



# ISE-SHIMA PROGRESS REPORT

---

G7 accountability on development and development-related commitments





# ISE - SHIMA PROGRESS REPORT

---

G7 accountability on development and development-related commitments



## Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	1
<b>Introduction</b> .....	7
<b>Measuring Progress Against Commitments:</b>	
1. Aid and Aid Effectiveness.....	9
2. Economic Development.....	23
3. Health.....	37
4. Water and Sanitation.....	65
5. Food Security.....	73
6. Education.....	83
7. Equality.....	87
8. Governance.....	95
9. Peace and Security.....	127
10. Environment and Energy.....	135
<b>Conclusions</b> .....	153
<b>Annexes:</b>	
Annex A – List of Commitments.....	155
Annex B – Methodology for Assessment and Evaluation.....	165
Annex C – Tracking Pledges to the Muskoka Initiative (Commitment 16).....	167
Annex D – Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	171



# Executive Summary

Development and empowerment of all people have been a consistent priority for the G7. Accountability and transparency remain core principles for the G7 in order to maintain the credibility and effectiveness of the decisions of G7 Leaders. Following the L'Aquila Summit in 2009, we have agreed to publish a comprehensive accountability report every three years in order to review the progress made on our individual and collective development-related commitments. Comprehensive accountability reports were published in 2010 for the Muskoka G8 Summit and in 2013 for the Lough Erne G8 Summit. The Ise-Shima Progress Report is the third volume.

This report covers 51 commitments in 10 sectors: Aid and Aid Effectiveness, Economic Development, Health, Water and Sanitation, Food Security, Education, Equality, Governance, Peace and Security and Environment and Energy. Progress on each commitment is measured against agreed baselines, indicators and data sources. By making progress toward these commitments, we are contributing to progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the United Nations in 2015.

## **Aid and Aid Effectiveness:**

In 2014, G7 members collectively provided Official Development Assistance (ODA) of USD 97,103 million that accounted for

70.8% of all the donors of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). During the period from 2004 to 2014, ODA volume demonstrated an upward trend for the United States (US), the United Kingdom (UK) and Germany, while the figures varied for the other G7 members. G7 members set several ODA commitments at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005. Canada, the United States and most notably the UK have fulfilled this target. The ratio of the G7's ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) has shown a slight upward trend since 2005; however, ODA from G7 members to Land-Locked Developing Countries (LLDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and fragile states have remained level. G7 members have also been seeking to improve the quality of their development assistance and maximize the impact of development cooperation including through partnerships such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC).

## **Economic Development:**

The G7 has supported economic development in developing countries through reduction of global remittance costs, implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), trade and infrastructure in Africa and responsible global supply chains. The global average cost of transferring remittances dropped from 9.7% in 2009 to 7.4% in the fourth




quarter of 2015, which was still above the 5% target agreed by the G7 in 2009. The G7's contributions for trade facilitation to LDCs rose from USD 50.7 million in 2012 to USD 89.2 million in 2014 in response to the needs of LDCs as identified by needs assessments and Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS). G7 members contribute trade facilitation assistance to support the implementation of the TFA. In addition, G7 members have closely worked with partners to boost intra-Africa trade by facilitating One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) and regional infrastructure programs. G7 Leaders, moreover, have committed to ensuring economic development underpinned by the development of responsible global supply chains.

### **Health:**

The G7 made significant progress on its contributions to global health through bilateral and multilateral channels. The bilateral disbursements from the G7 increased from USD 8,686 million in 2008 to USD 12,413 million in 2014. The multilateral contributions have nearly doubled from USD 3,236 million in 2008 to USD 5,830 million in 2014. The fight against AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria and vaccine-preventable diseases has made significant progress due to the G7's strong and continuous financial support to the Global Fund to Fight

AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. The G7 increased their total contribution to the the Global Fund from USD 1,266 million in 2006 to USD 2,175 million in 2015 and nearly doubled their HIV/AIDS assistance from USD 3,932 million in 2007 to USD 7,698 million in 2014. Likewise, G7 countries contributed heavily to Gavi's successful 2015 replenishment, which secured USD 7.5 billion of financial resources for 2016-2020. All the G7 members fully achieved bilateral financial commitments on maternal, newborn and under-five child health set at the Muskoka Summit in 2010. The G7 is now on the final track to support for the eradication of polio worldwide through the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, and efforts must be re-doubled in Afghanistan and Pakistan to achieve this historic goal. At the Elmau Summit in 2015, the G7 made three main commitments: (1) we committed to preventing future outbreaks from becoming epidemics by assisting countries to implement the World Health Organization (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHR), including through the Global Health Security Agenda and its common targets and other multilateral initiatives; (2) committed ourselves to the fight against neglected tropical diseases (NTDs); and (3) to support the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance to develop and effectively



implement our national action plans and support other countries as they develop their own national action plans.

### **Water and Sanitation:**

With the successful achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target on improved access to drinking water, the G7 now proceeds to the Goal (6) of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. G7 engagement, confirmed in the 2003 G8 Evian Water Action Plan, has expanded during the past decade to the aggregate disbursement of USD 6.9 billion in 2014. The G7 is active in engaging in political initiatives in the context of broader multilateral frameworks and monitoring mechanisms, such as Sanitation and Water for All and the Global Water Partnership. In addition to various global initiatives, G7 members have also focused on Africa by strengthening the Africa-G8 Partnership on Water and Sanitation. The G7 will remain active with the African Water Facility (AWF) of the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Minister’s Council on Water (AMCOW), the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) and the Africa-EU Partnership on water and sanitation.

### **Food Security:**

G7 members have made substantial

contributions to agriculture, food security and nutrition in order to tackle hunger, malnutrition and poverty in developing countries. Significant progress has been made on the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) since its launch in 2009 as a global endeavor in response to the 2007-2008 spikes in food prices. The G7 and other donors have collectively met a total pledge of USD 22.6 billion by 2015. G7 members and other partners have also made good progress on the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition launched in 2012 to accelerate the flows of private capital to African agriculture. The development partners disbursed USD 3.2 billion, or 75% of expected funding by mid-2015, of which 96% came from G7 members. The number of African countries participating in the New Alliance has increased from 3 to 10 countries, and the African governments advanced or completed 91% of their policy commitments which were scheduled for completion by mid-2015. Private companies signed 292 Letters of Intent, committing to investing a total of USD 10.2 billion in African agriculture. Of the committed amount, USD 684.2 million was invested in 2014 resulting in the creation of 21,366 jobs. At the Elmau Summit in 2015, the G7, as part of a broad effort involving our partner countries, committed to aiming to lift 500 million people out of hunger and malnutrition



by 2030 as a significant contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and adopted the Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach.

### **Education:**


The aggregated contribution of the G7 for the education sector between 2007 and 2014 reached USD 57.6 billion, including USD 13.5 billion for basic education. Along with such positive financial movement, the G7's strong determination to support the education sector is also reflected in the collaboration such as through the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). GPE, which started in 2002 as the Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI), increased its endorsed countries from 7 in 2002 to 61 in early 2016. The ODA from G7 members to GPE-endorsed countries for basic education rose steadily from USD 525 million in 2007 to USD 932 million in 2014; Canada and the United States stood out by directing more than 20% of their basic education aid disbursements to these countries. As core supporters among over 20 donors, G7 members anticipate a continuous growth in the support for GPE countries. The G7 will ensure “quality basic education” for every child, especially for the poorest and the most vulnerable population in fragile and conflict-affected areas.

### **Equality:**

G7 members have continued to promote sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, including increasing access to voluntary family planning, information and education as well as the elimination of all harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage (CEFM) and female genital mutilation (FGM). A new target of ending harmful practices was successfully included in the SDGs through the G7's advocacy. All G7 members supported the UN resolutions on ending CEFM and eliminating FGM by co-sponsoring. At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 Leaders committed to increasing the number of women and girls technically and vocationally educated and trained in developing countries by one third by 2030. G7 members are currently stepping up their activities to support women and girls in developing countries through technical and vocational education and training (TVET) while developing mechanisms to monitor the progress.

### **Governance:**

As the sophistication of financial sectors increases worldwide, strengthening governance capacity is indispensable to meeting human needs and the requirement of economic transition while protecting the environment. In this regard, G7 members have supported the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)



and its partnerships and launched the initiative on Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contract Negotiations (CONNEX) to improve governance in the extractive sector. G7 members have supported anti-corruption measures to institutionalize anti-bribery and have all introduced legislations to implement the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. The G7 is also supporting greater transparency in land transactions and increased capacity to develop good land governance systems through partnerships with developing countries. The G7 has also been successfully addressing the issue of tax avoidance through the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) initiative, which remains imperative to secure the equitable environment for economic activities such as transactions and innovations in all industries. For more effective public monitoring systems on economic activities, the G7 has also been promoting universal access to governmental data and information in order to improve quality of life, thus driving innovation, economic growth and sound job creation.

### **Peace and Security:**

The G7's focus in the field of peace and security has been on the enhancement of maritime security and capacity building for peace operations in Africa. G7 members have continued to engage in multi-layered efforts focusing on

maritime security in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden as well as the Gulf of Guinea through various channels. G7 members have also provided training and equipment for 49 Formed Police Units (FPUs) of 12 countries, and around 4,000 to 5,000 police officers from Sub-Saharan African countries have been deployed to peace operations as UN police peacekeepers each year.

### **Environment and Energy:**

The G7 has defined global priorities in the sector of environment and energy: namely, climate adaptation, biodiversity, energy infrastructure in Africa, climate risk insurance, renewable energy and marine litter. Support from the G7 has amounted to USD 11.5 billion for developing countries to address climate adaptation between 2011 and 2014. Some G7 members have already doubled their stable contribution to decisions on resources mobilization under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and global initiatives such as the Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity (TEEB), the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), the Natural Capital Declaration (NCD) and the Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services Partnership (WAVES), seeking to establish a harmonized framework and an enabling environment including ecosystem service.





The G7 collaborates with African leaders to promote public and private investment on renewable energy towards green economy and for the equitable development of 620 million people who do not have access to the electricity. G7 members have contributed to sector financing for the promotion of clean energy through bilateral and multilateral channels in order to reduce energy poverty. The G7 continues to support promotion of renewable energy while enhancing energy efficiency as well as energy access. The G7 has also been combatting marine litter through various related projects.

Although there are some commitments which have not met the quantitative targets within the indicated timescales, and some require further improvement of G7 actions, the overall assessments in this report range mostly between satisfactory and excellent. In addition to the 37 commitments assessed here, G7 members agreed to look at the other 14 commitments made at the Elmau Summit, continuing to work individually and collectively to track progress in future progress reports. Throughout the assessment period, the G7's engagement and actions have been consistent, influential and prominent in poverty reduction and sustainable development.

As the 2016 Chair of the G7, Japan initiated a dialogue with approximately 80 members of the international civil society on the occasion of the Civil G7 Dialogue in Kyoto with an aim to maintain accountability and transparency of the Accountability Working Group. The G7 appreciates constructive input from civil society. We continue to engage with all stakeholders, including civil society, on development challenges.



# Introduction

Accountability and transparency are core principles for the G7 in order to maintain the credibility and effectiveness of the decisions of G7 Leaders. As the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted at the United Nations in 2015, it is all the more important for the G7 to make its contribution to the global endeavor to implement the 2030 Agenda, in which accountability should be an integral element.

At the L'Aquila Summit in 2009, G8 Leaders therefore decided to publish annual accountability reports to monitor progress on their individual and collective development and development-related commitments. Continuing in this spirit of transparency, the G8 further agreed to publish a comprehensive accountability report every three years, with smaller sectoral reports in between. The G8 published the first comprehensive accountability report in 2010 at the G8 Summit in Muskoka and the second in 2013 for the G8 Summit in Lough Erne. The Ise-Shima Progress Report is the third volume of the comprehensive reports.

This report covers 51 commitments of the G7/G8 in 10 sectors: Aid and Aid Effectiveness, Economic Development, Health, Water and Sanitation, Food Security, Education, Equality, Governance,

Peace and Security and Environment and Energy. Of the 10 sectors, nine are the same as the Lough Erne Accountability Report, and a new sector, Equality, is included here. Out of the 51 commitments, 36 have been evaluated on the basis of either agreed data sources specified in evaluations and assessment methodology, or self-reporting from G7 members. There is one commitment which is not scored due to an absence of the agreed methodology at this time. For the 14 commitments from the Elmau Summit in 2015, this report attempts to make a provisional observation, with a note that no score is given in the absence of sufficient data and information. As in the Lough Erne Accountability Report, progress on each commitment is measured against agreed baselines, indicators and data sources. As for the scoring mark, we provide a five-tier system that allows comparability between reports.



# 1

## Aid and Aid Effectiveness



### 1-1. G7 Progress on Gleneagles Commitments

G7 countries have made some progress on their respective commitments to increase development assistance. The results, however, remained mixed and several of the commitments made at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005 have yet to be fulfilled. With the exception of the UK, G7 members that have made such a commitment face challenges in meeting their commitments related to the 0.70% ODA per GNI (ODA/GNI) target. Canada, the UK, and the United States met their respective Gleneagles commitments.

The upward trend of ODA volume for the United States, the UK and Germany continued, while the figures varied for other G7 members, partly due to currency fluctuation. The G7 collectively provided a total of USD 97,103 million in 2014, which accounted for 70.8% of all OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors. Annual ODA from OECD-DAC donors increased by USD 57,095 million between 2004 and 2014 (in current dollars), of which USD 39,514 million represented ODA from G7 members (Table 1.1).

### 1-2. G7 Progress on Better Target ODA

At the Elmau Summit in 2015, G7 Leaders reaffirmed their respective ODA commitments, such as the 0.70% ODA/

GNI target as well as their commitments to reverse the declining trend in ODA to LDCs and to better target ODA towards countries where the needs are the greatest. While G7 members' performance in meeting this commitment in accordance with the baseline data of 2015 remains to be seen, statistics indicate that some progress has been made over the past years. The ODA/GNI percentages of G7 countries were in the range of 0.19 and 0.70, while the UK committed to a 0.70% ODA/GNI target. A comparison of the figures from 2012, 2013 and 2014 indicates that the percentage of ODA/GNI for the UK and Germany improved steadily on one hand, whereas the proportion for other members either varied or, in some cases, showed constant decline (Figure 1.1).

A slight upward trend in ODA from G7 members to LDCs was observed over the years, with the percentage for total bilateral ODA increasing between 2005 (18.8%) and 2014 (25.6%). In contrast, ODA from G7 members to Low Income Countries (LICs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), LLDCs and fragile states have remained level during the same period (Figure 1.2 and 1.3).

### 1-3. G7 Progress on Aid Effectiveness

There have been important developments in aid effectiveness in recent years,



building on successive High-Level Fora in Paris (2005), Accra (2008), and Busan (2011). G7 members have been integral to this progress, seeking to improve the quality of G7's development assistance and to maximize the impact of our development cooperation and partnerships. At the Busan High-Level Forum, G7 members joined other development partners who agreed to a broad and inclusive new development partnership: GPEDC. All G7 members have actively taken part in the GPEDC, including the first monitoring exercise of commitments agreed to at the Busan High-level Forum in 2011, which drew on the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework (GPMF) and its 10 indicators. The monitoring report released just before the First High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC held in Mexico City in 2014 showed mixed results, while some of the methodologies used were contested. G7 members were generally credited for being transparent, predictable and effective, but as the report indicated, there was room for improvement in such areas as use of Country Public Financial Management (PFM) and Procurement Systems and Transparency (Figure 1.4 and 1.5). Some G7 members have taken additional steps to improve transparency. Canada took the lead, along with the UK and other the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) members, in refining the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

purpose codes in order to facilitate the inclusion of aid data into country public accounts ("Aid on Budget"). In addition, Canada continued to improve the transparency of its aid, as reflected by in Global Affairs Canada's scores in the Aid Transparency Index, which went from 62.6% in 2013 to 76.3% in 2016.

**Table 1.1 G7 Total ODA (net) 2004-2014 (Current and Constant 2004 Prices)**

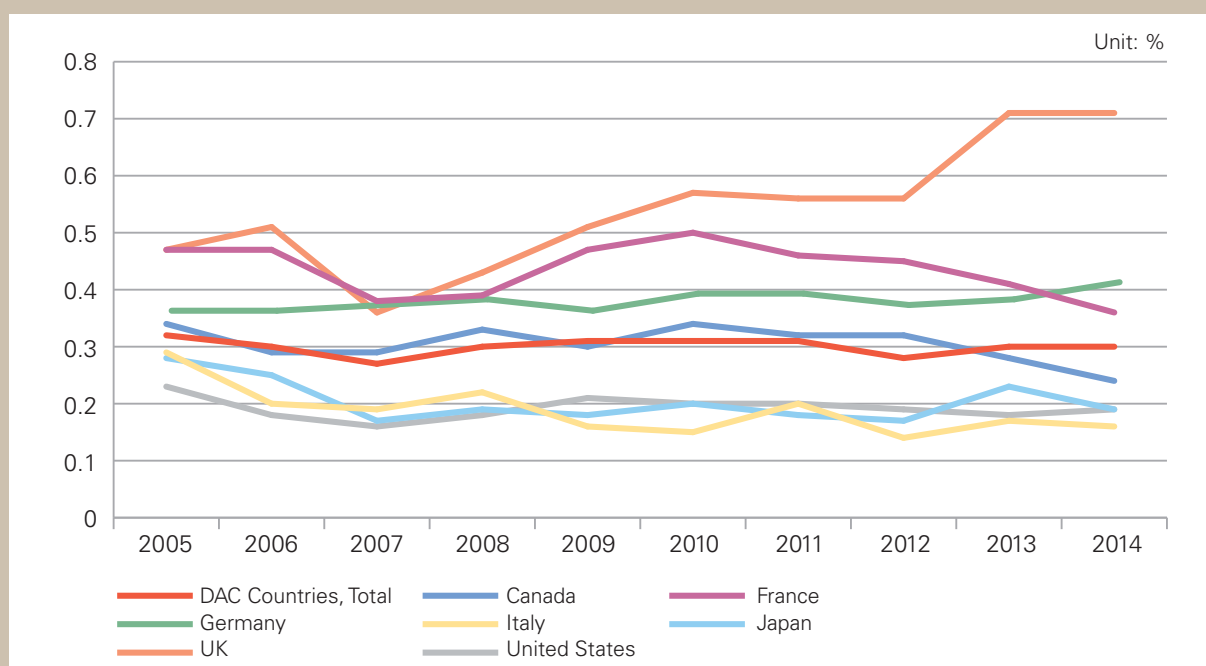
Unit: USD in Million

	CURRENT PRICES				CONSTANT PRICES			
	ODA(USD M)		CHANGE 2004-2014		ODA(USD M)		CHANGE 2004-2014	
	2004	2014	USD M	%	2004	2014*	USD M	%
<b>Canada</b>	2,599	4,240	1,641	63	2,599	3,234	635	24
<b>France</b>	8,472	10,620	2,149	25	8,472	8,587	116	1
<b>Germany</b>	7,533	16,566	9,033	120	7,533	13,250	5,716	76
<b>Italy</b>	2,461	4,009	1,548	63	2,461	3,120	659	27
<b>Japan</b>	8,919	9,266	348	4	8,919	8,717	-202	-2
<b>UK</b>	7,900	19,306	11,405	144	7,900	16,307	8,407	106
<b>United States</b>	19,705	33,096	13,391	68	19,705	26,408	6,703	34
<b>G7 Total</b>	57,589	97,103	39,514	69	57,589	79,624	22,035	38
<b>DAC Countries, Total</b>	80,127	137,222	57,095	71	80,127	110,263	30,136	38
<b>G7 Share (%)</b>	71.9	70.8			71.9	72.2		
<b>EU</b>	8,702	16,451	7,749	89	8,702	12,444	3,741	43

Source: OECD-DAC CRS

Note: \* Calculated based on 2004 constant exchange rate with inflation rate, using OECD-DAC CRS data.

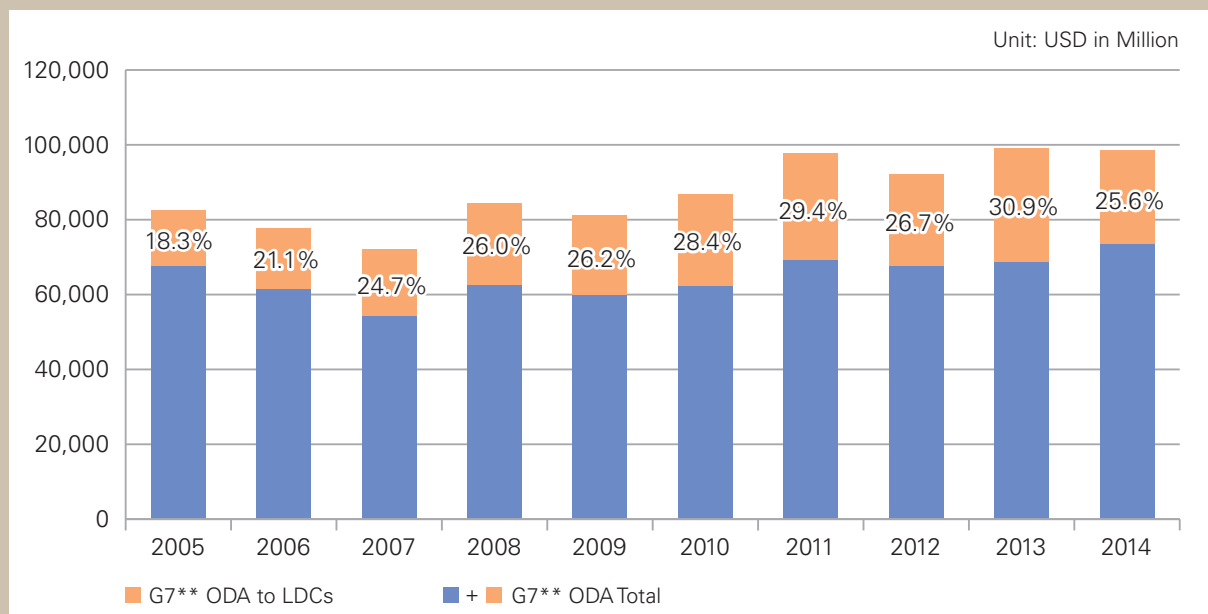
**Figure 1.1 G7 ODA (net) as a Share of Gross National Income, 2005-2014**



Source: OECD-DAC



**Figure 1.2** Percentage of G7 Bilateral ODA\* to LDCs (Gross)

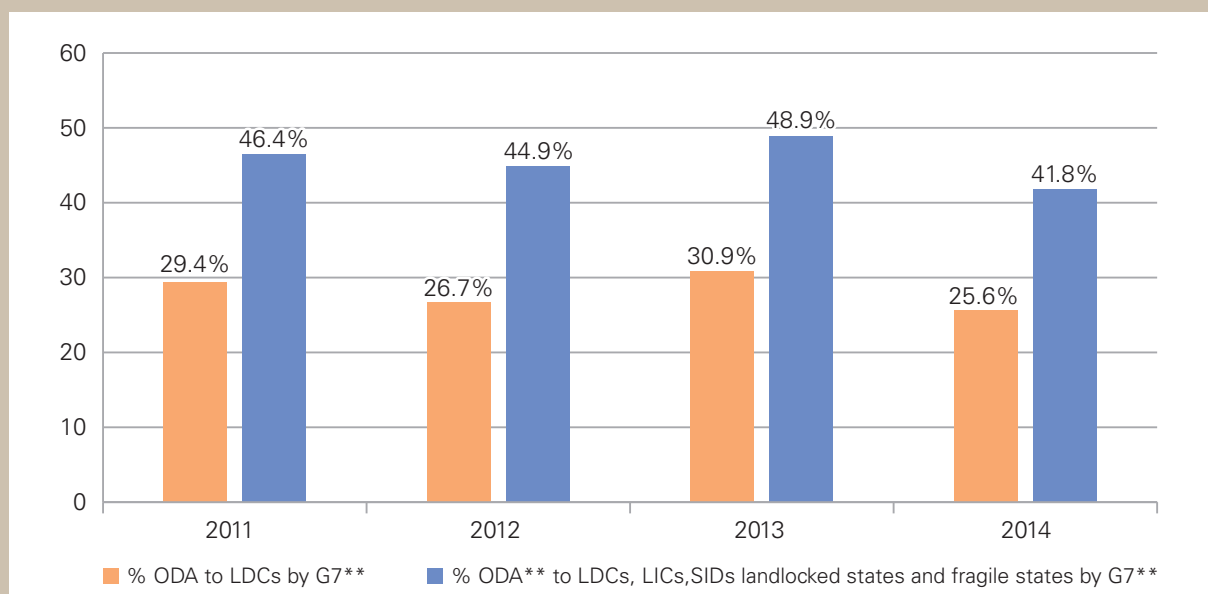


Source: OECD-DAC

Note: \* Figure 1.2 does not account for regional funding that benefits LDCs.

\*\* The EU included.

**Figure 1.3** Percentage of the G7 Bilateral ODA\* (Gross) to LDCs and to LICs, SIDs, LLDCs and Fragile States



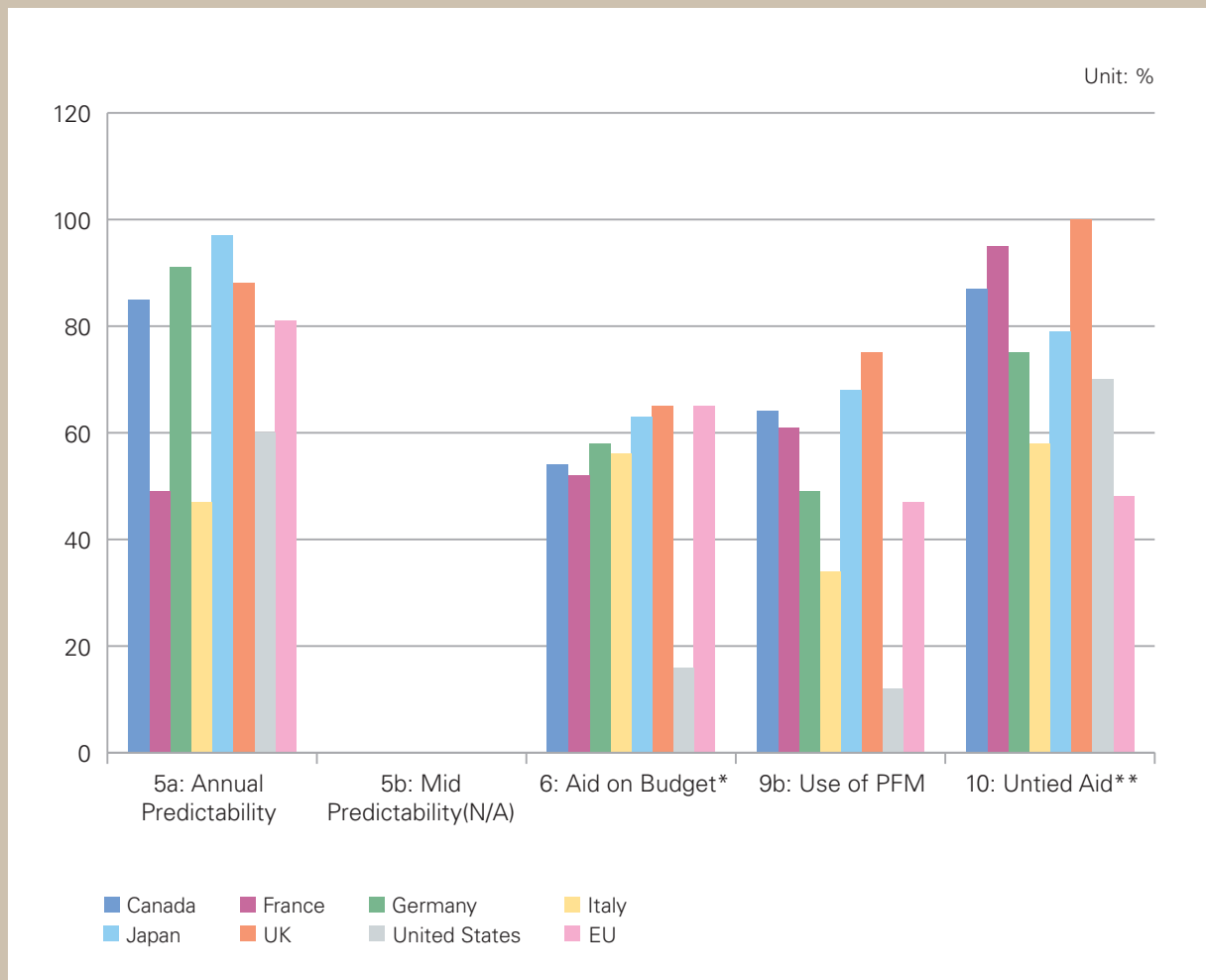
Source: OECD-DAC

Note: \* Figure 1.3 does not account for regional funding that benefits LDCs.

\*\* The EU included.



**Figure 1.4** Indicator 1 – Paris Declaration Monitoring 2010



Source: Data based on OECD and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), (2014), 'Making Development Cooperation More Effective: 2014 Progress Report'.

Note: See Appendix on page 6-11: Figure B.1, Table B.5a, Table B.5b, Table B.6, B.9b, and B.10.

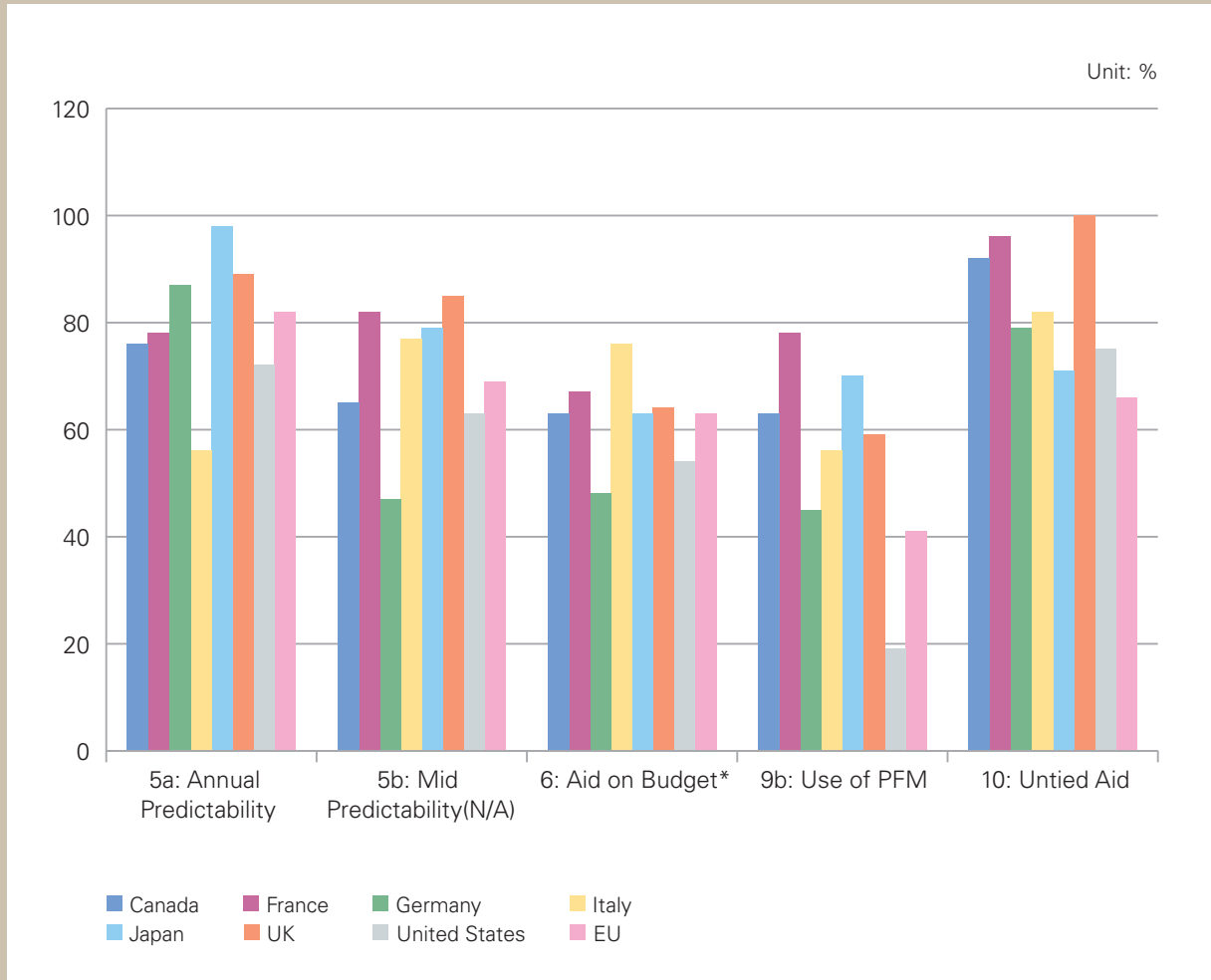
\* "Aid on Budget" is a shared responsibility between donor and partner countries. The scores here therefore reflect not only G7 progress, but partner country progress as well. Lack of coverage of development cooperation funding in partner budgets may reflect lack of information from donors, and/or insufficient use of information by budget authorities in partner countries.

\*\* There are different methodologies to calculate "Untied Aid". The previous Lough Erne Comprehensive Accountability Report used the OECD-DAC methodology, which differs from the GPEDC methodology used in this report. The GPEDC methodology was chosen to ensure consistency.





**Figure 1.5** Indicator 1 - Global Partnership Monitoring  
(Predictabilities, On Budget, PFM & Untied) 2013



Source: Data based on OECD and UNDP (2014), 'Making Development Cooperation More Effective: 2014 Progress Report'.

Note: See Appendix on page 6-11: Figure B.1, Table B.5a, Table B.5b, Table B.6, B.9b, and B.10.




\* "Aid on Budget" is a shared responsibility between donor and partner countries. The scores here therefore reflect not only G7 progress, but partner country progress as well. Lack of coverage of development cooperation funding in partner budgets may reflect lack of information from donors, and/or insufficient use of information by budget authorities in partner countries.

## 1-4. Scorecard




### Commitment 1 Increasing Development Assistance

Each G8 member country made a specific commitment at the Gleneagles Summit to increase its international assistance. These commitments varied in size and schedule and the detail of each country's progress is shown in the main report.



