effectively* to natural disasters.

Chairman's Statement

2. The *political declaration* emphasises the theme of our common commitment to strengthening the international order and to reinforcing the multilateral approach. We have launched some ideas on making the UN more efficient and effective, for example in the field of emergency disaster relief. We deal with the Middle East in particular, following the Gulf War. (In this context we welcomed the recent reply by President Assad of Syria to President Bush, which we hope will open the way for progress toward a conference leading to direct negotiations. We wish every success to Jim Baker as he returns to the region). We also address the democratic recovery of Central and Eastern Europe as well as the current constitutional upheaval in Yugoslavia. We flag the prospect of a transformed Soviet Union wholeheartedly rejoining the international community, about which we shall hear President Gorbachev's views tomorrow. We underline the political need to restore economic growth to **post-apartheid South Africa** if reform there

is to endure and succeed. We highlight the need for progress on hostages, and for perseverance in the fight against terrorism.

9. I have mentioned **South Africa** in the context of our political declaration. Elsewhere in *Africa* we are naturally immensely concerned with the threat of famine in several countries and you will find the economic communiqué tomorrow will reflect this. We will support the movement towards democracy, the rule of law and full respect for human rights. The peace agreement in **Angola** is welcome. We will encourage the efforts towards reconciliation in Ethiopia, as well as in **Mozambique and Somalia**.

Political Declaration: Strengthening the International Order

5. The recent tragedies in Bangladesh, Iraq and the **Horn of Africa** demonstrate the need to reinforce UN relief in coping with emergencies. We call on all Member States to respond to the Secretary-General's appeal for voluntary contributions. We would like to see moves to strengthen the coordination, and to accelerate the effective delivery, of all UN relief for major disasters. Such initiatives, as part of an overall effort to make the UN more effective could include:

(a) the designation of a high level official, answerable only to the United Nations Secretary General, who would be responsible for directing a prompt and well-integrated international response to emergencies, and for coordinating the relevant UN appeals; and

(b) improvement in the arrangements whereby resources from within the UN system and support from donor countries and NGOs can be mobilised to meet urgent humanitarian needs in time of crisis.

The United Nations would then be able to take the early action that has sometimes been missing in the past. The United Nations should also make full use of its early warning capacity to alert the international community to coming crises and to work on the preparation of contingency plans, to include the question of prior earmarking of resources and material that would be available to meet these contingencies.

14. We welcome the positive developments in **South Africa**, where the legislative pillars of apartheid have at last been dismantled. We hope that these important steps will be followed by the de facto elimination of apartheid and improvement in the situation of the most impoverished among the population of **South Africa**. We hope that negotiations on a new Constitution leading to nonracial democracy will begin shortly and will not be disrupted by the tragic upsurge of violence. All parties must do all that is in their power to resolve the problem of violence. We are concerned that the foundation for a new nonracial **South Africa** will be undermined by mounting social problems and declining economic prospects for the majority of the population, which have contributed to the violence. There is an urgent need to restore growth to the economy to help reduce inequalities of wealth and opportunity. **South Africa** needs to pursue new economic, investment and other policies that permit normal access to all sources of foreign borrowing. In addition to its own domestic efforts, **South Africa** also needs the help of the international community, especially in those areas where the majority have long

suffered deprivation: education, health, housing and social welfare. We will direct our aid for these purposes.

Declaration on Conventional Arms Transfers and NBC (Nuclear, Biological and Chemical) Non-proliferation

Non-proliferation

We welcome the decision of Brazil and Argentina to conclude a full-scope safeguard agreement with the IAEA and to take steps to bring the Treaty of Tlatelolco into force, as well as the **accession of South Africa to the NPT**.

1992 Munich, Germany

Economic Declaration: Working Together for Growth and a Safer World

Developing Countries

15. We welcome the economic and political progress which many developing countries have made, particularly in East and South-East Asia, but also in Latin America and in some parts of **Africa**. However, many countries throughout the world are still struggling against poverty. Sub-Saharan Africa, above all, gives cause for concern.

21. We are deeply concerned about the unprecedented drought in **southern Africa**. Two thirds of the Drought Appeal target has been met. But much remains to be done. We call on all countries to assist.

Chairman's Statement

8. Africa

In **Africa** respect for basic human rights, political pluralism and market economy systems are gaining ground. We will continue to support this process of political and economic reform.

Substantial progress towards the complete dismantling of **apartheid in South Africa** has been interrupted by another instance of brutal violence. We call on all sides to resume negotiations as soon as possible and make greater efforts to prevent violence. We appeal to all parties concerned to continue through negotiations on the path to democracy devoid of racial barriers. Sustainable economic growth is essential for an enduring solution of **South Africa's** problems.

The situation in the **Horn of Africa** is still alarming. Ethnic strife in Ethiopia continues even after the controversial elections.

The ending of anarchy, chaos, violence and hunger in **Somalia** still depends on the willingness of numerous local groupings to allow the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other organizations to bring in food and medical

supplies for the people. We welcome and support the UN peace mission for **Somalia**, UNOSOM.

1993 Tokyo III, Japan

Economic Declaration: A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth

Developing Countries

12. While encouraging changes in policy reforms and performance are taking place in many developing countries, many are still confronted with major economic and social difficulties, particularly in **Africa**. We recognize that their sustainable development and their integration into the world economy as well as their cooperation in addressing the global challenges to mankind are essential for peace and prosperity of the world. We will continue to strengthen our support for their self-help efforts based on the principles of good governance. We will also encourage them to follow sound and open economic policies to create a solid base for sustainable economic growth.

13. To this end, we will pursue a comprehensive approach, covering not only aid but also trade, investment and debt strategy, and a differentiated approach, tailored to the needs and performances of each country at its particular stage of development and taking environmental aspects into account. Under such an approach, we will make all efforts to enhance development assistance in order to respond to ongoing needs as well as new requirements. The poorest countries deserve special attention. Accordingly, we support the succession to or the renewal of the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility. We also look forward to a successful outcome of the **International Conference on African Development** in October this year. We confirm the validity of the international debt strategy and invite the Paris Club to continue reviewing the question of debt relief for the poorest highly indebted countries, especially with regard to earlier reductions in the stock of debt on a case by case basis. We welcome the U.S. administration's decision to join us in debt reduction for these countries.

Tokyo Summit Political Declaration: Striving for a More Secure and Humane World

3. We strongly support regional cooperation in promoting peace, democracy and stability. We welcome the more active role played by the countries of the Asia-Pacific region in the promotion of regional security dialogues. Regional organizations in Europe, **Africa**, and the Americas are making significant contributions.

We welcome the recent progress toward nonracial democracy in **South Africa**, paving the way for its full reintegration into the international political and economic community.

1994 Naples, Italy

Summit Communiqué

Developing Countries

1. We welcome the economic progress of many developing countries. We are concerned, however, by the stagnation and continued poverty in some countries, particularly in **Africa**. Since rapid population growth has aggravated poverty in many countries, we stress the importance of a positive outcome of the Cairo Conference on Population and Development.

We warmly welcome **South Africa's** transition to full democracy. This will open new opportunities for trade and inward investment. We will provide further assistance to help strengthen economic and social development, in particular for the poorest groups. Not only the people of **South Africa** but also her regional neighbours have much to gain from steady economic policies that unlock her full potential. We also welcome the adjustment measures taken by the countries in the CFA Franc area after the recent devaluation and prompt support from the international community.

Chairman's Statement

Responding to the recent call by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, we have devoted special attention to the situation in the **African continent**. We salute the achievement of the people of **South Africa** in ending apartheid by constitutional means, committing ourselves to assist the new government in its efforts to construct a stable and prosperous democracy. At the same time we are painfully aware of the humanitarian tragedy affecting many **African countries** and we will do our utmost to help them. We are particularly appalled by the situation in Rwanda and call for uninterrupted continuation of the humanitarian action carried out by France through the rapid deployment of UNAMIR II. We urge a stable cease-fire leading to a political settlement and an increased and urgent humanitarian effort. We support efforts to implement the settlement in **Angola**.

1995 Halifax, Canada

Halifax Summit Communiqué

Growth and Employment

10. We welcome the results of the G7 Information Society conference held in Brussels in February, including the eight core policy principles agreed to by Ministers, and encourage implementation of the series of pilot projects designed to help promote innovation and the spread of new technologies. We also welcome the involvement of the private sector. We encourage a dialogue with developing countries and economies in transition in establishing the Global Information Society, and welcome the proposal that an information society conference be convened in **South Africa** in spring 1996.

Reducing Poverty

28. An overriding priority is to improve the plight of the world's poor. Persistence of extreme poverty and marginalization of the poorest countries is simply not compatible with universal aspirations for prosperity and security. **Sub-Saharan Africa** faces especially severe challenges. We will work with others to encourage relevant multilateral institutions to:

- focus concessional resources on the poorest countries, especially those in **Sub-Saharan Africa**, which have a demonstrated capacity and commitment to use them effectively, and take trends in military and other unproductive spending into account in extending assistance;
- direct a substantially increased proportion of their resources to basic social programmes and other measures which attack the roots of poverty.

Chairman's Statement

Middle East and Africa

22. We applaud the peaceful and democratic transition of power in **South Africa**, the successful holding of elections elsewhere in **Southern Africa**, and the **Angolan peace process**. These developments provide good grounds for optimism about Africa's longer term prospects. We will continue to support efforts by **African leaders** to prevent conflict and enhance the welfare of their populations through democratization, structural reform, and economic liberalization.

23. We condemn extremists in **Burundi and Rwanda** and support measures to hold them accountable for their actions, including through the **International Tribunal for Rwanda**. We call for greater international support for humanitarian assistance for the **Rwanda/Burundi region**. We support the convening of a UN and OAU-sponsored **Conference on Stability and Security in the Lakes Region**.

1996 Lyon, France

Economic Communiqué: Making a Success of Globalization for the Benefit of All

IV. Implementing a New Global Partnership for Development: An Ambition for the 21st Century

37. Within the framework of this new partnership, the priority must be to implement more effectively-targeted policies, with four complementary objectives:

- external financial support should take into full account the differentiation between countries in transition, emerging economies and the poorest countries. **Sub-Saharan Africa** continues to face unusually severe challenges. We will concentrate resources on those countries that need them most and that can use them effectively, reflecting the fact that their policy program is credible and that their Government is fully committed to implement it. Grants and concessional financing should be directed primarily to meet the

financial requirements of the poorest countries which have no or limited access to the international capital markets, once they can demonstrate their commitment to create the conditions to use them effectively;

VI. Providing the Necessary Multilateral Support for Development

48. We also welcome the replenishment of the resources of the **African Development Fund**, whose work is of vital importance for this continent, recognizing the reforms already made by the management of the Bank. Timely replenishment of the Asian Development Fund is also important.

Chairman's Statement: Toward Greater Security and Stability in a More Cooperative World

3. Non-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament

In the same spirit, we take note of the signature by the Southeast Asian States in December 1995, in Bangkok, of the Treaty establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in Southeast Asia, and welcome the signature by China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of the protocols to the Treaty of Rarotonga establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in the South-Pacific as well as the signature on April 11, by Member States of the **Organization for African Unity**, of the Treaty of Pelindaba establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in Africa, and of its relevant Protocols by the United States, France, the United Kingdom and China. The establishment of these new nuclear weapon free zones and the cooperation of Nuclear Weapon States in supporting the relevant protocols helps realize the objective of creating additional such zones by the NPT Review Conference in 2000.

8. Infectious Diseases

Moreover, we will continue to extend various kinds of assistance programs, in particular for the benefit of the countries hardest hit by HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases . We also encourage cooperation among those of us who jointly conduct cooperative projects with **Africa**, Southeast Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean by transferring our expertise in regard to surveillance, prevention, research, diagnosis, and treatment of these diseases. We will continue to work to ensure the availability of safe and effective treatments for these all-too-often fatal diseases.

Achievements: Funds and Programmes

- **UNDP**: the pivotal role ascribed to the UNDP in development operational activities within the United Nations system became a reality (e.g. the December 1995 agreement between the UNDP and the World Bank implementing joint development activities; the **Special Initiative for Africa** steered by the UNDP). The Executive Board reformed UNDP working methods with a view to improving effectiveness.

A New Partnership for Development

In their determination to ensure substantial flows of aid and to provide the necessary support to multilateral action in favor of development, the Heads of State and Government strongly urged the heads of the international organizations to persevere

resolutely. The new partnership starts from the principle that it is the responsibility of the developing countries themselves to determine and pursue policies to reduce poverty and foster sustainable, job-creating, equitable and environmentally-friendly development. All participants at the meeting stated their conviction of the need to focus grants and concessional financing primarily on the poorest countries, to enable them to implement these policies and thus benefit from the globalization of capital and trade flow. They decided to pay particular attention to **Sub-Saharan Africa**. A medium-term strategy will be framed for this continent, taking as its starting point the initiative launched by the United Nations Secretary-General on March 15.

1997 Denver, United States

Communiqué

54. At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting- both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts. We paid particular attention to the problems of **Sub-Saharan African** countries, many of which continue to face unusually severe challenges. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into new concrete action to support the efforts of **African countries** to participate fully in the expansion of global prosperity and to spread the benefits throughout their societies. Our objective is not only to facilitate the progressive integration of **African countries** into the world economy, but also to foster the integration of poor populations into economic, social and political life of their countries.

55. We are encouraged by positive developments, including the adoption of democratic and economic reforms in many **Sub-Saharan African countries**. Since 1990, more than twenty **African nations** have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance and the rule of law, in **Africa** as elsewhere, lay the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, and sustainable development. We commend those **African countries** that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms, improving rule of law and administration of justice, avoiding unproductive expenditures (including excessive military expenditures), and strengthening public institutions and civil society. We will support **African efforts** to promote democracy and good governance, improve the integrity of public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations.

56. Increased prosperity ultimately depends upon creating an environment for domestic capital formation, private sector-led growth and successful integration into global markets. We are encouraged by the increasing number of **Sub-Saharan countries** that have made progress toward financial sustainability through fiscal and financial practices and have adopted growth and market oriented economic policies, including trade liberalization and investment climate improvement. These initiatives have produced a welcome acceleration of growth since 1994. We expect the international financial institutions to play an important role in supporting reform in **Sub-Saharan African countries**. Their support should help to promote productive foreign direct investment and

domestic capital formation. We look forward to the IFIs reporting on their efforts by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings.

57. Access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in **Sub-Saharan Africa**. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports. We support the further integration of the least developed countries into the world trading system. In this regard, **African countries** will be major beneficiaries of efforts in the WTO on a plan of action to promote capacity building and to provide predictable and favorable market access conditions for least developed countries. We are committed to the effective implementation of this plan and intend to participate actively in the high-level WTO/UNCTAD/International Trade Center meeting later this year. Furthermore, trade liberalization by **African countries** will promote more efficient utilization of resources. We also welcome **African initiatives** for regional trade liberalization and economic cooperation.

58. We will consider ways to enhance opportunities for the **Sub-Saharan African countries** that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment, including by strengthening capacity.

59. Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of **Sub-Saharan African countries** to achieve their sustainable development objectives. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy, with the particular goal of combating extreme poverty. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. We will work with **African countries** to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms. This assistance will include support for democratic governance, respect for human rights, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security, environmental protection and human resource development, including health and education of their people. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts.

60. To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, we will deepen the dialogue with **African partners**, work for greater local ownership of development strategies and encourage the participation of non-governmental actors. We will also strengthen donor coordination, including with emerging donors. We welcome and fully support the emerging trend of intraregional and inter-regional cooperation to further **African development**.

61. The United Nations plays a major role in **development in Africa**, and **African countries** will be major beneficiaries of reform of the UN economic and social development activities. We encourage the UN's development funds and programs and specialized agencies, to emphasize work in the field in **Africa** and to fully integrate and coordinate their efforts, both at the headquarters and at the country level. We are

encouraged by the Economic Commission on **Africa's efforts** to energize and focus its activities. The UN Development Program's decision to allocate a portion of its resources based on program quality is a useful approach to assuring effectiveness, and we urge that it be adopted more broadly in the UN's work.

62. A number of **African countries** are making impressive efforts to harness the information revolution in support of democracy and sustainable development. We welcome the **Africa Information Society Initiative**. We support their efforts to establish information networks to link African countries with each other and to the rest of the world. In this regard, we welcome the Toronto Global Knowledge '97 Conference.

63. We applaud **African leadership** in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peacebuilding initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by the **Organization of African Unity (OAU)**, taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors. We encourage the UN Secretary General, as part of his reform efforts, to identify ways the international community can further strengthen **Africa's initiatives**. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing **UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention**, as well as other relevant UN funds; and broader and substantial donor commitments to the OAU and to subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation, as well as to the UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.

64. We express our support for long-term efforts to promote rapidly deployable **African** peacekeeping capacities. We welcome closer coordination among **African** troop-contributing countries, regional and subregional organizations, donors, and the UN in the development of training, joint exercises, common peacekeeping doctrine, and other efforts to ensure interoperability. We also welcome recent progress towards the establishment of an **African Peacekeeping Support Group** at the UN, and we urge interested countries to actively explore mechanisms for coordination of practical activities.

65. We express our grave concern at the recent attacks against refugees as well as against personnel of refugee and humanitarian organizations. We emphasize that host States must prevent such acts and prosecute the perpetrators.

66. We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.

1998 Birmingham, United Kingdom

The Birmingham Summit Communiqué

6. The last point highlights one of the most difficult challenges the world faces: to enable the **poorer developing countries**, especially in **Africa**, develop their capacities, integrate better into the global economy and thereby benefit from the opportunities offered by globalisation. We are encouraged by the new spirit of hope and progress in **Africa**. The

challenges are acute, but confidence that they can be overcome is growing. We commit ourselves to a real and effective partnership in support of these countries' efforts to reform, to develop, and to reach the internationally agreed goals for economic and social development, as set out in the OECD's 21st Century Strategy. We shall therefore work with them to achieve at least primary education for children everywhere, and to reduce drastically child and maternal mortality and the proportion of the world's population living in extreme poverty.

7. To help achieve these goals, we intend to implement fully the vision we set out at Lyon and Denver. We therefore pledge ourselves to a shared international effort:

- to recognise the importance of substantial levels of development assistance and to mobilise resources for development in support of reform programmes, fulfilling our responsibilities and in a spirit of burden-sharing, including negotiating a prompt and adequate replenishment of the soft loan arm of the World Bank (IDA 12) as well as providing adequate resources for the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the IMF and for the **African Development Fund**;

- to support the speedy and determined extension of debt relief to more countries, within the terms of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative agreed by the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Paris Club. We welcome the progress achieved with six countries already declared eligible for HIPC debt relief and a further two countries likely to be declared shortly. We encourage all eligible countries to take the policy measures needed to embark on the process as soon as possible, so that all can be in the process by the year 2000. We will work with the international institutions and other creditors to ensure that when they qualify, countries get the relief they need, including interim relief measures whenever necessary, to secure a lasting exit from their debt problems. We expect the World Bank to join the future financial effort to help the **African Development Bank** finance its contribution to the HIPC initiative;

8. We see a particular need to strengthen **Africa's ability** to prevent and ease conflict, as highlighted in the UN Secretary General's recent report. We will look for ways to enhance the capacity of **Africa-based institutions** to provide training in conflict prevention and peacekeeping. We also need to consider further ways to respond to the exceptional needs of poor post-conflict countries as they rebuild their political, economic and social systems, in a manner consistent with democratic values and respect for basic human rights. In addition to immediate humanitarian assistance:

1999 Köln, Germany

G8 Communiqué

28. We reaffirm our commitment to contribute to the achievement of economic and social development in **Africa**, Asia and Latin America. We will review the situation in that regard every year, on the basis of reports by the IFIs and the relevant regional development banks, on the alleviation of poverty.

29. We have decided to give a fresh boost to debt relief to developing countries. In recent years the international creditor community has introduced a number of debt relief measures for the poorest countries. The **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)** framework has made an important contribution in this respect. Recent experience suggests that further efforts are needed to achieve a more enduring solution to the problem of unsustainable debt burdens. To this end we welcome the **1999 Köln Debt Initiative**, which is designed to provide deeper, broader and faster debt relief through major changes to the **HIPC framework**. The central objective of this initiative is to provide a greater focus on poverty reduction by releasing resources for investment in health, education and social needs. In this context we also support good governance and sustainable development.

30. We are aware that new proposals will require additional substantial financing. While several means of financing are under consideration, credible progress in identifying additional funding possibilities is needed, and we stand ready to help with financing solutions. In this context we recognize the importance of fair burden sharing among creditors.

2000 Okinawa, Japan

G8 Communiqué

13. The 21st century must be a century of prosperity for all, and we commit ourselves to the agreed international development goals, including the overarching objective of reducing the share of the world's population living in extreme poverty to half its 1990 level by 2015.

14. We welcome the **Report on Poverty Reduction by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)** and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which we requested in Cologne, and we look forward to receiving an annual poverty report as we review progress each year in reducing poverty across the globe. This report shows that progress is possible where the right conditions are created for growth and social development. But it reminds us of the vast challenges that remain. While the percentage of poor in developing countries declined from 29% in 1990 to 24% in 1998, there are still 1.2 billion people living on less than one dollar a day and there are marked differences both within and between regions. In particular, many developing countries, notably in **Africa**, are growing too slowly. The HIV/AIDS pandemic aggravates the situation.

18. We are particularly concerned about the severity of the challenges facing the LDCs, particularly those in **Africa**, which are held back from sharing in the fruits of globalisation by a debilitating and self-reinforcing combination of conflict, poverty and weak governance.

19. We are committed to mobilising the instruments and resources of the international community to support and reinforce the efforts of these countries to combat and overcome these challenges, with particular priority on promoting equitable distribution of

the benefits of growth through sound social policies, including regarding health and education. To this end, as we set out in detail below, we have agreed to:

- Push forward the **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries** (HIPC) debt initiative;

28. But we must go much further and we believe that the conditions are right for a step change in international health outcomes. We have widespread agreement on what the priority diseases are and basic technologies to tackle much of the health burden are in place. In addition there is growing political leadership and recognition in the most afflicted countries that health is central to economic development. We particularly welcome the success of the recent HIV/AIDS conference held in Durban and the importance attached to tackling HIV/AIDS by **African** leaders, donors, international financial institutions and the private sector.