*Gleneagles 2005, Annex II, Commitments*

Gleneagles Commitment (2005)		Progress against the Commitment (G7 member self-assessment)	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Individual Score</b>		
Canada will double its international assistance from 2001 to 2010, with assistance to Africa doubling from 2003/4 to 2008/9.		Canada met its commitments.	
<b>France</b>	<b>Individual Score</b>		
France has announced a timetable to reach the ODA/GNI of 0.5% in 2007, of which 2/3 for Africa representing at least a doubling of ODA since 2000, and the ODA/GNI of 0.7% in 2012.		The EU collectively recommitted to achieving the ODA/GNI target of 0.70% within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, and the ODA/GNI target of 0.15 to 0.20% to LDCs in the short term. During the UN Secretary General's special summit for sustainable development in September 2015, the French President announced an increase of EUR 4 billion of development finance towards sustainable development in 2020. France's ODA amounted to EUR 8 billion in 2014, representing 0.37% of its GNI.	
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Individual Score</b>		
Germany, supported by innovative instruments, has undertaken to reach the ODA/GNI of 0.51% in 2010 and 0.7% in 2015.		The ODA/GNI was 0.38% in 2013 and 0.42 % in 2014.	



<b>Italy</b>	<b>Individual Score</b> 
<p>Italy has undertaken to reach the ODA/GNI of 0.51% in 2010 and 0.7% in 2015.</p>	<p>In 2012, Italy's ODA was 0.14% of the GNI. Notwithstanding the severe public budget retrenchments due to the current extraordinary socio-economic situation, the Italian Government is making huge efforts to revert negative ODA trends. The new law reforming Italian Development Cooperation, which entered into force in 2014, includes the Government's commitment to gradually increase its aid flows and align its aid flows to comply with the internationally agreed targets. In 2014, Italy's ODA was 0.19% of the GNI, and in 2015, the resources allocated for ODA are planned to increase by 40 %.</p>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Individual Score</b> 
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Japan intends to increase its ODA volume by US\$10 billion in aggregate over the next five years.</li> <li>(2) Japan has committed to double its ODA to Africa over the next three years.</li> <li>(3) Japan launched the USD 5 billion "Health and Development Initiative" (HDI) over the next five years.</li> <li>(4) For the "Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) for Africa" facility, Japan will provide more than USD 1 billion over 5 years in partnership with the AfDB.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) While Japan increased its ODA volume to Africa by USD 9.3 billion in 5 years from 2005, it could not achieve its commitment to increase by USD 10 billion in aggregate over the next five years after 2005. In 2013, Japan's ODA volume in total amount peaked in gross terms, reaching USD 22.5 billion (USD 11.6 billion in net term). This amount, however, decreased in 2014 (USD 15.7 billion in gross term and USD 9.3 billion in net term) largely due to the depreciation of the Japanese currency.</li> <li>(2) Japan doubled its ODA to Africa in 2006; however, it could not be sustained after 2007.</li> <li>(3) Japan achieved its commitment (HDI). For further contribution, at TICAD V in 2013, Japan expressed its commitment to implement financial support of JPY 50.0 billion (approximately USD 500.0 million) to the health sector and provision of training to 120,000 medical health workers over the next five years.</li> <li>(4) Japan achieved its initial commitment to the EPSA (USD 1.0 billion). For further contribution, in 2012, Japan has newly announced that it would provide more than USD 1.0 billion ODA loans over five years for the EPSA 2 scheme and in 2014 increased the initial amount of its commitment from USD 1.0 billion to USD 2.0 billion, of which around USD 1.4 billion has already been disbursed by September 2015.</li> </ol>
<b>UK</b>	<b>Individual Score</b> 
<p>The UK has announced a timetable to reach the ODA/GNI of 0.7% by 2013 and will double its bilateral spending in Africa between 2003/4 and 2007/8.</p>	<p>The UK reached the target of spending 0.70% of the GNI on ODA in 2013. Final figures for 2014 indicate that the UK has again met the target with an ODA/GNI of 0.70%.</p>



<b>United States</b>	<b>Individual Score</b> 	
	<p>The United States pledged to double aid to Sub-Saharan Africa by 2010.</p>	<p>Since the last Accountability Report was published in 2013, the United States aid to Sub-Saharan Africa has continued to grow from USD 11 billion in 2012 to USD 12 billion in 2014.</p>
<b>EU</b>	<b>Individual Score</b> 	
	<p>The EU has pledged to reach the ODA/GNI of 0.7% by 2015 with a new interim collective target of 0.56% by 2010. The EU will nearly double its ODA between 2004 and 2010 from EUR 34.5 billion to EUR 67 billion. At least 50% of this increase should go to sub-Saharan Africa. Note: The EU combined ODA/GNI is for all EU member states.</p>	<p>For 2014, the net collective ODA (EU institutions and EU Member States) was 0.43% of the GNI (preliminary ODA data for 2015 will be available only after April). As acknowledged by the recently agreed Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the EU took a particularly ambitious commitment in May 2015 to achieve the UN 0.70% ODA target within the timeframe of the post-2015 agenda. However, after the global financial crisis hit the EU, public spending was severely squeezed and both actual and projected ODA volumes for EU Member States started to drop. Against this economic backdrop, the EU will not reach the collective 0.70% ODA/GNI target by 2015.</p>
<b>Indicator(s)</b>		
<p><u>Baseline:</u> 2004  <u>Indicators:</u> Self-Assessment  <u>Data Sources:</u> OECD-DAC ODA report</p>		



## Commitment 2 Increasing Development Assistance

We reaffirm our respective ODA commitments, such as the 0.7% ODA/GNI target as well as our commitment to reverse the declining trend of ODA to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and to better target ODA towards countries where the needs are greatest.

*Elmau Declaration 2015, p.19*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2015

Indicators:

- (1) percentage ODA/GNI
- (2) percentage ODA to LDCs
- (3) ODA to LDCs, LICs, SIDS, landlocked states and fragile states, as % of total ODA

Data Sources:

OECD-DAC data on ODA expenditure by country

### Assessment

While it is not possible to make a complete assessment in the absence of agreed baseline data for 2015, the following observation may be of relevance for the purpose of this report.

- (1) The ODA/GNI percentages of G7 countries in 2014 are in the range of 0.19 and 0.70, while the UK committed the 0.70% ODA/GNI target. A comparison of the scores from 2012, 2013 and 2014 indicates that the percentages for the UK and Germany improved steadily while the scores for other members either varied or, in some cases, showed consecutive decline.

- (2) A slight upward trend of ODA from G7 members to LDCs can be observed over the years with the aggregate percentage to the total ODA increasing between 2005 (18.8%) and 2014 (25.6%).

- (3) Unlike ODA from G7 members to LDCs, ODA from G7 members to LLDCs, SIDS and fragile states has remained level between 2005 and 2014.

## Commitment 3 Development Effectiveness

- 1) We will implement and be monitored on all commitments we made in the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness (now superseded by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation), including enhancing efforts to untie aid; disbursing aid in a timely and predictable fashion, through partner country systems where possible, increasing harmonisation and donor coordination, including more programme based approaches.
- 2) We have all agreed to implement the Busan Common Standard on Aid Transparency, including both the Creditor Reporting System of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), by 2015. To show greater G8 leadership we will ensure data on G8 development assistance is open, timely, comprehensive and comparable.

*Gleneagles 2005, Africa, para.32; Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, para.49*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

- (1) On sentence 1: Use Lough Erne Accountability Report Methodology  
Baseline: 2010  
Indicators:  
Comparing the results of the Paris Declaration Monitoring 2010 and the 2013 GPMF assessment on five donor specific indicators: Annual Predictability, Medium-term Predictability, Aid on Budget, Use of Country PFM and Procurement Systems, and Untied Aid
- (2) On sentence 2:  
Baseline: 2013  
Indicators:

- (1) Donor's performance with respect to reporting/publishing of information to implement the Common Standard for Aid information endorsed at the Busan HLF
- (2) Reform steps taken by donors severally  
Data Sources:  
IATI and CRS data  
GPEDC methods to be applied only if deemed to reflect data quality sufficiently.  
If needed, CAR will feature a note reflecting the range and limitations of the methodology used  
Additional and voluntary self-reporting on reform steps.

### Assessment

- (1) **Implementation of Paris Declaration**  
The comparison of scores between 2010 and 2013 indicates that G7 members' performance improved slightly on all five indicators with the scores of France, Italy, the United States, and the EU showing marked improvement (Figure 1.4 and 1.5).
- (2) **Transparency**  
There is no agreed baseline data for 2013, due to changes made to the GPEDC transparency indicator in 2016. Assessment in accordance with the GPEDC transparency indicator will be conducted in G7 Progress Report after publication of for the GPEDC Progress Report in 2016.  
  
Canada has taken important steps to reform its

development assistance in accordance with internationally-agreed aid effectiveness principles and has focused its development assistance, including by establishing thematic priorities to guide its programming, and fully untied its assistance. Canada published two Implementation Schedules for the Common Standard on Aid Transparency and made very significant progress in implementing them. Additionally, Global Affairs Canada, which manages most of Canada's ODA, publishes comprehensive, high-quality IATI data on a monthly basis and provides timely, comprehensive and high-quality data for the OECD-DAC CRS reports. This was recognized in the 2016 Aid Transparency Index, where Global Affairs Canada scored 76.3%.  
Since 2014, the French Ministry of Foreign



Affairs publishes ODA statistics on the dedicated website “Transparence de l’aide” (<http://www.transparence-aide.gouv.fr/>). The website provides project-level data for all 16 countries classified by France as priority aid recipients (“Pays Pauvres Prioritaires”). The French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement, AFD) has also improved the availability of official statistics on the specific use of ODA funds. In 2015, the AFD became a publisher of the IATI and launched its own dedicated portal (<http://opendata.afd.fr/>), providing project-level data for 42% of ODA funds allocated by the agency worldwide (as of January 2016). On a broader scope, France produced in 2013 an action plan on open data with the aim of improving transparency, administrative efficiency and innovation. In the following year, France became a member of the Open Government Partnership (OGP).

In order to achieve the highest possible level of transparency in development cooperation, Germany complies with current international transparency standards when disclosing aid flows. Germany is actively involved in drafting these standards within the framework of relevant transparency initiatives such as the IATI. It is also involved in sector specific initiatives such as the EITI. Since March 2013, Germany regularly publishes comprehensive information on ongoing and newly committed projects and programs of bilateral cooperation as well as multilateral data according to the IATI standard.

The Open Aid platform hosts statistical information on the Italian Official Development Aid. Created in 2014 by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the website (<http://www.openaid.esteri.it>) contains user-friendly qualitative and quantitative data that can be downloaded in accordance with the classification of OECD-DAC CRS. In the near future, the Open Aid platform is expected to provide information on private charitable flows and other official flows as well as private flows at the market terms. The Open Aid database is in compliance with the IATI standard even if Italy is not a member of the IATI.

Japan reports to the CRS and OECD Survey on Donor’s Forward Spending Plans. The DAC secretariat in 2014 ranks Japan’s CRS reporting performance as “Good” for its complete and consistent data submission. Japan publishes once a year the “Rolling Plan”, a document tailored to each of the partner countries based on a Country Assistance Policy for each partner,

for the purpose of outlining an overall picture of Japan’s assistance and improving aid predictability. “Rolling Plan” includes systemized list of individual projects in accordance with the priority area, development issue and assistance program with a view to further improving aid predictability. Japan also promotes the ODA “mieruka” (visualization) initiative to increase the visibility of Japanese aid and to consolidate available online information. It covers approximately 9,300 projects, comprising recent technical cooperation projects as well as loan and grant aid.

The UK has taken a leading role on transparency internationally. In 2008, it helped to launch the IATI, and in 2011 the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID) became the first organization to publish information about its aid spending to the IATI open data standard. DFID’s regular publication of high-quality, comprehensive IATI data has seen it consistently ranked as a top performer in the IATI since the index’s launch in 2012. The UK launched its Aid Transparency Guarantee in 2010 and its Aid Transparency Challenge in 2012. As a result, full financial details on all projects worth over GBP 500 million are published online. In October 2013, the UK also launched the Development Tracker (<http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk>). This Tracker makes the open data that the UK publishes to the IATI standard more visible and accessible to harness transparency and improve accountability. The United States has made important progress in increasing the transparency of its foreign assistance and in assessing the capacity to use the data it publishes. Since 2012, the United States established an automated and timely process for publishing foreign aid data to [ForeignAssistance.gov](http://ForeignAssistance.gov) and the IATI. Ten agencies have worked to add or expand availability of detailed, timely and high-quality foreign assistance data so that 98% of U.S. foreign aid is published as of December 2015. To help inform the U.S. Government’s aid transparency agenda, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted three aid transparency country pilot studies to assess the demand for and relevance of U.S. Government information and the capacity of different groups to use it. The report highlights a systematic lack of awareness of existing information sources, aid transparency efforts and their relevance. It also points to the need to improve accessibility and use of the data. The findings inform the U.S. commitment on foreign assistance transparency in its OGP Third National Action Plan.

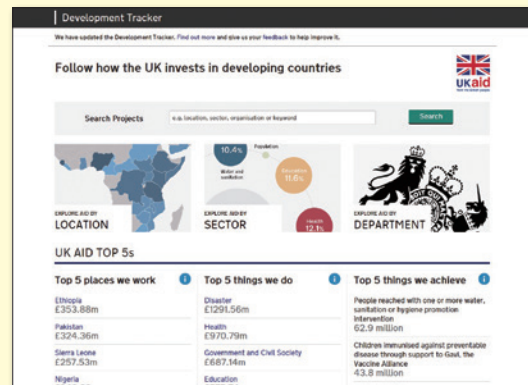
## Case Study

# UK Aid Transparency



The UK government is dedicated to open economies, open societies and open governments as the basis of lasting growth and stability. As well as enshrining its commitment to spend 0.7% of GNI on international aid in law, the UK has also publically dedicated itself to ensuring that this spending is transparent and in line with its Busan commitments. In 2015, the UK stated that it “will insist that every government and organisation that we fund meets global transparency standards”. It has also committed, in the 2015 UK Aid Strategy, to ensuring that all UK government departments spending ODA achieve a ‘Good’ or ‘Very Good’ rating in the international Aid Transparency Index (ATI) within the next five years.

In addition to helping launch the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) in 2008 and becoming the first to publish to the standard in 2011, the UK has worked hard to drive publication amongst its partners. The UK’s Department for International Development (DFID) has taken steps to require civil society and private sector organisations receiving funding from its central funding schemes to publish open, transparent data about the funds received to the IATI standard. DFID has also included stretching transparency standards as part of its multilateral assessment process to drive further improvements internationally. All of this data is visualised in a searchable format in the UK’s Development Tracker (<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/>), allowing citizens both in the UK and in developing countries to harness transparency to hold their governments and other development actors to account.



Credit: Crown Copyright, Development Tracker (<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/>)

## Case Study

# Power Africa – Working in partnership to reduce poverty and improve lives by bringing access to electricity across sub-Saharan Africa



Two out of three people in sub-Saharan Africa live without access to electricity. This is why, in June 2013, President Barack Obama launched Power Africa, a partnership among the U.S. Government, African governments, bilateral and multilateral development partners, and the private sector to double access to electricity in sub-Saharan Africa.

Energy poverty is especially acute for millions not connected to a central electricity grid. In Nigeria, nearly 90 million people live without a grid connection, leading to dependence on kerosene lamps and diesel generators to power their homes and small businesses.



A family in Nigeria spending quality time in their living room with a light and fan powered by a Lumos Solar Power Station, an off-grid solar-power solution from Power Africa partner, Nova-Lumos. Credit: Nova-Lumos

Thanks to Power Africa’s partner, Nova-Lumos, and financing from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the U.S. Government’s Development Finance Institution, renewable and reliable power will soon be available to Nigerians beyond the grid. Nova-Lumos (Lumos) is an off-grid electricity provider specializing in providing solar power solutions to homes and small business. Lumos’ technology includes a home solar panel linked to an indoor storage and connection unit that allows customers to access significant amounts of power on-demand, day or night. The yellow Lumos boxes, about the size of a small suitcase, can be used to power lights, fans, cellphone chargers and other small appliances. The affordable service allows customers to utilize a “pay-as-you-go” model, to buy solar-powered electricity in small amounts, by text message.





## 2

# Economic Development



### 2-1. G7 Progress on Economic Development

One of the main features of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015 is that it reaffirmed the fundamental importance of building strong economic foundations for all with a view to pursuing a global endeavor to tackle development challenges. The SDGs thus specifically encourage stakeholders around the world to pursue such objectives as sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation. G7 members have continued to provide support for developing countries to promote their economic development in various ways and by making progress on their related G7 commitments.

### 2-2. G7 Progress on Remittance Cost

Global remittance flows are estimated to reach USD 601 billion in 2015, of which USD 441 billion is estimated to flow to developing countries. The global average cost of transferring remittances dropped from 9.7% in 2009 to 7.4% in the fourth quarter of 2015. Meanwhile, the G7 average in the fourth quarter of 2015 was 7.7%, down from 11.6% in the first quarter of 2009 (Figure 2.1). The figure is slightly higher than the global average, and above the 5% target agreed by the G7 in 2009, as well as the 3% target

agreed by the UN General Assembly in 2015. G7 members have taken individual steps to lower remittance costs in their respective countries, such as initiatives to encourage more competition and transparency in the sector.

### 2-3. G7 Progress on Aid for Trade and Support to Africa

According to the OECD/WTO Aid for Trade at a Glance 2015 Report, since the AfT Initiative was launched in 2006, a total of USD 246.5 billion has been disbursed to trade-related sectors such as economic infrastructure and building productive capacity as well as trade policy and regulations. While the total aggregate of the bilateral contribution for trade facilitation by the G7 rose from USD 296.9 million in 2012 to USD 364.3 million in 2014, flow to LDCs from the G7 increased from USD 50.7 million in 2012 to USD 89.2 million in 2014 (Figure 2.2). G7 members align their supports both through bilateral and multilateral channels with the needs of LDCs as identified by needs assessments and DTIS delivered through the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), to which the majority of G7 members contribute. G7 members contribute trade facilitation assistance to support the implementation of the WTO's TFA. The UK and the United States sponsored DTIS in Burundi, Mozambique and Lesotho, with the United States serving as the EIF Country Coordinator for former two. Canada, Germany, the UK and the United States are founding members of



the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation, a multi-donor public-private platform that supports developing countries as they implement the commitments of the TFA, leveraging private sector expertise, leadership and resources to help enable trade-led development. Japan provides cooperation on trade facilitation such as OSBPs.

G7 members have closely worked with African countries and regional economic communities to promote robust economic development in Africa. The total disbursements for the AfT provided by the G7 to Africa was USD 5,111.4 million in 2013 and USD 5,443.4 million in 2014. In 2013, at TICAD V, Japan announced a comprehensive aid package for the next five years in support of economic development in Africa, encompassing infrastructure, capacity building and trade. In 2013, the United States announced the “Trade Africa” initiative, which aimed to boost intra-Africa trade as well as global trade for Africa. Canada, the UK and the United States have, inter alia, been supporting TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) as a specialist agency to improve trade and transport logistics including Integrated Border Management (IBM) projects in East Africa. France actively supports and provides finance to major African regional infrastructures (e.g., airports, ports, international roads) contributing to international trade. Germany actively supports the regional economic organizations, such as the East African

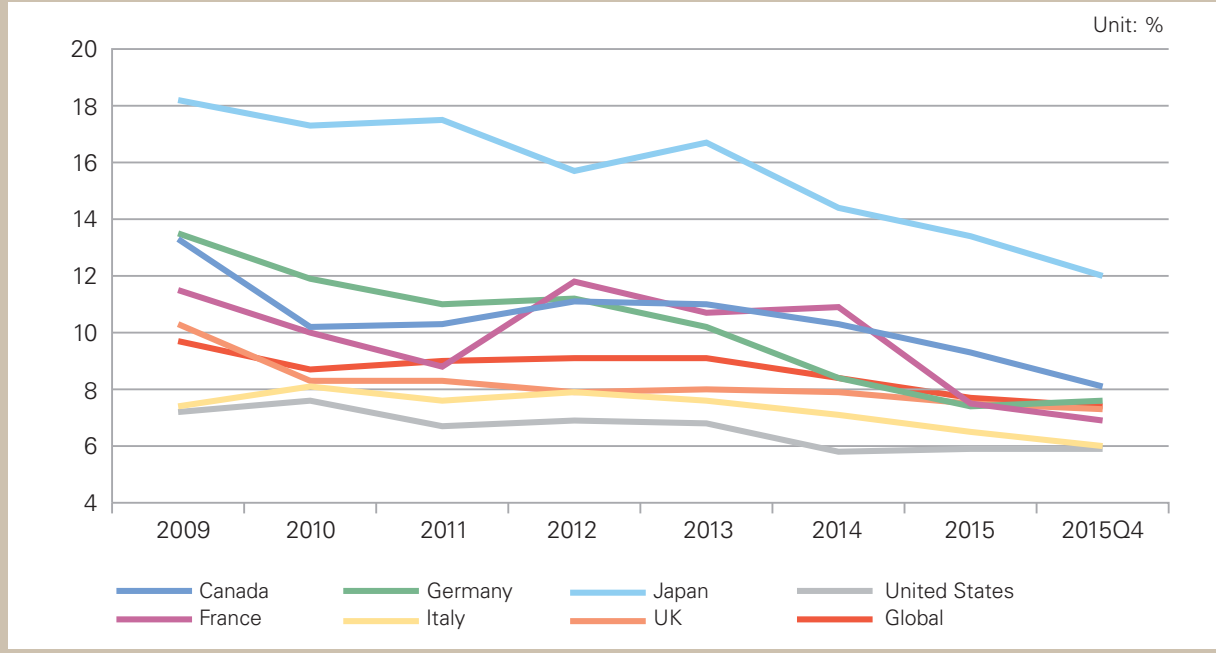
Community (EAC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), in the field of regional trade integration/quality infrastructure and will start a new cooperation with the African Union (AU) in order to foster the Continental Free Trade Agreement (CFTA) envisaged for 2017. This will take over the initial groundwork funded by the UK in relation to the CFTA.

#### **2-4. G7 Progress on Responsible Supply Chains**

While actively supporting economic growth of developing countries, G7 Leaders committed in Elmau in 2015 to ensure that the drive for economic development be underpinned by the development of responsible global supply chains and to strive for better application of internationally recognized labor as well as social and environmental standards. G7 Leaders also recognize the joint responsibility of governments and business to foster sustainable supply chains and encourage best practices.

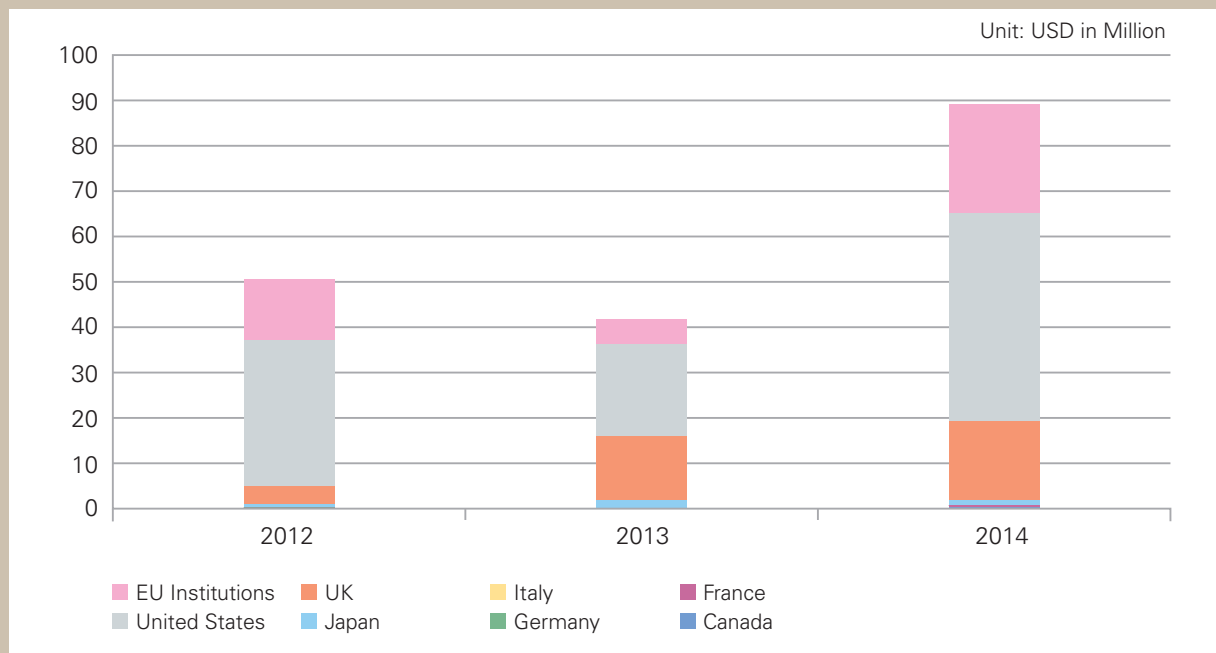


**Figure 2.1 Remittance Costs in G7 Countries, 2009-2015**  
 (% of remittance costs in the first quarter of each year unless otherwise stated)



Source: World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide, Issue No 14, June 2015 and Issue No 16, December 2015

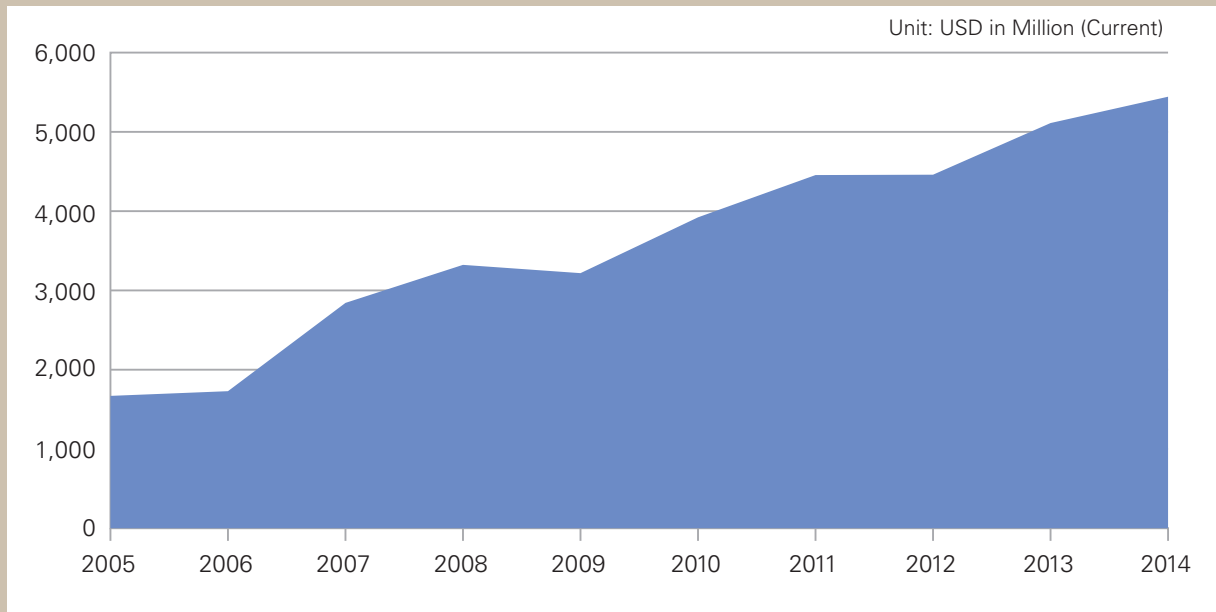
**Figure 2.2 G7 Countries' Bilateral Disbursements to Trade Facilitation (CRS: 33120) to LDCs, 2012-2014**



Source: OECD-DAC CRS



**Figure 2.3** G7 Donors -Total AfT Bilateral Disbursements to Africa, 2005-2014



Source: OECD-DAC CRS

Note: The sector codes used are as reported in the ANNEX D of the OECD/WTO Aid for Trade at a Glance 2015 (same as the Lough Erne Accountability Report)

## 2-5. Scorecard

### Commitment 4 Remittances

We will work to achieve in particular the objective of a reduction of the global average costs of transferring remittances from the present 10 percent to 5 percent in 5 years (by 2014) through enhanced information, transparency, competition and cooperation with partners.

*L'Aquila 2009, Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, para.134*

**Score  
(Collective)**



#### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2009

Indicators:

- (1) Quantitative – Global average cost of remittances from 2009 to 2013 as reported by the World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide database
- (2) Qualitative – Reports from members on actions taken to reduce costs of remittances

Data Sources:

World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide

#### Assessment

##### (1) Global Average Cost of Remittances

The costs of transferring remittances in all G7 countries were lowered respectively during the period of 2009 to 2015 with the G7 average coming down from 11.6% in the first quarter of 2009 to 7.7% in the fourth quarter of 2015. During the same period, the global average cost of transferring remittances was reduced to 7.4% in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared to 9.7% in the first quarter of 2009. This means that, in the fourth quarter of 2015, the respective remittance costs of France, Italy, the UK and the United States were lower than the global average while those of Canada, Germany and Japan remained above the global average (Figure 2.1).

##### (2) Action Taken by G7 Members on Remittances

G7 members have all taken steps to reduce remittance costs respectively. Some G7 members, such as Canada, France, Germany and Italy, have set up or are working on websites that allow users to compare different prices available for remittances. The websites of

France, Germany and Italy were certified by World Bank. France, Germany and Italy have also conducted seminars and workshops related to financial literacy and remittances for migrants in respective countries.

Japan introduced the Payment Services Act in 2010 that opened the market of remittance services to non-bank service providers.

The United States enacted the Money Remittances Improvement Act in 2014, aiming to reduce duplicative oversight of Money Services Businesses (MSBs) by enabling federal and state regulators.

The UK Action Group on Cross Border Remittances brings together government, supervisors and industry representatives to oversee a number of relevant work streams including improved guidance and training for industry and clarification of regulatory requirements.

The EU has adopted and is implementing the revised Payment Services Directive (PSD2), which will contribute to enhancing cost transparency, innovation, security and competition on remittances sent from and within the EU.



## Commitment 5 Trade and Development

We stand ready to continue to provide, within our current Aid for Trade commitments, substantial technical assistance and capacity building to help implement a WTO Trade Facilitation deal, in particular to the benefit of the Least Developed Countries.

We will also be more transparent in reporting the aid we provide, and work with developing countries, especially the poorest, to ensure that resources are better matched to needs.

*Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, para.17*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Lough Erne Accountability Report Methodology (to be applied correspondingly)

Baseline: 2012

Indicators:

- (1) Aid for Trade (AfT) disbursement figures for trade facilitation to LDCs
- (2) Comparison of AfT spending areas with needs assessments or diagnostic studies

Data Sources:

- OECD Creditor Reporting System under the sector spending code for Trade Facilitation
- Reports from WTO Trade Facilitation Committee on implementation progress
- G8 members' own information and statistical publications on aid spending
- Published trade diagnostics or needs assessments. E.g. DTIS published by EIF or World Bank
- UNCTAD needs assessments, regional aid for trade strategies, development support

### Assessment

**(1) Provision of Assistance to Help Implement a WTO Trade Facilitation Deal, particularly to LDCs**

The aggregate of G7 bilateral contribution for trade facilitation (CRS: 33120) rose from USD 296.9 million in 2012 to USD 364.3 million in 2014. During the same period, the total flow of trade facilitation from the G7 to LDCs rose from USD 50.7 million to USD 89.2 million. The United States contributed to this rise by increasing its disbursements to LDCs from USD 32.2 million in 2012 to USD 45.7 million in 2014 while the UK also raised the amount to LDCs from USD 3.9 million to USD 17.5 million during the same period. The UK committed GBP 15 million over seven years for a new program to help developing countries implement the WTO TFA.


**(2) Ensuring that Resources Are Better Matched to Needs**

Self-reporting submitted and OECD/WTO reports show that G7 members align their supports, both through bilateral and multilateral channels, with the needs of LDCs as identified by needs assessments and DTIS. G7 members support the EIF; the United

States sponsored DTIS in Burundi and Mozambique, serving as the EIF Country Coordinator for those countries, and sponsored a DTIS update for Lesotho in 2012.

Among the trade-related binding constraints, such as lack of productive capacities, infrastructure gap and trade policy and regulation, there has been a shifting emphasis and increasing importance of addressing trade costs by LDCs as highlighted in the recent OECD/WTO reviews. G7 members contribute trade facilitation assistance to support the implementation of the WTO's TFA by LDCs. Canada, Germany, the UK and the United States are founding members of the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation, a multi-donor public-private platform to support developing countries, as they implement the commitments of the TFA, leveraging private sector expertise, leadership and resources to help enable trade-led development.

The UK with other donors is funding the WTO TFA Facility to improve coordination and information sharing between bilateral programs and agencies implementing trade facilitation assistance with the aim of reducing duplication and contributing to



matching resources with country needs.  
The United States' Trade Hub Projects in Africa also include reducing trade costs as a goal.  
Germany works on transparency and effectiveness of its AfT support and conducted a study to be further reflected in the updates in its policies and strategies after 2016.  
Japan also provides cooperation on trade facilitation

such as single window system, Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS), OSBPs and their corresponding human resource development to Asian and African countries.

In spite of the progress and efforts made after the initiative was launched, the LDCs' participation in global trade yet remains low.





## Commitment 6 Trade and Infrastructure in Africa

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.

The G8 commits to provide increased support for project preparation facilities for African regional infrastructure programmes.

*Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, paras. 19 and 20*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: June 2013

Indicators:

- (1) Improvements at key designated border crossings, regardless of whether they are achieved through improvement in policy or infrastructure, where there is currently concerted action by the G8
- (2) Continuing G8 support for intra-Africa trade
- (3) G8 Members' contributions to regional project preparation facilities

Data Sources:

G8 members' own records of activities  
 Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) Annual Report  
 Infrastructure Project Facility (IPPF) Annual Report  
 EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (ITF) Annual Report

### Assessment

#### (1) Improvements at Key Border Crossings

IBM projects at 10 OSBPs in East Africa, implemented by TMEA and funded, inter alia, by Canada, the UK and the United States, contributed to the reduction in average freight transit times from Mombasa, Kenya to Kampala, Uganda through the Northern Corridor from nine days in 2013 to six days in 2015.

France, through the French Development Agency (AFD), has provided finance for major African regional infrastructures contributing to international trade, such as airports in Ethiopia, Kenya and Mozambique, ports in Mauritius and international roads between Cameroon and Gabon.

A project on trade facilitation along the Dakar-Bamako Corridor, conducted by Germany in 2013, improved the conditions for reducing transport cost and delays along the Corridor.

Japan has supported expansion of the OSBPs and their operation in 15 countries (e.g., Eastern Africa Region, West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), South Africa) since 2013, which contributed to the promotion of African regional integration for region-wide development, especially inter- and intra-regional trade.

In the fiscal year of 2015, USAID's East Africa Trade and Investment Hub advanced the single customs territory resulting in 90% of all goods destined for Uganda and Rwanda clear customs at the Port of Mombasa. The project also supported seven trade promotion events, facilitating 170 buyer linkages and yielding USD 81 million in Hub-facilitated exports under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

#### (2) Intra-Africa Trade

G7 countries' total disbursements for the AfT to Africa rose from USD 5,111.4 million in 2013 to USD 5,443.4 million in 2014. During the same period, the total flow of AfT facilitation rose from USD 73.5 million to USD 102.7 million. The aggregate of G7 disbursements to Africa on "Economic Infrastructure & Services" (CRS: 200) and "Trade Policies & Regulations" (CRS: 331) rose from USD 4,740.2 million to USD 5,305.5 million and from USD 243.7 million to USD 293.7 million respectively between 2013 and 2014, where Germany contributed to this rise in "Economic Infrastructure & Services" by increasing its disbursement from USD 422.6 million to USD 965.9 million.



**(3) Regional Project Preparation Facilities**

Canada, Germany and the UK have continued to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) - Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF), which approved eight grants and four grants in 2013 and 2014 respectively in support of project preparation in Africa. Japan has been supporting the NEPAD's program, Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), by dispatching an expert since 2015.

G7 members continued to support the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), which established a Project Preparation Facility Network in 2014.

Italy co-financed in 2015 the International Monetary Fund (IMF) program for Somalia "Somali Trust Fund for Capacity Development in Macroeconomic Politics and

Statistics" that had a component for regional trade management with a contribution of EUR 900,000.

The EU continued to support the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (ITF) and approved 22 grants (EUR 158 million) in 2013 and 2014 to support project preparation in Africa, including those in support of the "Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)" initiative.

The AFD, in addition to the French contribution to the European facilities such as the ITF, is also contributing to support programs for transport in general (Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Program (SSATP)) or with a specific approach, Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility, that create the conditions for project implementation.



## Commitment 7 Responsible Supply Chains

We will strive for better application of internationally recognized labour, social and environmental standards, principles and commitments ..., increase our support to help SMEs develop a common understanding of due diligence and responsible supply chain management ..., strengthen multi-stakeholder initiatives in our countries and in partner countries ..., support partner countries in taking advantage of responsible global supply chains. We also commit to strengthening mechanisms for providing access to remedies including the National Contact Points (NCPs) for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises...

*Elmau 2015, p.6*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2015

Indicators:

- (1) Support offered to Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives (MSI) in G7 countries and in partner countries (separately counted), participants and wider geographical reach of MSI
- (2) Funding or other support to partner countries in taking advantage of responsible global supply chains
- (3) Funding or other support to SMEs to understand due diligence and responsible supply chain management
- (4) Number of offers to host and/or attend voluntary G7 NCP peer reviews among all NCPs
- (5) Number of G7 NCP peer learning activities

Data Sources:

OECD  
ILO  
World Bank Reports  
Self-reporting

### Assessment

While it is not possible to make a complete assessment in the absence of agreed baseline data for 2015, the following observation may be of relevance for the purpose of this report.

**(1) Support Offered to Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives (MSIs)**

In January 2016, Canada associated itself with the US-EU-International Labor Union (ILO) Sustainability Compact. Canada is also an active promoter of the Voluntary Principles (VPs) on Security and Human Rights and will assume the Chair of the VPs Initiative to advance approaches to implement the principles. Canada supported the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas and chaired the OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains

until 2015, providing USD 500,000 for the Forum.

As contribution to the implementation of the G7 Action Plan for fair production, France launched a MSI for responsible textile-garment supply chain in October 2015, managed by the Ministry of Labor in close coordination with the French National Contact Point (NCP) and the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Ambassador. It is set up by the government, enterprises, sectorial federations, professional organizations involved in CSR, unions and NGOs. The MSI has two aims: to follow up the NCP Report for due diligence in the textile-garment global supply chain (December 2013) and to contribute to making this Global Value Chain (GVC) more sustainable. It also aims to contribute to the ILO Conference dedicated to the GVC in June 2016 and the multi-stakeholder group set up by the

OECD to promote due diligence in the garment and textile globally.

Germany has increased its support for MSI in the past years by co-founding the German Initiative for Sustainable Cocoa in 2012, the Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil in 2013 and the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles in 2014. As regards data assessment and monitoring of the progress of the G7 as well as partner countries, Germany will finance a secondment to the OECD. Consequently, an adequate monitoring approach and strategy should be developed by the OECD in the context of that secondment.

The UK has also provided a GBP 5.1 million grant to the Ethical Trading Initiative, an alliance of companies, trade unions and voluntary organizations working to promote respect for workers' rights around the world.

The United States supports several MSIs addressing labor rights issues, including the US-EU-ILO Sustainability Compact in Bangladesh, the MSI to Promote Fundamental Labor Rights and Practices in Myanmar and USAID's "Supply Unchained" initiative that leverages technology and partnerships to better identify and counter labor rights violations in global supply chains. In the security services sector, the U.S. Government supports programs to further the implementation of the VPs and the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers, and chaired the VPs in 2015-2016. For land tenure, the U.S. Government launched a program designed to use a multi-stakeholder approach to reduce land rights conflicts in West Africa.

The EU is committed to further improving decent working conditions and the responsible management of supply chains. In that sense, the EU is working on a garment initiative (high-level event envisaged in Brussels on April 25, 2016) which will involve a multi-stakeholder platform to increase awareness and transparency. The EU is actively looking into how to work together with governments, companies and workers to achieve greater social and environmental compliance and safer workplaces along global supply chains.

## (2) Funding or Other Support to Partner Countries

The data assessment and monitoring of the progress regarding funding or other support to partner countries in taking advantage of responsible global supply chains will be covered by the terms of reference of the aforementioned German secondment to the OECD. As one example for the German support to partner countries to take advantage of responsible supply chains, Germany is committing a total of EUR 302

million (November 2015) in 24 partner countries for the promotion of social and/or environmental standards in the textile and garment supply chain.

Canada committed USD 8 million over four years (2013-2017) to "Improving Working Conditions in the Ready-made Garment Sector." The project supports the Bangladesh Government's capacity to conduct fire safety assessments of factories. Canada also supported "Better Work Vietnam" which aimed to equip stakeholders with skills and knowledge to apply the Better Work principles at the factory level and across the industry. Canada, furthermore, presented its NCP in the OECD Information Session on Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) organized for Chinese stakeholders in May 2015.

The AFD adopted very recently a project for the Bangladesh garment industry in order to finance CSR improvement at the factory level. This project has been designed and will be implemented in strong coordination with the German Development Cooperation and the EU. Italy launched a EUR 40 million program in Egypt in favor of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) promoting responsible supply chain management in selected clusters at the end of 2015. Moreover, within the Italian program dealing with direct support to the private sector, Italy promoted private investment and joint ventures in Senegal, Ecuador and Honduras in favor of sustainable and inclusive business within the supply chain of agricultural products such as coffee and cocoa.

The UK is supporting a GBP 4.9 million partnership with the private sector to improve supply chain resilience by investing, with co-financing from multinational companies, in social upgrading (e.g., health, safety, advocacy, productivity training) in farms and factories participating in global supply and value chains and in the textiles and agriculture sectors in Bangladesh, Kenya and South Africa.

The U.S. Government has launched several programs over the past year to address these issues, including a program with the ILO to promote labor rights in Burma, a program to improve coffee supply chains in Guatemala, a USD 5 million grant to the Fair Labor Association to reduce forced and child labor in hazelnut production in Turkey, a USD 1 million contribution to the Vision Zero Fund announced by G7 Leaders in June 2015 and funding research on abusive labor recruitment practices.

The European Commission has announced a EUR 3 million EU contribution to the Vision Zero multi-donor trust fund.

## (3) Funding or Other Support to SMEs

Since January 2015, Germany is chairing the OECD



Advisory Group on Responsible Supply Chains in the Textile and Garment Sector, supporting the development of the Sector Guidance for the OECD Guidelines for Multi-National Enterprises. In this context, accounting for the needs of SMEs in developing the Sector Guidance has been one of the objectives of the Advisory Group. Canada, France and the United States are also members of the Advisory Group.

The data assessment and monitoring of the progress regarding funding or other support to SMEs to understand due diligence in responsible supply chains will be also covered by the terms of reference of the aforementioned German secondment to the OECD.

The U.S. Government funded research by Verité, a leading labor rights NGO, examining 11 key sectors and 43 commodities at risk of human trafficking or trafficking-related activities in global supply chains. The research is currently available, and in spring 2016, tools and resources to address these supply chain risks will be available online ([www.responsiblesourcingtool.org](http://www.responsiblesourcingtool.org)).

#### **(4) Number of Offers to Host and/or Attending G7 NCP Peer Reviews**

Canada chaired the Dutch NCP review in 2010. Japan was the first NCP to volunteer for a review in 2012 under the revised Guidelines, in which NCPs from Germany, the UK and the United States participated as members of the peer review team. Canada chaired the Norwegian NCP's peer review in 2013, in which the UK participated, and NCPs from Germany, the UK and the United States participated in the Danish NCP's peer review in 2015. Canada has volunteered to undertake its NCP Peer Review in the fall of 2017.

The French NCP took an active part at the horizontal peer review organized by the OECD in June and December 2015 at the occasions of Working Party

Meetings (WP for RBC and NCP meetings). It enabled the NCP to share its experience in managing specific instances, engaging with enterprises in a result-oriented approach, managing communication and promoting Due Diligence. France and Switzerland have volunteered to do their Peer Reviews in 2016. Germany will be a member of the peer review team in Switzerland. Italy has volunteered to do its peer review in 2016 as well, for which Canada, France and Japan have volunteered to be reviewers. Germany has volunteered to undertake its NCP Peer Review in spring/summer 2017.

The UK was also asked to lead a technical discussion at a Danish NCP best practice workshop on non-financial business supply chain due diligence. The UK NCP has also provided technical assistance to Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Costa Rica to help establish, develop and grow their NCPs.

#### **(5) Number of G7 NCP Peer Learning Activities**

According to the 2014 OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises Report, promotional and peer learning activities increased by 25% in the reporting period (June 2013 - June 2014). In addition, the first horizontal peer learning took place in 2014 at the 15th NCP Meeting organized by the OECD. G7 countries will continue to play a leading role in contributing to the OECD for NCP strengthening exercises, which includes assisting with NCP Peer Learning activities. Canada, France and the UK provided guidance and assistance for the 2015 Hungarian NCP Peer Learning activity, in which NCPs from Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the UK and the United States participated. In 2016, Canada, France, Germany, the United States and some other G7 members participated in the 2016 NCP Learning Session hosted by Israel.



**Case Study**

**Envoidargent.fr, a website to reduce the cost of sending migrant savings home to families and developing communities**

The website, [www.envoidargent.fr](http://www.envoidargent.fr), is managed by Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France. This site brings together stakeholders in the money transfer business including financial institutions (banks, money transfer operators, micro-finance institutions and local governments). Its members include 22 civil society organizations, and it compares the prices and services of 20 financial institutions in 26 countries.

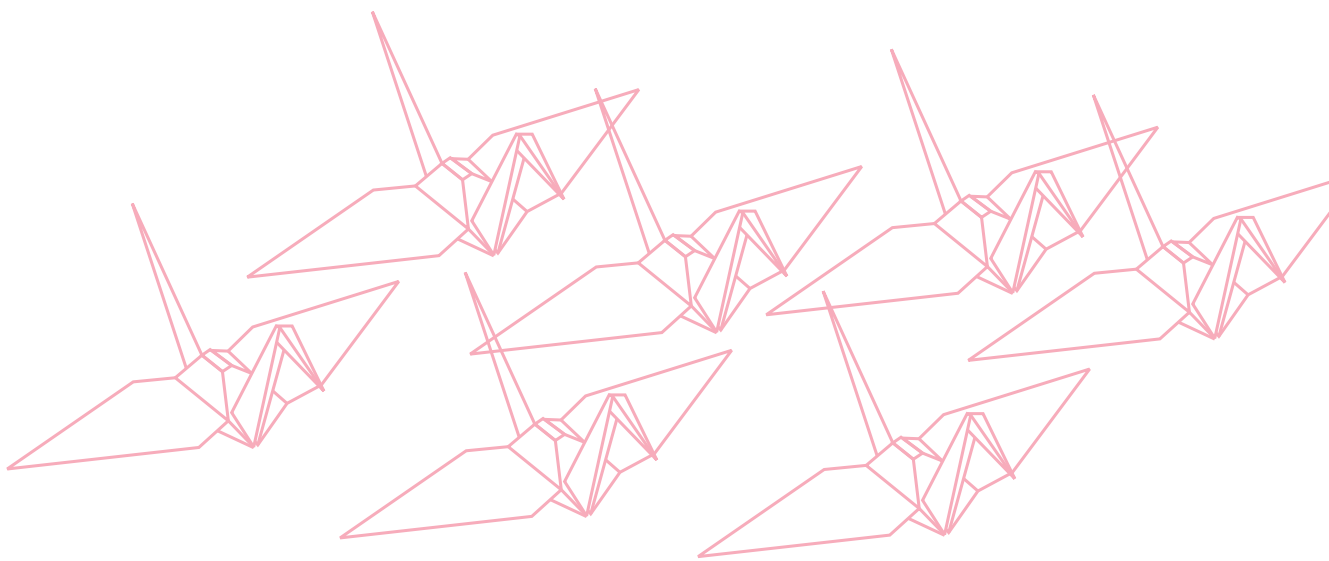


Credit: Agence Française de Développement

Nearly 15,000 Internet users visit the site each month. The site is accredited by the World Bank to certify compliance with 12 criteria including the transparency of costs, exchange rates and commissions.

The World Bank estimated global remittances to developing countries to be USD 441 billion in 2015. The Government of France believes that migrants' private remittances could contribute significantly to sustainable development of communities in Africa, Asia and other regions. According to the Banque of France, remittance flows originating in France rose to EUR 9.4 billion in 2014, with more than a third of remittances originating in France sent to three North African countries (Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco). The average cost of remittance transfers from France decreased by more than 30% since 2009 to 7.2% (as measured by [envoidargent.fr](http://envoidargent.fr) and the World Bank). Transfers from France now cost less than the global average.

In addition to the cost comparator, [envoidargent.fr](http://envoidargent.fr) serves as a platform for exchanging information between migrant solidarity organizations, diasporas, financial institutions and authorities.





### 3-1. G7 Progress on Health

G7 members continued to make significant progress in meeting their commitments in the health sector. The aggregate G7's bilateral contribution to health increased from USD 8,686 million in 2008 to USD 12,413 million in 2014, and their multilateral contribution has almost doubled from USD 3,236 million in 2008 to USD 5,830 million in 2014 as shown in Table 3.1.

Health was prominently featured during Germany's G7 presidency. It resulted in political initiatives such as the Roadmap "Healthy Systems - Healthy Lives" calling for unified and coordinated health systems strengthening (HSS) action. Under the Japanese presidency, health continues to be high on the agenda. Japan will take the initiative to consolidate global discussions and efforts for concrete outcomes during its presidency and beyond.

At the Elmau Summit in 2015, the G7 resolved to meet emerging health challenges, including prevention, detection, and response to infectious disease outbreaks like the Ebola outbreaks, treatments on Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), and development of national anti-microbial resistances (AMR) plans. One of the largest challenges remains in securing the worldwide implementation of WHO's International Health Regulations (IHR), and the G7 has now committed themselves to assisting at

least 76 countries to achieve the common targets of IHR including through the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSa). G7 Leaders also committed themselves to further strengthening institutional, personnel, and financial capacities of the WHO.

### 3-2. G7 Progress on Fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria

Control of AIDS, TB, and malaria was featured during Japan's G7 presidency in 2000, and this led to the establishment of the Global Fund. Funding from G7 countries has continued to play a leading role in the global response to HIV, TB and malaria. G7 contributions to the Global Fund increased by 72% (from USD 1,266 million to USD 2,175 million) between 2006 and 2015. G7 countries have been holding a majority of the replenishment-related meetings for the Global Fund. The Global Fund raised over USD 12 billion for the fourth replenishment (2014-2016) against a target of USD 15 billion. 17 million lives had been saved through Global Fund-supported health programs during the period from 2005 to 2014 and the Global Fund will continue to save approximately 2 million lives each year between 2015 and 2016. The G7 also continues its efforts in response to TB through funding to the Global Fund, which accounts for 72% of international donor funding for TB between 2004 and 2013.





Globally, the TB mortality rate (death per 100,000 populations per year) has fallen by 47% since 1990.

Malaria continues to place a heavy burden on many countries in the world. There were substantial declines in malaria incidence rate (37%) and deaths (48%) as well as mortality rate (60%) since 2000. The G7 accounted for 74.6% of the long lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) distributed through the Global Fund.

The United States is one of the three largest purchasers of LLINs along with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Global Fund, which provided over 38 and 31 million nets, respectively in 2014 and 2015; one quarter of the total volume of nets purchased globally are provided by the three major providers.

### **3-3. G7 Progress on G8 Muskoka Initiative: Maternal, Newborn, and Under-Five Child Health**


The initiative started under Canada's leadership at the Muskoka Summit has accelerated G7's spending in the area of Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) for the period 2010-2015. Most of G7 members have satisfied the committed amount earlier in the period and already exceeded the original target. Canada, Japan, the UK and the United States are engaged with GFF in support of Every Woman Every Child. The GFF helps close the funding gap for reproductive, maternal, newborn,

child, and adolescent health through approaches that blend concessional loans, overseas development assistance and domestic financing.

### **3-4. G7 Progress on Immunization and Polio Eradication**

The G7 Contribution to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) increased by 44% between 2011 and 2013. The number of polio cases has decreased worldwide by 99% from 1988 to date; only two countries – Afghanistan and Pakistan – reported cases of polio so far in 2016 with Nigeria being removed from the endemic list in 2015.

Given ongoing transmission in Afghanistan and Pakistan, global certification has been delayed from 2018 to 2019. In preparation for eradication, GPEI is working with countries to transfer the partnership's significant infrastructure of assets and functions to broader immunization and national health programs (e.g., routine immunization). The additional year of activities is estimated to cost USD 1.5 billion over and above the current GPEI budget. Partnerships with organizations such as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, are contributing to protecting the gains achieved by GPEI by supporting the roll out of the inactivated polio vaccine in Gavi-eligible countries. In January 2015, Gavi held a successful replenishment conference to raise funding for 2016-2020 as part of Germany's G7 presidency. Gavi



exceeded its target by raising USD 7.5 billion from donors for a budget of USD 9.5 billion for 2016-2020 (Table 3.2). Gavi is a public-private partnership aiming to support countries introduced new and underused vaccines at affordable prices. Gavi has immunized half a billion children since 2002, resulting in an estimated 7 million lives saved.



**Table 3.1 G7 Bilateral Disbursements of Health, 2008-2014**

Unit: USD in Million

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
<b>Bilateral Contributions*</b>								
<b>Canada</b>	407.4	438.6	429.3	668.7	662.7	768.8	617.4	3,992.9
<b>France</b>	349.9	344.4	431.6	213.3	192.9	302.1	565.1	2,399.5
<b>Germany</b>	405.6	424.6	475.3	406.0	425.3	501.1	518.2	3,156.1
<b>Italy</b>	120.5	102.3	84.3	87.4	48.3	54.9	67.2	564.9
<b>Japan</b>	347.5	358.3	391.2	436.1	508.4	423.2	382.8	2,847.5
<b>UK</b>	1,003.0	1,088.6	1,213.7	1,520.2	1,710.7	2,040.5	2,070.5	10,647.1
<b>United States</b>	5,320.0	6,080.0	6,471.5	7,302.9	7,138.3	7,571.3	7,561.6	47,445.6
<b>EU</b>	732.3	572.9	475.2	658.6	543.0	631.9	630.4	4,244.3
<b>Total G7</b>	8,686.2	9,409.6	9,972.0	11,293.3	11,229.6	12,293.8	12,413.3	75,297.8
<b>include the sector code 121**</b>	1,004.3	813.2	926.9	1,065.3	892.9	1,074.9	1,298.8	7,076.4
<b>Imputed Multilateral Contributions***</b>								
<b>Total G7</b>	3,235.8	3,691.3	4,089.6	4,025.2	4,618.2	5,343.6	5,830.1	30,833.7

Source: OECD-DAC Secretariat and CRS

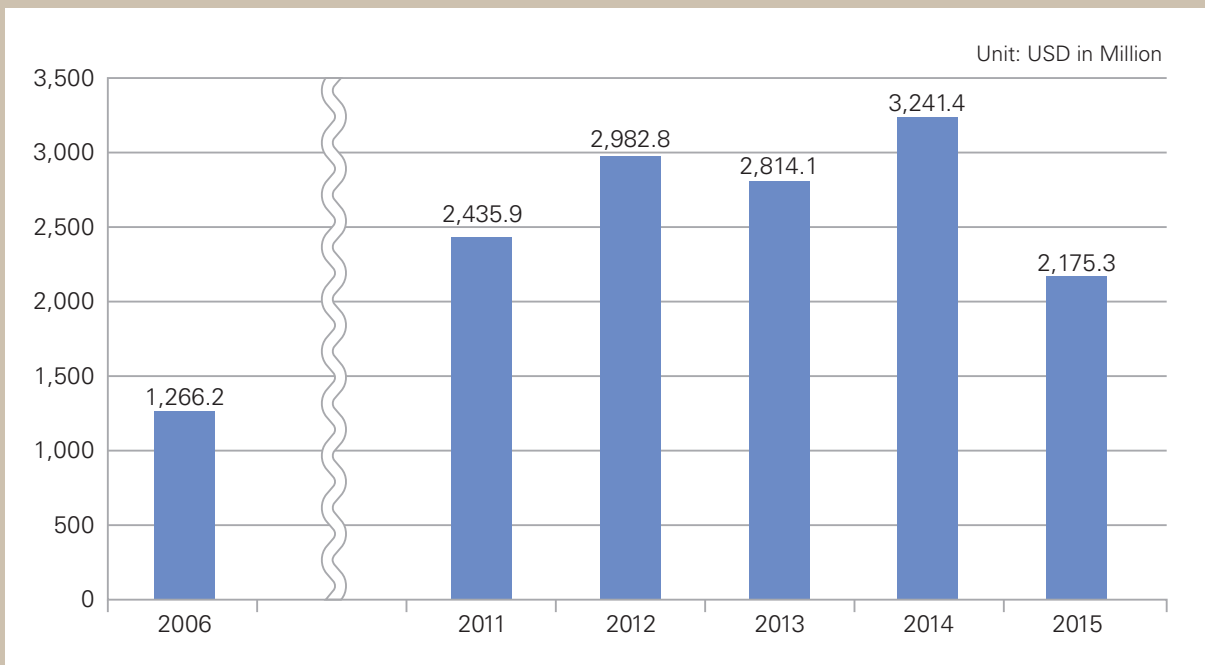
Note: \* Includes the sector code 120: I.2. and 130: I.3. Population Pol./Progr. & Reproductive Health

\*\*Sector code 121: I.2.1. Health, General, Total

\*\*\* Contribution to African Development Fund (AfDF), Asian Development Fund (ADF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), GAVI, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Global Fund, International Development Association (IDA), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Sp. Fund, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, WHO (assessed contribution & core voluntary contributions account) and World Food Programme (WFP)

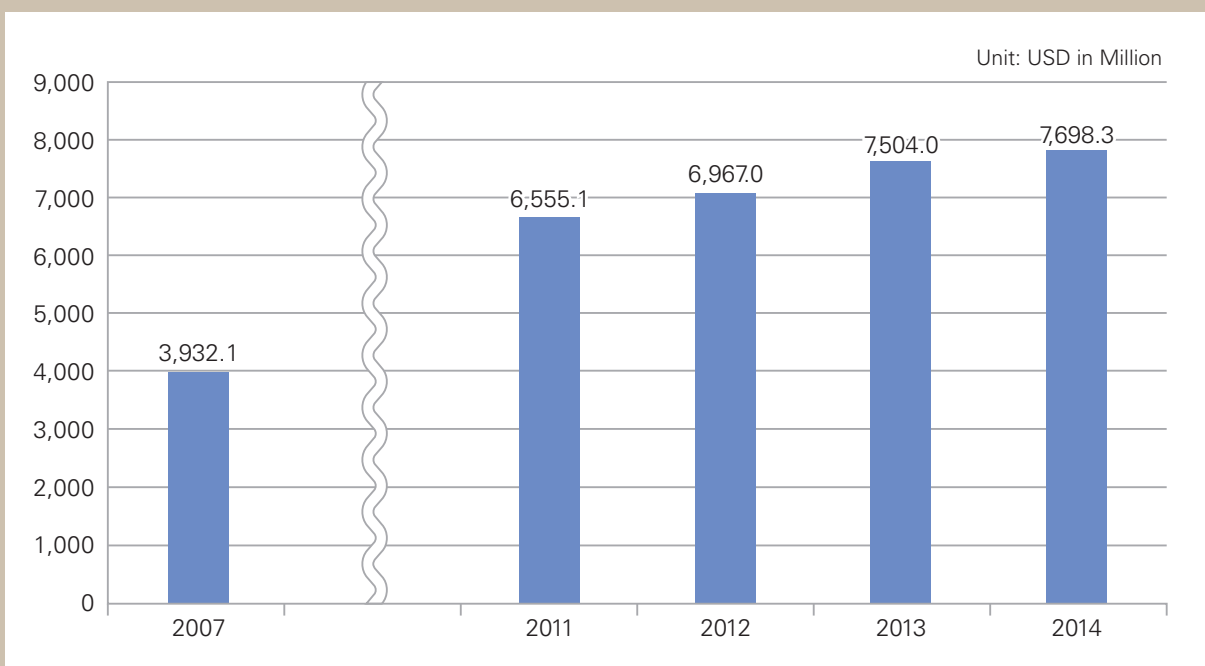


**Figure 3.1** G7 Contribution to the Global Fund



Source: The Global Fund

**Figure 3.2** International HIV/AIDS Assistance from the G7



Source: Kaiser Foundation/UNAIDS



**Table 3.2** The G7 Proceeds to Gavi, 2016-2020

Unit: USD in Million	
<b>Canada*</b>	469
<b>France</b>	524
<b>Germany</b>	720
<b>Italy</b>	437
<b>Japan**</b>	18
<b>UK</b>	2,343
<b>United States***</b>	800
<b>EU</b>	240

Source: Gavi, 'Gavi Pledging Conference, 26-27 January, 2015: Chair's Summary', P.3

Note: \*FX based on average forecast rates published in Bloomberg on 23 January 2015 for 2016-2019

\*\* Japan contributes to Gavi annually and announced USD 18 million for the year 2016

\*\*\* The United States pledge is for the years 2016-2018

**Table 3.3 G7 Contributions to the GPEI, 2011-2013**

Unit: USD in Million

	2011	2012	2013	Total 2011-2013
<b>Canada</b>	24.0	40.5	63.1	127.6
<b>France</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Germany*</b>	2.5	26.6	54.0	83.1
<b>Italy</b>	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
<b>Japan**</b>	24.0	33.4	9.2	66.6
<b>UK***</b>	107.8	63.2	181.0	352.0
<b>United States****</b>	133.5	151.8	142.8	428.1
<b>EU</b>	23.2	7.4	3.1	33.7
<b>G7 total</b>	315.6	322.9	453.2	1,091.7
<b>All Contributions</b>	1,175.4	1,161.8	1,108.7	3,445.9
<b>G7 % all contributions</b>	26.9%	27.8%	40.9%	31.7%

Source: GPEI, data as of February 17, 2014

Note: \* The 2009 contribution from Germany includes EUR 52 million to the Government of India (combination of a loan/grant), which the Government is using to strengthen cold chain and information systems. The 2012 contribution includes EUR 5 million for Tajikistan for rehabilitation of polio victims further to the 2010 polio outbreak. Although both contributions lie outside of the GPEI budget, they are recognized in Germany's total contribution to the Initiative, but are not included in the total contributions line for G7 countries.

\*\* 2012 reflects USD 8.03 million released by the Government of Pakistan using funding from the Government of Japan provided through the Counter Value Fund mechanism, a type of non-project grant aid. Recognized under both, but counted only once in the G7 totals.

\*\*\* The UK has committed GBP 300 million to polio eradication (2013-2018) and is the only G8 country to have concluded a signed agreement for multi-year funding until 2018, totaling GBP 238 million committed to GPEI, comprised of "core" and "match" funds. The figures reflected in 2013-2018 are "core" funds only as well as an additional GBP 14 million for the Horn of Africa & Middle East outbreaks in 2013/2014. "Match" funds will be reflected when GPEI meets the match criteria and the funds are disbursed.

\*\*\*\* The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary International and the United Nations Foundation provided third-party funding to "buy down" World Bank loans to countries for the purchase of oral polio vaccine, in effect turning the loans into grants. The figures represent the Bank's portion only as contributions from Rotary International, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, U.S. CDC and United Nations Foundation are counted in their own contribution line.



### 3-5. Scorecard

#### Commitment 8 Strengthening Health System

We are therefore strongly committed to continuing our engagement in this field with a specific focus on strengthening health systems through bilateral programmes and multilateral structures.

*Elmau 2015, p.12*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

#### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2015

Indicators:

- (1) Support to Health Systems Strengthening remains at least stable (measured by OECD-DAC data)
- (2) % decrease in measles deaths since 2000
- (3) Enhanced positioning of HSS in strategies and operations of GFATM (Global Fund to Fight Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria), Gavi (the Vaccine Alliance) and other multilateral organizations through G7 members

Data Sources:

- OECD-DAC data
- Measles & Rubella Initiative
- Self-reporting
- Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, Global Vaccine Action Plan report
- GFATM (Global Fund to Fight Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria)

#### Assessment

##### (2) % Decrease in Measles Death

There is an agreed global target to cut global measles deaths by at least 95% by 2015 (compared with 2000 levels). Between 2000 and 2014, estimated measles deaths decreased by 79% or from 542,000 to 114,900 worldwide. The cumulative contributions to the Measles and Rubella Initiative (MRI) from international donors amount to USD 1.1 billion for the period 2001-2014. From G7 members, the United States contributed 32% of the bilateral total, followed by the UK's contribution of 5%, Canada's 4%, and Japan's 1%.

Gavi has approved a new measles and rubella strategy which will make a strong contribution to addressing the spread of measles and rubella in Gavi-eligible countries.

##### (1) and (3)

Despite the absence of agreed baseline data for 2015, the following observation for the indicators 1 and 3 may be of relevance for the purpose of this report.

##### (1) Support to HSS

The G7's bilateral contribution to health accounted for USD 12,294 million in 2013 and USD 12,413 million in 2014, and their multilateral contribution almost doubled from USD 3,236 million in 2008 to

USD 5,830 million in 2014. The G7's bilateral contributions to "Health, general" (sector code 121) in 2014 accounted for USD 1,299 million (Table 3.1)

##### (3) Enhanced Positioning of HSS, the Global Fund and Gavi


G7 members continuously play a leading role in supporting and financing HSS for the Global Fund, Gavi and relevant community health systems for the next 5 to 7 strategic years.

[The Global Fund]

The Global Fund, including G7 members, adopted an indicator for HSS for the 2014-16 replenishment periods. Looking forward, G7 members, as contributors to the Global Fund, pressed for a strategic objective on HSS to be included in the Global Fund's Strategic Framework for the next period (2017-2022). The objective was successfully included ("Build Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health") in the Framework as approved by the Global Fund Board, including all the G7 members, in November 2015.

[Gavi]

As donors, the G7 has played a key role in encouraging Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, to strengthen its approach to HSS to ensure



interventions: to deliver impact, to be effectively measured and monitored; to be more clearly targeted; and to complement others' interventions. Gavi has approved a five-year strategy for 2016-2020 on strengthening the coverage, equity and sustainability of immunization. This will enable countries to build strong, well-integrated routine immunization programs, thus increasing "effectiveness and efficiency of immunization delivery as an

integrated part of strengthened health systems."

As a result of the 2015 G7 presidency, Germany, together with WHO, started the Roadmap "Healthy Systems – Healthy Lives" aiming to bring together global health actors including the Global Fund and Gavi for a coordinated, effective and measurable effort to strengthen health systems in the future.





## Commitment 9 Preventing Future Outbreaks

We commit to preventing future outbreaks from becoming epidemics by assisting countries to implement the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations (IHR), including through Global Health Security Agenda and its common targets and other multilateral initiatives. In order to achieve this we will offer to assist at least 60 countries, including the countries of West Africa, over the next five years, building on countries' expertise and existing partnerships. In this framework, we will also be mindful of the healthcare needs of migrants and refugees.

*Elmau 2015, p.12*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2015

Indicators:

- (1) Number of countries that have received offers of support (by the G7 or other existing partnerships) for assistance with IHR implementation by end 2020 (with a target of 60 countries)
- (2) Number of countries fulfilling IHR core competencies by end 2020
- (3) Support for developing countries national strategic plans for health broadly, or for specific issues like TB, HIV/AIDS, etc., include refugees and migrants where appropriate
- (4) 20 indicators from World Health Assembly (WHA) International Health Regulations (IHR)

Data Sources:

- IHR reporting (every 2 years at WHA)
- Self-reporting from G7 members

### Assessment

While it is not possible to make a complete assessment in the absence of agreed baseline data for 2015, the following observation may be of relevance for the purpose of this report.

**(1) Number of Countries that Have Received Offers of Support for Assistance with IHR Implementation**

The G7 is supporting 76 countries to implement IHR.

Canada will be supporting the implementation of the IHR to build strong resilient health systems, through the provision of technical or programming assistance in 13 countries as well a regional program.

The United States has committed to support at least 31 partner countries to achieve the targets of the GHSA and implement the IHR. These

countries were announced in November 2015, with USD 1 billion in funding for 17 of these countries.

France assists 40 countries to strengthen their national capacities for health security, in a "one health" approach, in order to contribute to an acceleration of IHR implementation.

Germany contributed EUR 55 million in 2015 under "Health in Africa" Program, for health systems strengthening with a particular focus on IHR implementation, targeting those countries in West Africa affected by the Ebola outbreak. The program will be continued with EUR 150 million per year from 2016 to 2019.

Italy will provide technical and programming assistance to 5 African and Middle Eastern countries to strengthen their health systems for the implementation of the IHR. Specifically, Italy will focus its on-going action to support

further health systems in Egypt, Ethiopia, Palestine, Sierra Leone and Sudan.

Japan has identified 7 countries in Asia and Africa as its first batch and Japan will expand its support to more countries through health system strengthening to accelerate the IHR implementation.

The United States will provide assistance to develop a five-year roadmap to achieve those targets (the targets are now incorporated as part of the IHR Joint External Evaluation). The United States will also undergo and publish a Joint External Evaluation in 2016.