40. Increased interaction among peoples, groups and individuals is bringing greater understanding of and appreciation for what is interesting and good in every culture. Promoting cultural diversity enhances mutual respect, inclusion and non-discrimination, and combats racism and xenophobia. We renew our strong support for the work of the United Nations in its preparations for the UN World Conference against Racism to be held in **South Africa** in 2001. The first steps toward enhancing cultural diversity are the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage. We welcome efforts already made to preserve tangible heritage and call for further efforts toward the preservation and promotion of intangible heritage. We encourage programmes dedicated to protect movable art and archaeological wealth in developing countries, as well as UNESCO's projects on Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

73. We underline the importance of the work done by our Foreign Ministers on conflict prevention since their special meeting in December 1999 in Berlin and the Conclusions of their July 2000 meeting in Miyazaki. We commit ourselves to work for their implementation particularly with respect to economic development and conflict prevention, children in conflict, and international civilian police. We express special concern that the proceeds from the illicit trade in diamonds have contributed to aggravating armed conflict and humanitarian crises, particularly in Africa. We therefore call for an international conference, whose results shall be submitted to the UN, building on the UN Security Council Resolution 1306 and inter alia the 'Kimberley' process launched by the **Government of South Africa**, to consider practical approaches to breaking the link between the illicit trade in diamonds and armed conflict, including consideration of an international agreement on certification for rough diamonds. The UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects next year requires strong support to ensure a successful outcome, including earliest possible agreement on the Firearms Protocol. We invite the international community to exercise restraint in conventional arms exports, and are committed to work jointly to this end. We invite our Foreign Ministers to examine further effective measures to prevent conflicts.

2001 Genoa, Italy

Communiqué

7. Debt relief - particularly the **Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)** Initiative - is a valuable contribution to the fight against poverty, but it is only one of the steps needed to stimulate faster growth in very poor countries. We are delighted twenty-three countries have qualified for an overall amount of debt relief of over \$53 billion, out of an initial stock of debt of \$74 billion. We must continue this progress.

8. In particular we look to countries affected by conflict to turn away from violence. When they do, we confirm that we will strengthen our efforts to help them take the measures needed to receive debt relief. We confirm that **HIPC**, in conjunction with reforms by the countries to ensure strong domestic policies and responsible lending by donors, is designed to lead to a lasting exit from unsustainable debt.

9. Beyond debt relief, we focussed our discussion on three mutually reinforcing elements:

- greater participation by developing countries in the global trading system
- increased private investment
- initiatives to promote health, education and food security.

11. While opening markets through global negotiations provides the greatest economic benefit for developing countries, we fully endorse measures already taken to improve market access for the **least developed countries (LDCs)**, such as Everything But Arms, Generalised Preferences and all other initiatives that address the same objectives. We confirm our pledge made at the **UN LDC III Conference** to work towards duty-free and quota-free access for all products originating in the least developed countries. We support efforts made by LDCs to enter the global trading system and to take advantage of opportunities for trade-based growth.

18. Education is a central building block for growth and employment. We reaffirm our commitment to help countries meet the **Dakar Framework for Action** goal of universal primary education by 2015. We agree on the need to improve the effectiveness of our development assistance in support of locally-owned strategies. Education - in particular, universal primary education and equal access to education at all levels for girls - must be given high priority both in national poverty reduction strategies and in our development programmes. Resources made available through the **HIPC Initiative** can contribute to these objectives. We will help foster assessment systems to measure progress, identify best practices and ensure accountability for results. We will also focus on teacher training. Building on the work of the G8 Digital Opportunities Task Force (dot.force), we will work to expand the use of information and communications technology (ICT) to train teachers in best practices and strengthen education strategies. We especially encourage the private sector to examine new opportunities for investment in infrastructure, ICT and learning materials. We encourage MDBs to sharpen their focus on education and concentrate their future work on countries with sound strategies but

lacking sufficient resources and to report next year to the G8. We support UNESCO in its key role for universal education. We will also work with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to support efforts to fight child labour and we will develop incentives to increase school enrolment.

Genoa Plan for Africa

Meeting at the Genova G8 Summit, we agreed to support African efforts to resolve **African** problems. Peace, stability and the eradication of poverty in **Africa** are among the most important challenges we face in the new millennium. We welcome the **New African Initiative**, which is based on the principles of responsibility and ownership, with an emphasis on democracy, transparency, good governance, rule of law and human rights as fundamental factors of development. This initiative provides the basis for a new intensive partnership between Africa and the developed world.

Significant progress has been made on conflict resolution in several parts of **Africa**. In many places, however, conflict remains a major obstacle to economic and social development. We urge continued commitment to conflict prevention, management and resolution by the international community in partnership with **African governments**, the **African Union** and sub-regional organisation.

We continue to support the consolidation of democracy, pluralism and electoral fairness in an increasing number of **African countries**. We encourage similar progress towards political openness where democratic principles and the rule of law are weak. We also stress the importance of working in partnership with African governments to improve access of **African products** to world markets, attract foreign direct investment and promote investment in key social sectors, in particular health and education. Implementing the **HIPC Initiative** will release resources for such expenditure.

We have decided today to forge a new partnership to address issues crucial to **African development**. We are committed to promoting this objective with our African partners and in multilateral fora - in the UN, the World Bank and the IMF, and in a new Round of WTO negotiations. Our partnership will support the key themes of the **New African Initiative**, including:

- Democracy and political governance
- Prevention and reduction of conflict
- Human development, by investing in health and education, and tackling HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, including through the Global AIDS and Health Fund
- Information and communications technologies
- Economic and corporate governance
- Action against corruption

- Stimulating private investment in **Africa**
- Increasing trade within **Africa** and between Africa and the world
- Combating hunger and increasing food security

To take this process forward, each of us will designate a high level personal representative to liaise with committed **African Leaders** on the development of a concrete Action Plan to be approved at the G8 Summit next year under the leadership of Canada.

2002 Kananaskis, Canada

The Kananaskis Chair's Summary

We met in Kananaskis for our annual Summit to discuss the challenges of fighting terrorism, strengthening global economic growth and sustainable development, and building a new partnership for **Africa's development**.

- We will fund our share of the shortfall in the enhanced **HIPC initiative**, recognizing that this shortfall will be up to US \$1 billion. We stressed the importance of good governance in countries benefiting from **HIPC debt relief**.

We met with the Presidents of **Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa**, and the Secretary General of the United Nations, to discuss the challenges faced by **Africa** and the G8's response to the ***New Partnership for Africa's Development*** (NEPAD).

- We adopted ***the G8 Africa Action Plan*** as a framework for action in support of the NEPAD. We agreed to each establish enhanced partnerships with African countries whose performance reflects the NEPAD commitments.
- Assuming strong **African policy commitments**, and given recent assistance trends, we believe that in aggregate half or more of our new development assistance commitments announced at Monterrey could be directed to **African nations** that govern justly, invest in their own people and promote economic freedom.
- We underlined the devastating consequences for **Africa's development** of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. In addition to our ongoing commitments to combat these diseases, we committed to provide sufficient resources to eradicate polio by 2005.
- We agreed to work with **African partners** to deliver a joint plan by 2003 for the development of African capability to undertake peace support operations.
- We will continue our dialogue with our **African partners**. At our next Summit, we will review progress on the implementation of ***the G8 Africa Action Plan*** on the basis of a final report from our Personal Representatives for Africa.

Delivering on the Promise of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative

Debt relief alone, no matter how generous, cannot guarantee fiscal solvency, long-term economic growth, and social development. Good governance, prudent new borrowing, and sound debt management by **heavily indebted poor countries** (HIPCs), as well as responsible financing by creditors, are also essential elements of the policy framework needed to achieve these goals.

The enhanced **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative**, launched following the Köln Summit in 1999, is an important avenue for debt reduction. To date, 26 countries are benefiting from debt relief under this Initiative. Overall, debt relief for these countries will amount to US\$40 billion in net present value terms - almost two-thirds of their total debt. As many as 37 countries are expected eventually to benefit from debt reduction under the Initiative.

While this is very encouraging, there are factors that may prevent the **HIPC Initiative** from delivering the debt reduction it has promised:

- not all creditors have agreed to reduce their HIPC debts;
- the expected financing needs of the Initiative have not been fully met;
- as a result of weaker growth and export commodity prices, a number of countries could be at risk of not having sustainable debt loads at the Completion Point.

In our discussions we agreed to take action to address these three issues.

A. Securing the participation of all creditors

To provide information on the participation of all creditors, we agreed to call on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to:

include, in **HIPCs' Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility** reviews and Completion Point documents, more detailed information on the respective countries' success in obtaining comparable treatment;

post comprehensive information on creditor participation on the Bank and Fund Web sites, including creditors' explanations for non-participation.

We will ask the IMF and World Bank to continue to work with regional and small multilateral development institutions to encourage and facilitate their participation in the Initiative. We will also write to the Boards of those institutions that have not yet committed to participate in order to ask them to take part in the Initiative. Furthermore, we will encourage those multilateral institutions that are late in providing debt relief to accelerate their efforts.

Noting the importance of commercial creditor participation, we agreed to ask the World Bank and IMF to prepare a comprehensive report on legal action brought against HIPCs by non-participating creditors, including by commercial creditors, and on options for HIPCs to obtain technical assistance to facilitate resolution of disputes. We further agreed

to ask the IMF and World Bank to continue to encourage bilateral creditors not to sell their claims on HIPCs in the secondary debt market.

As far as non-Paris Club official bilateral creditors are concerned, we will ask the IMF and World Bank to encourage creditors who are members of the two organizations to participate fully in the **HIPC Initiative**, particularly relatively wealthy creditors that have a significant amount of claims.

In addition, we will urge the IMF to identify creditor countries' participation in the Initiative ahead of any debt rescheduling with the Paris Club. We will also ask the Chair of the Paris Club to consider inviting, on a case-by-case basis, non-member official creditors to participate in its negotiations with **HIPC countries** on the understanding that these creditors will join a satisfactory consensus and will abide by Paris Club principles.

We agreed to ask the IMF and World Bank to include participation in the **HIPC Initiative** in reporting under Article IV as well as other Fund and Bank documents.

We will explore means of approaching creditors that are not IMF/World Bank members to encourage them to participate in the Initiative.

B. Completing the financing of the HIPC Initiative

We acknowledged the threat to sustainable exit from debt due to under-financing of the Initiative and we committed to work with other donor countries and the international financial institutions (IFIs) to address this issue.

We will also call upon the multilateral development banks to continue to make best efforts to identify internal resources to contribute to the financing of the **HIPC Initiative**.

C. Debt sustainability at the Completion Point

We will ask the IMF and World Bank to ensure that the comprehensive review of debt sustainability being prepared for the Annual Meetings includes an assessment of the methodology for assessing the need for, and amount of, additional assistance (or topping up) at the Completion Point. We committed to work with other donor countries and IFIs to ensure that the need for financial resources for this purpose is met.

Going forward, IFIs need to ensure that forecasts of debt sustainability are made on the basis of prudent and cautious assumptions about growth and exports.

Finally, we agreed on the need for bilateral donors to consider financing **HIPCs and HIPC "graduates"** primarily through grants for a sustained period, and to refrain from supporting unproductive expenditures. We will also call upon multilateral development funds - which are in many cases the main creditors of **HIPCs** - to make appropriate use of grants in delivering assistance to **HIPCs and HIPC graduates**.

G8 Africa Action Plan

We, the Heads of State and Government of eight major industrialized democracies and the Representatives of the European Union, meeting with **African Leaders** at

Kananaskis, welcome the initiative taken by African States in adopting the *New Partnership for Africa's Development* (NEPAD), a bold and clear-sighted vision of Africa's development. We accept the invitation from **African Leaders**, extended first at Genoa last July and reaffirmed in the NEPAD, to build a new partnership between the countries of Africa and our own, based on mutual responsibility and respect. The **NEPAD** provides an historic opportunity to overcome obstacles to development in Africa. Our **Africa Action Plan** is the G8's initial response, designed to encourage the imaginative effort that underlies the NEPAD and to lay a solid foundation for future cooperation.

The case for action is compelling. Despite its great potential and human resources, Africa continues to face some of the world's greatest challenges. The many initiatives designed to spur **Africa's development** have failed to deliver sustained improvements to the lives of individual women, men and children throughout Africa.

The *New Partnership for Africa's Development* offers something different. It is, first and foremost, a pledge by **African Leaders** to the people of **Africa** to consolidate democracy and sound economic management, and to promote peace, security and people-centred development. **African Leaders** have personally directed its creation and implementation. They have formally undertaken to hold each other accountable for its achievement. They have emphasized good governance and human rights as necessary preconditions for **Africa's recovery**. They focus on investment-driven economic growth and economic governance as the engine for poverty reduction, and on the importance of regional and sub-regional partnerships within **Africa**.

We welcome this commitment. In support of the **NEPAD objectives**, we each undertake to establish enhanced partnerships with **African countries** whose performance reflects the NEPAD commitments. Our partners will be selected on the basis of measured results. This will lead us to focus our efforts on countries that demonstrate a political and financial commitment to good governance and the rule of law, investing in their people, and pursuing policies that spur economic growth and alleviate poverty. We will match their commitment with a commitment on our own part to promote peace and security in Africa, to boost expertise and capacity, to encourage trade and direct growth-oriented investment, and to provide more effective official development assistance.

Together, we have an unprecedented opportunity to make progress on our common goals of eradicating extreme poverty and achieving sustainable development. The new round of multilateral trade negotiations begun at Doha, the Monterrey meeting on financing for development, this G8 Summit at Kananaskis and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, are key milestones in this process.

NEPAD recognizes that the prime responsibility for Africa's future lies with Africa itself. We will continue to support **African efforts** to encourage public engagement in the NEPAD and we will continue to consult with our African partners on how we can best assist their own efforts. G8 governments are committed to mobilize and energize global action, marshal resources and expertise, and provide impetus in support of the **NEPAD's objectives**. As G8 partners, we will undertake mutually reinforcing actions to help Africa

accelerate growth and make lasting gains against poverty. Our Action Plan focuses on a limited number of priority areas where, collectively and individually, we can add value.

The **African peer-review process** is an innovative and potentially decisive element in the attainment of the objectives of the NEPAD. We welcome the adoption on June 11 by the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee of the Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism. The peer-review process will inform our considerations of eligibility for enhanced partnerships. We will each make our own assessments in making these partnership decisions. While we will focus particular attention on enhanced-partnership countries, we will also work with countries that do not yet meet the standards of NEPAD but which are clearly committed to and working towards its implementation. We will not work with governments which disregard the interests and dignity of their people.

However, as a matter of strong principle, our commitment to respond to situations of humanitarian need remains universal and is independent of particular regimes. So, too, is our commitment to addressing the core issues of human dignity and development. The Development Goals set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration are an important component of this engagement.

At Monterrey, in March 2002, we agreed to revitalize efforts to help unlock and more effectively utilize all development resources including domestic savings, trade and investment, and official development assistance. A clear link was made between good governance, sound policies, aid effectiveness and development success. In support of this strong international consensus, substantial new development assistance commitments were announced at Monterrey. By 2006, these new commitments will increase ODA by a total of US\$12 billion per year. Each of us will decide, in accordance with our respective priorities and procedures, how we will allocate the additional money we have pledged. Assuming strong **African policy commitments**, and given recent assistance trends, we believe that in aggregate half or more of our new development assistance could be directed to **African nations** that govern justly, invest in their own people and promote economic freedom. In this way we will support the objectives of the NEPAD. This will help ensure that no country genuinely committed to poverty reduction, good governance and economic reform will be denied the chance to achieve the Millennium Goals through lack of finance.

We will pursue this Action Plan in our individual and collective capacities, and through the international institutions to which we belong. We warmly invite other countries to join us. We also encourage South-South cooperation and collaboration with international institutions and civil society, including the business sector, in support of the NEPAD. We will continue to maintain a constructive dialogue with our **African partners** in order to achieve effective implementation of our Action Plan and to support the objectives of the NEPAD. We will take the necessary steps to ensure the effective implementation of our Action Plan and will review progress at our next Summit based on a final report from our **Personal Representatives for Africa**.

To demonstrate our support for this new partnership, we make the following engagements in support of the NEPAD:

I. Promoting Peace and Security

Time and again, progress in Africa has been undermined or destroyed by conflict and insecurity. Families have been displaced and torn apart, and the use of child soldiers has robbed many individuals of the opportunity to learn, while also sowing the seeds of long-term national disruption, instability and poverty. Economic development has been deeply undermined as scarce resources needed to fight poverty have too often been wasted in deadly and costly armed conflicts. We are determined to make conflict prevention and resolution a top priority, and therefore we commit to:

1.1 Supporting African efforts to resolve the principal armed conflicts on the continent - including by:

- Providing additional support to efforts to bring peace to the **Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan**, and to consolidate peace in **Angola and Sierra Leone** within the next year;
- Assisting with programmes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; at the appropriate time,
- Taking joint action to support post-conflict development in the Great Lakes Region and Sudan; and,
- Endorsing the proposals from the UN Secretary-General to set up, with the Secretary-General and other influential partners, contact groups and similar mechanisms to work with African countries to resolve specific **African conflicts**.

1.2 Providing technical and financial assistance so that, by 2010, African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations are able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent, and undertake peace support operations in accordance with the United Nations Charter - including by:

- Continuing to work with African partners to deliver a joint plan, by 2003, for the development of African capability to undertake peace support operations, including at the regional level;
- Training African peace support forces including through the development of regional centres of excellence for military and civilian aspects of conflict prevention and peace support, such as the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre; and,

Better coordinating our respective peacekeeping training initiatives.

1.3 Supporting efforts by African countries and the United Nations to better regulate the activities of arms brokers and traffickers and to eliminate the flow of illicit weapons to and within Africa - including by:

Developing and adopting common guidelines to prevent the illegal supply of arms to Africa; and,

Providing assistance in regional trans-border cooperation to this end.

1.4 Supporting African efforts to eliminate and remove antipersonnel mines.

1.5 Working with African governments, civil society and others to address the linkage between armed conflict and the exploitation of natural resources - including by:

Supporting United Nations and other initiatives to monitor and address the illegal exploitation and international transfer of natural resources from Africa which fuel armed conflicts, including mineral resources, petroleum, timber and water;

Supporting voluntary control efforts such as the Kimberley Process for diamonds, and encouraging the adoption of voluntary principles of corporate social responsibility by those involved in developing Africa's national resources;

Working to ensure better accountability and greater transparency with respect to those involved in the import or export of Africa's natural resources from areas of conflict;

Promoting regional management of trans-boundary natural resources, including by supporting the Congo Basin Initiative and trans-border river basin commissions.

1.6 Providing more effective peace-building support to societies emerging from or seeking to prevent armed conflicts - including by:

Supporting effective African-led reconciliation efforts, including both pre-conflict and post-conflict initiatives; and,

Encouraging more effective coordination and cooperation among donors and international institutions in support of peace-building and conflict prevention efforts - particularly with respect to the effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, the collection and destruction of small arms, and the special needs of women and children, including child soldiers.

1.7 Working to enhance African capacities to protect and assist war-affected populations and facilitate the effective implementation in Africa of United Nations Security Council resolutions relating to civilians, women and children in armed conflict - including by supporting African countries hosting, assisting and protecting large refugee populations

II. Strengthening Institutions and Governance

The NEPAD maintains that "development is impossible in the absence of true democracy, respect for human rights, peace and good governance". We agree, and it has been our experience that reliable institutions and governance are a precondition for long-term or large-scale private investment. The task of strengthening institutions and governance is thus both urgent and of paramount importance, and for this reason, we commit to:

2.1 Supporting the NEPAD's priority political governance objectives - including by:

Expanding capacity-building programmes related to political governance in Africa focusing on the **NEPAD priority areas** of: improving administrative and civil services, strengthening parliamentary oversight, promoting participatory decision-making, and judicial reform;

Supporting African efforts to ensure that electoral processes are credible and transparent, and that elections are conducted in a manner that is free and fair and in accordance with the NEPAD's commitment to uphold and respect "global standards of democracy";

Supporting **African efforts** to involve parliamentarians and civil society in all aspects of the NEPAD process; and,

Supporting the reform of the security sector through assisting the development of an independent judiciary and democratically controlled police structures.

2.2 Strengthening capacity-building programmes related to economic and corporate governance in Africa focusing on the NEPAD priority areas of implementing sound macro-economic strategies, strengthening public financial management and accountability, protecting the integrity of monetary and financial systems, strengthening accounting and auditing systems, and developing an effective corporate governance framework - including by:

Supporting international and African organizations such as the **African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)** and the **African Regional Technical Assistance Centres (AFRITACs)** initiative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in expanding regionally-oriented technical assistance and capacity-building programmes in **Africa**; and,

Financing **African-led research** on economic governance issues (through the **United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)**, sub-regional and regional organizations, and other African institutions and organizations with relevant expertise).

2.3 Supporting African peer-review arrangements - including by:

Encouraging cooperation with respect to peer-review practices, modalities and experiences between the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the ECA, including the participation by the ECA in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) peer-review process where the countries under review so agree;

Encouraging, where appropriate, substantive information sharing between Africa and its partners with respect to items under peer-review; and,

Supporting regional organizations in developing tools to facilitate peer-review processes.

2.4 Giving increased attention to and support for African efforts to promote and protect human rights - including by:

Supporting human rights activities and national, regional and sub-regional human rights institutions in Africa;

Supporting **African efforts** to implement human rights obligations undertaken by African governments; and,

Supporting African efforts to promote reconciliation and to ensure accountability for violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including genocide, crimes against humanity and other war crimes.

2.5 Supporting African efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women - including by:

Supporting African efforts to achieve equal participation of African women in all aspects of the NEPAD process and in fulfilling the NEPAD objectives; and,

Supporting the application of gender main-streaming in all policies and programmes.

2.6 Intensifying support for the adoption and implementation of effective measures to combat corruption, bribery and embezzlement - including by:

Working to secure the early establishment of a UN Convention on Corruption, and the early ratification of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime;

Strengthening and assisting the implementation and monitoring of the OECD Convention on Bribery and assisting anti-bribery and anti-corruption programmes through the international financial institutions (IFIs) and the multilateral development banks;

Intensifying international cooperation to recover illicitly acquired financial assets;

Supporting voluntary anti-corruption initiatives, such as the **DAC Guidelines**, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the UN Global Compact;

Supporting the role of parliamentarians in addressing corruption and promoting good governance; and,

Assisting African countries in their efforts to combat money laundering, including supporting World Bank/IMF efforts to improve coordination in the delivery of technical assistance to combat money laundering and terrorist financing in African countries.