The UK is supporting IHR implementation as an integral part of HSS. Design work has begun for a new program of specific IHR support, plus potential multi-year disease surveillance and preparedness support in the Africa region. The UK is already providing GBP 10 million regional support (over 2015-2016) to WHO for IHR and disease preparedness work to 19 African countries and identifying opportunities to strengthen public health capacities in country health programs (for example in Sierra Leone and Pakistan). In addition, the Fleming Fund (GBP 265 million over 2015-2021) will focus on surveillance of antimicrobial resistance but strengthen overall surveillance and laboratory capacities.

**(2) Number of Countries Fulfilling IHR Core Competencies by the End of 2020**

This section will be assessed in subsequent G7 Progress Report.

**(3) Support for Developing Countries National Strategic Plans for Health**

Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the UK and the United States bilaterally support the efforts of countries to build core capacities and implement the IHR, including assistance through developing countries' national strategic plans.

Canada has bilateral health programs in 21 countries that support this work, plus additional

multilateral and global partnership programs.

France contributes to bilateral health aid through its 10 regional counselors for Global Health mainly in Africa, Middle East and South East Asia to cover a total of 68 countries.

Germany focuses on health in its cooperation with 13 of its partner countries. Additionally through the special program 'Health in Africa', there will be cooperation with Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African and Monetary Community (CEMAC), Côte d'Ivoire, EAC, ECOWAS, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, and Togo. The regional focus will be on countries that have been affected directly by Ebola and on their neighboring countries, as well as countries with very weak health systems. The program focuses on education and training, information campaigns and equipment. The aim is to improve regional crisis response capacity as well as the general education and training of health workers.

Italy has bilateral programs in 17 countries, which aim at strengthening health systems (e.g., education, training and prevention control of communicable and non-communicable diseases programs, and equipments).

Japan directly supports nine countries by sending advisors to the Ministry of Health and indirectly 23 countries on the project basis with specific focus on health in its country assistance policy.

The UK has bilateral health programs in 21 countries, plus additional regional programs.

The United States will assist at least 31 countries to develop a five-year roadmap, in coordination with the partners and other donors, to achieve the targets of the GHSA. Many of these roadmaps have now been published online (<https://GHSAagenda.org>).

**(4) 20 Indicators from WHA-IHR**

This section will be assessed in subsequent G7 Progress Report.



## Commitment 10 Setting Up Mechanisms for Rapid Deployment

Simultaneously, we will coordinate to fight future epidemics and will set up or strengthen mechanisms for rapid deployment of multidisciplinary teams of experts coordinated through a common platform.

*Elmau 2015, p.13*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2015

Indicators:

- (1) Contributions by and deployment of health experts by the G7
- (2) Number of Foreign Medical Teams of G7 countries registered with WHO
- (3) Establishment of national protocols and SOPs for the deployment of expert teams

Data Sources:

WHO

Self-reporting

### Assessment

While it is not possible to make a complete assessment in the absence of agreed baseline data for 2015, the following observation may be of relevance for the purpose of this report.

#### (1) Contributions by and Deployment of Health Experts by the G7

In response to the Ebola outbreak, G7 members dispatched health experts between 2014 and 2015 to West Africa, including Canada, which dispatched 79 Canadian Armed Forces healthcare workers and support staff to Sierra Leone and 78 health experts through the Public Health Agency of Canada to Sierra Leone and Guinea; France, which dispatched 134 armed forces healthcare workers in Guinea; the UK, which dispatched 156 National Health Service medics and 134 Public Health England staff and set up an Ebola Treatment Centre; and the United States, which deployed over 400 officers through its United States Public Health Service's Commissioned Corps and 33 health experts through the USAID (not including partners supported through USAID's giving to NGOs, international organizations, and contractors). Including non-clinical officials, more than 1500 non-military U.S. CDC personnel were deployed to West Africa, in addition to the deployment of approximately 3,000 military health personnel. Japan also dispatched 20 health experts in response

to the Ebola crisis through the WHO.

G7 members also dispatched health experts in response to emergency situations other than the Ebola outbreak, including the UK which dispatched 34 NHS medics to the Nepal earthquake and Japan also dispatched Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams in response to the earthquake in Nepal and cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, and the total number of personnel dispatched to these operations was around 200, including civil medical staff and Japan Self Defence Force (JSDF) personnel. The United States which dispatched its Preparedness and Response experts "teams under the Department of Health and Human Services" to several Pacific Islands.

G7 members are enhancing their respective capacities to dispatch health experts.

France dispatched 134 armed forces health care workers between September 2014 and March 2016 in Guinea within 3 operational units (ForMiSC – Formation militaire de la sécurité civile). The French operational agency, Expertise France, deployed a total of 66 health experts from various institutions (research institutes, NGO, international organisations etc...) in Guinea, working on the post-Ebola projects. Germany is setting up a multidisciplinary team

of experts that can be rapidly deployed to support partner countries in the emerging case of health emergencies.

Italy, with the financial support of the Italian Development Cooperation and in collaboration with the National Institute for Infectious Diseases L.Spallanzani, has deployed more than 10 teams (3/4 lab scientist for each team) and two medical experts in support of the laboratory response and infection control in Sierra Leone.

Japan launched an Infectious Disease Emergency Specialist Training Program, a two-year governmental training program for medical doctors, in spring 2015 in order to cultivate a comprehensive ability to manage and control infectious diseases globally, and to gain skills required for outbreak and emergency preparedness. Japan also established JDR Infectious Diseases Response Team having expertise in infectious diseases and is in the process of enhancing the mechanism to ensure prompt dispatch of the team to affected areas in response to a request from the affected government or international organizations. The UK is in the process of developing an outbreak Rapid Response Team. This will be aligned with the WHO Global Health Emergency Workforce to support response to outbreaks within 48 hours.

The EU launched the “European Medical Corps”, in late 2014, as a part of the existing European Emergency Response Capacity, which is a framework for mobilizing medical and health expert teams as well as other assets for emergency crises.

## **(2) Number of Foreign Medical Teams of G7 Countries Registered with WHO**

The UK Emergency Medical Team is being expanded through a five-year program (costing GBP 11.5 million). The UK is aiming to have both

Type 1 and Type 2 capability registered and fully deployment-ready according to the standards set by the WHO by July 2016.

Japan is in the process of registering its JDR Medical team as an emergency medical team (Type 1(with health facility), Type 1(mobile), Type 2, Specialized Cell) with the WHO and JDR Infectious Diseases Response Team with GOARN (Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network).

While Canada has two registered FMTs, it also mobilizes health personnel through other mechanisms, such as the GOARN as well as other humanitarian mechanisms.

France deployed 137 health care workers through its reserved pool (EPRUS; Etablissement de Préparation et de Réponse aux Urgences Sanitaires) in Guinea since 31st December 2015. EPRUS is not registered as foreign medical team with WHO.

Within the framework of the EMLab project, Italy, through the National Institute for Infectious Diseases L.Spallanzani, has deployed seven lab scientists under the WHO/ Global Outbreak Alert & Response Network (GOARN) umbrella as part of the laboratory response.

## **(3) Establishment of National Protocols and SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for the Deployment of Expert Teams**

Canada, Japan, the UK and the United States have each established protocols and SOPs for the deployment of medical expert teams, and are updating them as necessary. The newly established “European Medical Corps” operates in accordance with protocols and SOPs that exist within the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. The UK is also encouraging alignment with the WHO Global Health Emergency Workforce so that protocols are complementary as well as pushing for better alignment among rapid response teams.



## Commitment 11 Reforming and Strengthening WHO's Capacity

We support the ongoing process to reform and strengthen the WHO's capacity to prepare for and respond to complex health crises while reaffirming the central role of the WHO for international health security.

*Elmau 2015, p.13*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2014

Indicators:

Funding to WHO to strengthen crisis response capacity (voluntary, core funding and/or earmarked funding – incl. support for contingency fund) based on G7 assessment of progress of WHO reform.

Data Sources:

WHO

Self-reporting

### Assessment

While it is not possible to make a proper assessment in the absence of data for 2015, the following observation may be of relevance for the purpose of this report.

In 2014, G7 members contributed USD 629 million as voluntary funding (59.2% of the total contribution from the member states), of which USD 603.4 million (66.6% of the total contribution from the member states) were destined for the earmarked funding. As core funding, G7 members provided USD 311 million to the WHO, which accounted for 50% of the total contribution from all member states. These contributions were not explicitly directed to strengthening WHO's emergency response capacity. Several G7 members are making contributions to support the WHO Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE): Canada (CAD 1 million), France (USD 1.4 million), Germany (USD 1.1 million), Japan (USD 10

million) and the UK (up to USD 10 million).

In addition to funding, Canada has seconded an official to WHO to provide technical advice on the establishment of the Global Health Emergency Workforce.

Germany has contributed USD 201,058 to the new health emergencies program and further voluntary contributions – in total USD 7.4 million.

The UK has contributed GBP 200,000 for technical assistance specifically to support WHO's new health emergencies program and GBP 14.5 million of core voluntary contribution to WHO to support its reform efforts.

The United States also seconded two U.S. Government technical/programmatic staff to WHO for several months to assist with WHO response to Ebola.



**Commitment 12 Mobilizing Support for the Global Fund**

Mobilizing support for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.  
*St. Petersburg 2006, Fight Against Infectious Diseases, 2; Muskoka 2010, para. 15*

**Score (Collective)** 

**Indicator(s)**

<p><u>Baseline:</u> 2006  <u>Indicators:</u>                  (1) % of growth rate in G8 support provided to Global Fund (GFATM) (current prices), between 2006 (commitment) and 2015 (latest data)                  (2) Data from the Global Fund</p>	<p><u>Data Sources:</u>                  The Global Fund</p>
--	--

**Assessment**

<p>The G7 contributions to the Global Fund rose by 72% between 2006 and 2015 from USD 1,266 million to USD 2,175 million (Figure 3.1).                  The Global Fund reports that current projections for 2015 and 2016 show that health programs supported by the Global Fund partnership are saving approximately 2 million lives each year. The Global Fund Strategy 2012-2016 set a target of averting 140-180 million infections by the end of 2016, and</p>	<p>this goal will be met, assuming that the recent declining trends in the number of infections are maintained.                  The G7 provided USD 22.8 billion to the Global Fund between 2006 and 2015 (as of June 2015). This represents 84% of total contributions to the Global Fund by all donors. Fifth Replenishment Preparatory Meeting of the Global Fund was held in Tokyo in December 2015.</p>
--	---



**Commitment 13** Towards 2.3 Health Workforce per 1000 People

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 African countries where we are currently engaged and that are experiencing a critical shortage of health workers.

*Hokkaido Toyako 2008, Development and Africa, para.46 (b)*

**Score  
(Collective)**



**Indicator(s)**

Baseline: 2006

Indicators:

This assessment considers aggregate country progress towards the WHO threshold amongst those countries assessed as having a critical health worker shortage in the 2006 WHO World Health Report.

Data Sources:

WHO Global Atlas of the Health Workforce. (The latest data available largely reflects updates from countries.)

**Assessment**

Despite increases in the numbers and densities of midwives, nurses and physicians in some countries, the net gains in the workforce are not commensurate with population growth and the expanding coverage to a larger proportion of the population due to progress towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

The 2013 WHO/ GHWA report “A Universal Truth:

No Health Without a Workforce” clearly showed that the number of countries with Human Resource for Health (HRH) density below 2.3 increased from 57 countries to 83 countries. The latest projections on HRH required to accelerate progress towards UHC indicate a potential deficit of 18 million health workers in low-and middle-income countries.

## Commitment 14 Antimicrobial Resistances

We fully support the recently adopted WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance. We will develop or review and effectively implement our national action plans and support other countries as they develop their own national action plans... We commit to taking into account the Annex (Joint Efforts to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance) as we develop or review and share our national action plans.

*Elmau 2015, p.13*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2015

Indicators:

- (1) Monitoring of G7 Countries AMR action plans consistent with the WHO Global Action plan
- (2) Number of countries supported for developing national AMR action plan
- (3) Number of country AMR action plans developed

Data Sources:

WHO Reporting on AMR Action Plan  
Self-reporting

### Assessment

While it is not possible to make a complete assessment in the absence of agreed baseline data for 2015, the following observation may be of relevance for the purpose of this report.

**(1) Monitoring of G7 Countries AMR Action Plans Consistent with the WHO Global Action Plan**

G7 members have or are in the process of developing or implementing their respective AMR action plans that are in line with WHO Global Action Plan. Japan's action plan is planned to be implemented by April, 2016.

**(2) Number of Countries Supported for Developing National AMR Action Plan**

While most G7 members except for the EU have been supporting other countries in the development their AMR action plan, either through direct support or through sharing of best practices, the exact number of countries benefiting from these supports could not be confirmed. One of the main conduits of such supports is the Action Package AMR of GHSA, of which Canada, Germany and the UK are among the 5 leading countries, and Japan has expressed to be, while the United States are also contributing

countries. G7 members have also engaged in activities outside the GHSA, including the UK through initial support to the WHO and FAO to support developing countries in the development of their National Action Plans as part of the Fleming Fund - a new GBP 265 million ODA commitment over 5 years to support surveillance and laboratory capacity building in developing countries, as well as the United States through its CARB National Strategy and Action Plan.

In addition, consistent with the value G7 leaders placed on information-sharing to enable all countries to improve their capacity to combat the emergence and spread of AMR, G7 members continue to make publicly available national implementation measures including through the 2015 G7 Health Ministers assembling of best practices.

**(3) Number of Country AMR Action Plans Developed**

Assessment based on this indicator will be conducted after the completion of WHO progress report on the implementation of the global AMR action plan in 2017.





## Commitment 15 Neglected Tropical Diseases

We commit to supporting NTD-related research, focusing notably on areas of most urgent need. ... We support community based response mechanisms to distribute therapies and otherwise prevent, control and ultimately eliminate these diseases. We will invest in the prevention and control of NTDs in order to achieve 2020 elimination goals.

*Elmau 2015, p.11*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2015

Indicators:

- (1) Increase funding on NTD-related research
- (2) Spending on prevention and control of NTD
- (3) Support for community based responses in support of the WHO 2020 NTD elimination and eradication goals

Data Sources:

Self-reporting  
WHO NTD Report  
WHO

### Assessment

While it is not possible to make a complete assessment in the absence of agreed baseline data for 2015, the following observation may be of relevance for the purpose of this report.

#### (1) Increase Funding on NTD-Related Research

According to the 2015 declaration of G7 heads of state in Elmau and of G7 science ministers in Berlin, G7 members' initiatives to contribute to NTD-related research after 2015 have continued to contribute to R&D for NTDs. Examples are: G7 members' initiatives to contribute to NTD-related research after 2015 include: Canada's commitment of CAD 11.04 million for NTD Research through the Canadian Institute for Health Research and the International Development Research Centre; French commitment of EUR 2 million for Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) demonstration project on Leishmaniose and EUR 100,000 to the R&D observatory in 2015; Germany's publication of a call for proposals for product development partnerships of EUR 50 million for the next 5 years and Germany's contribution to TDR/WHO of EUR 750,000 in 2015; Japan's contribution of USD 200,000 to TDR/WHO, and JPY 1.4 billion (approximately USD 12.7 million) to the Global Health Innovative Technology Fund; and JPY 1 billion (approximately USD 8.3 million) for the next 5


years to International Collaborative Research Program for NTDs; the UK's annual provision of GBP10 million for NTD research; the United States' contribution of USD 87.7 million in funding during Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 through the National Institutes of Health (NIH), USD 3 million in funding for drug development, diagnostics and operations research during FY 2015 through USAID, and USD 2.4 million in funding for research during FY 2015 through U.S. CDC; and the EU's commitment in 2015 to contribute EUR 320.9 million for NTD and Poverty-Related-Diseases' research.

#### (2) Spending on Prevention and Control of NTDs

Japan has budgeted approximately USD 3.8 million on prevention and control of NTDs through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) technical cooperation project and JICA/Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED) scientific research projects in JFY2015. The targeted NTDs included rabies, Kala-azar and Schistosomiasis.

In 2012, the UK made a commitment of an additional GBP 195 million to support the control of NTDs. This was announced at the London Declaration on NTDs. The UK is fulfilling this commitment.

In 2015, the United States budgeted USD 100 million in direct support to prevention and control



programs in 32 countries globally. This does not capture efforts through primary health care services for women and children, or water, sanitation and hygiene efforts. Over USD 2 billion in donated drugs have been provided in 2015 alone to the countries supported by USAID; more than USD 11 billion in drugs have been donated since the program began. The EU contributed EUR 126 million in 2014.

**(3) Support for Community Based Responses in Support of the WHO 2020 NTD Elimination and Eradication Goals**

G7 members' initiatives contribute to community based NTDs responses; and the United States is directly advancing the WHO 2020 elimination and eradication goals for NTDs in 32 countries with a particular focus on lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and three soil-transmitted

helminths, all of which are addressed through community and school-based approaches. The UK is a leader in the support of NTD implementation. It has provided support for community based responses in 24 countries. This includes Guinea Worm Eradication and programs to tackle Schistosomiasis (Snail fever), Lymphatic Filariasis (Elephantiasis), Trachoma, Visceral Leishmaniasis (Kala-azar), Onchocerciasis (River blindness) and an Integrated NTD program in Nigeria. Community-based responses are included as part of this support.

Canada and Japan's collaboration supported the prevention and control of chagas disease and Leishmaniasis, as well as the facilitation of access to necessary treatment for at-risk populations in Honduras with Canada providing CAD 2.4 million for this initiative in 2015.



## Commitment 16 Maternal, Newborn and Under-Five Child Health

The Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Under-Five Child Health. The G8 undertake to mobilize US\$ 5.0 billion of additional funding for disbursement over the period of 2010 – 2015, in international development assistance for maternal, newborn and under-five child health (MNCH).

*Muskoka 2010, Recovery and New Beginnings, paras.9 and 10 and Annex I*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2008

Indicators:

- (1) Self-reported progress (given different G8 members use different methodology for assessing contributions)
- (2) A detailed matrix of progress against commitments is set out in Annex C.
- (3) All countries used the Muskoka methodology to establish their baseline level of spend on reproductive, maternal, newborn and under-five child health (RMNCH).  
[http://canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/mnch\\_methodology\\_isne.aspx?lang=eng](http://canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/mnch_methodology_isne.aspx?lang=eng)

- (4) A number of G8 members (France, Italy, Japan, the UK and EU) also use the Muskoka methodology to define and track their commitments to the Muskoka Initiative. Other members use national methodologies.

The assessment criteria are applied to the extent to which commitments are on track (reflecting the different timeframes of the different commitments).

Data Sources:

- OECD-DAC
- Global Fund
- GAVI
- MDG Initiative

### Assessment

This initiative started under Canada's leadership at the Muskoka Summit and accelerated the G7's spending in the area of MNCH for the period 2010-2015. The G7 have satisfied the committed amount earlier in the period and already exceeded the original target as shown in the Muskoka matrix attached in Annex C.

The UN Commission on Information and

Accountability for Women's and Children's Health recommended in 2011 that the OECD-DAC strengthen reporting for Reproductive, Maternal Newborn and Child Health (RMNCH). G7 members are now committed to implementing the RMNCH policy marker as agreed to by OECD-DAC members and will begin to report on their RMNCH spending flows starting in 2014.

## Commitment 17 Ending Preventable Child Deaths and Improving Maternal Health

We are committed to ending preventable child deaths and improving maternal health worldwide.

*Elmau 2015, p.15*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2015  
Indicators:  
OECD-DAC RMNCH marker

Data Sources:  
OECD-DAC

### Assessment

While it is not possible to make a complete assessment in the absence of agreed baseline data for 2015, the following observation may be of relevance for the purpose of this report.

According to RMNCH marker<sup>1</sup> data obtained from OECD-DAC in 2014, G7 members except for the UK

and EU, contributed a total of USD 2,910 million (in current dollars) to RMNCH, of which USD 701 million were marked as score 4 (explicit), USD 103 million as score 3 (most), USD 1,489 million as 2 (half) and USD 617 million as 1 (quarter)<sup>2</sup>. The UK and the EU spend significant funding on RMNCH; however, it is not collected through the RMNCH marker.

<sup>1</sup>The OECD-DAC members have agreed to improve the CRS so that they can track their aid flows for RMNCH. The RMNCH marker was introduced in 2014 to report on 2013 aid flows. To date, among the 29 DAC members, 19 members reported with the marker, but only 25.3% of sector-allocable aid was considered as RMNCH marker.

<sup>2</sup>These specific markers (RMNCH) have their own set of significance codes, which are separate from other markers:

- 4 Explicit primary objective.
- 3 Most, but not all of the funding is targeted to the objective.
- 2 Half of the funding is targeted to the objective.
- 1 At least a quarter of the funding is targeted to the objective.
- 0 Negligible or no funding is targeted to RMNCH activities/results. RMNCH is not an objective of the project/program. (blank) not screened



## Commitment 18 Prevention and Treatment for HIV/AIDS

We reaffirm our commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention treatment, care and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

*Muskoka 2010, Declaration, para.15*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2007

Indicators:

G8 support for HIV/AIDS as measured by the UNAIDS/Kaiser Foundation methodology (which is based on OECD-DAC reporting)

Data Sources:

OECD-DAC

UNAIDS/Kaiser Foundation

<http://kff.org/report-section/financing-the-response-to-aids-in-low-and-middle-income-countries-methodology/>

### Assessment

15.8 million people living with HIV have access to antiretroviral therapy as of June 2015, representing the 2.2 million increase compared to 13.6 million in June 2014. In 2007, only 2.9 million were receiving treatment.

Globally, 40% of people living with HIV are receiving treatment, which includes 41% of adults and 32% of children living with HIV in 2014 (2015 WHO guidelines

now recommend treatment for all people living with HIV/AIDS).

HIV is still a leading cause of death worldwide and the number one cause of death in Africa (The Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic/Kaiser Foundation). Funding from the G7 to the Global Fund has played a significant role in the HIV response. Contribution from the G7 grew by 96% between 2007 and 2014.



**Commitment 19 HIV/AIDS: Stigma, Discrimination and Rights Violation**

We commit to counter any form of stigma, discrimination and human rights violation and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and the elimination of travel restrictions on people with HIV/AIDS.

*L'Aquila 2009, Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, para.123*

**Score (Collective)** 

**Indicator(s)**

<p><u>Baseline:</u> 2009</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> G8 support for HIV/AIDS as measured by the UNAIDS/Kaiser Foundation methodology (which is based on OECD-DAC reporting)</p>	<p><u>Data Sources:</u> OECD-DAC UNAIDS/Kaiser Foundation</p>
---	---

**Assessment**

<p>Data on coverage of key intervention is not available. However, G7 countries have worked on the HIV and human rights issue in coordination with UNAIDS. Today, 142 countries, territories and areas, including all G7 members, have no restriction on entry, stay or</p>	<p>residence. The countries, territories and areas which pose some form of restriction have declined from 59 in 2008 to 35 in 2015 UNAIDS/Welcome (not) (<a href="http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/infographics/20120514_travel">http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/infographics/20120514_travel</a>.)</p>
---	--



## Commitment 20 Malaria

Working with African countries to scale up action against malaria to reach 85 percent of the vulnerable populations with the key interventions that will save 600,000 children’s lives a year by 2015 and reduce the drag on African economies.

*Gleneagles 2005, Africa para.18 (g), reiterated at St. Petersburg, 2006, Fight Against Infectious Diseases, para.21*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2005  
Indicators:  
Number of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) distributed

Data Sources:  
Data on LLINs provided by Global Fund to Fight AIDs, TB and Malaria (GFATM) and selected G8 countries’ bilateral reporting

### Assessment

The global delivery of LLIN targeted only Sub-Saharan Africa until 2008. Since 2009, however, the geographical distribution has been expanded to the rest of the world whereas the Sub-Saharan Africa remains as the largest majority of destination countries. The Global Fund distributed 545 million nets between 2005 and 2014 and a total of 219 million nets were distributed between 2012 and 2014 in sub-Saharan Africa. The G7 accounted for 74.6% of nets distributed through the Global Fund since 74.6% of the total budget for the Global Fund is financed by G7 countries and contributions to the Global Fund are not earmarked.

Along with UNICEF and the Global Fund, the United States is one of the three largest providers of LLINs

providing over 38 and 31 million nets respectively in 2014 and 2015, which means a quarter of the total volume of nets are provided by the three major providers.

The scale up of LLIN production has been backed up by technology transfers notably from Japan to Africa, through the largest manufacturer of the Olyset Net.

The Global Fund reports that the number of deaths caused by malaria declined 48% between 2000 and 2014 and the number of lives saved by malaria treatment and prevention has grown steadily each year. The rate of death for children under the age of five, in 68 malaria-endemic countries supported by the Global Fund, went down by about one third between 2003 and 2013.

## Commitment 21 Tuberculosis

Supporting the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015

*St. Petersburg 2006, Fight Against Infectious Diseases, para.21*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 1990

Indicators:

- (1) Decline in TB Mortality (1990-2015).
- (2) Agreed global target to achieve 50% reduction by 2015 (as compared to 1990).
- (3) Assessment is based on a mix of global and regional progress.

Data Sources:

Global Tuberculosis Report 2015

### Assessment

Globally, the TB mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population per year) has fallen by 45% since 1990, and TB incidence rates (new cases per 100,000 population per year) are decreasing in most parts of the world (Global Tuberculosis Report 2014). The ratio achieved is calculated as 90% of the global target (90% = 45%/50%). The pace of improvement is excellent compared to the previous achievement at Lough Erne in 2013 (from 41% to 45%).

G7 countries have constantly aligned commitments against TB and provided support for TB through bilateral programs and multilateral channels. The Global Fund accounts for 72% of international donor funding provided between 2004 and 2013. The G7's bilateral contributions totaled USD 301 million in 2014, of which the United States provided 82 % of the amount.

Despite this progress, significant work is still needed to end the health and economic impacts of TB. The

WHO reported that TB surpassed HIV as the leading cause of death from infectious diseases in the world in 2014 – based on improvements in surveillance and reporting. Additionally, the emergence and spread of drug-resistant TB have undermined the significant progress made globally to achieve a world free of TB. Further progress will increasingly require new innovative approaches and technology. Canada has invested CAD 120 million in the TB REACH initiative that provides funding and support for demonstrating innovative and new approaches to improve TB case detection and care services especially for poor and vulnerable groups, including women and children. Japan has introduced innovative technologies for TB control including screening using digital x-ray and TB-LAMP as well as monitoring drug compliance using smartphone application through technical cooperation.





## Commitment 22 Polio

We stress our continuing commitment to the eradication of polio which is a reachable objective ... To this end, we will continue to support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

*Deauville 2011, para.60 (d)*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2011  
Indicators:  
 (1) G7 financial support for GPEI  
 (2) % change in number of polio cases

Data Sources:  
 GPEI

### Assessment

G7 contribution to GPEI between 2011 and 2013 increased by 44% after the decline marked in 2010 (by -33.42%).  
 The number of polio cases has decreased worldwide by over 99% since 1988. On September 25, 2015, Nigeria was removed from the list of polio endemic countries, and only two countries - Afghanistan and Pakistan - reported cases of wild polio in 2015. As of January 2016, there were no cases of polio in 2016, and 73 cases in 2015 compared to 359 in 2014.

2015 saw the lowest number of wild poliovirus cases in the fewest number of countries in recent history. No wild poliovirus cases have been detected on the African continent since 24 July 2014. The GPEI will also continue immunization activities to sustain population immunity in more than 30 at-risk countries in Africa and other regions to mitigate the risk of outbreak. The GPEI has sharpened its focus on eradication in Pakistan and Afghanistan while ensuring a high level of surveillance to be able to respond to any outbreaks.



**Case Study** **How Canada Is Working to Improve the Lives of Women and Children**

Announced at the G8 Summit in June 2010, the Muskoka Initiative on *Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health* (MNCH), represented a commitment to collectively spend an additional USD 7.3 billion between 2010 and 2015 to address the significant gaps that existed in maternal, newborn, and child health in developing countries. Since hosting the G8 Summit, Canada is proud to have contributed to the following achievements:

- In Bangladesh, over 5 million children under five were immunized against polio and measles;
- In Ethiopia, over 7 million children received vitamin A supplements and 4,078,321 received de-worming treatment;
- In Malawi, over 13,000 households received improved sanitation, such as improved toilets and hand-washing facilities;
- In Mozambique, at least 4.5 million children have been immunized against measles;
- In Tanzania, 659 health facilities in nine regions have been equipped to deliver maternal, newborn and child health services;
- In Haiti, one modern 200-bed hospital in the Department of Artibonite was built and over 1,250 health workers trained; and
- In South Sudan, 2,739,025 children received curative or preventative health care, including treatment for deadly diseases such as diarrhea and pneumonia.



Credit: GAVI/EVA-LOTTA JANSSON

Despite these victories, the annual death toll for women and children remains unacceptably high, which is why, in May 2014, Canada reconfirmed its dedication to these issues through a renewed commitment of CAD 3.5 billion over the period 2015-2020. In July 2015, Canada, in collaboration with the World Bank, the United Nations, Norway, the United States, and the Gates Foundation, launched the Global Financing Facility in support of Every Woman, Every Child as an innovative financing mechanism to increase resources for health.

Moving forward, Canada's efforts will be driven by evidence and outcomes, and will also focus on closing existing gaps in reproductive rights and health care for women and girls and contribute to the SDG goal to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.



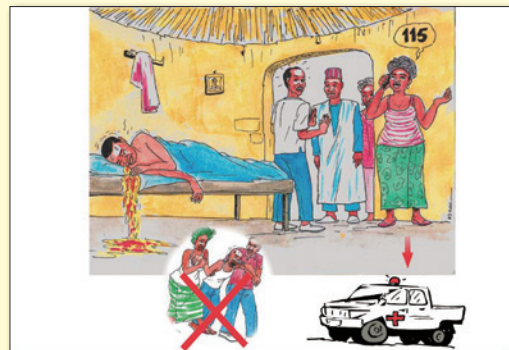
**Case Study** **Fighting the Next Epidemic**

Health sector challenges have been high on the G7 agenda for over fifteen years. One of the most pressing challenges is to prevent future outbreaks from becoming epidemics. G7 countries support the on-going reform of WHO to reaffirm its central role in response coordination to health crises. In 2015, the G7 committed to support the implementation of WHO International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 by offering to assist at least 60 countries, including West Africa countries, over the next five years, building on countries' expertise and existing partnerships.

France was strongly engaged in the fight against Ebola, contributing EUR 158 million during the emergency phase, and has contributed EUR 150 million for the recovery phase. In order to contribute to strengthening health systems in the West Africa region and to accelerate IHR implementation, France is:

- assisting, through the operational agencies Expertise France and the French Development Agency – AFD, countries to improve prevention, surveillance, detection, alert, and response to health crises as well as public health capacities (PREPARE and RIPOST projects) and strengthening laboratory capacities (LABNET project, K-Plan mobile laboratories, AFD laboratory project) and infection and prevention control measures (TWIN-2H project) for around EUR 25 million; and
- mapping French projects which support and contribute to IHR's implementation in 19 countries, including West Africa.

At the recent high level conference on Global Health Security co-organised by the European Commission and France, and co-sponsored by the WHO and the Netherlands, participants committed to reaffirm the critical role of international organizations and the need for a governmental and inter-sectorial engagement for global health security.



Prevention Poster Distributed to Communities in Guinea  
Credit: The French Embassy in Guinea



Case Study

## Global Health Security Improved through Prevention, Detection, and Response



As recent disease outbreaks have made clear, health security is an essential global priority. That is why the United States and our partners launched the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) in February 2014. The mantra of GHSA is **prevent, detect, respond**: *prevent* infectious disease outbreaks wherever possible, *detect* outbreaks promptly when they do occur, and *respond* effectively to prevent outbreaks from expanding into epidemics.

In 2015, G7 leaders committed to partner with 60 countries to achieve the core capacities of the World Health Organization’s International Health Regulations (IHR), including through GHSA. G7 members have gone above and beyond this call, identifying 76 country and regional partners around the world.

In the United States, we have identified 31 countries and one regional partner for our contribution to this commitment. To build country capacities and help achieve GHSA and IHR targets, the United States has allocated more than USD 1 billion in assistance.



A GHSA country-level planning meeting in Mali  
Credit: Kathleen Sweeney, U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

The United States is working with all our partners to develop strategic plans (Five-Year Roadmaps) – with incremental and measurable milestones – that help turn long-range vision into concrete reality. Once achieved, these capacities will reduce health risks and protect the wellbeing of all.

Meanwhile, the United States is taking action at home, recognizing that no country is immune from outbreaks and that health security is a durable, global responsibility. This spring, we are volunteering for the WHO Joint External Evaluation process, to identify areas to strengthen our own capacities. We have also published plans related to key areas of health security, such as our National Plans for Combatting Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria and Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis.

# 4

## Water and Sanitation



### 4-1. G7 Progress on Water and Sanitation

The successful achievement of the MDG drinking water target (Figure 4.1) and the inclusion of a new goal (Goal 6) to the SDGs on water and sanitation to “ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” indicate that, while political momentum and commitment to water issues have remained strong, they need to be further maintained and enhanced.

### 4-2. G7 Progress on Evian Water Action Plan

G7 actions improved water access and sanitation for a significant number of people around the world. The total number of beneficiaries of their actions since 2007 is reported to be approximately 412 million. Support by G7 members to developing countries in the area of water and sanitation in 2014 increased by 25.5% (USD 6.9 billion) compared to the aggregate amount in 2008 (USD 5.5 billion). The amount has been on the decline since 2011, when it peaked at USD 7.0 billion as shown in Figure 4.2. However, G7 members have consistently strived to maintain political momentum in the water and sanitation area through their respective bilateral channels. In addition, G7 members are actively engaged in multilateral frameworks and monitoring mechanisms, including Sanitation and

Water for All and the Global Water Partnership.

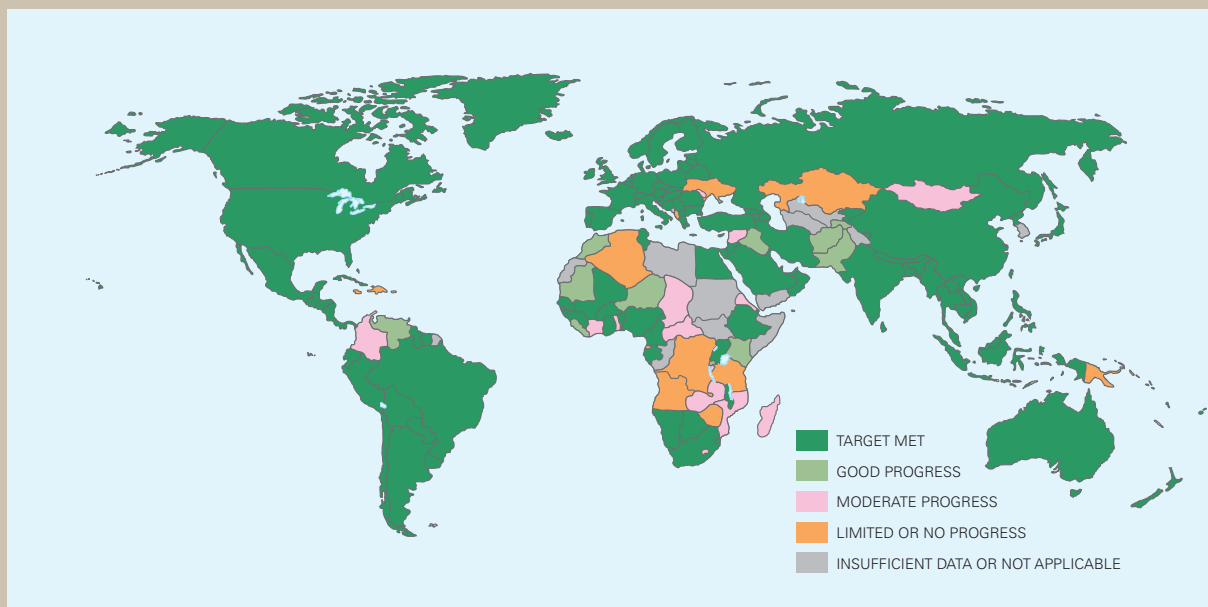
### 4-3. G7 Progress on Africa-G8 Partnership on Water and Sanitation

Building on its commitment to enhance their partnership with Africa on Water and Sanitation, G7 members made progress on targeting their aid to the Sub-Saharan African region and on enhancing political momentum and commitment to address the challenge by working closely with regional partners. The aggregate share of disbursements from G7 members to Sub-Saharan Africa in this sector increased from 15.1% in 2008 to 22.9% in 2014 (Figure 4.4).

In addition to ongoing bilateral engagements and building on previous multilateral processes, G7 partnerships with Africa remained active through regional frameworks such as AWF of the AfDB, AMCOW, TICAD and the Africa-EU Partnership on water and sanitation.



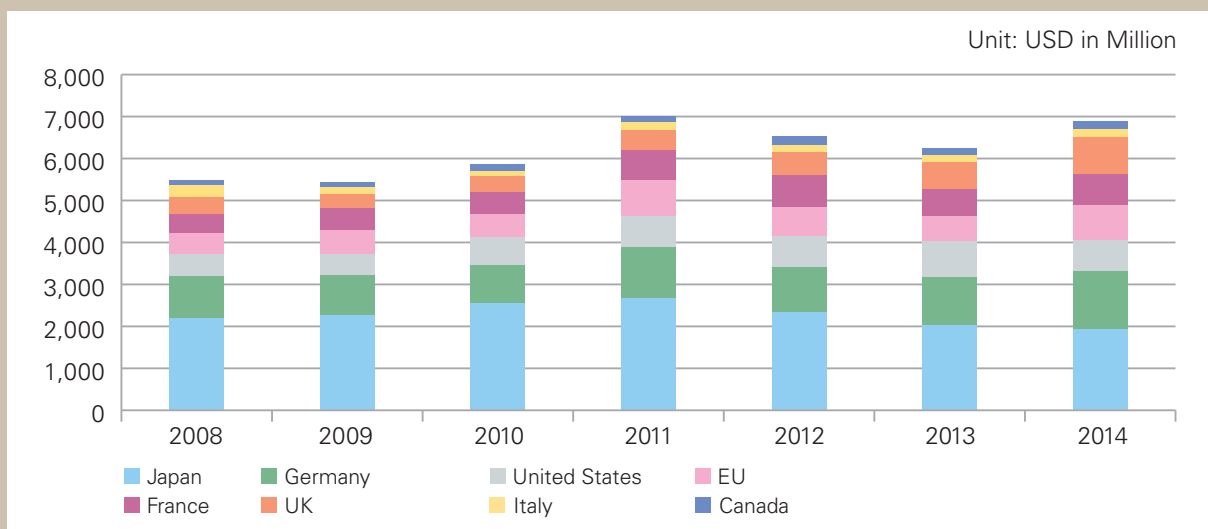
**Figure 4.1** Achievement of the MDG Drinking Water Target



147 countries have met the MDG drinking water target.

Source: UNICEF and WHO (2015). Progress on sanitation and drinking water – 2015 update and MDG assessment. p.4. [http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Progress\\_on\\_Sanitation\\_and\\_Drinking\\_Water\\_2015\\_Update\\_.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Progress_on_Sanitation_and_Drinking_Water_2015_Update_.pdf)

**Figure 4.2** G7 Disbursements to Water and Sanitation and Related Subsectors\* (Bilateral and Imputed Multilateral Aid), 2008-2014



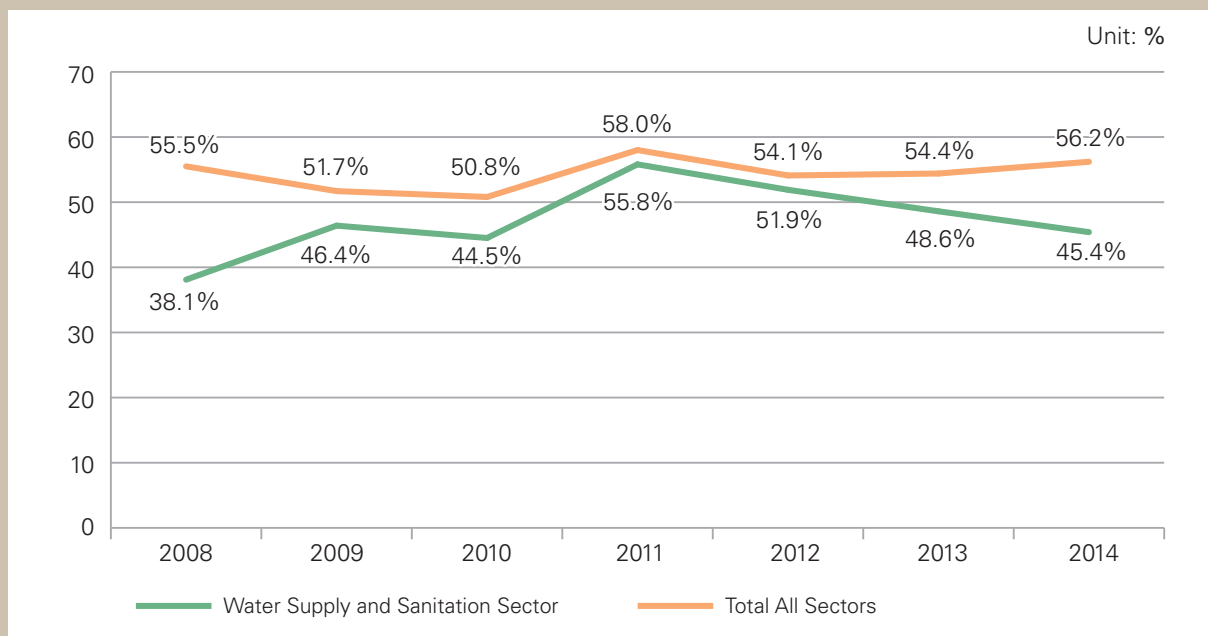
Source: OECD-DAC CRS (for bilateral aid) and OECD-DAC (for imputed multilateral aid)

Note 1: Related subsectors include hydro-electric power plants (CRS: 23065), agricultural water resources (CRS: 31140) and flood prevention/control (CRS: 41050).

Note 2: For imputed multilateral aid, AfDF, AsDF, EU Institutions, GEF, IDA, IDB Sp.Fund, IFAD, UNDP and UNICEF are considered international institutions contributing a portion of their expenditures to water and sanitation.

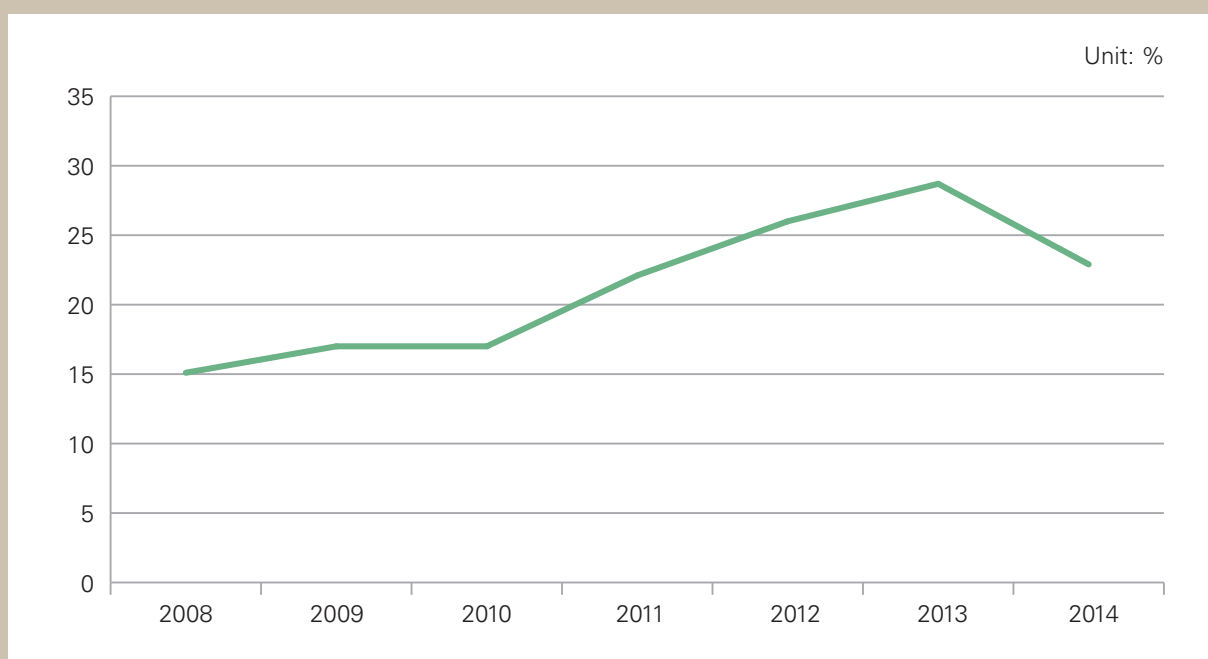


**Figure 4.3** Proportion of G7 Water and Sanitation Disbursements to Sub-Saharan Africa against Proportion of Total Global Donor Disbursements for Sub-Saharan Africa



Source: OECD-DAC CRS

**Figure 4.4** Percentage of G7 ODA Disbursed for Water and Sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa



Source: OECD-DAC CRS



## 4-4. Scorecard

### Commitment 23 Water Action Plan agreed at Evian

Implement the G8 water action plan agreed at Evian, including through increasing aid to this sector; maintaining political momentum and commitment to the water issues; and reinforcing coordination and monitoring mechanisms.

*Gleneagles 2005, Africa, 18 (i)*  
*L'Aquila 2009, Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, para.118*


<b>Score (Collective)</b>	
---------------------------	---

**Indicator(s)**

<p>Baseline: 2007  <u>Indicators:</u>          - Quantitative indicator:          Has G8 aid to the sector increased?          ODA disbursements to water and sanitation (US\$ million, current) incorporating bilateral disbursements and imputed multilateral</p>	<p>contributions          - Qualitative indicator:          Has political momentum and commitment to water issues been maintained?  <u>Data Sources:</u>          OECD-DAC</p>
---	--

**Assessment**

<p>The overall assessment is that there has been good progress.</p> <p><b>Quantitative Assessment:</b>          The total amount of ODA to the sector increased by 25.5% from USD 5.5 billion in 2008 to USD 6.9 billion in 2014 as shown in Figure 4.2. However, the amount has been on the decline since 2011. The amount peaked in 2011, when the G7 as a whole disbursed USD 7.0 billion. Japan has been the largest donor, followed by Germany, in this field throughout the monitored period. In 2015, the UK met its 2012 commitment to double the number of people with water and sanitation – from 30 to 60 million. France and the EU have also increased significantly their support in this field since the baseline year of 2007. The United States renewed its commitment to sustainably improve access to water and sanitation by signing into law the Water for the World Act of 2014 that built on the Water for the Poor Act of 2005. The U.S. Congress continues to set an annual and minimum bilateral funding requirement for water, sanitation and hygiene assistance.</p> <p><b>Qualitative Assessment:</b>          International political momentum and commitment to water and sanitation issues have been maintained during the past years as manifested in</p>	<p>the successful achievement of the MDG target on drinking water while the sanitation target was missed by a large margin. The inclusion of a new goal (Goal 6) aims to “ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” among the SDGs in the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>The G7 took active part in and contributed to these developments. For instance, the UK Prime Minister co-chaired the High-Level Panel that gave the first formulation of the Goal 6 while continuing their respective efforts to maintain political momentum and commitment in the water and sanitation sector, building on their previous efforts as recognized in the previous comprehensive accountability report including such multilateral initiatives as Sanitation and Water for All and the Global Water Partnership. Canada has maintained its support to building regional capacity and political dialogue in Africa on trans-boundary water issues through its continued long-term financial support to the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).</p> <p>France, as the chair of the COP 21 Conference on Climate Change, has successfully led the adoption of the Lima Paris Action Agenda, which included commitments on water issues, in particular the Paris Pact on water and adaptation to climate change in the basins of rivers, lakes and aquifers.</p>
--	---



AFD has adopted an ambitious 2014-2018 sectorial intervention framework for water and sanitation. Germany has remained active in the area of multilateral coordination and monitoring in the water sector by supporting the establishment of the new Global Expanded Monitoring Initiative in 2015.

Italy published in 2015 a new guideline for its aid policy, and the Italian Development Cooperation outlined the priority policy areas in the field of water and sanitation, including support for participatory governance.

Japan has continued to work on enhancing international coordination among various stakeholders, including through its “Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI)” announced in March 2006. In addition, Japan has assisted Cambodia in improving water supply facilities and technical and management capacity of the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA) since 1992. As a result, the water supply coverage expanded from 20% in 1993 to 90% in 2012, providing drinkable water from a tap, while the non-revenue water ratio reduced from 72% in 1993 to 6.6% in 2012. The success story of the PPWSA has been highly acclaimed worldwide as the “Miracle of Phnom Penh.”

The UK, which led the launch of the “Global Framework for Action on Sanitation and Water Supply (GF4A)” in 2008, has committed to helping additional 60 million people gain access to water and sanitation by 2020 and continues to play an active role in improving global coordination and water and sanitation as the largest donor of the Joint Monitoring Programme. The UK has also played a key role in building the national system for water and sanitation in African countries including Ethiopia, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mozambique, Malawi and Sierra Leone.

The United States set a goal in its 2013 Water and Development Strategy to reach an additional 10 million people with improved water access and 6 million people with improved sanitation access by 2018, and these targets are on track to be accomplished. The United States launched the U.S. Water Partnership (USWP) in 2012 to unite and mobilize both public- and private-sector knowledge and resources to address global water challenges. Over the last three years, the USWP leveraged financial commitments of over USD 1.3 billion from 112 members and impacted the lives of people in over 100 countries. Moreover, the United States supports the Joint Monitoring Programme and Sanitation and Water for All, the latter of which facilitates country-led planning on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and coordinates among donors, civil society, private sector and research and learning stakeholders.

The EU, which has actively supported its Africa Caribbean Pacific (ACP) partners on water and sanitation with the EUR 700 million Water Facility, continued to uphold the issue of water as part of its development policy as defined in the 2011 Agenda for Change.

Most G7 donors monitored and estimated the number of beneficiaries of their respective actions in water and sanitation and assessed them according to their respective targets. While the figures are not inter-comparable, approximately 412 million are reported as those who received support from the G7.





## Commitment 24 Africa-G8 Partnership on Water and Sanitation

Strengthen Africa-G8 partnership on water and sanitation.

*L'Aquila 2009, Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, para. 118*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2008

Indicators:

- Quantitative Indicator:

Proportion of G8 Water and Sanitation disbursements to Sub-Saharan Africa as a proportion of total global donor water and sanitation disbursements

- Qualitative Indicator:

Have partnerships on water and sanitation represented a strengthened partnership between Africa and the G7?

Data Sources:

OECD-DAC CRS (quantitative indicator)

### Assessment

The overall assessment is that there has been good progress.

#### Quantitative Assessment:

While the proportion of G7 disbursements in all sectors to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2014, 56.2%, remained at the same level from 55.5% in 2008 as shown in Figure 4.3, the share of disbursements to Sub-Saharan Africa among developing countries in the water and sanitation sector during the same period increased from 15.1% to 22.9% as shown in Figure 4.4.

#### Qualitative Assessment:


In addition to ongoing bilateral engagements and building on previous multilateral processes, G7 partnerships with Africa remained active through such regional frameworks as AWF of the AfDB, AMCOW, TICAD and the Africa-EU Partnership on water and sanitation. For example, several G7 members actively support the institutional development of AMCOW, such as Germany focusing on the improvement of Africa's wide monitoring of water and the United States helping the Secretariat build its institutional and governance capacity. Germany, the UK, the United States and the EU have also been actively promoting trans-boundary water resources management. Canada, which approved an additional contribution of CAD 19 million in 2012 for a four-year period to the AfDB-based AWF, is currently the largest donor to the facility, actively working with formal and

informal partners in close coordination with AMCOW. Canada has maintained its support to building regional capacity and political dialogue in Africa on trans-boundary water issues through its long-term financial support to CILSS.

France has disbursed EUR 40 million between 2013 and 2015 in favor of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) of the AfDB.

Germany is supporting nine lakes or river basin commissions in Africa, including the Niger Basin Authority. Germany also promotes a water-food-energy-nexus approach in Africa through its support jointly with the EU to the Regional Nexus Dialogues driven by AMCOW and AU, as well as improved donor coordination through its support to regional institutions like SADC.

The Japan-Africa cooperation on water and sanitation has been steadily maintained through the TICAD process, which resulted in increased support from Japan to Africa in this sector, and over 14 million people have been able to access to safe water and sanitation. Also, 190 Japanese volunteers have been dispatched to provide technical assistance to African countries, where stable and safe water supply is limited, since TICAD IV in 2008. For more than 30 years, Japan has cooperated to improve the access of potable water for 350,000 people in the rural areas of Senegal and to establish a self-operation and maintenance system inclusive of women and ethnic minorities. The UK maintains a significant program of support



for trans-boundary water management in key river basins in Africa including the Nile, Niger and Zambezi to promote cooperation, economic development and climate resilience as well as a major program with the SADC to strengthen governance and increase investment on international rivers in Southern Africa.

In response to the Water for the World Act of 2014, the United States prioritized assistance for water and sanitation to countries of significant need including Ethiopia, DRC, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, South Sudan and Uganda. The United States has been supporting trans-boundary work aimed at strengthening riparian co-management in the Nile and Limpopo River Basins, the Okavango Delta, Lake Chad, Lake Tanganyika and the Niger River Basins.

As a result of the 2014 Africa-EU Summit, the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership on Water, which had been co-chaired by AMCOW and the EU and pivotal in providing momentum for the EU-Africa cooperation in the water and sanitation sector such as the launch of ACP-EU Water Facility in 2004, has been effectively integrated into the Joint Africa-EU Strategy as a sub-component of the Africa-EU Infrastructure coordination mechanism. The EU today supports the Nile, the Okavango and other African basins in various ways including participation in Cooperation on International Waters in Africa (CIWA) and contributes to the development of NEPAD Centres of Excellence in water.



Case Study

## The “Miracle of Phnom Penh” – Facilitating an Urban Water Supply System in Cambodia



Japan is one of the leading donors in the field of water and sanitation to developing countries, annually financing approximately USD 1.6 billion. With public and private expertise and technology, Japan comprehensively works on infrastructure and capacity development to make safe drinking water accessible for people in need.

One of the most remarkable achievements in the water and sanitation sector is known as the “Miracle of Phnom Penh”. In Cambodia, Japan has played a pivotal role among international donors since 1992. While ensuring ownership of and partnership with the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA), Japan supported formulation of a master plan and provided grants and ODA loans for reconstruction of water and sanitation facilities, as well as technical cooperation for capacity development in operations and maintenance. As a result, the PPWSA successfully made drinkable water from the tap available by 2004, and the coverage of the urban water supply expanded from 20 to 90 percent between 1993 and 2012. The non-revenue water ratio was also dramatically reduced from 72.0 to 6.6 percent, as low as in Japan. Today, people in Phnom Penh have access to safe drinking water anytime. Japan currently extends its assistance to eight provinces by applying the successful model of Phnom Penh to foster efficiency, effectiveness and financial independence of the water administration.



Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA) and treated water  
Credit: JICA/Kenshiro Imamura

To share knowledge and experience gained in Cambodia, Japan promotes South-South Cooperation for countries with similar needs in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Japan remains as a leading contributor to the Sustainable Development Goal, “ensure access to water and sanitation for all”.

Case Study

## Clean Water and Improved Sanitation Transforms Lives in Rural Uganda



Since 2011, a five-year EUR 2 million EU Water Facility/ WaterAid Programme in Uganda has been implemented in 5 post-conflict districts in north-east Uganda.

87 boreholes, 1 protected spring, and 2 hand-dug wells have been built. 38 cement tanks, 56 household rain water jars and 26 deep boreholes have been repaired. 100,000 people now have safe water and 200,000 people have received sanitation and hygiene education. In a community of 83 homes, latrine coverage has increased from 7 to 78 pit latrines.

Margaret Amongo is 43 and a mother of four. She lives in Bobolo Village in Amuria District, and has been disabled from birth. She remembers how hard things were.

“Before the project, we had to collect water from the swamp down the valley. I could not push my wheelchair uphill with a big container so I often went without water.”

Thanks to the EU programme, Margaret now has an accessible latrine, a bath shelter big enough for her wheelchair, and a rainwater harvesting tank. These have transformed her life and her involvement in the community. She is now able to contribute to village meetings, do her household chores, and also earn a living plaiting people’s hair.

“Now that safe water is nearby, it takes me less than 15 minutes to collect. My life is so different now.”



Credit: Water Aid/James Kiyimba

## 5 Food Security



### 5-1. G7 Progress on Food Security and Nutrition

G7 countries have made substantial and continuous contributions in agriculture, food security and nutrition during the period of the MDGs. In the last decade (2005-2014), the amount of G7 countries' commitments aiming at food and nutrition security increased by 48% from USD 3.7 billion in 2005 to USD 5.5 billion in 2014<sup>1</sup>.

Although the proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half since 1990<sup>1</sup>, 795 million people are still suffering from undernourishment (chronic hunger) globally, and the majority of them, 780 million people, live in developing regions in 2014-16<sup>2</sup>. The number of children under five years old affected by stunting in the world has been on the decline, but it still remains around 159 million in 2014<sup>3</sup>. Against this background, the G7, recognizing that ending hunger and achieving food security, as well as ending all forms of malnutrition, are essential to the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda, will further accelerate its efforts based on the progress made.

### 5-2. G7 Progress on L'Aquila Food Security Initiative

The G7 and other donors have made good progress on the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), which was launched as a global effort in 2009 to respond to the 2007-08 spikes in food prices. By the end of December 2015, the G7 and other AFSI donors delivered USD 23.4 billion in support of bilateral and multilateral agriculture and food security programs. As a result, the committed amount, USD 22.6 billion, was achieved collectively (Table 5.1).

### 5-3. G7 Progress on New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

The G7 has also contributed to the overall progress of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition launched in 2012, which is chaired by the AU Commission. In addition, New Alliance partnership includes African governments, Grow Africa (which facilitates and convenes –private sector representatives), civil society and development partners including G7 donors. The New Alliance aims to accelerate implementation of key components of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development

<sup>1</sup> OECD

<sup>2</sup> FAO, IFAD and WFP. 2015. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015. Meeting the 2015 international hunger targets: taking stock of uneven progress*. Rome, FAO.

<sup>3</sup> UNICEF, WHO and World Bank Group. 2015. *Levels and trends in child malnutrition. UNICEF-WFO-World Bank Group joint child malnutrition estimates. Key findings of the 2015 edition*.



Programme (CAADP) by leveraging responsible private investment and policy reform in support of the development goals. The development partners have disbursed USD 3.2 billion, or 75% of expected funding by mid-2015, of which 96% came from G7 members (Table 5.2). The number of participating African countries has increased from the initial three, Ethiopia, Ghana and Tanzania, to 10 countries, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria and Senegal (Figure 5.1). Private sector companies including 161 Africa-based companies have signed 292 Letters of Intent (LOIs) (Table 5.3), committing to invest a total of USD 10.2 billion in African agriculture. Of the committed amount, USD 684.2 million was invested in 2014, resulting in creation of 21,366 jobs, a little lower than in 2013, while slightly more jobs were created for women (51%) than for men (49%) in 2014 (Table 5.3). These companies are part of the New Alliance and Grow Africa partnerships, which include figures from two additional countries: Kenya and Rwanda. The African governments have advanced or completed 91% of their policy commitments scheduled for completion by mid-2015. Some G7 members (France, Germany, the UK, the United States) contributed to the design of an Analytical Framework on responsible

land-based investments based on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Guiding Principles on Large Scale Land Based Investments in Africa (LSLBI).

#### **5-4. G7 Progress on Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development**

At the Elmau Summit in 2015, as part of a broad effort involving our partner countries and international actors and as a significant contribution to the 2030 Agenda, the G7 committed to aim to lift 500 million people out of hunger and malnutrition in developing countries by 2030.

In the following scorecard, the G7 shows the indicators for evaluation to be used in future monitoring.

**Table 5.1**

**Tracking the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative Pledge Related Funding**

AFSI Donor	Period of Pledge	AFSI Pledge		Period Covered	Multilateral Channel				Bilateral Channel						Total	Pledge delivery
		Total (1)	Additional (2)		Voluntary Core	Earmarked and Trust Funds	Agriculture, Agro-Industries, Forestry, Fishing (311, 32161, 312, 313)	Nutrition (12240)	Development food aid/food security assistance (520)	with the main purpose of improving food security			Other (specify)			
										Transport & storage (210)	Safety nets (i.e. social welfare services) (16010)	Rural development (43040)				
<b>Australia</b>	FY 2009/10 - 2012/13	360	360	C <sup>(3)</sup> D <sup>(4)</sup>	24.8	59.6	172.2	29.9	46.0	27.5					360.0	✓
<b>Canada</b>	FY 2008/09 - 2010/11	1,037	526	C	149.7	235.9	1,037.2								1,037.2	✓
<b>European Union</b>	2010-2012	3,800	742	D	182.0	182.0	2,232.0	136.0	387.0	507.0	6.0	5,213.0	✓		1,040.8	✓
<b>France</b>	2009-2011	2,161	365	C	42.1	14.1	1,379.8	6.1	204.4	83.6	177.7	2,116.7	98%		4,543.0	✓
<b>Germany</b>	2010-2012	3,000	1,000	D	42.1	14.1	1,106.7	5.4	195.7	76.6	63.2	1,717.2	79%		3,385.7	✓
<b>Italy</b>	2009-2011	428	180	C	254.0	52.3	129.1	1.5	57.9	97.6	34.5	675.2	✓		3,110.7	✓
<b>Japan</b>	2010-2012	3,000	600	D	240.4	54.8	1,341.5	1.2	58.7	30.7	51.7	618.2	✓		4,184.6	✓
<b>Netherlands</b>	2009-2011	2,000	139	C			1,061.6			1,110.0		2,303.9	77%		2,303.9	✓
<b>Russia</b>	2009-2011	330	139	C	31.2	146.5	69.2	32.0	45.4	2.7	103.3	2,168.2	✓		330.0	✓
<b>Spain</b>	2009-2011	696	696	C			180.8	12.7	5.8			714.0	✓		330.0	✓
<b>Sweden</b>	2010-2012	522	14	C	237.0		209.9	2.6	5.3		1.0	548.0	✓		548.0	✓
<b>UK</b>	FY 2009/10 - 2011/12	1,718	312	C	460.9	454.2	519.8	229.6		270.1		1,988.9	✓		4,336.4	✓
<b>United States</b>	FY 2009/10 - 2012/09	3,500	1,751	C	591.7	591.7	3,047.9	641.8	55.0			3,958.9	✓		3,958.9	✓
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22,552</b>	<b>6,824</b>	D			2,826.9	497.7	42.6			C: D:	✓ 97%			

(1) USD values of non-USD denominated pledges calculated at the 2009 annual average exchange rates against the USD

(2) Appropriations for food security, additional to previously planned expenditures and representing spending plans above the baseline

(3) C: A commitment is made by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or multilateral agency.

(4) D: A disbursement takes place when the funds are actually spent against a committed budget amount. For further guidance, the OECD-DAC glossary defines a disbursement as: the release of funds to or the purchase of goods or services for a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost of the donor.

Remark - Updated data of Canada, Japan and the United States are provisional ones.

- ✓ means pledge (commitment and/or disbursement) fully delivered.



**Table 5.2** Bilateral Financial Commitments by Development Partners for the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

Donors	Original Funding Intention (USD in Million)	Prorated Funding Intention (USD in Million)	Disbursements to date (USD in Million)	Percent disbursed against original	Percent disbursed against prorated
<b>AfDB</b>	16.39	6.15	5.46	33%	89%
<b>Belgium(1)</b>	25.30	0.00	15.94	63%	0%
<b>Canada(2)</b>	248.17	208.49	257.62	104%	124%
<b>EU(3)</b>	1,135.32	668.29	412.36	36%	62%
<b>France</b>	694.11	404.65	156.71	23%	39%
<b>Germany</b>	361.31	303.03	96.72	27%	32%
<b>Ireland</b>	50.40	0.00	32.67	65%	0%
<b>Italy(4)</b>	164.96	42.49	19.68	12%	46%
<b>Japan</b>	452.92	279.99	402.25	89%	144%
<b>Norway</b>	111.20	0.00	38.60	35%	0%
<b>UK</b>	727.07	539.62	419.32	58%	78%
<b>United States</b>	1,957.05	1,819.05	1,343.60	69%	74%
<b>World Bank</b>	166.00	72.63	40.50	24%	56%
<b>Grand Total</b>	6,110.21	4,344.38	3,241.44	53%	75%

Sources: donors' self-reporting

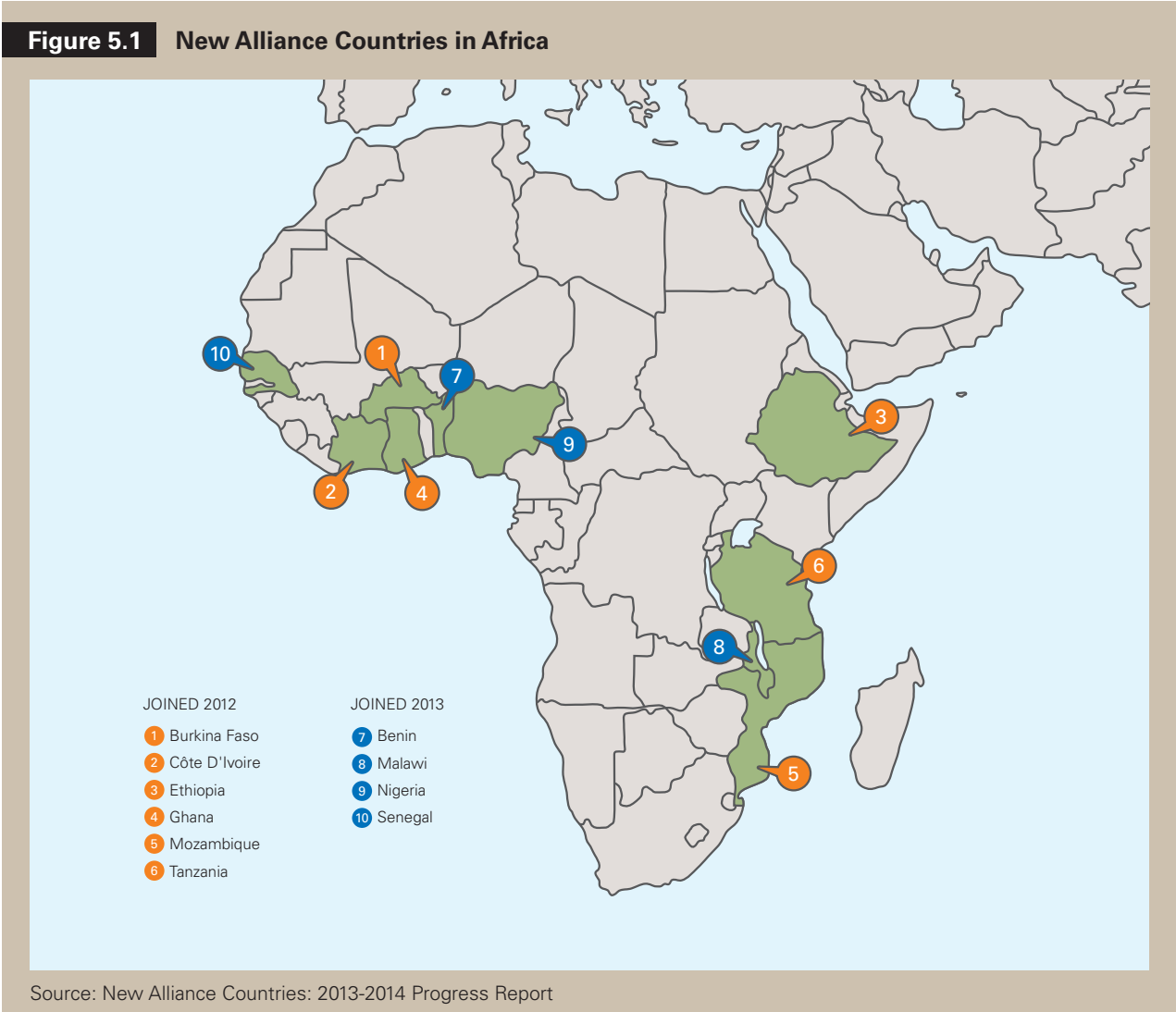
(1) Data for Belgium only available for 1 cooperation framework out of 3 (Malawi)

(2) Data for Canada only available for 3 CF (Ethiopia, Ghana and Senegal)

(3) Differences in funding intention figures stem from forecasted versus actually implemented programmes.

(4) Differences in funding intention figures stem from shifting exchange rate.

Remark - Discrepancies in the development partner reporting section have been identified in the New Alliance progress report for 2014-2015. The data reported above are representing their disbursement confirmed by development partners for this period.