III. Fostering Trade, Investment, Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

Generating economic growth is central to the NEPAD's goal of mobilizing resources for poverty reduction and development. A comprehensive effort is required to stimulate economic activity in all productive sectors while paying particular attention to sustainability and social costs and to the role of the private sector as the engine for

economic growth. In this context, the particular importance of infrastructure has been emphasized by our African partners - including as a domain for public-private investment partnerships, and as a key component of regional integration and development. In order to achieve adequate growth rates, Africa must have broader access to markets. The launch of multilateral trade negotiations by World Trade Organization (WTO) members in Doha, which placed the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the negotiations, will help create a framework for the integration of African countries into the world trading system and the global economy, thus creating increased opportunities for trade-based growth. We are committed to the Doha development agenda and to implementing fully the WTO work programme, as well as to providing increased trade-related technical assistance to help African countries participate effectively in these negotiations. With these considerations in mind, we commit to:

3.1 Helping Africa attract investment, both from within Africa and from abroad, and implement policies conducive to economic growth - including by:

Supporting **African initiatives** aimed at improving the investment climate, including sound economic policies and efforts to improve the security of goods and transactions, consolidate property rights, modernize customs, institute needed legal and judicial reforms, and help mitigate risks for investors;

Facilitating the financing of private investment through increased use of development finance institutions and export credit and risk-guarantee agencies and by strengthening equivalent institutions in **Africa**;

Supporting **African initiatives** aimed at fostering efficient and sustainable regional financial markets and domestic savings and financing structures, including micro-credit schemes - while giving particular attention to seeing that credit and business support services meet the needs of poor women and men;

Enhancing international cooperation to promote greater private investment and growth in Africa, including through public-private partnerships; and,

Supporting the efforts of **African governments** to obtain sovereign credit ratings and gain access to private capital markets, including on a regional basis.

3.2 Facilitating capacity-building and the transfer of expertise for the development of infrastructure projects, with particular attention to regional initiatives.

3.3 Providing greater market access for African products - including by:

Reaffirming our commitment to conclude negotiations no later than 1 January 2005 on further trade liberalization in the Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations taking full account of the particular circumstances, needs and requirements of developing countries, including in Africa;

Without prejudging the outcome of the negotiations, applying our Doha commitment to comprehensive negotiations on agriculture aimed at substantial improvements in market

access, reductions of all forms of export subsidies with a view to their being phased out, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support;

Working toward the objective of duty-free and quota-free access for all products originating from the **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**, including **African LDCs**, and, to this end, each examining how to facilitate the fuller and more effective use of existing market access arrangements; and,

Ensuring that national product standards do not unnecessarily restrict African exports and that African nations can play their full part in the relevant international standard setting systems.

3.4 Increasing the funding and improving the quality of support for trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building in Africa - including by:

Supporting the establishment and expansion of trade-related technical assistance programmes in Africa;

Supporting the establishment of sub-regional market and trade information offices to support trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building in **Africa**;

Assisting regional organizations in their efforts to integrate trade policy into member country development plans;

Working to increase **African participation** in identifying WTO-related technical assistance needs, and providing technical assistance to African countries to implement international agreements, such as the WTO agreement;

Assisting **African producers** in meeting product and health standards in export markets; and,

Providing technical assistance to help African countries engage in international negotiations, and in standard-setting systems.

3.5 Supporting African efforts to advance regional economic integration and intra-African trade - including by:

Helping **African countries** develop regional institutions in key sectors affecting regional integration, including infrastructure, water, food security and energy, and sustainable management and conservation of natural resources;

Working towards enhanced market access, on a WTO-compatible basis, for trade with African free trade areas or customs unions;

Supporting the efforts of African countries to eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers within Africa in a WTO-consistent manner; and,

Supporting efforts by African countries to work towards lowering trade barriers on imports from the rest of the world.

3.6 Improving the effectiveness of Official Development Assistance (ODA), and strengthening ODA commitments for enhanced-partnership countries - including by:

Ensuring effective implementation of the OECD/DAC recommendations on untying aid to the **Least Developed Countries**;

Implementing effectively the OECD agreement to ensure that export credit support to low-income countries is not used for unproductive purposes;

Supporting efforts within the DAC to reduce aid management burdens on recipient countries and lower the transactions costs of aid;

Taking all necessary steps to implement the pledges we made at Monterrey, including ODA level increases and aid effectiveness; and,

Reviewing annually, within the DAC and in coordination with all relevant institutions, our progress towards the achievement in Africa of the Development Goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

IV. Implementing Debt Relief

4.1 Our aim is to assist countries through the **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)** Initiative to reduce poverty by enabling them to exit the HIPC process with a sustainable level of debt. The **HIPC Initiative** will reduce, by US\$19 billion (net present value terms), the debt of some 22 African countries that are following sound economic policies and good governance. Combined with traditional debt relief and additional bilateral debt forgiveness, this represents a reduction of some US\$30 billion - about two-thirds of their total debt burden - that will allow an important shift of resources towards education, health and other social and productive uses.

4.2 Debt relief alone, however, no matter how generous, cannot guarantee long-term debt sustainability. Sound policies, good governance, prudent new borrowing, and sound debt management by **HIPCs**, as well as responsible financing by creditors, will be necessary to ensure debt sustainability. We are committed to seeing that the projected shortfall in the HIPC Trust Fund is fully financed. Moreover, we remain ready, as necessary, to provide additional debt relief - so-called "topping up" - on a case-by-case basis, to countries that have suffered a fundamental change in their economic circumstances due to extraordinary external shocks. In that context these countries must continue to demonstrate a commitment to poverty reduction, sound financial management, and good governance. We will fund our share of the shortfall in the HIPC Initiative, recognizing that this shortfall will be up to US\$1 billion. We call on other creditor countries to join us. Once countries exit **the HIPC process**, we expect they will not need additional relief under this Initiative. We support an increase in the use of grants for the poorest and debt-vulnerable countries, and look forward to its rapid adoption.

V. Expanding Knowledge: Improving and Promoting Education and Expanding Digital Opportunities

Investing in education is critical to economic and social development in Africa, and to providing Africans with greater opportunities for personal and collective advancement. Education also holds the key to important goals such as achieving full gender equality for women and girls. Yet most African countries have made poor progress towards the attainment of the Dakar Education for All (EFA) goals. In addition, the capacity of information and communications technology (ICT) to help Africa exploit digital opportunities, has not yet been realized. ICT has been identified by the NEPAD as a targeted priority for economic and human development in Africa. With this in mind, we commit to:

5.1 Supporting African countries in their efforts to improve the quality of education at all levels - including by:

Significantly increasing the support provided by our bilateral aid agencies to basic education for countries with a strong policy and financial commitment to the sector, in order to achieve the goals of universal primary education and equal access to education for girls. In that regard we will work vigorously to operationalize the G8 Education Task Force report with a view to helping African countries which have shown through their actions a strong policy and financial commitment to education to achieve these goals; and to encourage other African countries to take the necessary steps so that they, too, can achieve universal primary education by 2015;

Supporting the development and implementation by **African countries** of national educational plans that reflect the **Dakar goals on Education for All**, and encouraging support for those plans - particularly universal primary education - by the international community as an integral part of the national development strategies;

Giving special emphasis and support to teacher training initiatives, in line with the NEPAD priorities, and the creation of accountability mechanisms and EFA assessment processes;

Working with IFIs to increase their education-related spending, as a further supplement to bilateral and other efforts;

Supporting the development of a client-driven "Education for All" Internet portal;

Supporting programmes to encourage attendance and enhance academic performance, such as school feeding programmes; and,

Supporting the development of community learning centres to develop the broader educational needs of local communities.

5.2 Supporting efforts to ensure equal access to education by women and girls - including by:

Providing scholarships and other educational support for women and girls; and,

Supporting **African efforts** to break down social, cultural and other barriers to equal access by women and girls to educational opportunities.

5.3 Working with African partners to increase assistance to Africa's research and higher education capacity in enhanced-partnership countries - including by:

Supporting the development of research centres and the establishment of chairs of excellence in areas integral to the NEPAD in Africa; and,

Favouring the exchange of visiting academics and encouraging research partnerships between G8/donor and African research institutions.

5.4 Helping Africa create digital opportunities - including by:

Encouraging the Digital Opportunity Task Force (DOT Force) International e-Development Resources Network to focus on Africa, and supporting other DOT Force initiatives that can help to create digital opportunities, each building wherever possible on African initiatives already underway;

Working towards the goal of universal access to ICT by working with African countries to improve national, regional and international telecommunications and ICT regulations and policies in order to create ICT-friendly environments;

Encouraging and supporting the development of public-private partnerships to fast-track the development of ICT infrastructure; and,

Supporting entrepreneurship and human resource development of Africans within the ICT Sector.

5.5 Helping Africa make more effective use of ICT in the context of promoting sustainable economic, social and political development - including by:

Supporting African initiatives to make best use of ICT to address education and health issues; and,

Supporting African countries in increasing access to, and making the best use of, ICT in support of governance, including by supporting the development and implementation of national e-strategies and e-governance initiatives aimed at increased efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of government.

VI. Improving Health and Confronting HIV/AIDS

The persistence of diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis has remained a severe obstacle to Africa's development. To this burden has been added the devastating personal and societal costs resulting from AIDS, the consequences of which stand to undermine all efforts to promote development in Africa. The result has been a dramatic decrease in life expectancy in Africa and a significant new burden on African health systems and economies. Substantial efforts are needed to confront the health challenges that Africa faces, including the need to enhance immunization efforts directed at polio and other

preventable diseases. Therefore, recognizing that HIV/AIDS affects all aspects of Africa's future development and should therefore be a factor in all aspects of our support for Africa, we commit to:

6.1 Helping Africa combat the effects of HIV/AIDS - including by:

Supporting programmes that help mothers and children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, including children orphaned by AIDS;

Supporting the strengthening of training facilities for the recruiting and training of health professionals;

Supporting the development, adoption and implementation of gender-sensitive, multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS programs for prevention, care, and treatment;

Supporting high level political engagement to increase awareness and reduce the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS;

Supporting initiatives to improve technical capacity, including disease surveillance;

Supporting efforts to develop strong partnerships with employers in increasing HIV/AIDS awareness and in providing support to victims and their families;

Supporting efforts that integrate approaches that address both HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis; and,

Helping to enhance the capacity of Africa to address the challenges that HIV/AIDS poses to peace and security in Africa.

6.2 Supporting African efforts to build sustainable health systems in order to deliver effective disease interventions - including by:

Pressing ahead with current work with the international pharmaceutical industry, affected African countries and civil society to promote the availability of an adequate supply of life-saving medicines in an affordable and medically effective manner;

Supporting African countries in helping to promote more effective, and cost-effective, health interventions to the most vulnerable sectors of society - including reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity;

Continuing support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and working to ensure that the Fund continues to increase the effectiveness of its operations and learns from its experience;

Supporting African efforts to increase Africa's access to the Global Fund and helping to enhance Africa's capacity to participate in and benefit from the Fund;

Providing assistance to strengthen the capacity of the public sector to monitor the quality of health services offered by both public and private providers; and,

Supporting and encouraging the twinning of hospitals and other health organizations between G8 and African countries.

6.3 Accelerating the elimination and mitigation in Africa of polio, river blindness and other diseases or health deficiencies - including by:

Providing, on a fair and equitable basis, sufficient resources to eliminate polio by 2005; and,

Supporting relevant public-private partnerships for the immunization of children and the elimination of micro-nutrient deficiencies in Africa.

6.4 Supporting health research on diseases prevalent in Africa, with a view to narrowing the health research gap, including by expanding health research networks to focus on African health issues, and by making more extensive use of researchers based in Africa.

VII. Increasing Agricultural Productivity

The overwhelming majority of Africa's population is rural. Agriculture is therefore the principal economic preoccupation for most of Africa's people. Agriculture is central not only to the quality of life of most Africans, but also to the national economy of nearly all African states. Increased agricultural production, efficiency and diversification are central to the economic growth strategies of these countries. In support of the NEPAD's growth and sustainable development initiatives on agriculture, we commit to:

7.1 Making support for African agriculture a higher international priority in line with the NEPAD's framework and priorities - including by:

Supporting the reform and financing of international institutions and research organizations that address Africa's agricultural development priority needs;

Supporting efforts to strengthen agricultural research in Africa as well as research related to issues and aspects that are of particular importance to Africa; and,

Working with African countries to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of ODA for agriculture, rural development and food security where there are coherent development strategies reflected in government budget priorities.

7.2 Working with African countries to reduce poverty through improved sustainable productivity and competitiveness - including by:

Supporting the development and the responsible use of tried and tested new technology, including biotechnology, in a safe manner and adapted to the African context, to increase crop production while protecting the environment through decreased usage of fragile land, water and agricultural chemicals;

Studying, sharing and facilitating the responsible use of biotechnology in addressing development needs;

Helping to improve farmers' access to key market information through the use of traditional and cutting edge communications technologies, while also building upon ongoing international collaboration that strengthens farmers' entrepreneurial skills;

Encouraging partnerships in agriculture and water research and extension to develop, adapt and adopt appropriate demand-driven technologies, including for low-income resource-poor farmers, to increase agricultural productivity and improve ability to market agricultural, fish and food products;

Working with African countries to promote property and resource rights;

Supporting the main-streaming of gender issues into all agricultural and related policy together with targeted measures to ensure the rights of women for equal access to technology, technical support, land rights and credits;

Working with African countries to support the development of agricultural infrastructure including production, transportation and markets; and,

Working with African countries to develop sound agricultural policies that are integrated into Poverty Reduction Strategies.

7.3 Working to improve food security in Africa - including by:

Working with African countries to integrate food security in poverty reduction efforts and promote a policy and institutional environment that enables poor people to derive better livelihoods from agriculture and rural development;

Working with appropriate international organizations in responding to the dire food shortages in Southern Africa this year;

Working with African countries to expand efforts to improve the quality and diversity of diets with micro-nutrients and by improving fortification technologies;

Supporting African efforts to establish food safety and quality control systems, including helping countries develop legislation, enforcement procedures and appropriate institutional frameworks; and,

Supporting efforts to improve and better disseminate agricultural technology.

VIII. Improving Water Resource Management

Water is essential to life. Its importance spans a wide range of critical uses - from human drinking water, to sanitation, to food security and agriculture, to economic activity, to protecting the natural environment. We have noted the importance of proper water resource management. We note also that water management is sometimes at the centre of threats to regional peace and security. We also appreciate the importance of good water

management for achieving sustainable economic growth and development, and therefore we commit to:

8. Supporting African efforts to improve water resource development and management - including by:

Supporting **African efforts** to promote the productive and environmentally sustainable development of water resources;

Supporting efforts to improve sanitation and access to potable water;

Mobilizing technical assistance to facilitate and accelerate the preparation of potable water and sanitation projects in both rural and urban areas, and to generate greater efficiency in these sectors; and,

Supporting reforms in the water sector aimed at decentralization, cost-recovery and enhanced user participation.

2003 Evian, France

Chair's Summary

We met in Evian for our annual Summit, confident that, through our joint efforts, we can address the challenges of promoting growth, enhancing sustainable development and improving security. Our discussions with the Leaders of emerging and developing countries (Algeria, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, **Senegal, South Africa**) and with the President of the Swiss Confederation and the representatives of the UN, the World Bank, the IMF and the WTO provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on growth and international co-operation. New proposals have been put forward which could underpin our future work. The following is a summary of our decisions.

2. Enhancing Sustainable Development

We focused on the implementation of the internationally agreed Millennium and Johannesburg Development Goals in the following areas:

Africa. Our discussions with the Presidents of Algeria, **Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa**, the Leaders of countries represented on the **NEPAD Steering Committee**, demonstrated our common will to contribute to the development of Africa. We endorsed the report prepared by our **Africa Personal Representatives**. We agreed to widen our dialogue to other **African Leaders on NEPAD** and the **G8 Africa Action Plan**. We invite interested countries and relevant international institutions to appoint senior representatives to join this partnership. We will review progress on our Action Plan no later than 2005 on the basis of a report.

Famine. To alleviate the threat facing millions of people, **especially in Africa**, we committed to responding to the emergency food aid needs and agreed on ways to improve famine prevention mechanisms and long term food security.

Debt. We reaffirmed our commitment to **the Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)** initiative, launched at our Cologne Summit. Since Kananaskis, where we pledged to provide our share of the shortfall of up to \$1 billion, progress has continued in the implementation of the **HIPC initiative**. Twenty-six of the world's poorest countries are now benefiting from debt relief, totalling more than \$60 billion committed in nominal terms. However, in the light of continued implementation challenges and the slow pace of country progress in the initiative, we have identified the following priority areas:

- To encourage and assist eligible countries in taking the steps necessary to complete the **HIPC process**, our Finance Ministers asked the IMF and the World Bank to identify, by their next Annual Meetings, the specific impediments in each country and the steps that need to be taken to tackle them;

- Not all official and commercial creditors have yet agreed to participate in the initiative. We urged the IMF and the World Bank to intensify their efforts to secure the full participation of all creditors. Further options to deal with the issues of litigation should also be explored;

- We welcomed the progress made towards completing our commitment in Kananaskis to fill the estimated financing gap in the **HIPC Trust Fund**, through the pledges of \$850 million made in Paris in October 2002. We will continue to monitor the financing needs of the Trust Fund;

- We reaffirmed the objective of ensuring lasting debt sustainability in **HIPC countries** and noted that these countries will remain vulnerable to exogenous shocks, even after reaching completion point. In this context, we have asked our Finance Ministers to review by September mechanisms to encourage good governance and the methodology for calculating the amount of "topping-up" debt relief available to countries at completion point based on updated cost estimates. Market-based mechanisms and other effective instruments to address the impact of commodity price fluctuations on low-income countries should also be explored.

Zimbabwe. We are concerned about reports of further violence by the authorities in Zimbabwe against their own people. We called on the Government of Zimbabwe to respect the right to peaceful demonstration. Consistent with the fundamental principles of the NEPAD partnership, we welcomed the contribution of other **African States** to promoting a peaceful resolution of the crisis and a prosperous and democratic future for the people of **Zimbabwe**.

Water: A G8 Action Plan

We are committed to playing a more active role in the international efforts towards achieving these goals, on the basis of the Monterrey consensus and building upon the outcomes of the Third World Water Forum and the Ministerial Conference held in Japan in March 2003. With this solid foundation and in response to the needs and priorities of partner countries we will take the following measures individually and/or collectively, particularly taking into account the importance of proper **water management in Africa**,

in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as stated in **the G8 Africa Action Plan**.

1.3 In view of the importance of river basin management, we will reinforce our efforts to: " promote river basin co-operation throughout the world, with a particular attention to **African river basins**.

Action against Famine, Especially in Africa: A G8 Action Plan

We recognise that food security is a global concern. Millions of people world-wide are at risk of starvation, of which over 40 million are in **Africa**. This situation derives not only from climatic conditions and natural disasters but from more structural causes, such as chronic poverty, lack of an enabling environment and appropriate support for agriculture, HIV/AIDS prevalence, an increasing number of conflicts, poor governance and economic management and trade related issues. These factors are likely to cause recurrent food crises and increase long-term food insecurity, notably in **Africa**. While taking immediate action to avert the present peril of humanitarian crises, we recognise the strong need for longer term solutions to food insecurity, and are committed to working in partnership with developing countries to address these problems. To address these issues, we are working with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and relevant international bodies to prevent and mitigate famine. G8 action to address famine in Africa will take place within the framework of the **G8 Africa Action Plan**, in support of the **New Partnership for Africa's Development**.

In order to improve significantly the capacity both of the countries affected and of the international community to anticipate and prevent famine, we will:

1. Meet emergency food assistance needs

1.1 We are determined to tackle urgent food shortages, through immediate measures. Remaining **shortfalls in Africa** are currently estimated by the World Food Programme in the range of 1.2 million metric tonnes. We will improve the efficiency, timeliness and responsiveness of our own contributions of food aid, cash and items other than food, and encourage and facilitate contributions by other traditional and non-traditional donors to meet emergency needs. We will work with governments, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, civil society and other parts of the international community to provide the specific mix of assistance and types of programs best suited to actual needs.

1.2 Since Kananaskis, we have delivered US\$ 3.3 billion of emergency assistance to address these humanitarian needs world-wide, including US\$ 1.7 billion for **Sub-Saharan Africa**.

We will address new needs when they are confirmed with appropriate aid commitments.

4.4 Since Kananaskis, we have committed US\$ 3.2 billion to long term agricultural and food security assistance, including US\$ 1.4 billion for **Sub-Saharan Africa**.

4.5 We are particularly determined to intensify the fight against HIV/AIDS, given the immense impact of this disease particularly in **African countries**, especially on food production and other aspects of food security. Food and related emergency aid distribution should also prioritise the nutritional needs of those infected and the needs of vulnerable groups most affected by the pandemic. Preserving familial and social structures, or compensating for their disruption, is key to ensuring food security.

2004 Sea Island, United States

Chair's Summary

* Reaffirm our commitment to fully implementing and financing the **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries** (HIPC) initiative. We issued a separate statement on HIPC.

Debt Sustainability for the Poorest

The **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative** (HIPC) has to date provided welcome debt reduction to 27 countries pursuing economic reform programs, 23 of them in Africa, and is providing \$31 billion in debt service relief over time. We are committed to fully implementing the HIPC initiative and to supporting debt sustainability in the poorest countries through debt relief and grant financing. To that end, we have asked our Finance Ministers to:

- Work with other donors and the international financial institutions to extend the sunset date of the HIPC initiative until December 31, 2006 and to provide the necessary financing for completion of the initiative, including topping up where appropriate.
- Consider measures that can further help the poorest countries address the sustainability of their debt.

We have asked for a progress report on these efforts by the end of the year. We urge other creditors to fully participate in the HIPC initiative.

G8 Commitment to Help Stop Polio Forever

2. But there are risks ahead. Polio is still present, in varying degrees, in six countries: India, Pakistan, Egypt, Afghanistan, **Niger, and Nigeria**. Polio has now reemerged in nine countries in Africa. The Polio Eradication Initiative is facing a funding shortfall for 2004-2005. We are within striking distance of closing this gap, and sustaining the efforts will allow immunization campaigns to continue and will bring us closer to our goal of a polio-free world....

Ending the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa, Raising Agricultural Productivity and Promoting Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries

We are united in our belief that famine is preventable in the 21st century. Famine, food insecurity, and malnutrition have many complex causes, and defeating them will require a global partnership between the governments of affected countries, donors, international institutions, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). We renew

our commitment to help build this partnership, particularly in **Africa**, where more than 200 million people remain threatened by famine or food insecurity.

We support fully the **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)** and the principles and goals set out in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. In particular, we applaud the **African Union Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security**, in which **African leaders** committed to allocating at least 10% of national budgetary resources for agriculture and rural development. Our efforts to fight famine, hunger and food insecurity are a demonstration of our commitment to achieve internationally recognized development goals, including the goals of halving by 2015 the number of people who suffer from hunger and from poverty.

Under the **Evian Famine Action Plan**, the G8 has made significant progress in coordinating our emergency assistance efforts in the Horn of Africa and improving our famine early warning capabilities. We have agreed on a joint response to the crucial problem of promoting broad-based rural development and raising agricultural productivity in food insecure areas. To build on this work, we have agreed to undertake three new initiatives within the framework of the **G8 Africa and Famine Action Plans**:

Breaking the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa: Along with the World Bank and other donors, we have agreed to support a new Ethiopian Government framework that offers a real chance to break the cycle of famine in that country and can serve as a point of reference for other countries. We will work with the New Coalition for Food Security to offer unified support for the Government's reform program to realize the Government's goal of attaining food security for five million chronically food insecure people by 2009. We will support land reform by funding the rollout of a land user rights system throughout Ethiopia by 2006. We will expand our support for rural infrastructure development to help the Government meet or exceed the road building goals set out in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). We will work in a coordinated fashion to develop agricultural markets and facilitate regional economic integration.

We stand ready to help other countries in the **Horn** that are willing to make a political commitment to develop comprehensive food security and famine prevention programs. We encourage **Eritrea** to complete its interim PRSP in a manner which would serve as a basis for a concrete dialogue with its development partners on initiatives to support a transition to a more food secure future. A sustained commitment to policy reform by the Eritrean Government will be essential to deliver on the promise of this paper.

Improving Worldwide Emergency Assessment and Response Systems: We will work closely with the World Food Program (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), other UN agencies, and leading international NGOs to continue to improve global emergency assessment and agricultural information systems in order to estimate more accurately food aid and non-food needs and enable emergency assistance to reach the areas and groups that need it most. During 2004, we will support field testing of improvements to emergency needs assessment systems in **two Southern African countries**. We urge the international community to meet fully the emergency assistance

needs, including non-food items, in the **Horn of Africa** and other famine-prone regions, and will do our part to achieve that objective.

Raising Agricultural Productivity in Food Insecure Countries and Promoting Rural Development, Especially in Africa: We applaud the renewed attention by donors, international institutions, NGOs, and developing countries to these crucial issues, in particular the significant increase in the agricultural and rural development activities of the World Bank and the FAO and the innovative irrigation and agricultural technology programs financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

We will focus our institutional capacity building to help food insecure countries, **particularly in Africa**, develop agricultural science and technology, raise agriculture productivity, and meet international food safety standards. We will strengthen local and regional agricultural markets and work with governments to improve access for poor farmers to productive resources such as land, credit, agricultural inputs and services, and technology. We will encourage private investment, foster sub-regional growth, promote the use of geo-spatial data, and explore famine-risk schemes. To promote agricultural science and research, we will enhance institutional capacity to utilize science and technology through links between universities. Together we will advance a vision of a "second green revolution" adapted to **African conditions** that would raise agricultural productivity, promote hardier crops for healthier people, and make **food insecurity in Africa** a thing of the past.

The attached Action Plan provides details on these initiatives.

Ending the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa, Raising Agricultural Productivity, and Promoting Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries: A G8 Action Plan

I. Breaking the Cycle of Famine and Increasing Agricultural Productivity in the Horn of Africa

With a population of almost 150 million, recurring conflict, and an average per capita annual income of less than \$220, the **Horn of Africa** presents a compelling case for attention. For more than two decades, nearly half of **Ethiopia's 68 million people** have experienced some degree of food insecurity and malnutrition. Approximately five million are "chronically food insecure", i.e., unable at some time in any year to secure an adequate supply of food for survival. Millions more face hunger or food insecurity in **Eritrea, Somalia, and the Sudan**.

Since Evian, G8 aid agencies and other donors have worked closely under **Ethiopian Government** leadership to design and support a "productive safety net." The safety net will protect the assets of chronically food-insecure families, enhance the functioning of food markets, and support urgent rural investments. Within three to five years, this safety net should provide an alternative to **emergency assistance for the Ethiopians** who are chronically food insecure.

The completion of **Eritrea's interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper** could offer a basis for a concrete dialogue with its development partners on initiatives to support a

transition to a more food secure future. A sustained commitment to policy reform by the **Eritrean Government** will be essential to deliver on the promise of this paper. G8 members are prepared to support such a commitment by strengthening assistance to projects targeting **agricultural development in Eritrea**, including in the area of water distribution.

G8 members will take the following actions in close coordination with each other, governments in the region, and all relevant stakeholders:

We will work with the **New Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia** to give unified support to the Government's nascent structural reform effort. G8 and other donors have worked with the **Government of Ethiopia** to develop an alternative to emergency food aid which should cover more than five million people over three years. We will work with the Government and other donors to realize the Government's goal of attaining food security for five million chronically food insecure people by 2009.

We will cooperate closely with the **Ethiopian Government** to address the problems of the most vulnerable groups. Our aid agencies will monitor closely the implementation of the safety net and will coordinate on effective approaches for targeting populations and regions.

We will help accelerate land reform and strengthen land tenure for all **Ethiopians**, including vulnerable groups, by supporting the Government's plan to establish a system of user rights in the context of its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Working with all stakeholders, G8 countries and other donors will fund the rollout of a transparent user right system in two states in 2004, three more in 2005, and a final two states in 2006. Land reform will increase incentives for farmers to invest in their land and increase agricultural productivity.

We will expand our support for rural infrastructure **development in the Horn**, including social infrastructure, soil fertility, and water management programs. In **Ethiopia**, this support will take place under the safety net program and will focus on farm-to-market or feeder roads. We will work with the World Bank to increase the number of activities under its Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility. Through these collective efforts, we aim to help the Government meet or exceed the road building goals set out in its PRSP. Developing rural infrastructure helps mitigate food insecurity by connecting food surplus and food deficit regions and enabling the Government and donors to more easily access people in need. Assisting the health and education sectors and building the capacity of institutions and civil society organizations brings a multiplier effect to the wider economy.

We will unleash the power of markets through cash-for-work and cash-for-relief programs and working with business associations and cooperatives to expand private participation in market development. Our aid agencies will work with the World Bank and the **Government of Ethiopia** to complete an Action Plan for improving market and trade infrastructure by June 2005. This plan should include trade information systems, building private sector trade capacity, and access to micro-finance and rural credit.

We will work to expand access for Ethiopian farmers to improved agricultural technologies and add value to farmers' production through innovations in processing, packaging, and shipping.

We will facilitate regional economic integration and debt relief to mitigate threats of famine and strengthen rural economies as has occurred in other **regions of Africa**. We will coordinate our trade capacity building assistance to support Ethiopia's full integration into the COMESA Free Trade Agreement as soon as feasible and stand ready to assist **Ethiopia** in its negotiations to join the WTO.

As we pursue these initiatives we will continue to improve donor coordination so as to contribute to the goal of breaking the cycle of famine in the Horn.

II. Improving Worldwide Emergency Assessment and Response Systems

Emergency assistance, both food and non-food, continues to play a crucial, short-term role in combating food insecurity. In recent years, **Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and Sudan** have been among the world's largest recipients of emergency food assistance. Although harvests improved in

2003-04, substantial emergency assistance will still be required for **Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and Sudan**, in part because of political instability and displacement of populations due to conflicts.

We will monitor closely the WFP's estimates of food aid needs in the **Horn of Africa**.

Working with other donors, we will do our part to ensure that emergency needs, including food, are met.

Our aid agencies are collaborating on efforts to harmonize methodology for collecting data on national nutrition and mortality levels and responding effectively. When operational, these initiatives will give donors reliable new tools to target more quickly and accurately emergency assistance.

Acting individually and collectively, G8 members will take the following actions:

Support national efforts to improve data collection and monitoring systems and enhance capacity to respond to emergency food crisis in line with the **NEPAD initiative on Stimulating an Agriculture Renaissance in Support of Food Security in Africa** presented at the April 2004 meeting of the African Partnership Forum in Maputo.

Continue to work closely with the WFP and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to improve global food emergency assessment methodologies and response systems. G8 countries will support the piloting of the improved assessment process in two **Southern African** countries this year.

Support the International Food Policy and Research Institute's "Strategic Analysis Knowledge Support System" for agricultural and market analysis.

Support improvement of international needs assessment initiatives such as the WFP/FAO common approach and the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Initiative. The G8 will support further activities to improve needs assessment and monitoring of famine and food security. This will include the establishment of a multi-partner experts' panel to review standards of practice for vulnerability assessments and food security and the development of online information systems to disseminate information on vulnerable areas, needs assessments, and the impact of assistance operations.

We will support the development of regional strategies for disaster prevention and emergency management covering policy instruments, institutional responses and safety mechanisms.

Where possible and appropriate, we will consider the local or regional purchase of relief and food items.

We will work to ensure coherence among our policies, including development, trade and agricultural policies that may affect famine, agricultural productivity and rural development in food insecure countries.

We will work to ensure that the outcome of the re-negotiation of the Food Aid Convention promotes good food aid practices and improved assessments based on the needs of beneficiaries in food insecure countries.

We will work with other governments and stakeholders to implement the recommendations of the World Food Summit and the World Food Summit: Five Years Later.

To improve early warning systems, we will share technologies and data to develop food security maps and improve donor and government capacity to collect geo-spatial data.

III. Boosting Agricultural Productivity and Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries, Especially in Africa

We welcome the high priority **Africans** place on increasing agricultural productivity as evidenced by the recent, successful **Africa 2020 Conference in Uganda**. Raising agricultural productivity and promoting broad-based rural development are two of the long-term keys to reducing the threat of malnutrition and child mortality, increasing incomes, and stimulating overall economic growth in food insecure countries. These challenges are multifaceted, requiring reforms of domestic agricultural, social, economic, and development policies with the full participation of civil society. They demand integrating food and nutrition insecure countries into the world economy, decentralizing decision making, expanding access to credit, empowering women, harnessing the power of science and technology, unleashing the power of markets, and improving rural economic and social infrastructure.

We strongly support the significant increase in the World Bank's agricultural and rural development activities, including lending, agricultural research and the rural development

strategy "Reaching the Rural Poor." We encourage the World Bank to include an assessment of recipient country agricultural policy performance in Country Assistance Strategies where agriculture is a significant economic sector, especially in **sub-Saharan Africa**. We commit to supporting efforts by **Africans** to create a positive and sustainable per capita agricultural output growth rate in **Sub Saharan Africa** by 2007.

G8 members are supporting a range of programs to promote agricultural productivity and rural development in **African** and other countries. Our activities are built on the clear lessons of the past, including the importance of a transparent and supportive domestic policy environment; building capacity to implement agricultural and development policy; regional cooperation in support of agricultural growth; participation of all stakeholders; coordination between and a long-term commitment by donors; and local ownership of programs.

Acting individually and collectively, G8 members will:

Focus our institutional capacity building, including in the field of trade facilitation, to help food insecure countries, particularly in **Africa**, develop agricultural science and technology, raise agriculture productivity, and meet international food safety standards. We will examine the potential of improving education and literacy for farmers to enable them to better utilize existing agricultural technology and equipment.

Sponsor in cooperation with the **AU**, **NEPAD**, and other relevant organizations a public-private forum in the second half of 2004 aimed at offering concrete solutions to the challenges of raising agricultural productivity, especially for the rural poor. We will explore ways of improving farming techniques and raising yields through improving investment climates, disseminating appropriate and practically usable agricultural technology, identifying research needs, infrastructure and knowledge bottlenecks, and trade capacity gaps.

Establish food and nutrition security scholars programs to expand training in agricultural science and technology for researchers, scientists, and policy makers in developing countries. These programs will address the critical role science and technology plays in raising agricultural productivity in an environmentally sustainable way consistent with local needs.

Foster partnership relationships between agricultural institutes and agriculture departments in our universities and their counterparts in food-insecure countries, including by linking national programs into sub-regional and regional networks.

Support work of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and others that will channel more effectively resources allocated to research and development of drought, pest, and disease-resistant staple crops for use in developing countries. We will also support initiatives on staple Africa food crops, including the **Pan Africa Cassava Initiative**, the Global Cassava Partnership and the **Pan Africa Nerica initiative**. These initiatives, carried out in a responsible manner and respecting biodiversity protection, should result in "hardier crops for healthier people."

Assist developing countries in producing and gaining access to geo-spatial information for land-use planning, land cover analysis, agricultural assessments, and environmental monitoring.

Promote increased use of local and regional commercial markets to meet food needs in famine prone countries and reduce dependence on food aid.

Support the organization of community level associations, including agricultural cooperatives, to provide farmers in food insecure areas with up-to-date information on government policies, useful technologies, and micro finance options.

Coordinate in supporting the **African Forum for Agricultural Research (FARA)** and related Sub-regional Research Organizations (SROs) in East, West and Southern Africa to facilitate the involvement of all stakeholders in identifying research priorities for stimulating agricultural growth and tackling food and nutrition insecurity.

Review ongoing initiatives and help develop a global consensus on the core building blocks of agricultural productivity that includes increasing yields, secure land tenure, functioning markets, sustainable management of natural resources, and social equity.

Work with **the AU, NEPAD**, regional economic organizations, business groups, and relevant international institutions to review and improve the investment environment in Africa and promote private sector links and development.

Encourage CGIAR to increase its efforts in **Africa**, and increase funding for challenge programs on Water and Food and those others which benefit Africa. Develop at least three new projects with the **African Agricultural Technology Foundation**. We will also encourage IFAD efforts to improve the access of **African farmers** to water on a sustainable basis.

Implement programs of support for regional and national programs aimed at tackling food insecurity and vulnerability in **Southern Africa** by 2005.

Support continued exploration of potential market-based famine risk-insurance mechanisms, taking into account work done by the World Bank and WFP.

G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations

Africa is facing greater peace support needs, and the international community recognizes the importance of more comprehensive measures for ensuring peace. In recognition of this, in Kananaskis, we resolved in the **Africa Action Plan** to “provide technical and financial assistance so that, by 2010, African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations are able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent, and undertake peace support operations in accordance with the United Nations Charter”.

In Evian, we followed up our earlier pledge with the “**Joint Africa/G8 Action Plan to enhance African Capabilities to undertake Peace Support Operations**”. In that plan,

we made the commitment to work with African partners, step by step, to develop key building blocks that will help to channel existing resources more effectively in support of the longer term African vision for its peace and security architecture.

Already many G8 countries have undertaken activities to improve the capacity of African organizations and countries to conduct peace support operations and their related activities. The EU recently established the **Peace Facility for Africa**, an initiative that pledges €250 million to address the well-recognized financial and logistical difficulties that **many countries in Africa** face when trying to deploy to international peace support operations and to support the **African institutional capacity** building process. The U.S., France, Canada, Germany and the UK have provided bilateral assistance to train and equip **African peace support** operations units and to develop the capacity of **African organizations** to establish, manage and sustain peace support operations. Italy has provided support to African peace support operations including through training activities at the UN Staff College in Turin and operations at the UN Logistical Support Base in Brindisi. Japan and Russia have supported **African peace support** operations efforts and their related activities, including disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration.

While we have made progress in establishing a framework for greater **peace and stability in Africa**, more coordination is needed to maximize our individual efforts to enhance African peace support operations capabilities.

Action Plan for Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations

Today, we committed to an Action Plan to expand global capability for peace support operations that is available for any international peace support operation or mission on a timely basis. Any nation receiving training and assistance will make its own sovereign decision on whether to deploy its units to a particular peace support operation. All peace support operations and other related activities undertaken by G8 members under this initiative would be in accordance with the UN charter. Moreover, given the fact that most of the peace support operations around the world, particularly those in **Africa**, are operating under the aegis of the UN and with a UN Security Council mandate, all actions undertaken by the G8 to expand global capability for peace support operations should be implemented in close cooperation with the UN, in accordance with its technical standards, and take into account the recommendations of the Brahimi Report. In **Africa**, these actions should also be implemented in close cooperation with the African Union and sub-regional organizations, in line with the **African ownership principle**.

Accordingly, we undertake specific activities and coordinate our efforts closely to ensure the maximum benefit to our partners and ourselves. Therefore, we commit, consistent with our national laws, to:

- Train and, where appropriate, equip a total of approximately 75,000 troops worldwide by 2010, in line with commitments undertaken at Kananaskis and Evian. This effort will have a sustained **focus on Africa** and other nations that can contribute to peace support operations **both in Africa** and elsewhere. We are also committed to training and exercises to ensure that those troops will maintain their skills after their initial training.

Activities will also include enhancing the institutional capacity of regional and sub-regional organizations to plan and execute peace support operations.

- Coordinate with **African partners**, the UN, the EU and others to maximize our individual efforts to enhance African peace support operations capabilities and their related activities. By playing an active part in the **AU-hosted** annual consultation, setting up donor contact **groups in African capitals** (as foreseen in the Evian plan), and conducting coordination meetings with interested parties, we will more fully coordinate assistance by G8 members and others related to peace support operations and their related activities. To this end, we will establish G8 expert-level meetings to serve as a clearinghouse for exchanging information for as long as will be needed to accomplish this goal.
- Build peace support operations capabilities in other regions by 2010. Many of these peace support operations units could deploy to **Africa**, as well as to crises in their own regions. Member states are also committed to providing training and exercises to help ensure that those troops trained maintain their newly learned skills.
- Work with interested parties, before the next Summit, to develop a transportation and logistics support arrangement, which will help provide countries with transportation to deploy to peace support operations and logistics support to sustain units in the field. This kind of arrangement, which will take into account existing efforts, should address a key capabilities gap that often prevents timely intervention in crises.
- Increase our contribution to the training of carabinieri/gendarme-like forces both by continuing to support existing centers dedicated to that purpose, notably those in France and Italy, and those in **Africa**, and by supporting new initiatives in that respect. In particular, we will support the Italian initiative to establish, on a multinational basis, an international training center that would serve as a Center of Excellence to provide training and skills for peace support operations. The center will build on the experience and expertise of the Carabinieri, Gendarmerie and other similar forces to develop carabinieri/gendarme-like units of interested nations, including those in **Africa**, for peace support operations.

The initiatives will be carried out by:

- Operating training programs, including “train the trainer” courses and pre-deployment training for specific missions;
- Developing a common doctrine and common operational standards for employing carabinieri/gendarme-like forces in peace support operations, specifically with regard to crowd control, combating organized crime, high risk arrests, prison security, protection of sensitive facilities, election security, VIP security and border control;
- Providing interoperability training with the relevant military forces; and

- Interacting with academic and research institutions in related areas, such as humanitarian law, human rights, criminal law, prison management, and civil-military cooperation.

These efforts complement the objective of building capabilities of military units, as both are needed in peace support operations.

We remain committed to the above actions to accelerate and expand current efforts to enhance global capability for peace support operations and its related activities. To do so, G8 member states have provided, and will continue to provide, substantial support to meet these objectives. We look forward to the day when these units are no longer needed, but until then we acknowledge that expanding global capability for peace support operations is a critical element to a safer and more secure world.

G8 Statement on Sudan

We, the Leaders of the G8, warmly welcome the May 26 signing by the **Government of Sudan** and the **Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)** of protocols on Power Sharing, Abyei, and on the Two Areas (of Southern Blue Nile and Nuba Mountains). We urge the parties to reach a final and comprehensive agreement which includes a timetable and security arrangements as quickly as possible. We hope that this agreement and its faithful implementation will end one of the world's most painful conflicts and begin a new era of **Sudanese peace and prosperity**.

We also wish to express our grave concern over the humanitarian, human rights, and political crisis in **Darfur**. We welcome the N'djamena ceasefire agreement of April 8, and the announcement on May 20 by the Government of **Sudan** that restrictions on humanitarian access will be eased. However, there are continuing reports of gross violations of human rights, many with an ethnic dimension. We call on all parties to the conflict to immediately and fully respect the ceasefire, allow unimpeded humanitarian access to all those in need, and create the conditions for the displaced to return safely to their homes. We call especially on the **Sudanese** government to disarm immediately the "Janjaweed" and other armed groups which are responsible for massive human rights violations in **Darfur**. We call on the conflict parties to address the roots of the **Darfur** conflict and to seek a political solution.

We support the **African Union** as it assumes the leading role in the monitoring mission which is now being sent to the **Darfur** region to supervise the cease-fire agreement.

We pledge our countries' assistance in ending the conflicts in **Sudan** and in providing humanitarian aid to those in need. We call on all parties to the conflicts in **Sudan** to commit themselves to respecting the right of all **Sudanese** to live in peace and dignity.

We look to the United Nations to lead the international effort to avert a major disaster and will work together to achieve this end.

G8 Plan of Support for Reform

1.6 Establish a Broader Middle East and **North Africa** Private Enterprise Development Facility at the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to assist the region's efforts to improve the business and investment climate and increase the financing options for the region's small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs)...

4.6 Assisting regional efforts to remove barriers to investment, increase investment, and stimulate economic reforms, including by: providing technical assistance to improve investment climates; offering training for officials on investor rights; facilitating investment opportunities, including through investment treaties; and supporting work under the new OECD/UNDP **Middle East-North Africa Initiative** on investment.

G8 Action Plan: Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty

The G8 will work with developing countries to develop pilot projects and support actions to:

14. Support the work of international bodies, such as the World Bank and African Development Bank, in promoting macroeconomic, legal and regulatory reforms to establish an efficient and transparent business climate appropriate to the unique challenges faced by poorer countries.

Italy: Over the last few years, remittance flows from Italy have significantly increased (to €6 billion in 2003). Italy has developed an Action Plan aimed at attracting immigrants' remittances into official financial channels and promoting the development of innovative payment technologies; addressing statistical issues; encouraging the use of remittances as a tool for economic growth and development in countries of origin. Several initiatives have already been launched or are under consideration, such as pilot projects on "microfinance-remittances," especially with countries in **North Africa** (Morocco in particular), the Balkans and Sub-Saharan Africa.

United Kingdom: The UK is developing remittance partnerships with, initially, two countries that receive significant remittance flows from the UK. These partnerships will build on current UK-supported programs, such as those with the FinMark Trust in **southern Africa**, to strengthen the financial sector, reduce barriers to remittance flows, and improve access to affordable and efficient remittance services.

Partnership for Progress and a Common Future with the Region of the Broader Middle East and North Africa

1. We the leaders of the G8 are mindful that peace, political, economic and social development, prosperity and stability in the countries of the Broader Middle East and **North Africa** represent a challenge which concerns us and the international community as a whole. Therefore, we declare our support for democratic, social and economic reform emanating from that region.

2. The peoples of the Broader Middle East and **North Africa** have a rich tradition and culture of accomplishment in government, trade, science, the arts, and more. They have made many lasting contributions to human civilization. We welcome recent statements on

the need for reform from leaders in the region, especially the latest statement issued at the Arab League Summit in Tunis, in which Arab leaders expressed their determination "to firmly establish the basis for democracy." Likewise, we welcome the reform declarations of representatives of business and civil society, including those of Alexandria and the Dead Sea, Sana'a and Aqaba. As the leaders of the major industrialized democracies in the world, we recognize our special responsibility to support freedom and reform, and pledge our continuing efforts in this great task.

3. Therefore, we commit ourselves today to a *Partnership for Progress and a Common Future* with the governments and peoples of the Broader Middle East and **North Africa**. This partnership will be based on genuine cooperation with the region's governments, as well as business and civil society representatives to strengthen freedom, democracy, and prosperity for all.