Source: New Alliance Countries: 2013-2014 Progress Report





**Table 5.3 Letter of Intent Implementation Progress of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition**

Letter of Intent Implementation Progress (1)														
Country	Benin	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	Ethiopia	Ghana	Malawi	Mozambique	Nigeria	Senegal	Tanzania (2)	Kenya	Rwanda	Regional Commitments	Total
<b>LOIs (African Based Companies)</b>	26(22)	18(8)	25(12)	16(4)	20(8)	27(13)	41(25)	36(20)	35(27)	35(17)	9(4)	4(1)		292(161)
<b>Value of Planned Investment (million USD)</b>	378	64	963	33	132	145	571	4,465	415	846	32	5	2,158 (3)	10,207
<b>Investment made in 2014 (million USD)</b>	33	4	4	26	15	8	23	530	26	14	1	0.2		684.2
<b>Jobs Created in 2014 (% of female)</b>	6,926 (77%)	19 (53%)	1,390 (13%)	93 (94%)	2,416 (69%)	1,291 (24%)	1,663 (29%)	4,240 (28%)	926 (40%)	2,209 (50%)	193 (79%)	0		21,366
<b>LOIs implementation status (%)</b>	<b>Complete</b>	6	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	6	5	0	0	3
	<b>Performing well/ahead of schedule</b>	18	11	0	17	33	0	4	4	12	5	40	0	12
	<b>On plan</b>	18	22	29	50	33	0	4	4	12	5	40	0	42
	<b>Minor problems</b>	47	44	71	33	25	40	44	38	53	43	0	0	36
	<b>Major problems</b>	12	22	0	0	8	10	8	8	7	5	0	0	7
	<b>Cancelled (number)</b>	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	1	4	1	0	1	15

(1) Source: Grow Africa 2015

(2) Tanzania's data is provisional pending in-country review.

(3) No spending is shown against regional commitments because this is always allocated to specific countries.

Source: New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, and Grow Africa, A Joint Annual Report 2014-2015

## 5-5. Scorecard

Commitment 25 L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)	
<p>Increase investment for agriculture and food security, including additional resources for food and development, by mobilizing, with other donors, US\$ 20 billion over three years (by 2012) through the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI). We commit to fulfil outstanding L'Aquila financial pledges, seek to maintain strong support to address current and future global 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.</p> <p><i>L'Aquila 2009, Joint Statement on Global Food Security, para.12; Camp David 2012, Declaration, para.16</i></p>	
<p><b>Score (Collective)</b></p>	
Indicator(s)	
<p><u>Baseline:</u> 2009 <u>Indicators:</u> (1) Percentage of L'Aquila financial pledge committed</p>	<p>(2) Percentage of L'Aquila financial pledge disbursed <u>Data Sources:</u> G8 AFSI Disbursement Table G8 Rome Principles Scorecard</p>
Assessment	
<p>G7 members and other AFSI donors had collectively committed a total of over USD 22 billion by December 2012 and disbursed a total of USD 23.4 billion, of which the financial target of USD 22.6 billion was collectively achieved by the end of 2015 (Table 5.1). Canada, Germany, Italy, the UK, the United States and the EU have disbursed more than their pledge amount, and Canada was the first G7 country to fully meet its AFSI commitment, completing its disbursements by April 2011. By</p>	<p>contrast, France has disbursed USD 1.7 billion (79% of its initial pledge) and Japan USD 2.3 billion (77%) by the end of 2015, due to the fact that their ODA projects include longer-term ones that require step-by-step disbursement procedures within recipient countries. The overall pledge delivery rate in disbursement by the G7 and other AFSI donors was 97% according to the latest Tracking AFSI Pledge and Related Funding updated in December 2015.</p>



## Commitment 26 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

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.

*Camp David 2012, Declaration, para.18*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2012

Indicators:

The assessment is based on the New Alliance's own accountability process, which has assessed

the Alliance's progress since its launch in 2012, as summarized in its Progress Report 2014-2015.

Data Sources:

New Alliance reports to Leadership Council

### Assessment

According to the New Alliance Progress Report 2014-2015, G7 members and other donors have disbursed USD 3.2 billion, or 75% of the expected funding to date. While Canada, Japan and the United States disbursed beyond their respective funding targets in 2014, other G7 members were still in the process of fulfilling their disbursements (Table 5.2). The G7 funding intention, which accounts for 94.0% of the aggregate of development partners' contribution and 95.9% of the aggregate of disbursement by the end of 2014, were pivotal for the overall progress of the New Alliance during the same period. As of the end of 2014, the number

of participating African countries has increased from 3 to 10. African and international companies have also signed 292 Letters of Intent (LOIs) to invest about USD 10.2 billion, of which more than USD 684.2 million had been invested in 2014. The investments created 21,366 jobs (Table 5.3). The UK and the United States are also pioneering the piloting of the Analytical Framework of land-based investment. The G7 recognizes the need to scale-up piloting jointly with partners to enable further adoption of responsible investment practices in the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.

## Commitment 27 Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development

As part of a broad effort involving our partner countries, and international actors, and as a significant contribution to the Post 2015 Development Agenda, we aim to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. The G7 Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach, as set out in the annex, will make substantial contributions to these goals.

*Verbatim from Elmau Leaders' Communiqué 2015, p.19*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2015

Indicator 1:

Trend of hunger and malnutrition

- Number of people suffering from hunger

- Number of people suffering from stunting

Data Sources:

Alignment with SDG2 Monitoring (e.g. FAO SOFI; UNICEF-WB Stunting Database; ICN2 Progress Report, GNR)

Indicator 2:

consists of the following 6 sub indicators

Indicator 2-1

Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers

Indicator 2-2

Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives

Indicator 2-3

G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems

Indicator 2-4

Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/ or mitigation objectives

Indicator 2-5

Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

Indicator 2-6

G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development

Data Sources:

G7 self-reporting

OECD-DAC data base

Indicator 3:

G7 members provide resources for food security and nutrition (in support of the 2030 Agenda) in partner countries and design a reporting methodology under the Japanese G7 presidency, aligned with the 2030 Agenda. G7 members will report accordingly on a regular basis.

Data Sources:

G7 Self-reporting based on CRS Codes and agreed methodology

### Assessment

As this commitment was agreed by leaders in June 2015 at the Elmau Summit, the G7 cannot yet report on progress. Considering that this goal is part of a broad effort involving other partners, the G7 effort will form part of that.

The G7 agreed on a methodology, with the exception of reporting methodology on the third

indicator, to monitor selected indicators based on the Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach towards making significant contributions to the realization of the 2030 Agenda goal on achieving food security and nutrition. The reporting methodology on the third indicator is currently being developed.



Case Study

## Supporting Food and Nutrition Security in Ethiopia



Credit: GIZ/Guenay Ultuncok

The Food and Nutrition Security, Enhanced Resilience Programme is financed by the ONE WORLD – No Hunger Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). It supports the improvement of the nutrition situation as well as resilience towards future food crises of vulnerable groups, particularly women of reproductive age and young children (6-23 months). The Programme is currently implemented in 11 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Togo, Yemen and Zambia). It directly reaches around 1.2 million women and small children.

For example, in Ethiopia, the Programme focuses on the Tigray region where the nutritional situation is particularly severe. Only 4% of young children receive an adequate and varied diet.

The Programme’s multi-sectorial approach in Ethiopia includes innovative nutrition-sensitive interventions such as diversification of agricultural production towards nutrient-dense crops. In order to sustainably improve

the nutritional status of the household members and particularly of women and young children, it is essential to achieve behavioural changes in rural households. In the scope of the programme, local multipliers like agricultural government advisors, farmers’ associations and women’s groups are trained in nutrition and hygiene to carry key messages on these topics into the community. As part of these nutrition-specific measures, mothers learn how to prepare nutritious food with local crops for children (e.g. cooking demonstrations) and to apply good hygiene practices. Activities also target men, traditionally the decision-makers in rural households, as well as religious authorities.

Case Study

## Café Y Cafe



The coffee culture is a well-rooted tradition that Italy shares with many partner countries and is the core of a programme implemented through the Overseas Agronomic Institute, Florence. By linking small producers from mountain areas of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Dominican Republic to high standard coffee markets and traders, its main objective is to improve the quality of life of such communities, reducing economic and ecological vulnerability caused mainly by monopolies and volatile international markets, on one hand, and by climate change and unsustainable farming practices, on the other.

Activities involve the whole value chain and hinge on four main axes:

- Warranty of high quality coffee
- Strengthening of regional producer and trader networks
- Women empowerment
- Promotion of selected Central American varieties

The involved cooperatives are now able to guarantee a regular and certified supply of local high value coffee to well-renowned international brands obtaining higher returns (up to three times the price for the raw product) by processing and also selling it directly on the market. Notably in Guatemala, women manage autonomously their production, associations and income with benefits for the whole household and communities. Environmentally friendly techniques were adopted to reduce water and wood consumption, and byproducts are utilized as compost or to grow mushrooms. Rational farming reduced phytosanitary drugs by one third. All this contributed to diversify local farming systems, minimizing risks, and coffee is again central in the culture and life of these remote people.



Credit: Jérôme Sessini / Magnum Photos

# 6

## Education



### 6-1. G7 Progress on Education

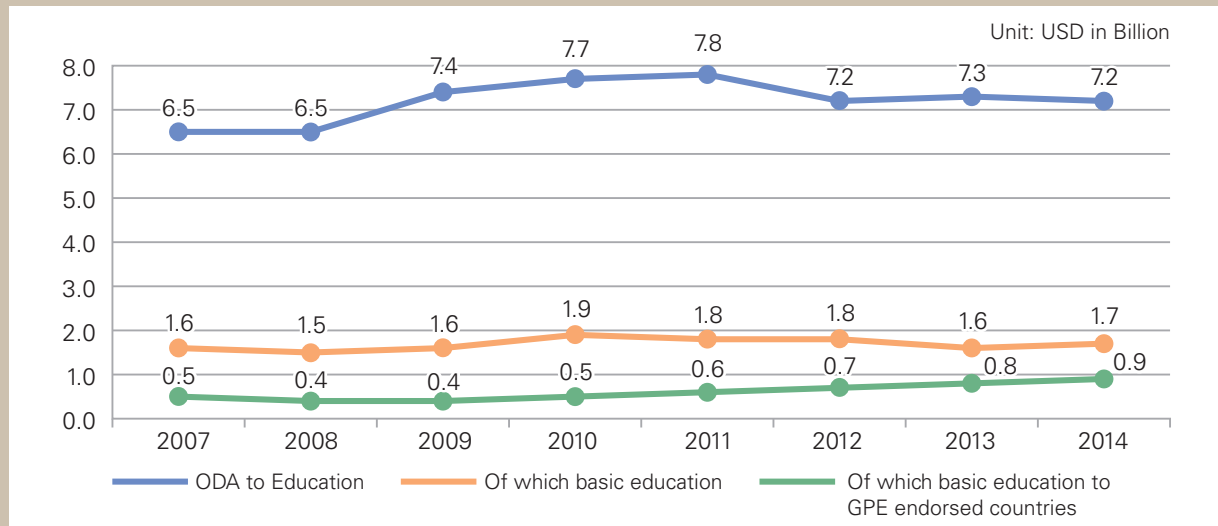
G7 members played a pivotal role in the process of launching GPE, formerly known as EFA-FTI in 2002. The initiative was founded to accelerate progress towards the provision of a good quality basic education for all children. Aiming at strengthening partnership among donors, developing countries, private sector and civil society, GPE has provided funding and technical support to help LICs develop and implement sound education sector plans. As of January 2016, the GPE Fund has over 20 donors including all G7 members and supports 61 developing countries.

Between 2007 and 2014, the G7 disbursed ODA of USD 57.6 billion to education, of which USD 13.5 billion was directed to basic education (Figure 6.1). During the same period, G7 members have increasingly targeted GPE-endorsed countries as manifested in the significant rise in their ODA for basic education directed to these countries, which increased from USD 525 million in 2007 to USD 932 million in 2014. The percentage of ODA for education allocated to basic education in GPE developing-country partners varies among G7 members. Canada and the United States have stood out by directing more than 20% of their aid disbursements in the education sector to basic education in GPE developing-country partners between 2007 and 2014 (Figure 6.2).

G7 members have continued to work with partners and donors to support the partnership's activities to ensure that every child receives quality basic education and that the poorest, most vulnerable and those living in fragile and conflict-affected countries are prioritized.



**Figure 6.1 G7 Collective Disbursements to Education, 2007-2014**

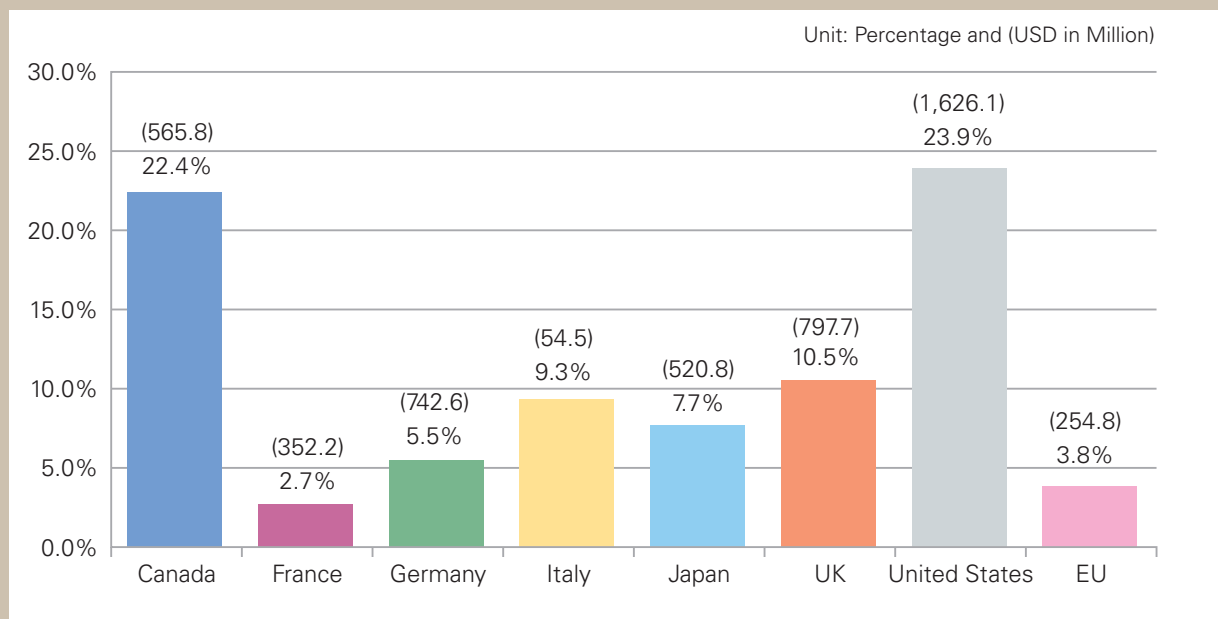


Source: OECD-DAC CRS

Note: GPE developing-country partners are 33 (2007), 36 (2008), 40 (2009), 44 (2010), 46 (2011), 54 (2012), 59 (2013), 60 (2014), 61 (2015). (Website of GPE)

Figure only includes disbursements to education and basic education in partner developing countries, including GPE partner countries, and does not account for any type of budget support, including contributions to GPE. However, budget support is a particularly relevant modality for the EU, which provided an estimated total of USD 515 million for basic education in GPE partner countries in the period of 2007 to 2014 through General Budget Support (GBS).


**Figure 6.2 G7 Education ODA Allocated to Basic Education in GPE Partner Countries, Accumulated Total, 2007-2014**



Source: OECD-DAC CRS and Developing Country Partners in GPE (<http://www.globalpartnership.org/developing-countries>)

Note: Figure only includes disbursements to education and basic education in partner developing countries, including GPE partner countries, and does not account for any type of budget support, including contributions to GPE.

## 6-2. Scorecard

Commitment 28 Global Partnership for Education	
<p>The G8 will continue to work with partners and other donors to meet shortfalls either bilaterally or multilaterally in all Fast Track Initiative (FTI) (now the Global Partnership for Education – GPE) endorsed countries.</p> <p><i>Heiligendamm 2007, Growth and Responsibility in Africa, para.38</i></p>	
<p><b>Score (Collective)</b></p>	
Indicator(s)	
<p><u>Baseline:</u> 2007 <u>Indicators:</u> (1) OECD data about G8 ODA to education, basic education and basic education to GPE countries (Figure 6.1)</p>	<p>(2) Donor prioritization of basic education and GPE countries: % of education ODA going to basic education in GPE countries (Figure 6.2) <u>Data Sources:</u> OECD-DAC</p>
Assessment	
<p>(1) G7 ODA in education increased by 12.2% from USD 6.5 billion in 2007 to USD 7.2 billion in 2014. The aggregate ODA amount in education disbursed by the G7 reached USD 57.6 billion in total as shown in Figure 6.1. G7 ODA for basic education also increased by 7.1% from USD 1.6 billion in 2007 to USD 1.7 billion in 2014. In particular, the G7 basic education ODA directed to GPE developing-country partners increased significantly by 77.5% from USD 525 million in 2007 to USD 932 million in 2014 (Figure 6.1).</p> <p>(2) The average share of education ODA allocated to basic education in GPE countries between 2007 and 2014 among G7 members was 8.5%. Canada and the United States allocated more than 20% of their respective basic education ODA in GPE countries during the same period (Figure 6.2). France, which allocated 2.7% to basic education in GPE countries, is committed to support GPE and is raising its contribution in 2016. France and GPE share the same focus on African conflict and fragile areas, where the number of projects in education has been increasing. Germany allocated 5.5% to basic education in</p>	<p>GPE countries. In addition, it gave direct support to GPE countries through the so-called “Backup Initiative – Education in Africa” to assist African countries to successfully apply for and efficiently implement GPE grants. Italy, which allocated 9.3% to basic education ODA in GPE countries, will continue to develop pilot projects such as a multi-faceted program in Ethiopia (EUR 35 million) that provided for quality education entailing better infrastructures, better teaching and learning at all ages. Japan allocated 7.7 % of education ODA to basic education in GPE developing-country partners and provided mutual learning opportunities for capacity development during the GPE-related events and through JICA projects linked with GPE in-country support. Over 75% of the UK bilateral education programs are in GPE developing-country partners, and the UK spends 64% of sector-allocable funds on basic education. The UK has contributed over GBP 850 million to the GPE Fund since its inception. The EU disbursed USD 188 million as its aggregated contribution to the GPE Fund.</p>





**Case Study**

## Making a Difference to Education in Somalia



Since 2009, the EU has supported Somalia's education sector with EUR 85 million. The EU has aligned its funding with the federal and sub-national education strategy documents and the Somalia New Deal Compact (2013-2016), thus fostering governmental leadership. The EU's support is making a substantial contribution to building the capacity of education authorities, improving access to and quality of primary and secondary education, strengthening teacher training capacities, and improving youth and adult literacy and skills training. The EU will continue its support with a new allocation of EUR 61 million.

The EU support has contributed significantly to the increased Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in primary education which rose from 38% in 2009 to 45% in 2014. EU interventions have led to the rehabilitation of over 550 classrooms, improvement of learning environment for 190,000 school children. 12,000 youth were trained in employable skills and 5,600 teachers trained and certified through pre- and in-service teacher training programmes.



Darwish primary school, Garowe, Puntland  
Credit: European Union

The EU is also supporting efforts to expand education opportunities in areas recently recovered from militant groups, contributing to broader stabilization efforts and the creation of enabling conditions for the refugees in the neighbouring countries to return.

The EU is the largest education donor in Somalia; others include USAID, GPE, DfID and Qatar Foundation. Complementarity and donor coordination are ensured through the Education Sector Coordination Group and the Somalia New Deal coordination structures where the EU Delegation is a major actor. USAID and the EU alternate as GPE coordinating agency on bi-annual basis.

## 7

# Equality



## 7-1. G7 Progress on Equality

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, world leaders committed to ensuring that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment. They pledged that no one would be left behind.

In particular, women's and girls' empowerment is fundamental to fully realize their human rights in order to tackle the development challenges our world is facing. Women's empowerment reduces poverty and inequality, promotes growth and benefits all. Yet women regularly face discrimination which impedes economic potential, jeopardizes investment in development, and constitutes a violation of their human rights.

G7 members have continued to promote sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (SRH and RR), including by seeking increased access to voluntary family planning, maternal health, and HIV/AIDS services and the elimination of all harmful practices, such as CEFM and FGM.

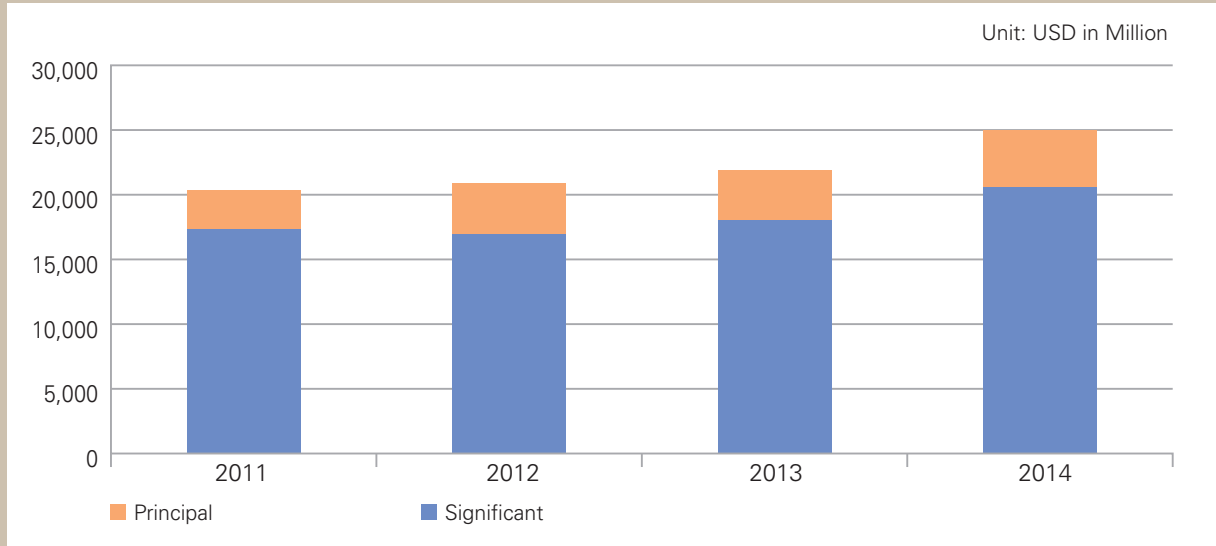
G7 members have supported resolutions on CEFM and FGM at the UN General Assembly and the Human Rights Council (HRC). G7 members are also supporting UN joint programs to end CEFM and FGM in more than 25 countries affected by one or both practices. Following the

Successful 2014 Girl Summit, G7 members have advocated for a stand-alone gender goal in the SDGs including a new target on ending harmful practices.

During the Elmau G7 Summit in 2015, G7 Leaders committed to increasing the number of women and girls technically and vocationally educated and trained in developing countries by one third (compared to "business as usual") by 2030. Building on this commitment, G7 members are currently stepping up their activities to support women and girls in developing countries through TVET, while developing mechanisms, both collectively and individually, to monitor their progress.



**Figure 7** G7 Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment\*.\*\*



Source: OECD-DAC CRS (Gender marker)

Note:\* Figure shown only for reference, not directly related to the assessment of the commitments

\*\* Includes sector code 450: Total Sector Allocable, 500: VI. Commodity Aid / General Prog. Ass., Total, 600: VII. Action Relating to Debt, Total, 700: VIII. Humanitarian Aid, Total, 910: Administrative Costs of Donors, Total, 930: Refugees in Donor Countries, Total and 998: IX. Unallocated / Unspecified, Total

## 7-2. Scorecard

### Commitment 29 Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

We are committed to ensuring sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and ending child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation and other harmful practices.

*Brussels 2014, para.21*

**Score  
(Collective)**



#### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2014

Indicators:

SRH & RR

(1) OECD-DAC RMNCH marker

CEFM/FGM

(2) Global mechanisms in place to collect data and track prevalence of FGM and CEFM in line with UN Sustainable Development Goals and indicators (to be finalised respectively in September 2015 and March 2016).

(3) G7 countries sign up to international resolutions on CEFM and FGM (e.g., forthcoming Third Committee Resolution on CEFM).

(4) Development programming on CEFM and FGM.

(5) Reduced global prevalence of CEFM and FGM.

Data Sources:

G7 members own records - self assessed

OECD-DAC data (to be used for SRHR but not for CEFM/FGM)

UNICEF Global Database on Child Protection Reports from UNFPA, Countdown 2015 (only to be used for global progress on SRHR, not for countries' financial contributions)

UNFPA reports and database

UN Pop Division World Population Prospects

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) (both regarding CEFM/FGM)

World Bank's Gender Data Portal (CEFM)

UN Commission on Population and Development (CPD) (regarding SRH & RR)

#### Assessment

The G7 continued to ensure SRH and RR including increasing access to voluntary family planning, information, and education and to end CEFM and FGM and other harmful practices through political, financial and technical contributions. There has been some important progress in 2015, but increased efforts to accelerate change are required.

##### SRH and RR

(1) According to the RMNCH marker<sup>1</sup> obtained from OECD-DAC, in 2014, G7 members except for the UK and the EU, which do not currently collect RMNCH marker, contributed a total of USD 2,910 million (in current dollars) of which USD 701 million were marked as score 4 (explicit), USD 103 million as score 3 (most), USD 1,489 million as 2 (half) and USD 617 million as 1 (quarter)<sup>2</sup>.

The proportional disbursement to reproductive health care (CRS 13020) by G7 members accounted for USD 640.84 million, of which 83% of the total spending came from the United States, followed by Canada, Germany, France,

and Japan. According to the OECD-DAC, the numbers of projects and programs were mostly scored as "2", achieving 50% of the targeted funding to RMNCH, hence the progress of improvement by the G7 is moderate, and accelerated effort is required.

##### CEFM and FGM

(2) G7 members contributed to the inclusion of the Target 5.3 of SDGs, "Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation", which aims to contribute to achieving gender equality and to empowering all women and girls. The SDGs were adopted in September 2015 by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and their associated indicators will be adopted in its 2016 General Assembly. The assessment of progress indicator(2) will therefore be conducted in subsequent G7 Progress Report following the adoption of SDGs indicators by the UN General Assembly.



(3) All members of G7 were co-sponsors of the 2014 UN General Assembly resolution “Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations” in 2014, and the first substantive resolution on CEFM, which was co-sponsored by 116 states from all regions. G7 members have also supported the 2015 HRC’s first substantive resolution and ending CEFM and supporting girls who are already married, which was co-sponsored by 92 member states from all regions. G7 members have also supported the HRC’s resolution on eliminating FGM.

(4) Some G7 members supported the African Girl’s Summit in Zambia in November 2015 organized by AU Commission, which has helped galvanize efforts to end child marriage across the continent. G7 members have engaged in their initiatives on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights through their bilateral projects.

At the 2014 Girl Summit hosted by UNICEF and the UK, G7 members successfully advocated for a stand-alone gender goal in the SDGs including a new target on ending harmful practices.

Those activities include, support for two joint programs with UNFPA and UNICEF: one to end FGM in 17 countries, which completed the first phase in 2013 and launched the second phase in 2014, the other focusing on ending CEFM in 12 high prevalence countries.

There has been a variety of programs and activities supported by G7 members on ending CEFM and FGM, bilaterally and multilaterally, individually and in collaboration with international, national, and regional actors such

as UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women and civil societies. Among others, some G7 members are supporting financially and technically the above mentioned UNICEF-UNFPA joint programs. (This observation is also applied for the indicator 5.)

(5) According to the latest global figures compiled by UNICEF, at least 200 million females today have undergone some form of FGM, including nearly 70 million more girls and women than estimated in 2014. FGM is also found in pockets of Europe, in Australia and North America. Another 30 million girls are at risk of being cut in the next decade.

Worldwide, more than one in three (250 million) entered into union before age of their 15th birthday and more than 700 million women alive today were married before their 18th birthday.

The prevalence of child marriage is declining, especially among girls under 15 years of age.

Despite such progress in CEFM and FGM, it has been uneven across regions and countries, and while overall prevalence may be declining, population growth could undermine progress in reducing absolute numbers of child marriages. To effectively reduce CEFM and FGM globally, and achieve the SDG target, progress will need to accelerate support from the international community, including increased funding for the worst affected countries, including fragile and conflict affected states. As with all SDG indicators, G7 states will begin tracking and reporting on their domestic progress on these issues as well.

<sup>1</sup>The OECD-DAC members have agreed to improve the CRS so that they can track their aid flows for RMNCH. The RMNCH marker was introduced in 2014 to report on 2013 aid flows. To date, among the 29 DAC members, 19 members reported with the marker, but only 25.3% of sector-allocable aid was considered as RMNCH marker.

<sup>2</sup>These specific markers (RMNCH) have their own set of significance codes, which are separate from other markers:

- 4 Explicit primary objective.
  - 3 Most, but not all of the funding is targeted to the objective.
  - 2 Half of the funding is targeted to the objective.
  - 1 At least a quarter of the funding is targeted to the objective.
  - 0 Negligible or no funding is targeted to RMNCH activities/results. RMNCH is not an objective of the project/program.
- (blank) not screened

## Commitment 30 Technical and Vocational Education and Training for Women and Girls

We commit to increasing the number of women and girls technically and vocationally educated and trained in developing countries through G7 measures by one third (compared to “business as usual”) by 2030.

*Elmau 2015, p.20*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2015

Indicators:

Number of women and girls reached through G7 TVET measures: a) directly, b) through support of educational institutions or c) through policy level interventions.

Data Sources:

Self-reporting according to the framework agreed with the G7 TVET Expert working group

### Assessment

While it is not possible to make a complete assessment in the absence of the data according to the monitoring framework agreed by the G7 TVET Expert Working Group, the following observation may be of relevance for the purpose of this report.

G7 members have taken respective steps in 2015 to increase the number of women and girls benefiting from technical and vocational education and training. G7 members, to date, have implemented a large number of TVET programs in developing countries to support skill development for employment and productivity as the primary objective and in some cases to enhance gender equality through facilitating economic empowerment and social inclusion.

For example, Canada is providing CAD 20 million to support the improvement of the country’s TVET system in Viet Nam, with particular attention to improving access for women, through the establishment of high-level training centers for leaders of TVET institutions, and improving the quality of TVET delivery through partnerships between provincial authorities and community colleges in three targeted provinces. In 2014-15 Canada provided approximately CAD 230 million globally for skills for employment programming. Canada and the United States are currently establishing respective processes to monitor sex disaggregated data on beneficiaries under G7

measures in supporting training programs, capacity development for educational institutions and policies in TVET. They are expecting to finalize data analysis and set up baselines in 2016.

France supports projects in Mediterranean countries aimed at improving women’s economic empowerment and gender inclusion by creating strong national partnerships.

Germany is currently promoting TVET projects in 87 countries, some of which explicitly target women and girls. For example, a regional project to specifically promote women’s access to technical and vocational education and training in rural Africa will be launched in 2016 (EUR 14 million). Education and women’s economic empowerment are two priorities of Germany’s Gender Action Plan 2016 – 2020. Germany has started to conduct a baseline (year 2015) for the number of girls/women addressed by TVET projects in developing countries which is expected to be completed by mid-2016.

Italy is promoting TVET projects, particularly in food security activities and in rural development, which contribute to employability and economic growth as well as to social inclusion and lifelong learning.

Japan has implemented TVET projects in the developing countries of Asia and Africa, in which 1,884 females are trained in Uganda and Democratic Republic of the Congo, and 47 female instructors of the vocational training center are trained in Viet Nam.



In Pakistan the UK will deliver the Punjab Economic Opportunities Programme which aims to improve the earning opportunities of 54,000 poor and vulnerable women in selected districts of Punjab by equipping them with market orientated vocational skills. The Girls Education Challenge will support at least 48,000 of the most marginalized girls gain access to vocational skills and employment opportunities across 18 countries. The EU is supporting more than 40 countries in

order to develop TVET policies or revamp existing policies for a market-orientated, equitable and flexible TVET system, which responds to the demand for competitive skills of the modern sector as well as to the needs of youth, women and under-privileged groups. Economic and Social Empowerment is one of the three thematic priorities of the new Gender Action Plan (2016-2020) for all external relations of the EU.

## Case Study

# World Assembly for Women (WAW!)



Japan is committed to realizing “a society where all women shine” as one of its priority issues based on the idea that the empowerment of women was essential to achieving sustainable growth and maintaining the social vitality of Japan. In this regard, Japan has been intensifying its efforts to take a lead in the field of women’s empowerment. The World Assembly for Women (WAW!), first held in 2014, embodies Japan’s commitment in a concrete way.

At the WAW! 2015 hosted by Japan, 145 leaders active in industrial, academic, governmental and private sectors around the world (42 countries and 8 international organizations) gathered in Tokyo to discuss concrete actions which contribute to women’s empowerment. In total, 2,000 people took part in the two-day WAW! under its 2015 theme “WAW! for All”.

The participants addressed a wide range of issues, including working style reform, the role of men and boys, support for single mothers and women in the field of science and women and disaster. Other major issues such as education for girls and women’s participation in the peacebuilding process also attracted a large audience.

The summarized proposals presented by the participants were published as “WAW! To Do 2015” as UN document A/C.3/70/3. This outcome is expected to contribute to further promotion of women’s empowerment by the international community.

WAW! proposes to the world for a better world.

WAW! is about movement. Let’s discuss and send out messages to the world.

WAW! is about networking. Let’s act together and get connected beyond gender, regions and countries.



The WAW! 2015 Opening Speech by Prime Minister Abe  
Credit: WAW! Secretariat







### 8-1. G7 Progress on Anti-Corruption

Tackling corruption, legal and institutional reforms, strengthening the accountability of administrations and capacity building of local governance are crucial for sustainable development. All G7 members except for Japan had ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by 2014. The G7's annual expenditure on anti-corruption organizations and institutions as well as sectors relevant to anti-corruption capacity stayed broadly at the same level from 2009 to 2014 as shown in Figure 8.1 and 8.2. G7 countries have criminalized bribery of foreign public officials and implemented a number of capacity building measures and trainings on anti-corruption. The number of individuals and legal persons sanctioned or acquitted for foreign bribery from 1999 to 2014 is shown in Figure 8.3. In September 2015, all G7 members have committed themselves to the SDGs, which require them to undertake efforts to "substantially reduce bribery and corruption in all their forms" (Goal 16.5) by 2030.

### 8-2. G7 Progress on Extractive Transparency

In 2013, G7 countries committed to taking action to raise global standards for extractives transparency and make progress towards common global reporting standards, such as the EITI.

The EITI aims to increase transparency of revenue in the industry and to promote open and accountable management of natural resources such as oil, gas, metals and minerals that belong to a country's citizens. This is a voluntary initiative, and in 2013, some G7 countries committed to moving towards candidacy status while others are taking other steps domestically. Figure 8.4 shows the financial contribution to the EITI made by G7 members from 2005 to 2015. G7 members in the EU made progress on implementing the EU Accounting and Transparency Directives. The UK was the first EU Member State to implement the Accounting and Transparency Directives. In 2014, the United States and the UK became the first two G7 members to achieve EITI candidature status; Germany achieved EITI candidature status in February 2016. The United States' Security and Exchange Commission released for public comment a draft rule to require that resource extraction issuers disclose payments made to governments in connection with the commercial development of oil, natural gas or minerals. Canada passed the Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act, which came into force in 2015, and has enacted its mandatory reporting standards for oil, gas and mining companies to enhance the transparency of payments.