4. The values embodied in the Partnership we propose are universal. Human dignity, freedom, democracy, rule of law, economic opportunity, and social justice are universal aspirations and are reflected in relevant international documents, such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

5. In launching this Partnership, we adhere to the following principles:

5.1. Strengthening the commitment of the International Community to peace and stability in the region of Broader Middle East and **North Africa** is essential.

11. Our efforts in the Partnership we commit to today focus on three areas:

11.3. In the **economic sphere**, creating jobs is the number one priority of many countries in the region. To expand opportunity, and promote conditions in which the private sector can create jobs, we will work with governments and business leaders to promote entrepreneurship, expand trade and investment, increase access to capital, support financial reforms, secure property rights, promote transparency and fight corruption. Promotion of intra-regional trade will be a priority for economic development of the Broader Middle East and **North Africa**.

12. The Partnership for Progress and a Common Future offers an impulse to our relationship with the Broader Middle East and **North Africa region**. As an expression of our commitment, we issue today an initial Plan of Support for Reform outlining current and planned activities to give life to this Partnership.

2005 Gleneagles, United Kingdom

Chair's Summary

Africa and Development

We were joined for our discussion on Africa and development by the leaders of Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania and by the heads of the

African Union Commission, International Monetary Fund, United Nations and the World Bank.

We discussed how to accelerate progress towards the Millennium Goals, especially in Africa which has the furthest to go to achieve these goals by 2015.

We welcomed the substantial progress Africa has made in recent years. More countries have held democratic elections. Economic growth is accelerating. Long running conflicts are being brought to an end.

We agreed that we and our African partners had a common interest in building on that progress to create a strong, peaceful and prosperous Africa; we share a strong moral conviction that this should be done, and have agreed the actions that we will take.

The African leaders set out their personal commitment, reaffirmed strongly at this week's African Union summit, to drive forward plans to reduce poverty and promote economic growth; deepen transparency and good governance; strengthen democratic institutions and processes; show zero tolerance for corruption; remove all obstacles to intra-African trade; and bring about lasting peace and security across the continent.

The G8 in return agreed a comprehensive plan to support **Africa's progress**. This is set out in our separate statement today. We agreed:

to provide extra resources for **Africa's peacekeeping** forces so that they can better deter, prevent and **resolve conflicts in Africa**

to give enhanced support for greater democracy, effective governance and transparency, and to help fight corruption and return stolen assets

to boost investment in health and education, and to take action to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other killer diseases

to stimulate growth, to improve the investment climate and to make trade work for Africa, including by helping to build **Africa's capacity** to trade and working to mobilise the extra investment in infrastructure which is needed for business

The G8 leaders agreed to back this plan with substantial extra resources for countries which have strong national development plans and are committed to good governance, democracy and transparency. We agreed that poor countries must decide and lead their own development strategies and economic policies.

We have agreed to double aid for **Africa** by 2010. Aid for all developing countries will increase, according to the OECD, by around \$50bn per year by 2010, of which at least \$25bn extra per year for **Africa**. A group of G8 and other countries will also take forward innovative financing mechanisms including the IFF for immunisation, an air-ticket solidarity levy and the IFF to deliver and bring forward the financing, and a working group will consider the implementation of these mechanisms. We agreed that the World

Bank should have a leading role in supporting the partnership between the G8, other donors and Africa, helping to ensure that additional assistance is effectively co-ordinated.

The G8 has also agreed that all of the debts owed by eligible heavily indebted poor countries to IDA, the International Monetary Fund and the **African Development Fund** should be cancelled, as set out in our Finance Ministers agreement on 11 June. We also welcomed the Paris Club decision to write off around \$17 billion of **Nigeria's debt**.

The G8 and **African leaders** agreed that if implemented these measures and the others set out in our comprehensive plan could:

double the size of **Africa's economy** and trade by 2015

deliver increased domestic and foreign investment

lift tens of millions of people out of poverty every year

save millions of lives a year

get all children into primary school

deliver free basic health care and primary education for all

provide as close as possible to universal access to treatment for AIDS by 2010

generate employment and other opportunities for young people

bring about an end to **conflict in Africa**.

In order to ensure delivery, we agreed to strengthen the **African Partners Forum** and that it should establish a Joint Action Plan.

But we know this is only the beginning. We must build on the progress we have made today. We must take this spirit forward to the UN Millennium Review Summit in New York in September, and ensure a successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda.

Statement by the G8 and the AU: Sudan

We, the leaders of the G8 and of **Africa**, renew our resolve today to see an end to the crisis in **Darfur** – a crisis that has seen thousands killed, some two million displaced and fearful to return home, and that threatens to undermine a hard-won peace agreement for **Southern Sudan**, itself the scene of over twenty years of brutal civil war. To this end we have already provided diverse and significant assistance, and we commit here to continuing that support. We also note the need to play close attention to the situation in **East Sudan**.

We congratulate the **African Union** on their work to resolve the **Darfur crisis**. We call on the rebel groups in **Darfur** and the **Sudanese Government** to respect scrupulously the

cease-fire agreement and to negotiate constructively to reach a full political agreement in the **African Union-led talks in Abuja**. There is no alternative forum for resolution of this conflict. We welcome the signature of the Declaration of Principles by the parties on 5 July. This is an important first step. Without a political resolution the humanitarian crisis will continue, and lasting peace and security will remain beyond reach. Ending impunity for the terrible crimes committed in **Darfur** is crucial. We call on the **Government of Sudan** and all other parties to comply with UNSCR 1593 which calls for co-operation with the International Criminal Court; to apprehend and bring to justice those responsible for violations of human rights; and to disarm the Janjaweed and other militias.

The **African Union** is playing a vital role in enhancing security on the ground, protecting civilians, allowing the humanitarian response to function and giving the political talks a chance of success. The troops are having a positive impact. The number of clashes between rebels and Government forces have diminished, and the expansion of the force will help further to improve security. **African leaders** are giving political direction. G8 members are heavily engaged in supporting the **African Union** mission and have so far committed \$460m. We are working closely together, including through the European Union and NATO, to provide urgently the support and resources that the **African Union** requires in order to reach full deployment by the end of September.

A year ago, the humanitarian response in **Darfur** was only beginning. It is now, in most parts, an effective operation, though it is still not able to reach all of those in need. We call on the **Government of Sudan** and rebels to ensure that the vital work of the humanitarian agencies can continue and expand, unimpeded, and without fear of harassment so that the people can return to their homes and resume their normal lives. G8 members have already committed almost \$3.5bn over the next three years for **Sudan**. But gaps still exist. So we today call for renewed efforts by the international community to fill those gaps and to sustain funding while needs remain in the coming years – and we urge donors to fulfil promptly commitments made at the Oslo Donor's Conference in April 2005.

Following the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, **Sudan** is now at a critical juncture. The work of the UN Mission is vital and has our full support. We are committed to supporting the **Sudanese** people as they implement this agreement, and establish a more transparent and democratic system of government. We welcome tomorrow's inauguration of the new **Presidency in Sudan**, and urge it to make **Sudan** the peaceful, prosperous and democratic place that its people deserve.

Partnership for Progress and a Common Future With The Broader Middle East and North Africa Region

One year ago, we the leaders of the G8 committed ourselves to a Partnership for Progress and a Common Future with the Region of the Broader Middle East and **North Africa**, based on genuine co-operation between the G8 and the governments, business and civil

We encourage the work of G8 and regional Education and Finance Ministers to deepen cooperation within the Plan of Support agreed at Sea Island. The landmark meetings

earlier this year in Algeria and Jordan to develop frameworks for action on literacy and on modernising education systems for the needs of the 21st Century are evidence of new horizons being explored together. The establishment of the Network of Funds, the creation of a Private Enterprise Partnership for the Middle East and **North Africa**, the launch of an Investment Task Force, the establishment of a regional microfinance best practices centre and the continuing development of regional entrepreneurship centres all give practical meaning to our partnership.

G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism

Building international capacity

We are committed to work together with the UN and other international and regional organisations to build the political will and capacity of other countries to counter terrorism. Since its establishment at Evian, the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) has maximised the impact of our resources by co-ordinating counter-terrorism assistance wherever such assistance is needed. It collaborates with the Financial Action Task Force and the international financial institutions to help combat terrorist financing. So far this year, it has focused particularly on enhancing co-ordination in **Africa** and the Middle East. It will focus on South East Asia later in the year. The engagement of regional organisations is vital to our efforts. Regional counter-terrorism mechanisms and centres of excellence must be adequately resourced.

2006 St. Petersburg, Russia

Fight Against Infectious Disease

A vigorous response to the threat of infectious diseases, the leading cause of death worldwide, is essential to global development and to the well-being of the world's population.... The situation is especially acute in least developed countries, particularly in **Africa** where governments and their people face limited access to prevention and essential healthcare information, inadequate capacity of healthcare systems, the shortage and significant outflow of qualified health workers, resource constraints, and often inadequate nutrition, clean water, and sanitation.

To address these challenges, we, the G8 Leaders, are determined to achieve tangible progress in the following areas:

- fulfillment of prior G8 commitments on the major infectious diseases, in particular by mobilizing support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria; continuing to pursue as close as possible to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment for all who need it by 2010; supporting the Global Plan to Stop TB; providing resources in cooperation with **African countries** to scale up action against malaria; continuing to expand the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise; and continuing our support for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative so that the planet can be declared polio-free within the next few years;

Combating HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

14. HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria cause millions of preventable deaths each year and undermine socio-economic development in many parts of the world, especially in Africa. We pledge our continued support to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the WHO, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund), the World Bank and other organizations, initiatives and partnerships actively working to fight these diseases.

16. We welcome the focus by the **Africa Partnership Forum** on HIV/AIDS this year, as well as the first Conference on HIV/AIDS in Eastern Europe and Central Asia in May 2006 in Moscow and we look forward to the XVI International AIDS Conference in Toronto in August 2006, where the world community will address the theme 'Time to Deliver.'

19. The impact of HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria has been particularly severe in Africa, where these three deadly diseases exist side-by-side with a plethora of other deadly, endemic infections. Efforts by **African nations** to deal with these problems, strengthen their public and private healthcare systems and reduce the likelihood of epidemics on the continent require continued meaningful and concerted support from the international community. We reaffirm our partnership with African nations and with the African Union, and will continue to work with them to deliver on the goals of the **New Partnership for Africa's Development** (NEPAD), to improve health systems overall and to fight infectious diseases.

20. We remain committed to our Sea Island Summit initiative on creation of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise, and reaffirm our determination to bring it to fruition... We also welcome coordination of activities and the cooperation between the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise and other global initiatives and North/South partnerships active in this field, such as the European and Developing countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) on clinical trials in Africa...

23. Annually, more than 300 million people throughout the world contract malaria. Over one million die of malaria each year. Children who live in Sub-Saharan Africa account for at least 80% of those deaths. **African countries** suffer economic losses from malaria estimated at 12 billion dollars annually. The tragedy is that malaria is both preventable and treatable with proven, cost-effective interventions.

24. The fight against malaria can save hundreds of thousands of lives, and bring new hope to countries that have been devastated by this terrible disease. To address this urgent situation, we:

reaffirm our commitment to work with **African countries** to scale up malaria control interventions, reduce the burden of the disease, and eventually defeat malaria on the continent and meet the Abuja target of halving the burden of malaria by 2010

agree to strengthen malaria control activities and programs in **African countries** with the objective of achieving significant public health impact;...

Access to Prevention, Treatment and Care

33. The limited capacity of health systems is a major barrier to coming as close as possible to universal access to treatment for those who need it by 2010 and has an impact on other related health outcomes such as maternal mortality and mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, hindering comprehensive, effective, evidence-based prevention, and providing care. In this regard, we agree to continue to support efforts by developing country partners, particularly in **Africa**, to ensure that initiatives to reduce the burden of disease are built on sustainable health systems.

Health Consequences of Natural and Man-Made Disasters

38. Natural disasters alone can result in tens of thousands of deaths and adversely affect the lives of millions of people. Over the last 25 years, natural disasters have caused over US \$100 billion worth of material damage. The tsunami that hit dozens of countries in South-East Asia, South Asia and **East Africa** in 2004, the hurricane seasons that ravaged the United States coastal areas, Mexico, Central American and Caribbean states in 2004 and 2005, the October 2005 earthquake in South Asia, and the May 2006 earthquake in Indonesia were terrible ordeals for the people affected by them.

Annex

Canada

Canada will contribute C\$450 million between 2006-2016 to support country-led efforts to strengthen health systems and improve **health outcomes in Africa**.

Canada is ready to contribute C\$100 million to support an Advance Market Commitments pilot project to develop a vaccine for pneumococcal disease.

Canada will contribute C\$250 million in 2006 to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) to support 2006-07 activities. Canada has committed C\$800 million to support efforts to fight HIV/AIDS since 2000. Other recent Canadian initiatives include C\$160 million for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), C\$62 million to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative and C\$5 million to the **African AIDS Vaccine Programme**. Canada has also committed C\$15 million to the International Partnership for Microbicides.

Germany

For efforts to fight Avian Influenza, Germany has committed approximately €40 million for bilateral programs in Asia and **Africa**, for vaccine development and for support for a global crises-reaction-mechanism.

Russia

Russia and the World Bank agreed to collaborate in developing debt-for-development swap for channelling \$ 250 million freed-up from debt service to high priority development actions in **Sub-Saharan Africa**. In some of these HIPC eligible countries, the World Bank is developing important projects and programs in support of country

strategies to fight infectious diseases. Russia will join forces with the World Bank in the fight against malaria in **Sub-Saharan Africa**, and will support the World Bank-led malaria booster program that aims to achieve tangible results by 2010. Besides that Russia and the World Bank agreed to expand their cooperation in Central Asia to meet the challenge of infectious diseases.

Chair's Summary

We met in St.Petersburg for our annual Summit, 15-17 July 2006, to discuss collective approaches to pressing international issues. On July 17 we were joined for our discussion on priority themes of the Russian Presidency (global energy security, development of modern education systems and fight against infectious diseases) as well as globalization, international trade and Africa by the leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and **South Africa** and by the heads of the African Union, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the International Energy Agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations, UNESCO, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and the World Trade Organization.

We reaffirmed our commitments to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and agreed to work further with other donors to mobilize resources for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and to continuing to pursue as closely as possible to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment for those who need it by 2010. We also resolved to support the Global Plan to Stop TB aimed to save up to 14 millions lives by 2015 and to provide resources in cooperation with **African countries** to scale up action against malaria. With the aim to monitor the progress in tackling these three major pandemics, we agreed to a regular review of our work in this field.

We exchanged views on a number of issues related to the creation of necessary conditions for overcoming poverty, ensuring sustainable economic and social development in **Africa** and successfully addressing the other serious challenges it faces, including the consolidation of regional peace and stability as the most important prerequisite for a more prosperous future of the continent. We adopted an update statement on **Africa** where we reviewed progress on G8 commitments on Africa since the last Summit in Gleneagles, while respecting the critical role of African ownership of the reform process. We emphasized the importance of continuation of work in partnership with **Africa** aimed at settling conflicts and developing **African anti-crisis capabilities**, ensuring good and responsive governance, investing in people, fostering growth, providing financing for development, and promoting mutual ownership and accountability.

2007 Heiligendamm, Germany

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Investment in developing countries

19. We support the OECD Policy Framework for Investment and UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews as valuable mechanisms in defining a shared understanding of healthy

investment climates in emerging economies and developing countries. The OECD Policy Framework for Investment could be translated into national practices and development strategies, especially for countries under the **New Partnership for African Development** (NEPAD) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) framework. We invite the OECD, UNCTAD and other organisations such as the World Bank to consider providing the necessary support for this purpose.

Climate Change, Energy Efficiency and Energy Security – Challenge and Opportunity for World Economic Growth

45. To maintain the momentum of that groundbreaking achievement, we

invite China, Brazil, India, Mexico and **South Africa** and other major emerging economies to adopt these Global Energy Security Principles,...

86. The artisanal and small-scale mining sector provides important livelihoods to many people in developing countries, and also contributes to global production of minerals...we:

encourage support for the Communities and Small-scale Mining (CASM) initiative, housed at the World Bank, and for the multistakeholder Diamond Development Initiative (DDI), which emerged from the **Kimberley Process** to strengthen the developmental impacts associated with artisanal **diamond mining in Africa**,

The "Heiligendamm Process" with Major Emerging Economies – High Level Dialogue Between G8 Member Countries and Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa

94. At the Heiligendamm Summit we discussed with the leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and **South Africa** the major challenges that have arisen in the world economy. Neither the G8 countries nor major emerging economies will be able to cope with these challenges individually...

96. We will initiate a new form of a topic-driven Dialogue in a structured manner based on this new partnership. We agreed to address four issues:

Defining common responsibilities for development with special **regard to Africa**,...

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

A Continent on the Move

In the last ten years we have witnessed a developing **Africa** endeavoring to take advantage of opportunities that are emerging from a rapidly changing world economy.

Driven by political and economic reforms, growth in many **African countries** is accelerating and thus helping to tackle the pressing challenges the continent still faces. It should, however, be stressed that despite this trend in economic growth, a vigorous impetus seems necessary to ensure that Africa will meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

Today we underline once again our strong interest in a stable, democratic, and prosperous **Africa**. Since the late 1990s, the G8 Summits have given **Africa** a high priority. We are continuing to work in partnership with **Africa**, and we welcome the critical role of **African leadership** in the reform process. At the same time, we stress our firm resolve to implement the commitments on development made, in particular, in Gleneagles. These include the historic multilateral debt relief of up to US\$ 60 billion, the implementation of which is now well underway. They also include increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to **Africa** by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010. The OECD/DAC estimates the global increase of ODA by 2010 at around US\$ 50 billion a year. Our **Africa Progress Report** provides a regular opportunity to update on G8 support to **Africa's development**, including on meeting our ODA commitments.

We also affirm the role emerging economies can play in the development of **Africa** and encourage their engagement as responsible stakeholders in the international system.

We have agreed on a further set of measures to promote sustainable development in **Africa**. We will focus on promoting growth and investments in order to combat poverty and hunger, to foster peace and security, good governance and the strengthening of health systems, and to assist the fight against infectious diseases. We also recognize that the impacts of climate change in combination with other stresses present increased risks to sustainable development in **Africa**. To tackle these challenges, we are firmly determined to support a vibrant **Africa** through further strengthening our concerted efforts, as well as respective ones that are partly demonstrated by the **African Partnership Forum, 24th Conference of African** and French Heads of States in February, the **EU-Africa Summit** to be held this December, and the **4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)** of next spring. All these efforts, involving relevant stakeholders as appropriate, will contribute to a seamless process leading to the G8 Summit of 2008 in Japan.

Strengthening Good Governance and Institutional Capacities

African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are the key drivers of economic and political integration and contribute to a better integration of **African countries** into the world trading system. The institutional architecture to implement regional programs is still evolving as are the capacities of the individual organizations. The role of the **African Union (AU)** remains essential to streamline the **RECs** and avoid duplication or overlapping in their activity. **Infrastructure development in Africa** is one of the key issues on the **African agenda and RECs** play a pivotal role in facilitating the preparation and implementation of regional infrastructure projects.

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

Fostering Investment and Sustainable Economic Growth

The G8 will also provide assistance to help **Africa** increase its capacity to trade:

- We will promote simplified, more transparent, easier to use and development friendly Rules of Origin, in particular for Least Developed Countries.
- We expect spending on Aid for Trade to increase to US\$ 4 billion, including through enhancing the Integrated Framework. We welcome the role of the WTO Secretariat and Director-General, as well as the OECD, in monitoring the delivery of these pledges and ensuring that aid for trade plans in poverty reduction strategies are funded in a coordinated manner.

enhancing country capacities to formulate and implement sector wide approaches for addressing financial sector deficiencies in a coordinated and comprehensive manner, through country action plans;

- developing a regional Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Fund (REGMIFA) as an instrument to mobilize resources to refinance medium- and long-term investment credits for smaller enterprises and to microfinance institutions. We will also strengthen microfinance institutions' capacities, notably through training programs and technical assistance;
- developing long-term local currency financing and suitable insurance instruments for coverage of exchange rate risks as well as a range of insurance products for the coverage of basic social and economic risks;
- continuing to enhance the effectiveness of remittances of **Diaspora Africans** to their home countries via the formal sector by pushing ahead the implementation of measures resolved at the G8 Summit on Sea Island in 2004. This includes simplifying and reducing transaction costs and improving access to financial services. On a high-level meeting in fall 2007, the G8 presidency will monitor the progress towards this goal and if necessary identify the need for additional action until the next Summit;
- encouraging **African states** to promote higher allocations toward domestic investment by sharing best practices about market-oriented financing schemes to open-up more options for a productive use of remittances, for example granting incentives for migrants channeling parts of their savings towards economic development in their country of origin;
- providing assistance to enhance capital markets in **Africa**, targeting, among other things, local debt market development, accounting and regulatory capacity, as well as the enforcement of property rights;
- launching mortgage-market programs in pilot countries combining technical assistance with loans and guarantees for mortgage-financed housing projects;
- working with **African central banks** to provide risk-based supervision training and support international best practices in bank supervision.

to build capacities at **AU** headquarters and regional levels to plan and supervise the use of the new civilian component, help identify the training needs for civilian experts, offer

appropriate training and assist in building up a continental roster of experts. A strong focus has to be placed on the training of civilian police for post-conflict scenarios and the need for experts in areas such as justice, transitional justice, administration, gender, human rights etc.;

- to create additional capacity for the training of civilian experts;
- to assist the **AU** in setting up an **African Volunteer Service**, which will recruit experts for participation in post-conflict and reconstruction operations in accordance with the needs identified by the **AU**;
- to support a network of existing peacekeeping training facilities, in **Africa** and elsewhere, with a view to better coordinating their activities and maximizing their impact on the overall capabilities of peace support operations, in particular in **Africa**.

to assist in building the capacities of the **AU and sub regional organizations** to combat the unauthorized proliferation and the misuse of illicit small arms and light weapons as well as to identify, collect and destroy illicit, excess, and/or obsolete small arms and light weapons. We will accompany these activities by supporting the development and the implementation of integrated policies.

- to cooperate with the **AU**, sub-regional organizations, and individual states through technical and staff support when appropriate, in drafting an **African Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons**, which would include measures for secure and safe management of state stockpiles of Small Arms and Light Weapons and ammunition. In this regard, we strongly support the ratification and implementation of existing international, regional and sub-regional instruments.
- to support all efforts in coordination with the air transport industry to recommend measures that will help to fight and to prevent violations through air channels of UNSC arms embargoes.

Improving Health Systems and Fighting HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria

to strengthen and finance health systems and make them more efficient with constructive support of donors and the relevant international organizations such as WHO and World Bank,

- to contribute to the provision of affordable and quality medicines by eliminating or substantially reducing import tariffs and taxes with the aim to exempt price-reduced or subsidised medicines from these levies as soon as possible and examining logistics and governance issues that may hinder access,
- to strengthen procurement practices, ensuring accountability and transparency and to review the currently existing drug and device registration policies with the aim of facilitating timely access to safe, affordable and effective HIV/AIDS drugs and medical devices,

- to develop country-led policies that can ensure effective coordination of donor health programs and identify technical assistance needs, with the support of the WHO, World Bank, UNAIDS, GFATM and other agencies.

to support country-led efforts to improve coordination between all relevant stakeholders to develop costed, inclusive, sustainable, credible and evidence-based national AIDS plans which ensure effective links to health system strengthening,

- to intensify their efforts to assist countries in setting up a workable forecasting system for pharmaceutical demand,
- to respond constructively to requests by **African developing countries** without manufacturing capacities with regard to the use of the flexibilities referenced in the WTO Doha declaration on TRIPS and Public Health, while respecting WTO obligations,
- to continue to support investments in research and development of new medicines, microbicides and vaccines, including by promoting policies that encourage innovation.

to continue to explore further initiatives to provide enhanced access to HIV medicines at affordable prices and to review price policies with regard to second-line antiretroviral drugs.

- to consider supporting local production of HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals by voluntary licences and laboratory capacities that meet international standards and strengthen regulatory, certification and training institutes.
- to build on their expressed commitment to increase investment in research and development of new medicines, microbicides and vaccines also by extending public-private partnership.

Joint Statement by the German G8 Presidency and the Heads of State and/or Government of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa on the Occasion of the G8 Summit in Heiligendamm

Development, particularly in **Africa**: We reiterate our commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the eradication of poverty and sustainable global development. In view of our responsibility regarding the challenges of development we shall strengthen cooperation and coordination between us to achieve these goals. We commit to embark on a high-level dialogue on specific challenges as proposed by the G8 (Heiligendamm Process) as a follow up to continue our discussion in a more structured manner for a period of two years until the G8 Summit in 2009 where we will review the progress made on the following issues: Promoting cross border investment to our mutual benefit, Promoting Research and Innovation, Development, particularly **Africa**, and Sharing Knowledge for improving Energy Efficiency.

2008 Hokkaido-Toyako, Japan

World Economy

Heiligendamm Process

21. We welcome the progress of the Heiligendamm Process, the topic-driven political dialogue on an equal footing between the members of the G8 and major emerging economies to enhance mutual confidence and understanding and to develop a true partnership focusing on investment, innovation, energy efficiency and development. We look forward to discussing these issues reflected in the interim report with the leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and **South Africa** on 9 July. We reiterate our commitment to the Process and look forward to receiving a comprehensive concluding report at the G8 Summit in 2009. We appreciate the OECD for providing organizational and technical support for the dialogue.

Development and Africa

Development

40. At the mid-point to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), although progress has been made, significant challenges remain. We renew our commitment to these goals by reinvigorating our efforts, and by strengthening our partnerships with, as well as encouraging the efforts of, the developing countries based on mutual accountability. The OECD/DAC estimated the global increase of official development assistance (ODA) by 2010 at around US\$ 50 billion a year. We are firmly committed to working to fulfill our commitments on ODA made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm, including increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010. We commend the successful replenishments of the resources of the International Development Association, the **African Development Fund** and the Asian Development Fund in which G8 countries provided nearly 75% of donor's contributions and we acknowledge that ODA from G8 and other **donors to Africa** should be reassessed and may need to be increased for the period after 2010, beyond our current commitments. We expect that the UN High-level Meeting on MDGs in September will provide a timely and important opportunity to demonstrate commitment, to review progress, and to identify remaining challenges and necessary coordinated international and country-led actions to overcome them. We look forward to the UN Secretary-General's **MDG Africa** Steering Group's recommendations. We also reiterate that our focus on development cooperation should be on the promotion of good governance and self-sustained, private sector-led economic growth in developing countries.

Health

46. In view of sustainability we aim at ensuring that disease-specific and health systems approaches are mutually reinforcing and contribute to achieving all of the health MDGs, and will focus on the following:

(a) We emphasize the importance of comprehensive approaches to address the strengthening of health systems including social health protection, the improvement of

maternal, newborn and child health, the scaling-up of programs to counter infectious diseases and access to essential medicines, vaccines and appropriate health-related products. We reiterate our support to our **African partners' commitment** to ensure that by 2015 all children have access to basic health care (free wherever countries choose to provide this). We underline the need for partner countries to work toward sustainable and equitable financing of health systems. We also welcome the efforts of the Providing for Health Initiative as well as the International Health Partnership and the Catalytic Initiative. We reiterate our commitment to continue efforts, to work towards the goals of providing at least a projected US\$ 60billion over 5 years, to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health. Some countries will provide additional resources for health systems including water.

(b) Reliable health systems require a reliable health workforce. To achieve quantitative and qualitative improvement of the health workforce, we must work to help train a sufficient number of health workers, including community health workers and to assure an enabling environment for their effective retention in developing countries. In this regard, we encourage the World Health Organization (WHO) work on a voluntary code of practice regarding ethical recruitment of health workers. The G8 members will work towards increasing health workforce coverage towards the WHO threshold of 2.3 health workers per 1000 people, initially in partnership with the **African countries** where we are currently engaged and that are experiencing a critical shortage of health workers. We will also support efforts by partner countries and relevant stakeholders, such as Global Health Workforce Alliance, in developing robust health workforce plans and establishing specific, country-led milestones as well as for enhanced monitoring and evaluation, especially for formulating effective health policies. In this context, we take note of the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action adopted in March 2008 at the First Global Forum on Human Resources for Health.

(f) To build on our commitments made on neglected tropical diseases at St Petersburg, we will work to support the control or elimination of diseases listed by the WHO through such measures as research, diagnostics and treatment, prevention, awareness-raising and enhancing access to safe water and sanitation. In this regard, by expanding health system coverage, alleviating poverty and social exclusion as well as promoting adequate integrated public health approaches, including through the mass administration of drugs, we will be able to reach at least 75% of the people affected by certain major neglected tropical diseases in the most affected countries in **Africa**, Asia, and Latin America, bearing in mind the WHO Plan. With sustained action for 3-5 years, this would enable a very significant reduction of the current burden with the elimination of some of these diseases.

Water and Sanitation

47. Good water cycle management is crucial in order to address the issue of water, which has a cross-sectoral nature. In this regard, acknowledging the need to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed goals on water and sanitation, we will reinvigorate our efforts to implement the Evian Water Action Plan and will review it on the basis of a progress report prepared by our water experts by the next Summit. We will

discuss with African partners the development of an enhanced implementation strategy. Moreover, we will promote integrated water resource management and the concept of 'Good Water Governance', with particular focus on **Sub-Saharan Africa** and Asia-Pacific, by taking necessary actions such as strengthening of trans-boundary basin organizations, sharing of water-related expertise and technology with developing countries, support for capacity building for water-related initiatives, promotion of data collection and utilization, and adaptation to climate change. We also acknowledge that ensuring adequate water supplies for human, industrial and environmental uses while minimizing the impacts of extreme hydrological variability are critical to protecting human health, promoting sustainable economic growth, and ensuring peace and security.

(a) We call upon national governments, in this International Year of Sanitation, to prioritize access to sanitation, building on the initiatives agreed at conferences on sanitation in Asia-Pacific and Africa. In this regard, we support the leadership role of the African Ministers' Council on Water and the action of the **African Development Bank**.

Education

48. Strengthening the capacity of individuals, organizations, institutions and societies is the key to sustainable development and growth, therefore education in developing countries should be reinforced at all levels. Accordingly, we attach importance to life-long learning and a holistic approach to the education system, namely, continuing to prioritize universal completion of quality primary education by boys and girls, while responding to the need for striking a good balance between primary and post-primary education in relation with national constraints and economic needs. We are committed to addressing the issues of shortage, retention and management of **teachers in Africa** as well as improving learning outcomes. We will work further to improve access to and the quality of education through capacity development of teachers as well as community involvement. Teacher training should be intensified emphasizing the development of needed competencies and skills. Since school health and school feeding could improve both school enrolment and children's wellbeing, we will promote synergies with other development sectors.

Towards a Vibrant Africa

50. **Africa** in recent years has made an impressive rise with an average annual growth rate of more than 5%, attracting increased foreign investment and trade flows. We encourage **African countries** to improve their investment climate and to continue their efforts for economic and governance reform to stimulate the increased flows of private capital, domestic and foreign, necessary to sustain their growth and vibrancy, to make their progress on development irreversible. We are committed to working with **Africans** to create conditions that can lead to an increase of private investment through various measures including strategies to build institutional capacity in financial markets, public private partnerships to develop infrastructure, financial and technical assistance and risk-sharing guarantees for entrepreneurs, and support of investment funds. In this regard, we endorse the G8 Action Plan for Private Sector Led Growth adopted by the G8 Finance Ministers. This will also help countries take advantage of the opportunities and address challenges of growing capital inflows.

51. Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for **African development**, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:

(a) working with other donors and international organizations to support appropriate, country-led strategies aimed at increased rates of sustainable growth,

(b) improvement of business environment, and strengthening the financial sector including increase of domestic savings and SMEs access to financial services,

(c) improvement of domestic revenue generation capacity by African countries and of transparency in the use of resources,

(d) development of infrastructure, in particular road and power networks, focusing on trans-national solutions and coordination through the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa together with private financing,

(e) increasing access to electricity in order to overcome energy poverty,

(f) support for agriculture and sustainable land-use and natural resource management mainly through the **Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)**, and productivity enhancement through development of agriculture infrastructure (irrigation etc), new crop varieties such as NERICA rice, livestock systems, post-harvest processing and research, human resources, and improvements to link small farmers to markets while encouraging African governments to increase investment in agriculture in line with the Maputo Declaration,

(g) facilitation of free and open trade through the multilateral trade system with due consideration of the **African situation**, effective implementation of the financial commitments regarding spending on Aid for Trade including trade related technical assistance, made at the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, which we expect to increase to US\$4billion including the support for marketing of African products. We are fully committed to provide duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as agreed at the Hong Kong Conference,

(h) support to continental and regional integration and cooperation will be a key element to build larger integrated market, attract more investment, and address challenges with a trans-national dimension,

(i) encourage companies to consider how, in pursuing their business objectives, they can contribute to poverty reduction, and

(j) support for good governance, including promotion of anti-corruption measures, through the **African Peer Review Mechanism**.

52. We welcome the important contributions of the **Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV)** which adopted the Yokohama

Declaration. In the spirit of partnership which characterizes our relations, we will reflect views of African partners in our future cooperation.

53. We endorse the progress report on our cooperative efforts for **African development** submitted by our Africa Personal Representatives (APRs). We encourage them to strengthen the G8-Africa partnership and to discuss the possible evolution of the Africa Partnership Forum together with other participants. We have asked our APRs to enhance reporting on actions and progress on commitments by G8 members.

Peace and Security in Africa

54. **Peace and security in Africa** is fundamental to its sustainable development. Therefore we will promote peace and security through supporting the African Union and Regional Economic Communities in enhancing Africa's peacekeeping capabilities in particular the African Peace Security Architecture (APSA), including the African Standby Force (ASF) including training and equipment; through working with the African Union on assuring sustainable and flexible funding for African-led peace support operations; as well as through enabling seamless peacebuilding support, including to humanitarian, reconciliation, stabilization, recovery and reconstruction efforts and increased capacity of deployable civilian expertise. In this context, we look forward to the recommendations of the UN-AU High Level Panel that will consider solutions for enhanced support to the AU.

G8 Leaders Statement on Zimbabwe

1. We expressed our grave concern about the situation in Zimbabwe. We deplore the fact that the **Zimbabwean authorities** pressed ahead with the presidential election despite the absence of appropriate conditions for free and fair voting as a result of their systematic violence, obstruction and intimidation.

2. We do not accept the legitimacy of any government that does not reflect the will of the Zimbabwean people.

3. We strongly urge the **Zimbabwean authorities** to work with the opposition to achieve a prompt, peaceful resolution of the crisis. It is important that any mediation process respect the results of the March 29, 2008 election.

4. We support the **African Union (AU)** as it expresses deep concern with the negative reports from the **Southern African Development Community (SADC)**, the AU and the Pan-African Parliament observers on the elections and the loss of life that has occurred in Zimbabwe. We also support the AU's call to encourage Zimbabwean leaders to initiate dialogue with a view to promoting peace and stability. We encourage regional bodies, including SADC and the AU, to provide strong leadership toward a quick and democratic resolution of this crisis, including by further strengthening the regional mediation process.

5. We are deeply concerned by the humanitarian dimension of the situation in Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwean authorities must allow the immediate resumption of humanitarian

operations and full and non-discriminatory access to humanitarian assistance to prevent the suffering of the most vulnerable people in Zimbabwe.

6. We will continue to monitor the situation and work together with SADC, the AU, the UN and other relevant organizations for a prompt resolution of the crisis. We recommend the appointment of a special envoy of the UN Secretary-General to report on the political, humanitarian, human rights and security situation and to support regional efforts to take forward mediation between political parties. We will take further steps, inter alia introducing financial and other measures against those individuals responsible for violence.

Political Issues

Peacekeeping/Peacebuilding

In this context, to fulfill or exceed our Sea Island and subsequent commitments, we commit to enhance the capacity in the three interlinking areas of focus, namely, military, police, and civilians worldwide. We will, in particular: (a) build capacity for peace support operations including providing quality training to and equipping troops by 2010, with focus on **Africa**, as well as enhance logistics and transportation support for deployment; (b) strengthen assistance both in quality and quantity to train and equip police in countries in and emerging from conflict, as well as continue to develop global capacity for police peacekeeping including stability/formed police units, and; (c) strengthen our domestic endeavor to develop civilian human resources to play core roles in peacebuilding.

G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security

Responding effectively to this crisis requires leadership, ambition and an appropriate scale of resources. The international community needs a fully coordinated response and a comprehensive strategy to tackle this issue in an integrated fashion from short to medium and long-term. We welcome in this regard the outcomes of relevant international fora including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) High-Level Conference on World Food Security in Rome and the **Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD) IV** in Yokohama. We commend the leadership of the United Nations (UN) and Bretton Woods institutions in convening the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis to establish the "Comprehensive Framework for Action", and urge the relevant stakeholders to swiftly implement plans to achieve prompt delivery for countries in need.

(a) reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, and to achieve significant increases in support of developing country initiatives, including – in **Africa** – through full and effective implementation of the **Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)**;

(b) support **CAADP's** goal of 6.2% annual growth in agricultural productivity, and work toward the goal of doubling production of key food staples in **African countries** meeting **CAADP** criteria in five to ten years in a sustainable manner, with particular emphases on

fostering smallholder agriculture and inclusive rural growth; (c) promote agricultural research and development, and the training of a new generation of developing country scientists and experts focusing on the dissemination of improved, locally adapted and sustainable farming technologies, in particular via the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and through partnerships such as the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA).

G8 Leaders Statement on Zimbabwe

We expressed our grave concern about the situation in **Zimbabwe**. We deplore the fact that the **Zimbabwean authorities** pressed ahead with the presidential election despite the absence of appropriate conditions for free and fair voting as a result of their systematic violence, obstruction and intimidation.

We do not accept the legitimacy of any government that does not reflect the will of the **Zimbabwean people**.

We strongly urge the **Zimbabwean authorities** to work with the opposition to achieve a prompt, peaceful resolution of the crisis. It is important that any mediation process respect the results of the March 29, 2008 election.

We support the **African Union (AU)** as it expresses deep concern with the negative reports from the **Southern African Development Community (SADC)**, the **AU** and the **Pan-African Parliament** observers on the elections and the loss of life that has occurred in Zimbabwe. We also support the **AU's** call to encourage **Zimbabwean** leaders to initiate dialogue with a view to promoting peace and stability. We encourage regional bodies, including **SADC** and the **AU**, to provide strong leadership toward a quick and democratic resolution of this crisis, including by further strengthening the regional mediation process.

We are deeply concerned by the humanitarian dimension of the situation in **Zimbabwe**. The **Zimbabwean authorities** must allow the immediate resumption of humanitarian operations and full and non-discriminatory access to humanitarian assistance to prevent the suffering of the most vulnerable people in **Zimbabwe**.

We will continue to monitor the situation and work together with **SADC**, the **AU**, the **UN** and other relevant organizations for a prompt resolution of the crisis. We recommend the appointment of a special envoy of the UN Secretary-General to report on the political, humanitarian, human rights and security situation and to support regional efforts to take forward mediation between political parties. We will take further steps, inter alia introducing financial and other measures against those individuals responsible for violence.

Chair's Summary

III. Development and Africa

On MDGs, we focused our discussion on health, water and education. In further addressing issues on water and sanitation as well as education, reports will be issued by

our experts by the next Summit to follow-up our commitments. On health, we welcomed the report submitted by our health experts along with its attached matrices on past commitments. Building on the Saint-Petersburg commitments to fight infectious diseases, the experts' report sets forth the Toyako Framework for Action, which includes the principles for action, and actions to be taken. We also agreed to establish a follow-up mechanism to monitor our progress on meeting our commitments. We agreed to work towards increasing health workforce in **Africa** with a view to achieving the WHO threshold of 2.3 health workers per 1000 people initially in partnership with the **African countries** where we are currently engaged and that are experiencing a critical shortage of health workers. We welcomed substantial progress on our previous commitments to fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and polio, and agreed to support the control or elimination of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) to reach at least 75 percent of the people with NTDs. We also discussed the timeframe to provide US\$ 60 billion to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health, and agreed to do so over 5 years, while some countries will provide additional resources for health systems including water. Our discussion on malaria resulted in our agreement to continue to expand access to long-lasting insecticides treated nets, with a view to providing 100 million nets through bilateral and multilateral assistance in partnership with other stakeholders by the end of 2010. On education, we, along with other donors, will continue efforts to meet the estimated US\$ 1 billion shortfall in FTI-endorsed countries.

On **Africa**, taking into account the views of the **African leaders** expressed at the outreach session on July 7 and at the **Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV)**, we highlighted the importance of key policies, as set out in our declaration, which are critical to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs, while reaffirming the principles of ownership and partnership as well as the particular importance of peace and security in **Africa**. We also had an extensive discussion on the state of governance in **Africa** with a particular focus on **Zimbabwe**, and we shared the view that good governance is of fundamental importance in promoting sustainable development based on mutual accountability. We will consider ways how we can better follow-up our discussion with **African partners**.

We discussed a wide range of short, medium and long-term responses, and agreed to take a number of actions as specified in our special statement on Global Food Security, including ensuring the compatibility of policies for the sustainable production and use of biofuels with food security. These actions are aimed at assisting those suffering from food insecurity or hunger, strengthening the world market and trade system for agriculture and food, and stimulating world food production and increasing agricultural productivity. Above all, we stressed the importance of reversing the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, and committed to significantly increasing our support for developing countries initiatives in this field, including working towards doubling production of key food staples in certain **African countries** within 5-10 years.

IV. Political Issues

Zimbabwe: We issued a separate statement. We also discussed the situation in **Zimbabwe** with **African leaders** at the outreach session of 7 July and shared our concern with them.

At the outreach session of 7 July, we met with the **leaders of Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and the African Union** as well as the Heads of the United Nations and the World Bank and discussed **development issues in Africa**; the outcomes of TICAD IV, global challenges including rising food prices and the Millennium Development Goals.

G5 Statement

We the Leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and **South Africa**, gathered in Sapporo, Japan, on 8 July 2008, have resolved to issue this Political Declaration:

Millennium Development Goals and Monterrey Consensus

27. As we reach with uneven success the mid-point in the process to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in the **least developed countries in Africa** and other regions, the international financial community should join efforts to preserve financial stability and resume the path of vigorous and sustainable economic growth as necessary conditions to attaining these goals. We urge developed countries to renew their resolve to support these processes in the global interest, particularly regarding trade openness, the fulfillment of their commitments to allocate at least 0.7% of their GNP to ODA, and the reform to global governance.

2009 L'Aquila, Italy

Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

We renew all our commitments towards the poor, especially in **Africa**. We are determined to undertake measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis on developing countries, and to continue to support their efforts to achieve the **Millennium Development Goals**.

Sustainable Use of Natural Resources: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Technology

Combating Energy Poverty

- Noting that energy poverty remains widespread in many areas, most notably in **Africa** and Asia, we support the launch, together with interested countries, of the Expert-Level Working Group on Energy Poverty following the proposal made at the G8 Energy Ministers Meeting in Rome, and encourage it to submit a report before the 2010 Muskoka Summit....

Development and **Africa**

A Renewed Commitment to Development: Assisting Developing Countries in Coping with the Crisis

100. 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 the importance of fulfilling our commitments to increase aid made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm and Toyako. For **Africa**, this will include increasing, together with other donors ODA by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010, compared to 2004. The OECD-DAC estimated that the combined commitments of G8 and other donors would increase overall ODA by around \$50 billion a year 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.

105. We welcome the report of our **Africa Personal Representatives** on measures to strengthen the **G8-Africa partnership** and support the reform process of **the Africa Partnership Forum**.

106. We welcome the productive work of the **Heiligendamm Process Working Group on Development and Africa**, which has contributed to build a common understanding of development principles and we look forward to further explore and implement common effective approaches that will best benefit the needs of developing countries.

Strengthening G8 and Global Initiatives to Achieve the MDGs

110. We are aware of our responsibility in pushing forward the achievement of the MDGs, particularly in **Africa**. The interrelated nature of these Goals calls for comprehensive, coordinated and complementary development policies. ...

Promoting Global Food Security

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

(d) 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.

Many developing countries, particularly in **Africa** and Asia-Pacific, are still far from achieving sustainable access to water and sanitation and integrated water resource management, indispensable for sustainable development. We are determined to generate political momentum at international, regional and national levels for the internationally agreed goals, including the MDGs and their targets on safe water and basic sanitation....

Together with **African partners** we will launch a strengthened **Africa-G8 water and sanitation 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 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 and promote programs to strengthen the capacity of local actors and the monitoring of progress. 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 tangible progress in the advancement of the partnership by the end of 2009.

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

...We reaffirm our commitment to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, especially in **Africa** and we note 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 also begin to address substantial gaps in knowledge about how to manage, organize and deliver health care in **Sub-Saharan Africa** through a variety of strategies, including by developing networks of researchers and by working with our **African partners** to establish a consortium of interdisciplinary centres of health innovation. As an enabling first step in developing the consortium, we will convene a planning meeting in late 2009 with **African partners** to establish a roadmap....

...We commend the strong African leadership in addressing health challenges and welcome the launch of the **African Leaders Malaria Alliance** on the occasion of the 64th UNGA in September 2009.

Strengthening Capacities and Coordination Mechanisms for Peace and Security in Africa

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, and in particular the UN Security Council. We will increase efforts to: coordinate material and logistical assistance, training, and planning activities; assess with partner countries the causes of conflict to produce clear and achievable 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** by examining with the **AU** how a dedicated website and database on peace and security activities might be established with G8 support to provide for continuous information exchange and ensure better coordination, coherence and synergy amongst our initiatives. We task our experts to elaborate further 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 help strengthen the **African Union** and Regional Economic Communities' peacekeeping capabilities, including by assisting in the full operationalisation of the **African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)** including 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 centres of excellence in **Africa**, and assist in building international networks of training centres 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 **Africa's trade and investment climate**.

(f) enhance work with the UN System, International Financial Institutions and other donors, to build partnerships on peace and security. We welcome the efforts of the **UN-AU High Level Panel** in producing a report 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 such as the UN Peacebuilding Commission to develop a constructive dialogue to tackle together conflict and post-conflict situations.

(g) encourage partner countries to take an integrated approach in developing their security systems, based on the principles of rule of law, good governance and human rights, and the strengthening of governmental capacity to improve the provision of safety, security and justice.

Strengthening Governance and the Private Sector for Economic Growth

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.

(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.

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. Functioning financial markets are a key to foster economic growth. 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.

Political Issues

Comprehensive Approach to Peacekeeping / Peacebuilding

Supporting **peace in Africa** remains central to our efforts. We commend the progress of the **African Union** in developing peace and security capacities, and will continue to assist in this regard. We will seek to provide flexible, predictable and sustainable support for African-led peace support operations. Reinforcing the African Peace and Security Architecture, including the **African Standby Force** are crucial to success in meeting the challenges ahead.

Piracy and Maritime Security

We agreed that, because of the destabilizing factors behind it and the broad regional and international impacts entailed, piracy must be addressed through coordinated efforts by the international community. Counter-piracy activities should be carried out in the

context of a strategic and comprehensive international undertaking to build and promote maritime security in and around the **Horn of Africa and the African continent** more broadly, while we protect maritime shipping and take active measures to prevent acts of violence at sea and piracy. We recognize the critical role of maritime security for delivering international assistance, trade, development and regional stability.

Joint Statement: Promoting the Global Recovery

1. We, the Leaders of Italy, Brazil, Canada, the People's Republic of China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the President of the European Commission, together with the Leaders of Egypt and Sweden, as President of the European Council, commit to work together on global challenges and to improve international governance.

Responsible Policies for an Inclusive and Sustainable Development

We are alarmed about the serious implications of the global crisis for growth and for poverty eradication in developing countries. We reaffirm our shared commitment to contribute to achieving the MDGs through economic growth and support to peace and security, **especially in Africa**. We received with great concern the estimates of the World Bank and other development institutions regarding the number of people, in particular children, who may perish or fall into poverty as a result. We underscore that climate change severely affects developing countries and is becoming a major threat to their ability to achieve internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs. We are committed to mobilising all resources for development, as we keep engaged to ensure the proper follow-up and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development. We recognize that mobilising financial resources for development and the effective use of all those resources are central to the global partnership for sustainable development. As part of these overall efforts, the G8 countries are committed to meet their ODA commitments, especially to **sub-Saharan Africa**, including those on Aid for Trade and debt relief.

Declaration of the Leaders: The Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate

We, the leaders of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, **South Africa**, the United Kingdom, and the United States met as the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate in L'Aquila, Italy, on July 9, 2009, and declare as follows:...

A Stronger G8-Africa Partnership on Water and Sanitation

Concerned by the growing scarcity of water resources and by the dramatic lack of sustainable access to water and sanitation in many **African countries**, which we consider major impediments to sustainable development, wealth creation and the eradication of poverty,

Aware of the fact that while much of the world is on track to meet the internationally agreed goals on water and sanitation, many countries in **Africa** are not,

Convinced that meeting these goals will be an important step forward in the fight against **poverty in Africa** and would also represent a crucial factor in promoting human dignity, reducing suffering associated with child mortality, facilitating school attendance and in empowering women,

Responding to the reciprocal call for improving joint work on water and sanitation made at the G8 and AU Summits in 2008,

We are determined to build a stronger partnership between **African** and G8 countries to increase access to water and sanitation, based on the principles of shared responsibility and mutual accountability. Through the joint political weight of the G8 and the AU, we will ensure adequate momentum and commitment on water and sanitation improvements at national and international levels, for concrete results on the ground.

In the context of this **Partnership African countries**, under the leadership of the AU through the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), will continue working, on the basis of commitments previously undertaken, which include: make water-related MDGs a top development priority; implement national water and sanitation plans; implement financial plans for mobilizing resources to the sector, including allocating resources within national budgets; enhance their leading role in guiding development assistance through donor coordination processes and the definition of water and sanitation investment plans in line with the Paris declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.

To support the implementation of the **African commitments**, G8 countries will: assist the building of capacity in African countries to develop and implement national water and sanitation plans; improve coordination within multi-donor platforms to promote aid effectiveness; align assistance to better reflect national priorities; improve bilateral and multilateral contributions to financial mechanisms aimed at mobilizing investment; assist the **AU Commission**, AMCOW and Regional Economic Communities in response to the African demands for institutional support.

While recognising that each country has the primary responsibility of its own development success, both parties will prioritise the achievement of water-related MDGs in the political agenda. This entails supporting dialogue on water that involves a number of stakeholders, including Water Ministers and Finance and Planning Ministers, together with development partners. Our partnership is not aimed at creating new structures but will complement and enhance ongoing initiatives of all relevant African partners and international donors.

We will continue working at all levels to consolidate and develop this cooperation with a view to present a strengthened **Africa-G8 Partnership on Water and Sanitation** by the end of 2009. The Africa Water Week due to take place in November in South Africa might provide an opportunity for tangible progress towards our common goal of meeting our water and sanitation challenges.

Chair's Summary of the G8/Africa Session at the G8 L'Aquila Summit

The Heads of State and Government of G8 countries, the President of the European Commission, **the Heads of State and Government of Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa as well as Angola, the Chair of the African Union (the Leader of Libya), the President of the African Union Commission, the Chair of the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (the Prime Minister of Ethiopia)** met in L'Aquila on 10th of July 2009, during the segment on **Africa** of the G8 Summit.

Recalling the mutual commitments undertaken in the framework of their partnership, they welcomed the strengthening of the **G8-Africa dialogue** in support of common principles, objectives and priorities, in particular those established through the **NEPAD**, and in line with the decisions and orientations adopted in previous G8 Summits. They welcomed the conclusions of the **XII Africa Partnership Forum (APF)** and the proposal for its reform.

The **G8 and African partners** agreed on the importance of continuing to reinforce their partnership, based on mutual accountability and respect, for the common good. In this spirit, they examined the issues on the agenda of their meeting, which are of particular relevance to Africa because of the current international context. Leaders:

- Agreed that the economic and financial crisis is hitting hardest the poorest and risk jeopardising progress made in the health, the eradication of hunger and poverty. Leaders underscored the need to act swiftly to restore growth and implement adequate measures to protect the most vulnerable. G8 countries reiterated their commitments, including those made in Gleneagles and more recently at the G20 London Summit, to support African efforts towards promoting development good governance and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
- Discussed the impact of climate change on **Africa** and agreed on the need to ensure that the specific concerns of developing countries are adequately addressed in the agreement to be reached at the UN Conference in Copenhagen. They recalled the importance of preserving forest cover especially in the Congo Basin region, and addressing access to energy.
- Reaffirmed their commitment to promote peace and security. They stressed the importance of and discussed progress in establishing a credible system of regional security, in particular through the **African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)**, and the elimination of all factors of instability, including the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons. In this framework, they agreed on continuing collaborative efforts in fighting more effectively all forms of criminality and organised crime, including piracy off the coast of **Eastern Africa**, drug trafficking in **Western Africa**, money laundering and terrorism in all kind of ramifications.
- The **G8 and African partners**, responding to the reciprocal call for improving joint work on water and sanitation made at the **G8 and AU Summits in 2008**, issued for the

first time a joint statement expressing their determination to build a stronger partnership to support national plans to improve access to water and sanitation in **Africa**.

- Finally, the **G8 and African partners**, concerned by long-standing underinvestment in agriculture and food security, price trends and the economic crisis, acknowledged the importance of issuing with other countries present in L'Aquila a joint statement on global food security and of supporting **the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)**.

L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)

In **Africa**, NEPAD's **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)** is an effective vehicle for ensuring that resources are targeted to a country's plans and priorities. Local ownership must begin with the national political will to develop and implement comprehensive food security strategies, based on sound scientific evidence, inclusive consultation, domestic investment and clear directions. We also acknowledge the positive contribution of **African-led public-private partnership** such as the **Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa**. We commit to provide resources — whether financial, in-kind or technical assistance — in support of **CAADP** and other similar regional and national plans in **Africa**, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia.

Chair's Summary

Development and **Africa**

They decided to implement a set of measures to help the most vulnerable to withstand the crisis: fulfil their ODA commitments, including on aid for trade; keep markets open to re-launch economic growth to the benefit of the poor; enhance transparency and competition among intermediaries to halve transaction cost of migrants' remittances; strengthen **partnership with Africa** to improve access to water and sanitation; support innovative financing instruments for health; put agriculture and food security at the top of the agenda, by increasing multilateral financing to support comprehensive country strategies and improving coordination of existing mechanisms.

G8 and Africa

On 10 July, the G8 met with **Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, the African Union Commission** and relevant International Organisations. Leaders resolved to act swiftly to limit the impact of the crisis on the achievement of the **Millennium Development Goals in Africa**. They confirmed respective commitments for sustainable development, including with respect to ODA, climate change and peace and security. For the first time, Leaders issued a joint **G8-Africa statement**, expressing their determination to build a stronger partnership to increase access to water and sanitation.

2010 Muskoka, Canada

G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

Development

6. Support for development, based on mutual responsibility, and a strong partnership with developing countries, particularly in **Africa**, remains a cornerstone of the G8's approach. We will pursue our comprehensive approach to development aiming at sustainable outcomes. ...

14. We will also focus efforts on training of medical personnel and on establishing stronger health innovation networks in **Africa** and other regions.

16. **Food security** remains an urgent global development challenge, exacerbated by climate change, increasing global food demand, past underinvestment in the agricultural sector, and extreme price volatility which has strong damaging impacts on the most vulnerable... We are pleased with the launch of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program hosted at the World Bank, which has \$880 million in commitments, and other mutually complementary initiatives or mechanisms, such as the **African Agriculture Fund**....

Africa

19. G8 Leaders met in Muskoka with the Heads of State or Government of Algeria, Egypt, **Ethiopia (as Chair of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee)**, **Malawi (as Chair of the African Union)**, **Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa**. G8 Leaders welcome the increased ownership that Africa has over its development process and, with **African Leaders**, noted the high economic growth rates that had been attained in **Africa** immediately prior to the onset of the global economic and financial crisis. Leaders reaffirmed their shared commitment to continued collaboration between G8 and African partners in support of African-led efforts to build a more stable, democratic and prosperous Africa, to advance economic and social development, and to promote the rule of law.

20. G8 and **African Leaders** recognize that the attainment of the MDGs is a shared responsibility and that strategies based on mutual accountability are essential going forward. They noted that, while significant progress has been made in some areas, greater efforts are required by all actors in order to achieve the **MDGs in Africa**. In this regard, **African Leaders** expressed support for the Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Muskoka Initiative. Mindful of the central importance that maternal and child health has to development and Africa's ability to achieve the MDGs and of the consequent need for urgent action, Leaders undertook to explore how to accelerate progress in the implementation of their respective commitments in Africa. African partners also welcomed the G8's continued efforts to help strengthen the **African Peace and Security Architecture** (APSA), including institutional capacity, to prevent and manage conflict through, *inter alia*, peacekeeping training centres in Africa. G8 Leaders acknowledged the important contribution of **African Leaders** to the L'Aquila Food Security

International Peace and Security

41. Conflict, crime, piracy and terrorism continue to threaten global stability, security and prosperity. We, the G8, are committed to helping partner states and regions to continue to build the civilian security capacities they need to deal with these vulnerabilities. G8 Leaders and **African partners** were joined by the Presidents of Colombia and Haiti and the Prime Minister of Jamaica to address security vulnerabilities such as terrorism, proliferation, drug trafficking, the flow of illicit funds and transnational organized crime. We therefore agreed to task our ministers to consult jointly with interested partners from Africa and the Americas, as well as other parties, and to consider additional steps that might be taken to address these security vulnerabilities. To this end, we commit to strengthening: the international availability of civilian experts to support rule of law and security institutions; the capacities of key littoral states and regional organizations for maritime security; and international peace operations. The scope of our on-going efforts is elaborated in Annex II.

42. We remain concerned about the continuing threat from terrorist groups, as well as their increasing presence in **Yemen, Somalia and across the Sahel**. Further, we are concerned about the threat of growing links between terrorists, other criminals and insurgents, and the increasing ties between drug trafficking organizations in Latin America, the Caribbean and **West Africa**, as well as between those across Asia....

Annex II: Strengthening Civilian Security Systems

II. Maritime Security Capacity

By contributing to ongoing international efforts, the G8 will continue to assist key littoral states and regional organizations in maritime security. ..These efforts will help to better secure coastlines and prosecute pirates, as called for by UN Security Council Resolution 1918 (2010). Moreover, they will help counter the growing links between criminal and terror networks that undermine the stability and governance of many states in Latin America, the Caribbean and **Africa**.

III. International Police Peace Operations

G8 members commit to mentoring, training and, where appropriate, equipping police, including new FPUs for duty on UN and **AU peace operations**. In this regard, G8 countries will also collaborate with other donors and police contributing countries, including developing countries and emerging donors. We will work to ensure that the new FPUs possess appropriate equipment and materiel, and are fully trained and prepared for deployment according to UN standards. This will entail capacity-building for regional training centres in **Africa**, Asia and the Americas, and continued support for the development and dissemination by the United Nations of doctrine, tactics, tasks and procedures for FPUs. This commitment will be implemented in close coordination with the UN and AU to ensure that their priority needs for on-going or new operations are addressed early.

2011 Deauville, France

G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Preamble

2. In light of the recent developments in the Middle East and **North Africa**, and in **Sub-Saharan Africa**, we renewed our commitment to support democratic reform around the world and to respond to the aspirations for freedom, including freedom of religion, and empowerment, particularly for women and youth. ...

3. In Deauville, we have renewed a strong **partnership with Africa**, building on commitments made for over a decade. We have emphasized our mutual responsibilities and decided to be even more accountable regarding our respective commitments to development, peace and security. We reaffirmed our commitment to transparency and governance -- critical drivers of progress. We welcomed the new dynamism of our **African partners** and the spread of democracy, and committed to stand even more strongly side-by-side with the people of the **African continent**. We welcomed the democratically elected Presidents of Côte-d'Ivoire, Guinea and Niger. For the first time, we have adopted a joint declaration together with **African Leaders**.

V. Climate Change and Biodiversity

53. The Durban Conference at the end of the year (COP 17) will be another important step forward, for working towards a comprehensive, ambitious, fair, effective and binding agreement involving all countries, and including the respective responsibilities of all major economies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. ..We strongly support **South Africa** as the incoming Presidency of the Durban Conference and offer our cooperation to make this Conference the success that the world needs in order to successfully combat global climate change.

VI. Accountability and Development

56. Development is a common challenge. ...We welcome the accountability process undertaken by **African partners**.

VII. Peace and Security

65. We are committed to supporting a political transition that reflects the will of the Libyan people. We recall our strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya. We stress the central role of the Secretary-General's Envoy to Libya, Mr Al-Khatib, in facilitating an inclusive and lasting political solution, based on the legitimate demands of the Libyan people and taking into account the role of regional organisations, the League of Arab States and the **African Union**. ...

Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs

1) The changes under way in the Middle East and **North Africa** (MENA) are historic and have the potential to open the door to the kind of transformation that occurred in Central and Eastern Europe after the fall of the Berlin Wall. The aspiration of people for freedom, human rights, democracy, job opportunities, empowerment and dignity, has led them to take control of their own destinies in a growing number of countries in the region. It resonates with and reinforces our common values.

9)...- We look forward to timely completion of the joint Action Plan by the World Bank, the **African Development Bank**, the European Investment Bank / FEMIP, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Islamic Development Bank, to be adapted in each Partnership Country consistent with each bank's geographic mandate. We call upon the IMF to ensure that these plans can be accommodated with sustainable medium-term macroeconomic frameworks.

G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities

1. . The G8 and Algeria, Egypt, **Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa**, and the **African Union Commission**, highlight the importance of an enhanced partnership between the G8 and Africa. **Africa** is on the move, and is becoming a new pole for global growth, even if challenges to be addressed remain, particularly in the least developed countries. The G8 and Africa stand side-by-side during this key time of change.

Peace, Security and Governance

3. We welcome the overall progress that has been made towards stability and democracy on the continent. Several long-lasting armed conflicts have come to an end and democratic processes are becoming the norm and no longer the exception. However, we need to address remaining challenges, notably respect for free and fair election results and for the rule of law, people's aspirations for increased democratic openness, and resolution of the persisting conflicts. Current global threats such as terrorism, trafficking in human beings, arms and drugs, organized crime and piracy likewise, require strengthening national and regional **initiatives in Africa** with the support of the international community and increased global cooperation.

4. We commend the steadfast support of the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**, the **African Union** and the United Nations for the free and sovereign will of the Ivorian people. We express our deep concern over the grave humanitarian and socio-economic situation in Côte d'Ivoire. In this regard, we call on the International Community as a whole to extend the necessary support to alleviate the plight of the refugees and internally displaced persons as a matter of urgency and to lend support to President Alassane Ouattara and his government to enable them to restore lasting peace, security stability and economic recovery throughout the country. We also encourage the Ivorian authorities to spare no efforts to take the necessary steps to address the issues of justice, peace and reconciliation among all Ivoirian people, and to implement the pending issues of the Ouagadougou Political Agreements, including those relating to Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of ex-combatants.

5. We commend the **African Union High Level Implementation Panel for Sudan** for its work with the Sudanese parties. While congratulating the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the **people of Sudan** for the successful conclusion of the 2011 referendum, we condemn the recent escalation of violence in Abyei. We call on all parties to withdraw all unauthorized forces from the area, to uphold their previous commitments, and we call on the parties to reach agreements on all outstanding issues of the CPA, particularly the status of Abyei, oil issues and debt. We also urge the parties to reach a speedy conclusion to the negotiations on post-referendum arrangements between Sudan and an independent **South Sudan**, within the framework of good neighbourhood and the mutual economic viability of the two states. We express concern about the persistent violence and insecurity in **Darfur** and call on all parties to engage with a view to reaching a speedy solution in the context of the Doha Process mediated by the Joint Chief Mediator and the Government of Qatar. We encourage G8 and **African countries' continued cooperation** and mutual efforts to these ends, including through the Sudan Consultative Forum.

6. We urge the **Somalia's Transitional Federal Government** (TFG) to broaden and consolidate the reconciliation process and to work with the international community with a view to agreeing on the way forward notably on how to end the transition and on the key tasks ahead such as the constitutional process after the Transitional Federal Institutions' mandate expires in August 2011. We call on all actors to support an inclusive, **Somali-led process** as the means to resolve the conflict. We commend the action undertaken by the **African Union** and its mission, AMISOM, and express our full support for the mission and the effort of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Somalia. We commit to remain constructively engaged on **Somalia** and to support international efforts for the establishment of a peaceful and secure environment in which human rights and democratic institutions can develop at all levels.

7. We welcome the Political Declaration and Action Plan adopted at the G8 Ministerial Meeting on Transatlantic Cocaine Trafficking on May 10 and aimed at strengthening the international and regional cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking on both sides of the Atlantic.

8. We reaffirm our commitment to fight against all forms of terrorism and address the conditions conducive to terrorism in full compliance with international law, in particular the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and international conventions. We encourage the creation of regional strategies to take into account all the dimensions of this transnational threat. We stand ready to assist the countries affected by this scourge in building their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

9. We express our continued concern regarding the serious threat of piracy, in particular **emanating from Somalia**. We underline our determination to continue to respond resolutely to this threat, through a coordinated response at sea and by tackling longer-term regional capability development needs, including through the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, as well as the comprehensive strategy that would address the root causes of piracy and reinforce the Somali capacity. In parallel, we agree that effective prosecution including execution of sentences need increased support. We

welcome the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1976, which represents a significant step forward in the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia.

10. We welcome efforts made by the **African Union** and the regional economic communities to build up the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), including the **African Standby Force**, as well as the successful implementation of the G8 Action Plan, adopted at the Sea Island Summit in 2004, to reinforce African peacekeeping capabilities. We stress the need to further enhance the APSA in a spirit of mutual accountability, and we recognize the progress made with the recent APSA assessment and the adoption of the indicative elements for the APSA Roadmap. We emphasize the importance of improving coordination between all stakeholders in providing assistance and of promoting **African ownership**, in order to ensure maximum impact and sustainability of peace and security initiatives on the African continent.

11. Respect for human rights, the rule of law and democratic governance, as well as gender equality, are of key importance to sustaining development, stability and democracy. We welcome the **African Union** decision on speeding up the ratification of African governance and human rights instruments, in particular the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. We recall our support to the African Governance Architecture, in particular the **African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)**, and we encourage further implementation of the APRM National Programmes of Action's recommendations. We also encourage ratification and full implementation of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and its Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa.

12. We fully support the action taken by the **African Union and African regional organizations** to fight unconstitutional regime changes. We encourage further efforts to ensure the rule of law and the respect of human rights and to tackle impunity. We strongly welcome the initiatives taken by several **African countries** to set up transitional justice mechanisms to address human rights violations. These actions need to be further developed.

Economic Development and Environment

13. **Africa** is increasingly a destination for foreign investment and private sector development. The challenge today is to build on the current and positive dynamic of the **African economy** to achieve a more inclusive, shared and sustainable growth that creates jobs, ensures human security and empowers individuals, especially the younger generation. We need to intensify our efforts on drivers for economic growth, including human capital development, regional and global trade integration, business environment, domestic resources mobilization, and scaling up access to infrastructures and related services, including for energy, transport, information and communication technologies. In this regard, we welcome the conclusions of the 16th meeting of the **Africa Partnership Forum (APF)** on 21 April 2011 in Paris.

14. Beyond traditional official development assistance (ODA), **African countries** need to attract additional domestic and foreign direct investment to finance economic growth,

while preserving debt sustainability. Mutual efforts to improve the regulatory framework and the business environment, and to fight corruption, need to be strengthened. To this end, we will establish a dialogue within the APF, involving business, to increase momentum and help remove obstacles to business environment reform. We encourage responsible investment by all stakeholders and call on companies to improve their corporate and social responsibility.

15. Regional integration is essential to increase **growth and stability in Africa**. Ambitious strategies have been adopted but progress in implementing those remains slow and uneven. African economies are also not sufficiently integrated into global supply chains. We support an ambitious vision for regional integration initiatives and free trade areas in Africa, as building blocks to deeper integration at a later stage. We welcome the proposed focus of the January 2012 African Union Summit on boosting intra-African trade for the means of fostering a better regional and continental integration on this issue. We will continue to support the **African Union** and regional economic communities to fully implement their action plans, including the Minimum Integration Programme of the African Union. We encourage increased coordination between them and with the African Union. We will support actions to improve the efficiency of key trade corridors, especially those that are important for accelerating trade in **Africa's landlocked countries**, notably the implementation of the corridor action plans developed by the regional economic communities. We also call for policy reforms required for increasing regional trade and improving infrastructure. Taking into consideration the specific challenge the continent is facing, we call for concerted action by the international community, and notably through the Multilateral Development Banks, to prioritise Africa in financing infrastructure projects.

16. Regional **integration in Africa** is also crucial to ensure the effective integration of the continent in the global markets. We reiterate our commitment to advance the process of trade liberalization and rule-making to strengthen the multilateral system, and are ready to explore all negotiating options to bring the Doha round to a conclusion including with regard to the priorities of least developed countries (LDCs) in line with the Doha mandate.

17. Improved domestic resources mobilisation is crucial to sustain development, strengthen growth resilience and reduce aid dependency. Improving taxation administration systems and policies in developing countries will help build a sustainable revenue base to fund nationally owned development plans.

18. Transparency in payments and revenue collection linked to extractive resources and sound financial governance on the management of these revenues are essential to taking full advantage of domestic resources and ensuring delivery of public goods and services for citizens. More broadly, transparent, fair and functioning public financial systems are very important requirements for poverty reduction as well as sustainable and self-determined development. Good financial governance on both the revenue and spending sides is a key prerequisite to reach this. Therefore, we emphasize the importance of further fostering the 2007 G8 Action Plan on Good Financial Governance in Africa and welcome the ongoing African-led development efforts for Good Financial Governance.

19. We will all continue to support transparency in other areas including through the full implementation of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). We call on all countries, notably resource-rich countries, and extractive companies to join or support this initiative. We also welcome the complementary efforts to increase revenue transparency, and commit to setting in place transparency laws and regulations or to promoting voluntary standards that require or encourage oil, gas, and mining companies to disclose the payments they make to governments. We encourage full implementation of international and regional initiatives to tackle illegal exploitation of and trade in **natural resources in Africa**, such as the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region Action Plan adopted in Lusaka in December 2010. A comprehensive and global approach is needed to address the illegal exploitation of and trade in mineral resources and promote sound natural resources management, including the protection of forests.

20. The G8 will continue to support capacity building and technical cooperation on macro-economic governance, domestic taxation, public financial management, and negotiations of concessions and contracts.

21. Limited access to energy along both dimensions -- electricity and cooking fuels -- remains a major concern. It is a key bottleneck for economic development and poverty reduction, and the widespread use of traditional cooking fuels is at the origin of severe negative health and environmental impacts. We therefore emphasize the need to ensure access to sustainable energy services, with a particular focus on renewable energy sources. The G8 will continue to support projects for access to energy, both decentralised and centralised, notably those with a regional dimension and a sustainable development perspective, as well as cross-border trade and capacity-building initiatives on energy. The **African Union-NEPAD Action Plan and the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)** constitute appropriate frameworks to mobilise foreign direct investment. We stress the need for institutional and regulatory reforms to attract increased investment, notably from the private sector.

22. We deem of the utmost importance that the use of large river water resources should have in due consideration the interests of both upstream and downstream countries in order to reach agreements aiming at common development.

23. **Agriculture in Africa** can serve as an important driver of broad-based sustainable economic growth and development. Sustainable increases in agricultural productivity and production offers ample opportunities to attract private-sector investment and leverage private sources of capital, create jobs, raise income of farmers and stimulate inclusive growth in rural Africa. They contribute to better food security and are key factors in counteracting price volatility. We commit to improving food security in Africa by enhancing cooperation among the G8 and Africa through the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative and the **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)**.

Mutual accountability

24. In a spirit of mutual accountability, we are fully committed to meeting our commitments and to monitoring their implementation, with a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, strengthening economic growth and job creation, and addressing global challenges.

25. We welcome the mutual accountability process, and the 2011 G8 Accountability Report on health and food security and the first **African Union and NEPAD** Accountability Report on the G8/Africa Partnership. We recognise the need to continue our efforts to improve the mutual accountability process.

26. We encourage mutual accountability and transparency in the use of domestic and external resources for development and we encourage civil society and private sector stakeholders to foster accountability at all levels. Accountability mechanisms should monitor performance and provide for adequate incentives for compliance. We call on all donors and African partners to provide transparent and comprehensive information on aid flows and participate in multilateral accountability efforts. We welcome the determination of Japan to hold the TICAD Ministerial Meeting held in **Dakar** on 1 and 2 May despite the challenges caused by the recent disaster.

27. Ahead of the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness to be held later this year in Busan, Korea, we welcome efforts to implement the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. Major challenges remain such as involving new stakeholders in the development agenda, including new donors and the private sector, enhancing the impact of aid, limiting aid fragmentation through a better division of labor, strengthening institutional capacities, and increasing accountability and transparency. We call for a reinforced focus on the impact and outcomes of aid and development policies.

28. Considering the remaining challenges, we stress the urgent need to mobilise a wide range of resources for development and global public goods. ODA is a key element for **African developing countries**, in particular least developed countries and fragile states. We reaffirm our commitments, including on ODA and enhancing aid effectiveness. In synergy with other sources of funding, ODA also serves as a catalyst for key development policies and to leverage for private investment for economic growth. We stress the need to go beyond aid and mobilize other resources as stated in the Monterrey consensus, including domestic resources, innovative financing, migrant remittances, market instruments used by development banks and private sector flows.

29. The challenges lying ahead are considerable. But so is our shared commitment to overcome them. We will act in the spirit of partnership aimed at liberating development potential of **one billion Africans**.

2012 Camp David, United States

Camp David Declaration

Food Security and Nutrition

16. For over a decade, the G8 has engaged with **African partners** to address the challenges and opportunities afforded by **Africa's quest for inclusive and sustainable development**. Our progress has been measurable, and together we have changed the lives of hundreds of millions of people. International assistance alone, however, cannot fulfill our shared objectives. As we move forward, and even as we recommit to working together to reduce poverty, we recognize that our task is also to foster the change that can end it, by investing in **Africa's growth**, its expanding role in the global economy, and its success. As part of that effort, we commit to fulfill outstanding L'Aquila financial pledges, seek to maintain strong support to address current and future global food security challenges, including through bilateral and multilateral assistance, and agree to take new steps to accelerate progress towards food security and nutrition in **Africa** and globally, on a complementary basis.

17. Since the L'Aquila Summit, we have seen an increased level of commitment to global food security, realignment of assistance in support of country-led plans, and new investments and greater collaboration in agricultural research. We commend our **African partners** for the progress made since L'Aquila, consistent with the Maputo Declaration, to increase public investments in agriculture and to adopt the governance and policy reforms necessary to accelerate sustainable agricultural productivity growth, attain greater gains in nutrition, and unlock sustainable and inclusive country-led growth. The leadership of the **African Union** and the role of its **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)** have been essential.

18. Building on this progress, and working with our **African** and other international partners, today we commit to launch a *New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition* to accelerate the flow of private capital to **African agriculture**, take to scale new technologies and other innovations that can increase sustainable agricultural productivity, and reduce the risk borne by vulnerable economies and communities. This *New Alliance* will lift 50 million people out of poverty over the next decade, and be guided by a collective commitment to invest in credible, comprehensive and country-owned plans, develop new tools to mobilize private capital, spur and scale innovation, and manage risk; and engage and leverage the capacity of private sector partners – from women and smallholder farmers, entrepreneurs to domestic and international companies.

The Transitions in the Middle East and North Africa

25. A year after the historic events across the Middle East and **North Africa** began to unfold, the aspirations of people of the region for freedom, human rights, democracy, job opportunities, empowerment and dignity are undiminished....

Political and Security Issues

33. We recognize that according women full and equal rights and opportunities is crucial for all countries' political stability, democratic governance, and economic growth....We are concerned about the reduction of women's political participation and the placing at risk of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, including in Middle East and **North Africa countries** emerging from conflict or undergoing political transitions. We

condemn and avow to stop violence directed against, including the trafficking of, women and girls...

2013 Lough Erne, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom

G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué

4. We will continue to work with the poorest countries to help lift people out of poverty by keeping our aid promises and being accountable to the public for them. We will accelerate efforts to tackle the under-nutrition that blights millions of lives. We will work closely with African governments and citizens to promote sustainable growth.

5. We share a commitment to work together to counter terrorism and tackle the drivers of instability wherever in the world they are found and particularly in northern Africa and the Middle East. We have identified five priority areas for action to respond to the growing threat posed by terrorists operating in the arc of instability from Mauritania to Somalia. Alongside the countries themselves, we will work together, focussing our collective political and practical support, to help governments find and dismantle terrorist networks and to build effective and accountable government.

Africa Trade and Infrastructure

18. Africa is the next emerging continent, with a growing share of the world's trade, investment and economic output. We have an historical opportunity to work with our African partners to help promote inclusive and resilient growth in Africa, through greater transparency, improved infrastructure, better trade facilitation, the elimination of trade barriers and the management of natural resources. We welcome the contribution of the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICADV) to advancing these objectives.

19. The G8 strongly welcomes Africa's own regional integration agenda, which would reduce barriers to trade and continue to unlock the internal potential of Africa. We support the African Union's (AU) Action Plan on Boosting Intra-African Trade (BIAT). Cutting transit times will boost African trade within the continent and with global markets. The G8 will work with African countries and regional economic communities to meet the AU's target of doubling intra-Africa trade and reducing crossing times at key border posts by 50% by 2022.

20. More effective border crossings and increased trade need investment in infrastructure, including transport, energy and telecommunications. In particular, better project preparation and risk mitigation efforts are required to boost private investment. The G8 commits to provide increased support for project preparation facilities for African regional infrastructure programmes and recognises the importance of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility hosted by the African Development Bank and other similar mechanisms.

21. The G8 urges multilateral development institutions to establish and prioritise, as part of ongoing work on International Development Association-17, African Development

Fund-13 and European Development Fund-11 replenishments, more effective mechanisms for collaboration on project preparation, funding and risk mitigation for Africa's regional infrastructure programmes, such as the Programme for Infrastructure Development (PIDA). The G8 recognises the work being done by the G20 on financing for infrastructure in Africa.

Anti-Money Laundering

33. Taking measures to enhance financial transparency would also improve the opportunities for African business and for markets to expand. As African economies grow, African financial institutions will increasingly risk exposure to illicit financial activity, affecting the opportunities for African business and markets to expand. We will hold the first Public-Private Sector Dialogue with Eastern and Southern African nations on 6-8 September in Swakopmund, Namibia, involving governments and financial institutions from the G8 and the region. This will provide a platform for greater ongoing collaboration, dialogue and public-private sector partnership, and we will consider extending the Dialogue to other regions on an annual basis.

Extractives

34. Natural resources have the potential, if developed and managed responsibly, in line with internationally recognised environmental and social standards, to be a key driver of strong and sustainable growth, especially in developing countries with an abundance of natural resources. To illustrate, oil exports in 2010 from a single African country exceeded total net aid to sub-Saharan Africa. These resources offer a long term route out of poverty for many developing countries and an opportunity to reduce dependence on external assistance.

41. We welcome the leadership of the AU and the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining in promoting good governance and transparency in the extractive sector including through the African Mining Vision, the African Mineral Development Centre and the Mining Policy Framework. We also welcome the increasing interest of the NEPAD on these issues. The technical assistance provided to strengthen the capacities of the developing countries to negotiate natural resources contracts is paramount. We welcome the financial support provided to the African Development Bank's African Legal Support Facility and the Facility for Fair Exploitation of Extractive Resources in Africa, and encourage other countries to commit to these facilities. In support of such initiatives, we will partner with resource rich developing countries, the private sector and civil society to strengthen capacity and increase transparency in the extractive sectors.

42. We have this week launched initial partnerships with Burkina Faso (France), Colombia (EU), Ghana (UK), Mongolia (Germany), Burma/Myanmar (US), Guinea (US), Peru (Canada) and Tanzania (Canada). Italy is on track to finalise a partnership with an African country. They will be tailored to the needs of each country and support national development plans with the objective of improving transparency and governance in the extractive sector by 2015.

Accountability

52. The Report shows good progress in areas such as supporting maternal and child health; access to clean water; improving food security; and helping to build peace and security, particularly in Africa. But it also identifies that more action is required to deliver on our promises in some areas. In addition to working on existing commitments, we also recognise the need to face up to and address new challenges in close partnership with others.

Food Security and Nutrition

53. G8 members reaffirm their commitment to respond with the scale and urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food and nutrition security, and note that we have met our financial pledges made at L'Aquila in 2009 and will work to complete disbursements. We reaffirm our commitment to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and welcome progress since its launch in 2012. We reaffirm our commitment to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as the guiding framework for agricultural transformation in Africa, recognising the New Alliance as a means to increase private sector investment in support of CAADP Country Investment Plans. We will build on the achievements of the US G8 Presidency by advancing action in four areas:

- Leadership — by reinforcing African ownership and establishing the Leadership Council as the primary oversight body for the New Alliance;
- Expansion — by expanding participation in the New Alliance by African countries, global and African private sector, and development partners;

54. The progress report to the New Alliance Leadership Council highlights the creation of partnership agreements in six African countries; progress made implementing policy reforms and catalysing private sector investment; and the launch of tools to mobilise capital, improve access to new technology, manage risk and improve nutrition. We welcome expansion of the New Alliance to include Nigeria, Benin and Malawi and the initial steps to develop a new Cooperation Framework with Senegal. We recognise the critical role played by smallholder farmers, especially women. We welcome the establishment of a robust system to track results integrated into the CAADP monitoring framework. G8 Members continue to support the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme to finance country-owned agricultural development activities, especially those that achieve positive nutrition outcomes, and to leverage greater flows of private capital to smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in low-income countries.

Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition

60. The aspirations of the people of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) for freedom, dignity and opportunity remain undiminished. Progress has been achieved. But the region continues to face serious challenges. We pledge our continued support for the political and economic reforms in the region and encourage Leaders of Arab Countries in Transition to continue to make progress through the difficult transition toward

democracy, prosperity, open economies and more inclusive societies, including respect for the rights of women and girls and the right to practice religious faith in safety and security.

64. We reiterate our high level of commitment to return stolen assets to countries in transition, including through participation in the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery. We will continue to strengthen cooperation on bilateral casework and develop further the collaboration among our practitioners. Each G8 country will present a road-map by the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR II) in October 2013 that sets out the steps we are taking to meet our commitments under the 2012 Asset Recovery Action Plan. We will enhance coordination in our provision of capacity-building and technical assistance. We will work to agree and adopt principles of good practice in the transliteration of Arabic names in our legal documents by AFAR II. We will support the development of an active law-enforcement network on asset recovery in the Middle East/North Africa region.

67. While recognising the global threat from terrorism, recent developments in Africa, notably in an arc running from Mauritania in the west to Somalia in the east, show how terrorism combines with other factors to threaten stability and economic interests. That is why we support efforts to dismantle the terrorist safe haven in northern Mali. We welcome France's important contribution in this regard. Following the successful international high-level donors' conference to Brussels on 15 May, we support the swift deployment of a UN stabilisation force in Mali, and encourage the Government of Mali energetically to pursue a political process which can build long-term stability. We also support the Federal Government of Somalia as it re-establishes peace and security after years of conflict fuelled by terrorist groups and commend the commitment of AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces. We support the Government's efforts to set up a robust, impartial and effective justice system. We support the Somali Government's efforts to introduce economic reforms which will help facilitate the welcome process of Somalia's re-engagement with the IFIs.

68. We need a co-ordinated and coherent approach to tackle the spread of terrorism and address the drivers of instability in northern Africa and the Sahel. We will seek to reinforce the work being taken forward in this area, including by the UN, EU, AU, Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) and the GCTF. We have identified five priority areas for action in those countries in northern Africa where the problems of terrorism and its drivers are most profound. We will take forward this work in close co-operation with the countries themselves.

69. Building security and rule-of-law capacity. We will work individually and collectively, including through the UN, AU, and GCTF to help build capacity to identify, disrupt and prosecute terrorist activity, while respecting human rights. We will also support multinational efforts, including the EU Training Missions in Mali and Somalia, and welcome the establishment of the International Institute of Justice and Rule of Law in Tunisia.

70. Tackling criminal trafficking and strengthening border security. We will offer political and practical support to those regional and international organisations leading efforts to enhance the ability of countries to monitor and control their borders and to tackle facilitating factors such as corruption, transnational organised crime and illicit trafficking of drugs and people, which undermine governance and the rule of law and in some cases provide an important source of funding for terrorists. We recognise the important work of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in this regard. We encourage the UNODC (with GCTF and ECOWAS supporting) to convene a high-level meeting to bring together the countries of the region, donors and those with relevant expertise to look at the particular challenges facing North and West Africa, including cooperation in tackling, by a variety of means, terrorist groups that move across borders. We will also take action to tackle the illegal trafficking of protected or endangered wildlife species.

71. Countering violent extremism. We will support work to counter violent extremism, in particular addressing extremist narratives that seek to justify terrorist activity in these countries, including supporting the GCTF and its work to develop the Hedayah Centre, the first international centre of excellence on countering violent extremism. We are also dedicated to enhancing cooperation to tackle the escalating risks of recruitment and radicalisation, including through providing support to vulnerable communities, and building capacity to counter violent extremism.

72. Reducing the vulnerability of multinational companies. Foreign direct investment helps deliver economic growth and is a means to tackle instability. We welcome the intention of the Roma Lyon Group to develop a set of principles to guide our work with multinational companies, supporting them to operate securely in high threat environments, whilst protecting their staff and equities from terrorism. Once agreed, we will aim to encourage adoption of these principles on a global basis.

73. Addressing the wider drivers of instability. Poverty and socio-economic disparities contribute to instability and are exploited by terrorists. We will support the efforts of international and regional organisations, including the IFIs to promote sustainable development and economic growth in northern Africa helping to create the conditions that give people a stake in stability, security and the rule of law. Through the EITI and mandatory disclosure requirements as appropriate, we will also encourage transparent and accountable management of mineral resources. We endorse the work done to improve agriculture and livelihoods through the leadership of the Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Résilience-Sahel (AGIR-Sahel) process. And we will support the transition of Arab Spring countries across North Africa through the Deauville Partnership working for open economies and inclusive growth.

74. We are determined to use our collective resources to deliver progress in these areas. This collective effort will be augmented by bilateral cooperation that reflects our different historical, economic, cultural and political ties to the countries of northern Africa and the Sahel, and our traditional areas of capacity-building expertise. We have agreed to hold a further G8 meeting later this year, at the level of National Security Advisers or other

senior officials, and involving regional and international partners, to review progress and further our objectives.

The threat posed by kidnapping for ransom by terrorists and the preventive steps the international community can take:

75. The international community has made significant progress in combating the flow of funds to terrorist organisations. However, in the last three years, we estimate that Al Qaeda-affiliated and other Islamist extremist groups worldwide have collected tens of millions of dollars in ransoms. Payments to terrorists from Sahel to the Horn of Africa helped fuel instability in the region, and contributed to large scale attacks like In Amenas. The payment of ransoms to terrorist groups is one of the sources of income which supports their recruitment efforts, strengthens their operational capability to organise and carry out terrorist attacks, and incentivises future incidents of kidnapping for ransom, thereby increasing the risks to our nationals.

2014 Hague, Netherlands

No reference.

2014 Brussels, Belgium

G7 Brussels Summit Declaration

Development

13. We commit to work with all partners to agree an ambitious and universal post-2015 agenda, anchored in a single set of clear and measurable goals. That agenda should complete unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals. It should be centred on people and focused both on the eradication of extreme poverty, promoting development and on balancing the environmental, economic and social dimensions of sustainable development, including climate change. It should also promote peace and security, democratic governance, the rule of law, gender equality and human rights for all. We are committed to build a global partnership with shared responsibility and mutual accountability to ensure its implementation. We await the synthesis report of the United Nations Secretary General in the second half of 2014. We welcome the **African Union's** common position.

14. We will continue to promote inclusive and resilient growth in **Africa**, working with governments and citizens in **Africa** to enhance governance and transparency, improve infrastructure, notably in the energy sector, eliminate trade barriers, facilitate trade and investment, and strengthen the responsible and sustainable management of natural resources and the revenues they generate. We welcome the active role of the **African Union** and the New Partnership for **Africa's** Development in the process of reforming the **Africa** Partnership Forum.

15. Security and development are the prerequisite of a lasting peace in regions affected by the scourge of war, terrorism, organized crime, corruption, instability and poverty,

notably the Sahel region, Somalia, Nigeria, South Sudan and **Central African Republic**. We welcome efforts by **African** partners and the **African Union**, supported by the international community, aimed at building their capacities to respond to crises and support stabilisation.

22. To address the threat posed by infectious diseases, we support the Global Health Security Agenda and commit to working with partner countries to strengthen compliance with the World Health Organisation's (WHO) International Health Regulations and enhance health security around the world. We commit to working across sectors to prevent, detect and respond to infectious diseases, whether naturally occurring, accidental, or the result of a deliberate act by a state or non-state actor. That includes building global capacity so that we are better prepared for threats such as the recent Ebola outbreak in West **Africa** and working together, in close cooperation with WHO, to develop a Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance.

23. We continue to strongly support comprehensive approaches to achieve global food security and nutrition. We look forward to the second International Conference on Nutrition in November 2014 and the Expo Milan 2015, which will provide a platform for the global post-2015 debate on sustainability and food and nutrition security. We continue to support the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition under strong **African** leadership and the successful completion of principles for responsible agricultural investment by the Committee on World Food Security. These will better enable smallholder farmers, especially women, to benefit from sustainable rural development. We continue to support the consistent implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, including by building on the land partnerships we launched in 2013 and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme.

Mali and Central African Republic

33. We welcome the ceasefire signed on May 23 by the Malian Government and armed groups in the North of Mali, thanks to efforts by the **African Union**, through its Presidency, and the UN. We reaffirm our strong commitment to a political solution and to an inclusive dialogue process that must start without delay, as prescribed by the Ouagadougou agreement and UNSC decisions. We fully support the United Nation's Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali efforts in stabilising the country and, with the commitment of neighbouring countries, including Algeria, Mauritania and the **Economic Community of West African States**, in working for a durable settlement respectful of the unity, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Mali.

34. We commend the role played on the ground in the **Central African Republic** by the **AU**-led International Support Mission to the **Central African Republic**, together with the forces sent by France and the European Union, to support the transition and encourage the Transitional Authorities to take urgent concrete steps toward holding free, fair, transparent and inclusive elections. We fully support the UN efforts in the areas of security, reconciliation, preparation of the elections, and humanitarian assistance.