### **8-3. G7 Progress on Conflict Resources**

Misappropriation of natural resources leads to corruption and even conflict. There have been efforts to prevent conflict resources such as diamonds and timber from becoming sources of revenue to be used to fuel armed conflict. G7 members have played an important role in addressing the issue through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) that aims to eliminate trading of conflict diamonds by improving governance and increasing transparency in the trade. G7 members have also supported the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas that facilitates responsible supply chain management of tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, and urges global and local companies to participate in conducting due diligence. The G7 also back up such conflict management initiatives through improving domestic legislation to promote transparency in supply chains as well as providing regional and bilateral support in the Great Lakes Region of the African continent.

### **8-4. G7 Progress on CONNEX**

CONNEX provides developing-country partners with enhanced advisory support on how best to negotiate complex commercial contracts. The initiative was launched during the G7


Brussel Summit in 2014. To date, the G7 has set up a portal site ([www.negotiationsupport.org](http://www.negotiationsupport.org)) that is hosted by the Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (CCSI). The CONNEX Code of Conduct was endorsed at the Elmau Summit in June 2015, and the G7 organized a Negotiation Support Forum in December 2015.

### **8-5. G7 Progress on BEPS**

The OECD Committee on Fiscal Affairs launched a project to address issues on BEPS in June 2012 and developed an Action Plan endorsed by G20 Leaders in September 2013. The first set of the reports was delivered in September 2014, followed by the final reports endorsed by OECD members and G20 economies in October 2015 and November 2015 respectively. There are upcoming challenges, which include implementation of the BEPS package in a consistent and coherent manner with a monitoring mechanism based on an “inclusive framework” with the involvement of the interested non-G20, non-OECD countries and jurisdictions that commit to implementing the BEPS deliverables, including developing countries, on an equal footing.

### **8-6. G7 Progress on Beneficial Ownership**

G7 members have agreed to publish national Action Plans to make information



available to tax-collection and law-enforcement agencies, for example, through central registries of company beneficial ownership and to review and update their respective plans. The UK has passed a legislation to implement a central public register of company beneficial ownership information, and the register will go live this year. Germany is currently preparing a legislation establishing beneficial owner register for companies in line with its National Action Plan and the fourth EU Anti-Money Laundering Directive. Canada introduced regulatory amendments enhancing requirements of beneficial ownership information; published a national risk assessment; and announced its intention to introduce an explicit ban on bearer instruments. G7 countries assessed their national risk of money laundering and amended their respective legislations to increase transparency on beneficial ownership information, including corporate duties and liabilities, and prevent transfer of criminal proceeds.

### **8-7. G7 Progress on Bribery of Foreign Public Officials**

The OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, which came into force on February 15, 1999, is a significant international anti-corruption instrument that focused on the supply side of the bribery transaction

and establishes legally binding standards to criminalize bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions. All G7 members, representing seven of the 41 Parties to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, ratified the Convention by December 2000. The Parties' implementation and enforcement of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention is monitored by the OECD Working Group on Bribery as well as civil society organizations fighting against corruption. All G7 members have introduced their legislations to implement the Convention. Italy chaired the Ministerial Meeting of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention held in Paris on March 16, 2016, to address the challenge of effective enforcement of foreign bribery laws and to encourage non-Parties to collaborate closely with the Working Group towards the goal of enhancing enforcement worldwide.

### **8-8. G7 Progress on Asset Recovery**

G7 members have actively engaged in the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) and contributed to the G20 Asset Recovery Principles and the G8 Deauville Partnership Asset Recovery Action Plans. Some G7 members have provided financial contributions to the StAR while others shared good practices and guidance on asset recovery and actively participated in the works of the Arab



Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR) to cooperate on the return of stolen assets.


### **8-9. G7 Progress on Tax Capacity Building**

G7 countries have been strengthening their supports for developing countries to implement global standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes and to enhance capacity for Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) with better tax policy and stronger tax administration through various bilateral and multilateral channels. Those include the Addis Tax Initiative (ATI), in which participating providers collectively agree to double their support for technical cooperation in the area of DRM by 2020. In addition, UNDP and OECD launched the Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) initiative in July 2015.

### **8-10. G7 Progress on Land Transparency**

Since 2013, G7 members have committed to supporting greater transparency in land transactions, including the early stages, and increasing capacity to develop good land governance systems in developing countries. A total of eight land partnerships were launched in 2013 to 2014. In 2013, the UK launched a land partnership with Tanzania and with Nigeria to strengthen land governance, including land rights, and stimulate more investment in productive sectors. The

UK, the United States and Germany have initiated a partnership for land governance with Ethiopia, which contributed to improve rural land administration, and extended efforts in cooperation with international organizations and guidelines. The United States also partnered with Burkina Faso in creating a National Land Observatory to monitor the land reform process and to collect, analyze and disseminate information related to land. France partnered with Senegal to support an inclusive land reform process and also partnered with civil society organizations to support the creation of a land observatory. In 2015, the EU launched a program in Niger to support the land transparency initiative to enhance the land governance scheme. Canada has supported and funded developing countries to improve land governance and tenure for agriculture, forestry and extractives. Italy and Japan have supported a number of countries through FAO and World Bank to implement targeted training workshops and seminars in accordance with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT). At the end of 2015, Germany together with FAO initiated a land partnership with Sierra Leone aiming at implementing VGGT in the country. The EU is supporting the development of land governance in



South Sudan within the scope of the Voluntary Guidelines and the AU Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy.

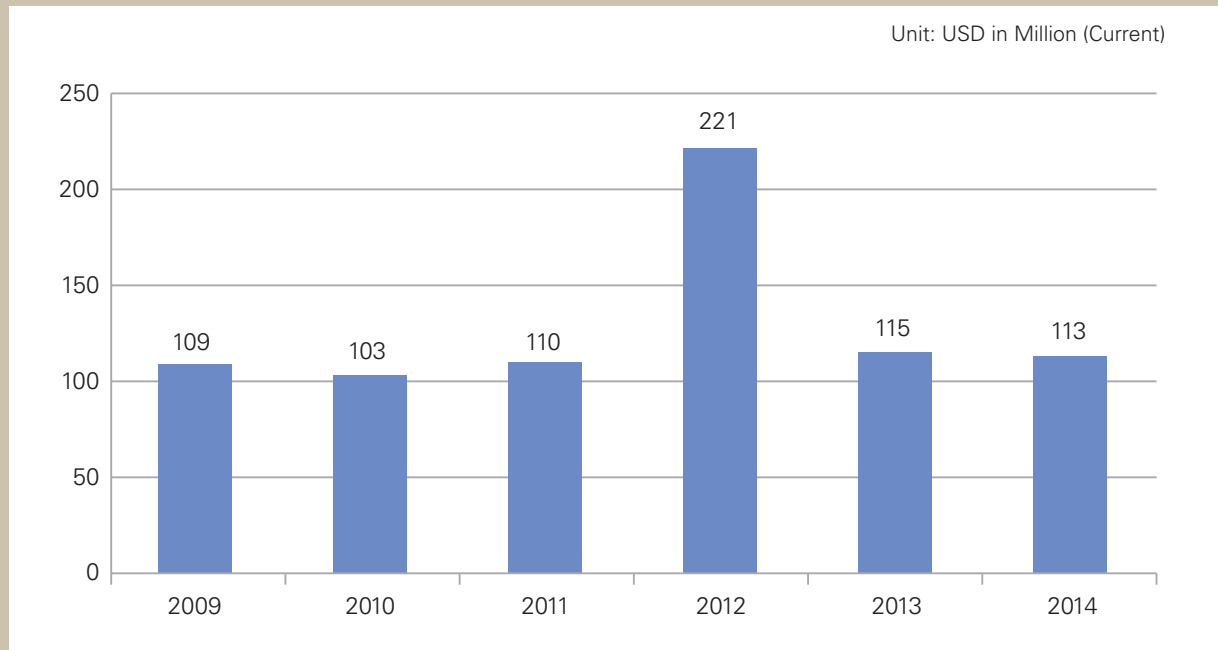
### **8-11. G7 Progress on Open Data**

Moving data into the public sphere can improve the lives of citizens both by increasing their insight into the operation of their government and by providing access to the data that drive innovation, economic growth and sound job creation. The G8 Open Data Charter, which recognized open government data as an essential resource of the information age, was highlighted in the Lough Erne Summit in 2013, and G7 members fully met the commitment by 2015. The G7 continues to promote not only publication of open data but also use of open data by disseminating more open datasets and supporting innovation in both the development of applications and services and research efforts. Open data is, first and foremost, a window into the activities of government that promotes the participation of citizens in their democracies. The breadth of data will also support work in a wide range of other areas from social issues to scientific research on topics as diverse as traffic management, social services for the elderly, disaster risk reduction and emergency response, consumer protection, farming, medicine, education and banking. Innovative application of

open data in these and other areas has the potential to enhance quality of life for citizens of all ages.

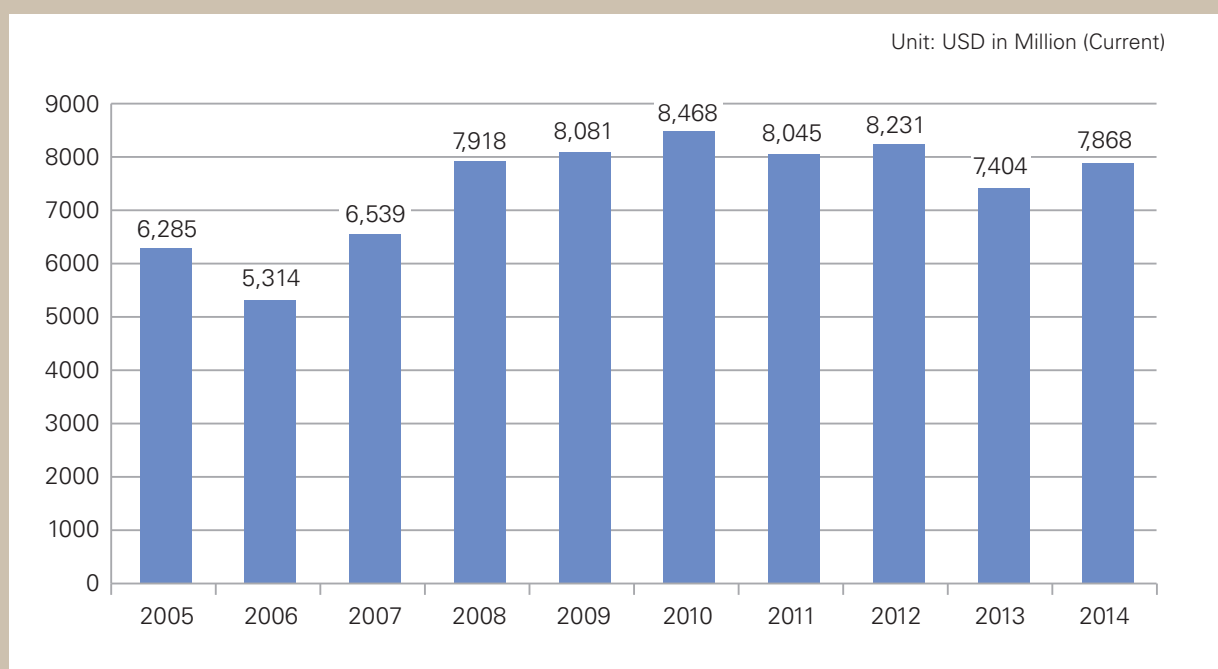


**Figure 8.1** G7 Gross Disbursement of ODA for Anti-Corruption Organizations and Institutions by Year



Source: OECD-DAC (15113)

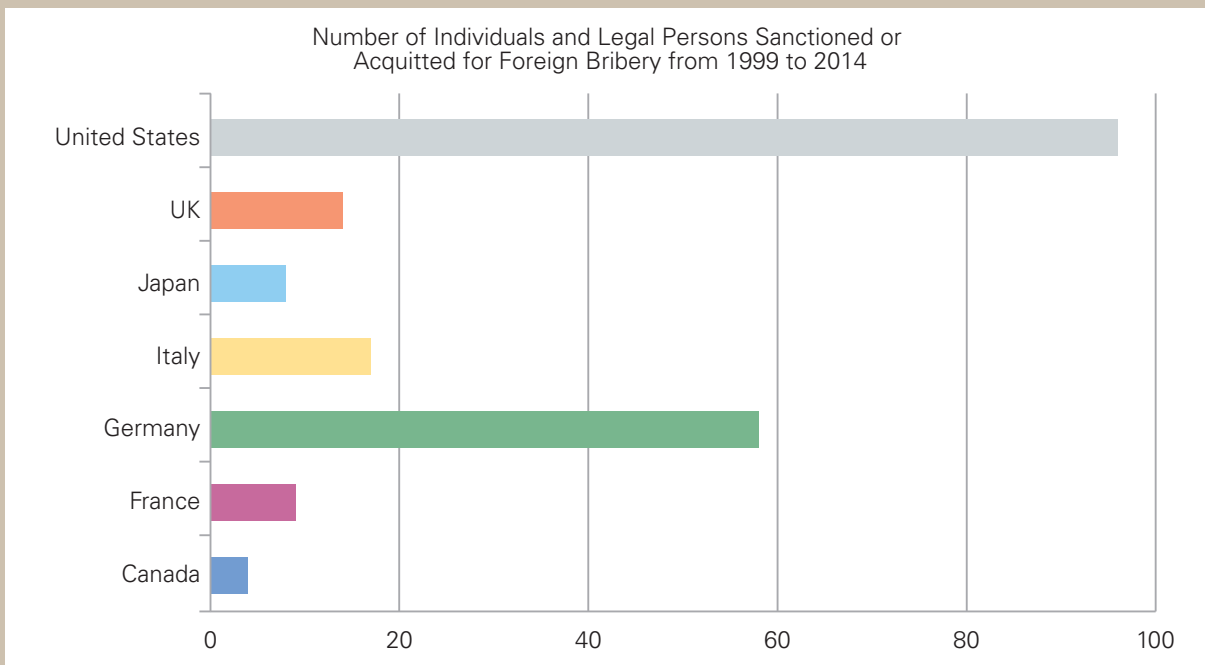
**Figure 8.2** G7 Gross Disbursement of ODA for Sectors Related to Anti-Corruption by Year



Source: OECD-DAC (15110, 15111, 15113, 15130, 15150, 32210, 41010)

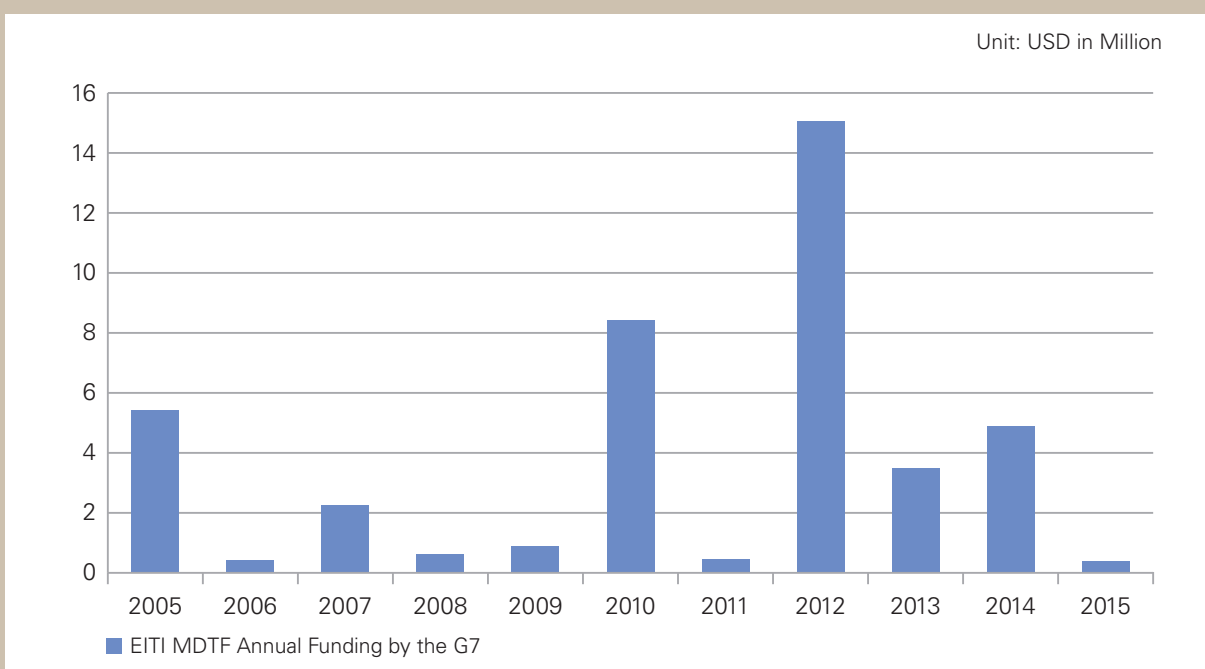


**Figure 8.3** Decisions on Criminal Foreign Bribery Cases from 1999 to December 2014



Source: OECD Working Group on Bribery: 2014 Data on Enforcement of the Anti-Bribery Convention

**Figure 8.4** The EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Annual Funding by G7 Countries



Source: The EITI MDTF





## 8-12. Scorecard

### Commitment 31 Anti-Corruption (UNCAC)

Work towards ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption and start discussions on mechanisms to ensure its effective implementation.

*Kananaskis 2002; Gleneagles 2005, para.14 (f)*

**Score  
(Collective)**



#### Indicator(s)

Baseline: N/A

Indicators:

Each Country has been scored against following scales:

- UNCAC ratified
- UNCAC signed and in the process of ratification
- UNCAC not signed

Data Sources:

UNCAC

#### Assessment

To date, Canada (2007), France (2005), Germany (2014), Italy (2009), the UK (2006) and the United States (2006) ratified the UNCAC. Japan is in the

process of concluding the UNCAC, which will be realized once domestic laws to implement the UNCAC are enacted.

## Commitment 32 G8 Anti-Corruption Initiatives

International cooperation against corruption should be enhanced in order to achieve effective results. We are therefore committed to update G8 anticorruption initiatives and further support outreach activities and technical assistance to other countries.

*L'Aquila 2009, para.31*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: N/A

Indicators:

- (1) Expenditure against the OECD DAC code for anti-corruption organizations and institutions (15113)
- (2) Expenditure against a broader set of OECD DAC codes that could be considered relevant to wider anti-corruption capacity building
- (3) Expenditure and activities in support of anti-corruption capacity building according to the internal definitions and reporting of individual G8 members

Data Sources:

OECD data  
Self-reporting

### Assessment

**(1) Anti-Corruption Organizations and Institutions (Satisfactory)**

G7 members' annual disbursement of ODA for anti-corruption organizations and institutions stayed at the same level between 2009 and 2014 (USD 108 million to 113 million) except for 2012, when the amount reached USD 221 million with the United States doubling its contribution.

**(2) Broader Spending (Satisfactory)**

The average spending for sectors related to anti-corruption has been overall at the same level each year as shown in Figure 8.2 (CRS Codes: 15110 (public sector policy and administration management), 15111 (public financial management), 15113 (anti-corruption organizations and institutions), 15130 (legal and judicial development), 15150 (democratic participation and civil society), 32210 (mineral and mining policy and administration management) and 41010 (environmental policy and management)).

**(3) G7 Expenditure and Activities (Good)**

G7 members have continued to provide

technical and financial support of anti-corruption capacity building in their respective ways across Africa, Asia, the Americas and the Middle East. Multi-lateral international organizations, such as UNDP, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and OECD, provided regional meetings and outreach and capacity building programs through G7 financial contribution. Canada supports multi-year, anti-corruption programming efforts with its country partners as well as through support for multi-lateral efforts to tackle corruption. Canada also supports regional efforts to tackle corruption as a party to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the first international instrument that addresses bribery of foreign public officials, and through participation in the Follow-Up Mechanism to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC).

France launched a multi-year program in supporting 11 sub-Saharan countries and seven countries in the Middle East and North Africa.

Germany has provided support to over 60 partner countries through a so-called twin-track approach which comprises stand-alone anti-



corruption measures complemented by anti-corruption activities that are integrated into sector programs.

Italian Government recently committed to launching the new 2015-2016 support program through the Central American Security Strategy (ESCA) to support Central American governments in implementing 22 pilots for the fight against crime in the areas of social prevention of violence, rehabilitation, recovery and security in prisons and institutional strengthening.

Japan has provided various types of technical assistance mainly through JICA and United Nations Asia and Far-East Institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (UNAFEI).

The UK has also supported, through aid funds, UK-based police units in the National Crime

Agency and international collaborative processes and organizations such as the International Center for Asset Recovery (ICAR) and the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre.

The United States has provided bilateral assistance in all regions, from Guatemala to Ukraine, Indonesia and Kenya, to support capacity building of anti-corruption authorities. The U.S. assistance also supports peer review mechanisms through UNCAC, the Organization of American States (OAS) MESICIC and the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).

In 2015 alone, the EU concluded 15 new contracts for support of anti-corruption activities in countries like Comoros, Tanzania, Nigeria, Senegal, Mexico, Mozambique, etc.

## Commitment 33 Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative

The G8 will take action to raise global standards for extractives transparency and make progress towards common global reporting standards, both for countries with significant domestic extractive industries and the home countries of large multinational extractives corporations.

- EU G8 members will quickly implement the EU Accounting and Transparency Directives.
- The US, UK and France will seek candidacy status for the new EITI standard by 2014.
- Canada will launch consultations with stakeholders across Canada with a view to developing an equivalent mandatory reporting regime for extractive companies within the next two years.
- Italy will seek candidacy status for the new EITI standard as soon as possible.
- Germany is planning to test EITI implementation in a pilot region in view of a future candidacy as implementation country.
- Russia and Japan support the goal of EITI and will encourage national companies to become supporters.

*Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, paras.36 and 38*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: June 2013

Indicators:

- (1) Number of the EU G8 members that have passed legislation or put into force regulations to implement the EU AD and TD
- (2) The US, UK, and France have applied formally for candidacy to the EITI Board by the end of 2014; and  
The US, UK, and France have been accepted as candidates by the EITI Board by the end of 2015.
- (3) Italy has launched consultations with stakeholders (companies, academia, civil society and ONG) and has appointed the EITI Italian champion as soon as possible; and Italy has applied formally for candidacy to the EITI Board.
- (4) Canada has led national engagement sessions with provinces/territories (including securities regulators), Aboriginal governments, industry,

investors and civil society, from July 2013 to September 2014, and discussed implementation issues; and

Canada will introduce federal legislation to support the establishment of mandatory reporting standards for the extractive sector by June 2015.

- (5) Germany launched an EITI pilot; and  
Germany has applied formally for candidacy to the EITI Board.
- (6) Japan has taken actions to encourage its extractive companies to become supporters of the EITI.

Data Sources:

EU

EITI Secretariat, EITI Board circulars and minutes

Self-reporting

### Assessment

Most G7 members met their individual 2013 Lough Erne commitments while some of the commitments were delayed.

- (1) **Implementation of the EU Accounting Directive (AD) and Transparency Directive (TD)**  
France, Germany, Italy and the UK completed their legal procedures necessary to implement the AD and TD (Excellent).

#### (2), (5) **Candidacy to the EITI**

France is in the process of applying for its candidacy and is expected to be admitted as a candidacy by 2017. Germany was accepted as an EITI candidate country by the EITI Board in February 2016. The United States and the UK were admitted as EITI candidate countries by the EITI Board in March and October 2014 respectively. The United States released its first



EITI Country Report in December 2015.

**(3) Italy**

The Italian Ministry of Economic Development has developed a consultation process through the informal EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) formed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Mining Industry Association, Inter-University Consortium, etc. The EITI champion has not been appointed yet (Good).

**(4) Canada**

Canada rigorously consulted with the concerned stakeholders to enact the mandatory reporting legislation, and the Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act (ESTMA) came into force on June 1, 2015 (Excellent).

**(6) Japan**

Japan has approached a wide range of stakeholders, including not only mining companies but also auditing corporations and research institutes, to encourage them to become supporters of the EITI (Excellent).

## Commitment 34 G7 Partnerships on Extractives Transparency

We will partner with resource rich developing countries, the private sector and civil society to strengthen capacity and increase transparency in the extractive sectors. [Partnerships 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.

*Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, paras.41 and 42*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Collective Assessment; individual partnerships will have their own accountability frameworks, and G7 technical leads will draw on these to assess collective progress against this commitment.

Baseline: June 15, 2013

Indicators:

The degree to which the partnerships are meeting/ have met the delivery outcomes as set out in their detailed work plans and reported on in their most recent progress reports

Data Sources:

The Partnership Reports; at country level, partnerships will agree on source and minimum quality of data, against which partnerships will report. The G7 technical leads will track progress and ensure overall consistency.

### Assessment

Some G7 members launched Extractives Transparency Partnerships with partners. Some partnership programs are in the early stages of implementation while others have progressed well in strengthening partnerships with recipient countries. Some programs are generating significant, tangible results (e.g., a new mining code in Burkina Faso, ratification of an extractive industry transparency and accountability law in Tanzania). Through the EITI partnerships, developing countries have made important progress in promoting transparency in the extractive sector, including by reaching and/or maintaining the EITI compliant status, adopting important regulatory and policy reforms, establishing cross-border networks offering regional peer expertise and establishing MSGs. The overall progress is Good.

**(1) Burkina Faso (France): Compliant Country since February 2013**

The G7-Burkina Faso Partnership Action Plan on Extractives Transparency was adopted in March 2014. It will be implemented over a 4-year period (2013-2017). Some results have been

achieved in enhancing transparency and the adoption of a new mining code. However, progress on implementing the partnership was delayed due to political transitions over the past year.

**(2) Colombia (EU): Candidate Country since October 2014**

The EU has planned to provide technical assistance to the extractive sector in Colombia through the ACTUE<sup>1</sup> Project. The Project with total of EUR 464,400 will be implemented in accordance with the Action Plans.

**(3) Ghana (UK): Compliant Country since October 2010**

The Ghana-UK partnership goes beyond the EITI, and the partnership has led to two new DFID programs: (1) Ghana Oil and Gas for Inclusive Growth (GOGIG), 2015-2019 (GBP 17.25 million), and (2) Western Region Coastal Foundation, 2015-2019 (GBP 9.9 million). The UK has provided core funding to the EITI Secretariat and the World Bank MDTF to support the implementation.



**(4) Mongolia (Germany): Compliant Country since October 2010**

The Mongolian-German G7 EITI partnership has contributed to establishing a cross-border network and to utilization of Mongolia's experience as a regional peer reference to support Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. It created a shared understanding of Responsible Resource Management in the region. Further support will be provided in 2016.

**(5) Burma/Myanmar (United States): Candidate Country since July 2014**

The United States introduced a program (2013-2015) in enhancing competitive licensing, financial modeling for the EITI contracts and principles of environmental management and oversight for the sector in Myanmar. The United States has helped Myanmar to establish a MSG and to oversee the EITI implementation and completed its first international, competitive offshore oil and gas tender.

**(6) Guinea (United States): Compliant Country since July 2014**

The Ebola epidemic hit the country for most of the target period (2013-2014). Nonetheless, the United States did manage to provide support to Guinea during the period by sharing its experiences, lending diplomatic support and providing political support to relevant ministries, civil society and other stakeholders to implement the EITI. Guinea successfully became compliant as an EITI member country.

**(7) Peru (Canada): Compliant Country since February 2012**

The Peru-Canada G7 Partnership Action Plan was developed, which aimed to promote transparency in the extractive sector. Although there were no funds attributed to implementing the Partnership, Canada managed to create an important platform while Peru well-recognized its added value and created a ministerial resolution to sustain a new partnership platform.

**(8) Tanzania (Canada): Compliant Country since December 2012**

The implementation of the Tanzania-Canada Partnership Action Plan is progressing beyond the EITI. Key highlights include the adoption of the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act and the Oil and Gas Revenue Management Act, 2015; the formation of a Multi-Disciplinary Contract Negotiating Team under the Prime Minister's Office; and the development of Portal for Online Application of Mineral Rights under the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. Following a short-lived suspension in 2015 related to the late submission of a report, Tanzania is now back on track as the reports for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 were published in December 2015. Canada is planning an assessment of the implementation of the EITI initiative in Tanzania, including, but not limited to, exploring the causes of the suspension. This assessment can be jointly conducted with other development partners to support long-term solutions addressing the underlying constraints that led to the suspension and to support sound governance of the extractive sector more broadly.

<sup>1</sup> ACTUE is the EU funded Project : Anticorruption and Transparency Project For Colombia, Agreement of Delegation Between EU Law and FIIAPP (Proyecto Anticorrupción y Transparencia de la Unión Europea para Colombia, Acuerdo de Delegación entre la DUE y FIIAPP)

## Commitment 35 Conflict Resources

Acting effectively in the UN and in other fora to combat the role played by 'conflict resources' such as oil, diamonds and timber, and other scarce natural resources, in starting and fuelling conflicts.

*Gleneagles 2005, para.10 (e)*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2005

Indicators:

Membership and action under the following five headings:

- (1) Kimberley Process (diamonds)
- (2) Action to counter trade in conflict timber
- (3) Promotion of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance
- (4) Support to the International Conference on Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)
- (5) Domestic legislation to promote transparency in supply chains

Data Sources:

OECD data on G8 expenditure on anti-corruption organizations and other relevant areas of governance, plus additional information provided by G8 countries on assistance they have provided in this area

### Assessment

G7 members have played an active role in establishing and monitoring export of resources from conflict-afflicted and high-risk areas through their bilateral supports, multilateral cooperation and the resolutions of the UN Security Council.

#### (1) Kimberley Process (rough diamonds): Good

G7 members participated in all aspects of the Kimberley Process (KP), aiming to ensure that trade of rough diamonds purchases would not finance rebel movements. The United States has supported the Central African Republic (CAR) from 2007 to 2013 and Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea from 2013 to 2018 in implementing best practices in the mining sector through the KP. The United States supported CAR to comply with the KPCS and to certify over 2,849 claims of artisanal diamond from 2009-2013. In addition, the United States helped Cote d'Ivoire to export nearly 3,000 carats through the KPCS. Canada, in collaboration with the United States, developed a statistical tool to analyze the KP data reported by all participants and identify trade irregularities.

Italy and the EU are supporting the Mano River Union countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone) to create a new impetus for further cooperation on the KPCS compliance. The EU is

providing support to implementing the best KP practices in Cote d'Ivoire via support for the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamonds for Development (PRADD) II Programme, jointly funded by the EU and the United States. The EU is also supporting civil society under the KP framework to improve good governance in the diamond sector.

#### (2) Action to Counter Trade in Conflict Timber: Satisfactory

France, Germany and the UK have supported the EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan to tackle illegal logging and the associated trade in consumer- and producer-countries.

The EU Timber Regulation (EUTR), a Due Diligence System (DDS) and the Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) have played an important role in fighting illegal timber in the supply chain.

The United States initiated a resolution on illicit timber trafficking at the UN Crime Commission adopted in 2014. The resolution has strengthened the targeted crime prevention and criminal justice response to combat illicit trafficking in forest products, including timber. In 2006, Japan introduced a guideline to verify





legality and sustainability of wood and wood products in order to promote green purchases.

**(3) Promotion of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance: Excellent**

G7 members continued to promote the OECD Due Diligence Guidance. For example, Canada, which had chaired the OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains until 2015, launched an updated version of its CSR Strategy, which formally endorsed this standard for Canadian companies. Canada provided USD 500,000 to the OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains. Through the Global Peace and Security Fund (GPSF), Canada also supported the OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains to run a pilot project on conflict-free mineral supply chain in the eastern DRC to develop a user-friendly practical guidance for all economic actors throughout the entire mineral supply chain. As of 2015, 46 tantalum smelters, 58 tin smelters, 29 tungsten smelters and 79 gold refineries were audited as compliant with the OECD Guidance through the conflict-free smelter program.

In 2014, the EU launched its integrated approach to promote the responsible sourcing of minerals originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas through policy dialogues, development aid and support to small- and medium-sized companies. The United States also took a leadership in helping to implement and promote the use of the OECD guidelines by serving on the Multi-stakeholder Working Group.

**(4) Support of the International Conference on Great Lakes Region (ICGLR): Excellent**

The United States launched the Public-Private

Alliance (PPA) for Responsible Minerals Trade to support supply chain solutions in the Great Lakes Region in 2011. The United States has also provided advisory support to the ICGLR based in Bujumbura, Burundi, and contributed to the establishment of the Independent Mineral Chain Auditor (IMCA).

Other G7 members supported the deployment of the ICGLR's Regional Certification Mechanism. Germany assisted the DRC Government in improving transparency and good governance while Canada provided technical assistance to the ICGLR Secretariat for data collection and analysis on mineral exploitation in the Great Lakes countries through CAD 1.4 million contribution.

**(5) Domestic Legislation to Promote Transparency in Supply Chains: Good**

In 2012, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued a final implementing rule of Section 1502 under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, requiring certain SEC-regulated companies to conduct due diligence on and disclosure of their use of the minerals: tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold that might have originated from DRC or adjoining countries.

The UK, France and Germany have actively engaged in the process to develop an EU regulation on the responsible sourcing of minerals, which is based on the OECD Due Diligence Guidance. Germany has worked in the bilateral German-DRC cooperation program to introduce the Regional Certification Mechanism and provide support on capacity building in the area of national mine inspections.

## Commitment 36 CONNEX

We today announce a new initiative on Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contract Negotiations (CONNEX) to provide developing country partners with extended and concrete expertise for negotiating complex commercial contracts, focusing initially on the extractives sector, and working with existing fora and facilities to avoid duplication, to be launched in New York in June and to deliver improvements by our next meeting, including as a first step a central resource hub that brings together information and guidance.

*Brussels 2014, para.18*

**Score  
(Collective)**

N.A.

**Indicator(s)**

Methodology is under consideration.

**Assessment**

Under the German presidency in 2015, the G7 made progress on setting up the CONNEX portal site (<http://www.negotiationsupport.org>) for partner countries to provide necessary tools and resources in support of large-scale investment contracts. The portal is hosted by the CCSI and supported by partners including G7 members.

The G7 endorsed the CONNEX Code of Conduct at the Elmau Summit held in June 2015 and facilitated a series of OECD policy dialogues on Natural Resource-based Development in a Negotiation Support Forum.



## Commitment 37 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)

We look forward to the OECD recommendations [on addressing Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)] and commit to take the necessary individual and collective action. We agree to work together to address base erosion and profit shifting, and to ensure that international and our own tax rules do not allow or encourage any multinational enterprises to reduce overall taxes paid by artificially shifting profits to low-tax jurisdictions. The ongoing OECD work will involve continued engagement with all stakeholders, including developing countries.

*Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, para.24*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2014

Indicators:

Implementation of the G20/OECD Action Plan on BEPS

Data Sources:

OECD monitoring of information about domestic implementation of agreed measures

The OECD Action Plan on BEPS has been endorsed by the G20, and there is now a G20/OECD BEPS project to take forward work on the 15 Actions identified. The OECD will monitor progress of this project and the implementation of the agreed outputs. The G8 will draw on the OECD/ G20 reporting to measure the G8 progress.

### Assessment

The G20 and OECD developed the Action Plan on BEPS, and G20 Leaders endorsed this ambitious and comprehensive plan in September 2013. It called for the members to largely complete expected outputs on each action plan for a two-year period.

In accordance with the requirement of the Action Plan, the first seven reports were presented to and welcomed by G20 Leaders at the Brisbane Summit in 2014. The BEPS package of 13 reports, which includes and consolidates the first seven reports as well as the final reports of the BEPS project, was released and endorsed by OECD members

and G20 economies in October 2015 and November 2015 respectively. Therefore, the score is rated as Excellent.

The OECD and G20 developed an “inclusive framework,” which was endorsed by the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting in Shanghai in February 2016, to monitor the implementation of the BEPS package globally on an ongoing basis with the involvement of interested non-G20, non-OECD countries and jurisdictions, which commit to implement this project, including developing economies, on an equal footing in cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations.

## Commitment 38 Beneficial Ownership

We agree to publish national Action Plans to make information on who really owns and profits from companies and trusts available to tax collection and law enforcement agencies, for example through central registries of company beneficial ownership.

*Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, para.3*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2013

Indicators:

- (1) Publication and Implementation of Individual Country Action Plans
- (2) Compliance of the Action Plans with the G8 Core Principles

Data Sources:

Publically available individual G8 self-assessment of progress  
FATF mutual assessments

### Assessment

**(1) Publication and Implementation of Country Action Plan (Good)**

All G7 members published their Action Plans in 2013 and continuously reviewed and updated their respective plans.

**(2) Compliance of the Action Plans (Good)**

Canada introduced regulatory amendments enhancing requirements for financial institutions regarding the collection of beneficial ownership information; published a national risk assessment; and announced its intention to introduce an explicit ban on bearer instruments.

France has been working on the fourth edition of the directive preventing misuse of financial instruments, etc., and its amendment is expected to be issued by June 2015.

Germany has started to conduct a national risk assessment of money laundering and terrorist financing and has been working on draft legislation to create a beneficial owner register under the German Money Laundering Act, where beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in Germany will be held. Based on a respective Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendation, an amendment of the Stock Corporation Act came into force in December 2015 with regard to the immobilization of bearer shares.

Italy adopted a new beneficial ownership action plan in 2015 in line with the G20 High-Level

Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency. It also adopted a new law (December 17, 2014, n.186) on self-laundering which embodied a detailed regulation on disclosure and would ensure that trustees of express trusts maintain adequate, accurate and current beneficial ownership information, including a substantial and effective degree of domestic cooperation to improve data exchange in accordance with national laws.

Japan undertook a national risk assessment. Japan has been working on legislation necessary (promulgated in September 2015 and to be enforced in October 2016) to oblige financial institutions to verify the natural person as a beneficial owner since the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds was amended in November 2014.

The UK passed a legislation to implement company beneficial ownership information, which would be operational from 2016, and to abolish bearer shares. Like other EU Member States, the UK is working to implement the wider requirements of the fourth Anti-Money Laundering Directive, including registration of beneficial ownership information of trusts with tax consequences.

The United States is seeking legislation establishing a federal beneficial ownership registry for law enforcement to further company transparency, has finalized a new customer due



diligence rule for beneficial ownership in financial accounts, and has implemented a pilot program for geographical targeting orders for real estate purchases to increase transparency and accountability of foreign beneficial owners in the sector.

According to the EU's fourth Anti-Money Laundering Directive, member states will require

that trustees of any express trust governed under their law hold information on the beneficial ownership of legal arrangements which generate tax consequences in their jurisdictions in a central register (there are other provisions as well regarding the fiduciary duties of trustees). These requirements must be transposed into national law by June 2017.

## Commitment 39 Anti-Bribery

We will fully enforce our laws against bribery of foreign public officials and, consistent with national legal principles, will rigorously investigate and prosecute foreign bribery offences.

*L'Aquila 2009, para.30*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: N/A

Indicators:

- (1) Existence and Adequacy of a Country's Legislation to Implement the OECD Anti-bribery Convention
- (2) Enforcement Results

Data Sources:

Peer review reports completed by the OECD Working Group on Bribery  
 OECD Comparative Table of Enforcement Data  
 Self-reporting

### Assessment

All G7 members have introduced their respective legislations to implement the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention (Good).

In June 2013, Canada amended the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (CFPOA) with emphasis on clarifying the definition of business to ensure that the CFPOA applied to all business and on increasing the maximum penalty from five to 14 years. In June 2015, the New ESTMA came into force to comply with the reporting requirements such as taxes, royalties, fees and production entitlements. Canadian law enforcement authorities continue their rigorous enforcement efforts with regard to the CFPOA with 12 to 36 active investigations, two convictions and 12 cases in which charges were laid but not concluded during the target period (2013-2015).

In October 2013, France adopted two public life transparency acts that allowed (1) financial prosecutors to investigate corruption and tax fraud offences at national and international levels and (2) taking legal actions on imposing heavier penalties in corruption offences. The Central Office for the Fight against Corruption and Financial and Tax Offences (OCLCIFE) is in charge of investigating foreign bribery cases. Recently, a judicial investigation was launched in Paris regarding concealment and laundering of diversion of public funds and abuse of corporate assets. Four final judgments have been rendered as for five individuals, of which two individuals have been

convicted. There is also the fifth case, but not yet concluded. Two natural persons have been already convicted while the third case is still pending.

Germany has taken further measures to ensure that sanctions to be imposed on legal persons are effective, proportionate and dissuasive. The eighth Amendment of the Act Against Restraints of Competition entered into force in June 2013. The legislation includes an amendment to the Act on Regulatory Offences providing for a tenfold increase of the maximum regulatory fine for legal persons against criminal offences committed by the management of a legal person and offences.

Italy adopted the Anti-Corruption Law Decree 69/2015 (May 20, 2015). It introduces return of crime proceeds before a plea bargain and grants new powers to the Italian National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC), increasing the level of prison sanctions for bribery and false accounting crimes, with several effects on the legal anti-corruption framework especially on time of limitation, asset recovery and legal entities responsibility.

Japan revised a guideline in 2015 to strengthen measures to prevent bribery related to foreign public officials in international business transactions by setting out a code of conduct for Japanese companies extending to overseas businesses and to comply with good enterprise practices including their subsidiaries. Japan has continued anti-corruption efforts; there have been two foreign bribery cases to be investigated, resulting in conviction of one defendant in 2013 and four



defendants, including one legal person, in 2015 for paying bribes.

As previously reported in the Lough Erne Accountability Report, the United States has fully implemented nine out of ten recommendations from the OECD phase three review. Increased enforcement was enabled by good practices within the US legal and policy framework, including the

dedication of resources to specialized units in the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the SEC. In 2015, DOJ charged seven individuals and publicly disclosed; two entities that were charged or resolved by the Delayed Prosecution Agreements or Non-Prosecution Agreements. In 2015, the SEC brought action against two individuals and eight entities.

## Commitment 40 Asset Recovery

We reiterate our previous commitments to deny safe havens to corrupt individuals and their illicitly acquired assets, and to prevent corrupt holders of public office from gaining access to the fruits of their illicit activities in our financial systems. We will strive to improve international legal cooperation in asset recovery investigations within the framework of the UNCAC, including by seeking ways to facilitate informal cooperation and supporting identification and dissemination of good practices. We will strengthen cooperation on asset recovery, including through the Stolen Asset Recovery initiative (StAR).

We continue our engagement to and support of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank's Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative. We welcome the outcomes of the Ukraine Forum on Asset Recovery and look forward to the third Arab Forum on Asset Recovery. The G7 remains committed to working with governments and global financial centres to follow up on asset recovery efforts.

*L'Aquila 2009, para.32; Brussels 2014, para.20*

**Score  
(Collective)**



**Indicator(s)**

Baseline: N/A

Indicators:

- (1) Engagements with UNODC/WB StAR
- (2) Progress on the G-20 Asset Recovery Principles and the G-8 Deauville Partnership Asset Recovery Action Plan (DPARAP)

Data Sources:

- Self-reporting
- StaR data as appropriate

**Assessment**

G7 members have actively engaged in the StAR and contributed to the G20 Asset Recovery Principles and the G8 Deauville Partnership Asset Recovery Action Plan as follows:

**(1) UNODC / World Bank StAR (Good)**

Canada, France, Germany, the UK and the United States have provided financial contributions to the StAR. Canada, France, Germany, Japan and the United States have engaged in sharing good practices and guidance on asset recovery as well as in providing technical cooperation. G7 members have participated in works of the AFAR, which is a platform to bring together the stakeholders, including the Deauville Partnership members as well as Arab countries, to cooperate on the return of stolen assets.

**(2) G20 Asset Recovery Principles and G8 Deauville Partnership (Good)**

Four editions of the AFAR have been organized yearly since the launch of this commitment, bringing together magistrates, police and customs officers and law professionals in order to foster cooperation in the field of assets recovery.

Canada passed the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act (FACFOA) in March 2011. The FACFOA regulations are currently in place for Tunisia and Ukraine.

Since July 2013, France has dispatched magistrates to facilitate information exchange and has provided technical cooperation and training of magistrates in Tunisia. France also extended the right for associations fighting against corruption to take legal actions in order to launch inquiries aimed at identifying and seizing ill-gotten gains as a result of the 2013





law on tax fraud and economic and financial delinquency. Various law suits are ongoing in France concerning assets recovery by Tunisia and Egypt.

Germany has provided support on illicit financial flows and on its sub-topic asset recovery to several partner countries (e.g., in Kenya to build the necessary capacities enabling tracing and recovery of proceeds of corruption).

Italy has established two inter-agency bodies, the Asset Recovery Working Group for domestic coordination and the Financial Security Committee (FSC), in order to enhance responsiveness toward the requests proceeding from “transition countries”. The FSC took part in the AFAR meeting in Tunis in December 2015.

In 2013, Japan submitted a roadmap for asset recovery and presented it at the AFAR. In support of asset recovery efforts in the Arab countries, Japan provided specialized training for law enforcement authorities through the

StAR in January 2014. Japan has also contributed to building the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network in the Asia Pacific region (ARIN-AP).

The UK’s Crown Prosecution Service has two Asset Recovery Advisors (ARAs) deployed in the Arab region. The ARAs help to build the capacity of practitioners in asset recovery. The UK has provided and funded a seconded officer to the StAR for its first two years. The secondee played a pivotal role in the genesis of the StAR and its development.

The United States has provided financial support to the StAR to help implement the G7 and G20 asset recovery principles. The United States hosted the first G20 Denial of Entry Experts Network meeting in 2015 to share best practices and discuss concrete actions for the G20. Each G7 country has published a guide on its asset recovery laws and procedures and translated it into other languages.

## Commitment 41 Tax Capacity Building

We will continue to provide practical support to developing countries' efforts to build capacity to collect the taxes owed to them and to engage in and benefit from changing global standards on exchange of information, including automatic exchange of information... and we will continue to provide practical support for developing countries seeking to join the Global Forum [on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes]. We each commit to continue to share our expertise, help build capacity, including by engaging in long-term partnership programmes to secure success... We will take practical steps to support [the OECD's Tax Inspectors Without Borders] initiative, including by making tax experts available.

*Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, paras.27 and 28*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Collective commitment, measured by self-assessment based on own records of capacity building activities and OECD TIWB report

Baseline: 2013 levels of support for tax capacity building

Indicators:

- (1) Support Provided for Developing Countries Seeking to Join the Global Forum
- (2) Practical Support Provided to Developing Countries Efforts to Build Capacity and Engage in and Benefit from Changing EOI Standards
- (3) Expertise Shared including by Engaging in Long-Term Partnership Programs
- (4) Practical Steps Taken to support TIWB, including

by making Tax Experts Available

Data Sources:

G8 members' own records

OECD

EU

Global Forum

IMF

World Bank

### Assessment

**(1) Support for Developing Countries to Join the Global Forum (GF) (Good)**

As of April 1, 2016, 133 jurisdictions including all G20 members and other developing countries participated in the GF. Out of 146 developing countries as defined by the DAC directing on Statistics, 61 already participated in the GF.

**(2) Practical Support for Capacity Building (Good)**

G7 countries have supported bilateral programs in developing countries to introduce global standards on tax administration, with a view to increasing long-term revenue generation integrated into sustainable economic growth and to providing technical expertise on promoting the Exchange of Information (EOI) and tax capacity in the financial management.

Some G7 members have collectively committed to doubling support for technical cooperation in the area of tax/DRM by 2020 as part of the ATI.

**(3) Expertise Shared in Long-Term Partnership Program (Good)**

Canada has provided long-term support to Haiti, Mali, the Caribbean region and Ukraine through a variety of funding channels to strengthen their customs and tax institutions.

France provided tax capacity building supports in West Africa and shared the expertise in financial reform and tax administration.

Germany has been supporting about 30 programs in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean on good financial governance and DRM.

Italy provided technical assistance to Albania,



Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia on transfer-pricing legislation and audit methodology.

Japan has been making contributions to help developing countries reform their tax policies and strengthen their capacities in tax administration both through bilateral and multilateral channels. Examples include providing technical cooperation on taxpayer services as well as tax collection operation support to Cambodia, Tanzania and Mongolia, and contributing to technical assistance and outreach programs operated by IMF, OECD, World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

The UK has established a tax capacity building unit in Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), its tax authority, which deploys tax experts to partner countries to provide technical expertise in support of DFID work. The unit is working in Tanzania, Ethiopia, Pakistan, South Africa, Rwanda, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Malawi and Ukraine. The UK funds the Global Forum and World Bank to assist developing countries in joining the Global Forum and preparing for peer reviews.

The United States has implemented programs

to assist multiple countries in enhancing their tax administration capabilities to increase domestic tax revenues, improve tax compliance and detect tax evasion. Specific efforts have focused on: audit capacity in specific revenue types such as Value-Added Tax (VAT) and in specialized industries such as telecommunications and financial services; investigations of criminal tax and customs cases; public awareness campaigns; and transfer tax policies and procedures.

The EU provided financial support as well as supports for strengthening DRM to more than 80 countries.

**(4) Practical Steps to Support the TIWB (Satisfactory)**

UNDP and OECD launched the TIWB initiative on July 13, 2015. TIWB-related pilot projects and international tax workshops are already underway, including Ghana and Senegal. In Colombia, for example, the support contributed a substantial increase in tax revenue from USD 3.3 million in 2011 to USD 33.2 million in 2014.

## Commitment 42 Land Transparency

We will support greater transparency in land transactions including at early stages, and increased capacity to develop good land governance systems in developing countries. [Partnerships] will be tailored to the needs of each country and support national development plans with the objective of improving land governance and in particular transparency in land transactions by 2015. In addition, Japan and Italy are providing increased support through FAO and World Bank to support implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land in developing countries.

*Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, paras.44 and 45*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: June 15, 2013 or the date additional partnerships were launched

Indicators:

- (1) The degree to which the partnerships are meeting / have met the delivery outcomes as set out in their detailed work plans with a reference to the relevant sections of the VGGT
- (2) Work Plans available from December 2013 for partnerships launched in June 2013, and for partnerships launched subsequently at a suitable later point in time and reported on in their most recent progress report

Data Sources:

The Partnership Reports

Self-assessment narrative reporting for non-partnership related land commitments (by Japan and Italy)

At country level, partnerships will agree on source and minimum quality of data, against which partnerships will report. G7 technical land leads will track progress and ensure overall consistency.

### Assessment

G7 members have continued to support partner countries to improve transparency in land transactions and to increase capacity to develop good land governance system. The progress has been moderate due to political and social destabilization within some partner countries while a few have made good progress. The G7's efforts to actively engage in partnerships with identified partner countries overall have been strengthened in accordance with respective work plans (Satisfactory).

**(1) France and Senegal**

France has supported Senegal both financially and technically, including the provision of training in order to build capacities to operate the National Commission for Land Reform (NCLR) established in March 2013. AFD developed two agricultural development projects in the Valley of the Senegal River, aiming at testing land use charters and different

sets of decentralized rules for territorial land use. Workshops organized by Enda-Pronat<sup>2</sup> and CIRAD<sup>3</sup> provided opportunities to promote national land reform in Senegal. France has also collaborated with Italy to organize dissemination workshops of their good practices on land governance. As a result, the NCLR has set up a participatory land reform process in consultation with local and multi-stakeholders.

**(2) UK, Germany, United States and Ethiopia**

The UK has made GBP 67.3 million available to its partnership with Ethiopia to implement the Land Investment for Transformation Programme (LIFT), started in 2014 and implemented until 2020. It has contributed to improving rural land administration in line with cross-cutting policies, taking into account international good practices and human rights obligations. This is a land partnership between Ethiopia, the UK, the United States and Germany, which is the first of



its kind to engage multiple G7 member states. The United States- and UK-led joint intervention is in the planning phase. Germany's partnership with Ethiopia has further extended in co-partnering with Italy/FAO, the United States, the UK and the EU. The EU contribution of EUR 3 million will help to ensure large-scale investments in agricultural land in accordance with international standards (e.g., the VGGT) and respect the rights of the resident population. The implementation of action, directly complementing the above-mentioned land partnership, is still in its infant stage.

The Ethiopia partnership members (the UK, the United States, Germany, Ethiopia) met three times in the fiscal year of 2015 to discuss coordination issues on land. The advices of the partnership members and participation of the Ministry of Agriculture representative helped the project get buy-in of the Government of Ethiopia. The partnership invited other actors in the land sector (World Bank, the EU, Italy, Finland and Land Policy Initiative) who were briefed about the objective and activities of the partnership.

**(3) UK and Nigeria**

The UK has supported Nigeria through the Growth and Employment in State programme (GEMS 3) to strengthen capacities in areas of land administration with regard to service delivery and land valuation under the Systematic Land Titling Registration (STLR) in five states (Kano, Kogi, Jigawa, Kaduna, Cross River). The program has sustained the Presidential Technical Committee on Land Reform (PTCLR) support and successfully enhanced capability of delivering re-certification of land tenure as well as research on housing market valuation and compensation. GEMS 3 will continue to support systemic change in the business environment and provide solution for improved land governance strategies.

**(4) United States and Burkina Faso**

The United States has assisted Burkina Faso in establishing, staffing and beginning operations of the National Land Observatory (NLO), which is a multi-stakeholder body to collect, analyze and disseminate land information, including information related to land transactions, and to monitor the land reform process. The training of NLO was provided in financial and human

resource operations and has developed a five-year work plan with a corresponding set of thematic focus areas and indicators. To date, the NLO has collected baseline data along several of its thematic focus areas, has released several newsletters and related publications and has commissioned the first of several special studies to assess areas of particular interest in the land governance space.

**(5) UK and Tanzania**

The UK together with the EU and the United States established a partnership with Tanzania to strengthen land governance, to stimulate more investment in the productive sectors and to strengthen land rights for all Tanzanians. The key milestones in 2015 were (1) to open data system designed and operational for all land investments, (2) to provide policy and planning support to the Ministry of Lands and (3) to draw up a roadmap written and agreed by the Government.


**(6) EU and South Sudan as well as Niger**

The EU has supported Niger by creating a framework of technical assistance in order to implement the Land Transparency initiative. The program was launched in April 2015 and began the implementation in June with focus on support of (1) systemic land governance scheme (implemented at Zinder and Dosso), (2) Niger's political engagement with civil society, government and other concerned stakeholders and (3) enhanced cooperation (joint cooperation with Switzerland and Luxembourg).

The EU is implementing a Land Governance Partnership with South Sudan in line with the VGGT and the African Framework and Guidelines (AF&G) and has provided EUR 2.0 million for a two-year intervention that aimed at strengthening legal, institutional and administrative frameworks; land registration and recording systems; agricultural land use planning system; and administrative and technical capacities for implementation of land governance policies. The project has been running since January 2014, but the pace of implementation has been adversely affected by the conflict that started in December 2013. A number of activities were suspended in July 2014 due to insecurity in potential field pilot sites. A new work plan has been developed for 2016, and the outlook is more promising

<sup>2</sup> Enda-Pronat is a consulting firm in Dakar, Senegal

<sup>3</sup> CIRAD is the French agricultural research and international cooperation organization working for the sustainable development of tropical and Mediterranean regions



following the signing of a peace agreement in August 2015.

**(7) Japan with JICA , FAO and World Bank**

Japan has (1) provided a grant worth USD 1.0 million to World Bank for supporting the VGGT training and dissemination workshops in developing countries and (2) implemented land-related programs through JICA. Using the grant, country-level workshops on the Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) were held in Cameroon, Uganda, Guatemala, Argentina and Honduras in 2014-2015, and the LGAF has been implemented in Guatemala. JICA provided training sessions pertaining to land registration and responsible agricultural investment in cooperation with FAO and World Bank and helped technology transfer to the Kosovo Cadastre Agency, enabling them to work on urban land planning and environmental and cultural conservations.

**(8) Italy with FAO**

Since 2013, Italy has provided USD 3.3 million for the period of 2013-2016 to implement the VGGT under the common FAO initiative

“Supporting Implementation of the VGGT”. Information tools to apply the VGGT were produced (i.e. technical guides for the private sector and for use on innovative technology in land management) to be further disseminated. Workshops were held mainly in Niger and Senegal, involving public and private actors, civil society and farmers’ organizations. Specific field activities to operationalize the VGGT will be carried out in Senegal, in line with the Country Programme Framework.

**(9) Germany with FAO and Sierra Leone**

The trilateral land partnership, launched in March 2014 and with all documents signed in December 2015, supports the Government of Sierra Leone in creating the legal and administrative parameters for responsible and sustainable investment in the agricultural sector. The partnership also aims at strengthening the local population’s tenure rights and simultaneously improving the investment climate. It is planned to establish a national dialogue forum in order to specifically include civil society in the reform of national legislation in the land sector.



## Commitment 43 Open Data

G8 members will, by the end of [2013], develop [Open Data] action plans, with a view to implementation of the [Open Data] Charter and technical annex by the end of 2015 at the latest.

*Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, para.48*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: June 2013

Indicators:

- (1) Open data action plans published by the end of 2013
- (2) Key datasets on National Statistics, National Maps, National Elections and National Budgets released in granular and accessible format using open licenses by December 2013
- (3) Release of more datasets, including those identified as high value (in the Technical Annex and Charter) by December 2015
- (4) Open Data Charter and Technical Annex and

commitments set out in country action plans fully implemented by the end of 2015

Data Sources:

G8 members own records  
Self-assessed

### Assessment

G7 members fully committed to implementing the Open Data Charter and Technical Annex in accordance with the action plans.

#### Individual Self-Assessments

Canada published the G8 Open Data Charter – Canada’s Action Plan document in February 2014, and released key and additional datasets such as national statistics, maps, national elections and national budgets prior to the G8 commitment. Canada has now made datasets available in all high-value data categories. Most commitments and measures of the Technical Annex are completed, and its commitments on digital literacy (Principle 5-8.2) are currently underway.


France published the Open Data Action Plan in November 2013, launched a portal site (<http://www.data.gouv.fr>) with key datasets by 2011 and released additional datasets in 2014 (quality-oriented data sharing with users, to date 20,000 datasets, 1,000 data reuse and 600 data producers). France made the most open data available; however, nine categories of dataset are not yet released as mentioned in the National Action Plan.

Germany adopted the National Action Plan in September 2014 and implemented the G8 Open

Data Charter and Technical Annex by the end of 2015. In early 2013, “GovData – The information portal for Germany” (<http://www.govdata.de>) was initiated as a central data catalogue. Since then, more than 17,400 datasets from federal, state and local authorities have been made available via the portal.

Italy published the Open Data Action Plan in October 2013 and released key datasets on the national budget in July 2013 and statistics in April 2015, and it launched the National Open Data Portal in June 2015. The total number of datasets is 10,348, which include 695 statistical data of 76 different public administrations. Italy joined the International Open Data Charter in September 2015.

Japan published the Open Data Charter Action Plan by October 2013, and the Cabinet Secretariat launched the government open data catalog site (<http://www.data.go.jp>) in December 2013 to release not only key datasets and high-value datasets but also datasets in other categories (e.g., disaster prevention). To promote Open Data in local governments, the Cabinet Secretariat published a guideline in February 2015. In addition, the Cabinet Secretariat published the latest open



data strategy in June 2015 to resolve administrative issues (e.g., aging society with fewer children) and to promote the utilization of open data. Japan implemented the Open Data Charter and met the Technical Annex by December 2015. The number of total datasets was 15,339 as of December 2015. The UK published its Open Data Action Plan in November 2013 and made excellent progress on making more data available, and a full update was published in June 2014. There are now over 20,000 datasets in addition to 4,000 unpublished datasets. The UK implemented the Technical Annex by the end of 2015. The United States published the Open Data Action Plan in May 2013 and has released 188,516 datasets in addition to key datasets. The United States

implemented the Technical Annex by 2015. The wide range of datasets available includes more than 14,000 city, state, and federal budget-related datasets and 800 links to city, state, and federal election information dating back to 2004. U.S. map datasets are not only geographical (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, etc.), but provide citizens with insight into such diverse things as immigration patterns, the location of suspected groundwater contamination, healthcare, earthquake and flood mapping and the National Pipeline Mapping System. Machine-readable data, available as of 2013, has allowed developers to use Open Data more creatively such as Open Data Project and Data.gov.





Case Study

## Building Capacity to Increase Domestic Resource Mobilization



Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) is a key development challenge central to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The generation of public funds from domestic resources, including through taxation, and their subsequent allocation to economically and socially productive initiatives allow countries to deliver services and respond to the needs of their citizens.

DRM is a priority for Canada. In 2015, we joined the Addis Tax Initiative and accepted a role on its Steering Committee, pledging to contribute to a collective doubling of technical cooperation in DRM by 2020. Canada is also co-leading with China the development of a tax capacity building framework for the OECD Forum on Tax Administration; sits on the Tax Inspectors Without Borders Governance Board; and, is developing a web-based Knowledge Sharing Platform as a means to share knowledge, expertise, and innovative practices.



Credit: Land Registry and Surveys National Direction in Mali and CRC-Sogema

Through its international development assistance, Canada supports developing countries to build their DRM capacity. For example, Canada is:

- helping build the capacity of the Government of Mali’s Directorate General of Taxation and the National Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre to increase revenue, tax fairness, and transparency in tax management; and,
- supporting the International Monetary Fund to assist the Government of Ukraine in overhauling the governance and institutional structure of the State Fiscal Service and to remove special Value-Added Tax (VAT) regimes, increase income tax progressivity and wealth taxation, introduce a new fiscal regime for extractive industries, expand property taxation, and eliminate distortive taxes.

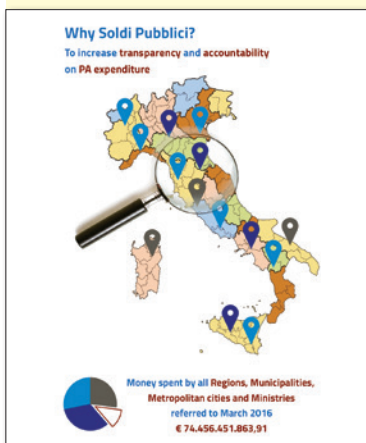
Case Study

## Transparent Access to Public Resources: SOLDI PUBBLICI (“FOLLOW THE MONEY”), an Italian Initiative



Where, whom and for what – soldipubblici.gov.it hosts all the online expenses regarding local and national governments. It is a simple way to control on expenditure data with the help of tools that allows an interactive view of public spending.

The more important part is making that information useful and understandable to citizens: *Soldipubblici* is aiming to do just that with the use of interactive tools and an enhanced research capacity, plus a better data semantics and usability, allowing a greater awareness of the information and increasing the sense of transparency and accountability.



Credit: Agency for Digital Italy, <http://soldipubblici.gov.it/it/home/>

Through *Soldipubblici*, in just six months, there were made more than 10 million searches on these data.

Making the data easier to read has enabled:

- citizens to access to information easily;
- journalists to do investigations on public spending;
- administrations to compare their data with others and make a serious spending review; and
- new tools to fight corruption.

*Soldipubblici* is a pillar of *Data4all*, a larger initiative that regroup several projects carried on by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers with a common target: improve the efficiency of public administration and the quality of public services using open data.

Moreover, “Soldipubblici” is a commitment of the 2nd Italian Open Government Partnership (OGP) Action Plan currently being implemented. On the occasion of the 2016 progress report of the IRM – OGP’s Independent Reporting Mechanism, it was evaluated with a star, being a Commitment clearly relevant to open government values with a potentially transformative impact, and substantially implemented.



## 9-1. G7 Progress on Maritime Security in Africa

Progress has been made on G7 members' commitment to enhance maritime security in Africa, by continuing to engage in multi-layered efforts focusing on the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden as well as the Gulf of Guinea through various channels. G7's interventions have been on both bilateral and multilateral bases, including those through various international trust funds to Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and ECOWAS, as well as the EU and NATO frameworks. There has been a dramatic reduction in cases of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden compared to its peak in 2011.

## 9-2. G7 Progress on Formed Police Units

G7 members trained and equipped a good number of FPU and police peacekeepers, which were deployed to peace operations. Although the progress in this field cannot only be attributed to G7 contributions, African countries have been actively dispatching their own FPU and police peacekeepers (47% of FPU and 64% of individual police officers in UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)) and some have newly pledged additional FPU in 2015.

Canada, Germany, Japan, the UK, the United States and the EU have active

civilian expert's deployment programs in place.



### 9-3. Scorecard

**Commitment 44 Maritime Security in Africa**

Support maritime security capacity development in Africa and improve the operational effectiveness and response time of littoral states and regional organizations in maritime domain awareness and sovereignty protection.

*Kananaskis 2002, Africa Action Plan; Sea Island 2004: 9; Heiligendamm 2007, paras.40 and 42; L’Aquila 2009, para.129; Muskoka 2010, Annex II/II*


<b>Score (Collective)</b>	
---------------------------	---

**Indicator(s)**

<p><u>Baseline:</u> 2002</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p>(1) Increased capacity and collaboration of affected States and regional organizations to counter maritime security infringements and indict offenders.</p>	<p>(2) Is G8 support hitting key areas?</p> <p><u>Data Sources:</u></p> <p>We have drawn on our own G8 records and monitoring and reporting systems.</p>
---	--

**Assessment**

<p>(1) and (2)</p> <p>Since 2009, Canada has invested approximately CAD 4.6 million to capacity building programs for the enhancement of maritime security in Africa. These funds include the provision of patrol boats and training to relevant maritime authorities in Benin, Ghana and Togo to address maritime security issues in the region. This support improved the African authorities’ capacity to maintain secure maritime borders and reduce the risk of human smuggling emanating from the region.</p> <p>France has been training local navies in the Gulf of Guinea for 25 years and has contributed to the three Common Security Defense Policy (CSDP) missions and operations deployed in the Horn of Africa. Besides, France has also co-chaired the G7 Friends of the Gulf of Guinea group in 2014 and 2015. France also provided EUR 1.2 million to the ASECMAR<sup>1</sup> program, which is a multi-sector cooperation fund for enforcing the maritime security sector in the Gulf of Guinea. In addition, France supports Cote d’Ivoire in the rise of the Interregional Maritime Security Institute, which was founded in Abidjan in September 2015: France has provided two experts and established a partnership with a French university in order to create a degree in maritime security.</p> <p>Germany, which led the adoption of the G7 Foreign Ministers’ Luebeck Declaration on Maritime Security,</p>	<p>has continued to lead G7 members’ effort in this field by hosting a G7 High-Level Meeting on Maritime Security in December 2015, while contributing more than EUR 1.0 million in support of the implementation of maritime security architecture in the Gulf of Guinea.</p> <p>Italy has been active in a number of activities in support of maritime security in Africa, including by supporting the UN’s Counter Piracy Trust Fund as one of the top five contributors. Italy has participated in operations “Ocean Shield” and “Atalanta” since their beginning and bilaterally conducted a number of capacity building activities in support of the navies both in the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. Italy is ready to support the project “Maritime Law enforcement in Ghana and São Tome” within UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme.</p> <p>Japan has been actively supporting capacity building in the maritime security field in Africa, including the contribution of USD 14.6 million and USD 1.0 million to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Trust Funds for the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden, and Central and West Africa respectively, as well as by providing technical assistance and patrol vessels to the Djibouti Coast Guard. Japan has also contributed a total of USD 410.3 million in support of stability in Somalia, which is vital to resolving the root causes of piracy.</p> <p>The UK has supported three CSDP missions in the</p>
---	---



Horn of Africa with personnel, and has provided the Operational Headquarters to the EU Naval Operation "Atalanta" off the Horn of Africa since 2012. The UK has contributed over GBP 9.0 million to maritime security capacity building projects in the East Africa, West Indian Ocean and West/Central Africa regions since 2011, working both bilaterally and with multilateral partners. This has included support for the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia Multi-Partner Trust Fund and various programs run by the IMO and UNODC. The United States has provided at least USD 82.5 million in equipment to African coastal countries since 2006, cooperated with international partners to support training and exercises through the Africa

Partnership Station, conducted actual combined maritime law enforcement operations with West and Central African states through the Africa Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership (AMLEP) program annually since 2008, and supported ECCAS and ECOWAS in their effort to develop regional frameworks for maritime cooperation. It has also provided approximately USD 7.0 million to support the development of maritime criminal justice systems of African countries. The EU has supported capacity development in the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) through its Maritime Security/Rule of Law program for EUR 37.5 million for five years (2013-2017).

<sup>1</sup> Appui à la réforme du système de sécurité maritime dans le golfe de Guinée ; Gulf of Guinea Maritime Security Sector Reform Support



## Commitment 45 Formed Police Units

Increase the G8 contribution to the training of formed police units for use in peace operations. Build peace operations capabilities (including through the Africa Standby Force) by: strengthening international police operations, including through the mentoring, training and, where appropriate, equipping of police, including Formed Police Units; strengthening international deployable civilian capacities to reinforce state institutions; and advance the rule of law through deployment of experts and by building capacity within developing countries and emerging donors.

*Hokkaido Toyako 2008, 71 (b); Heiligendamm 2007, paras.40 and 42; Muskoka 2010, Annex II/I and II/III*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2007

Indicators:

- (1) Number of Formed Police Units (FPUs) trained and equipped by G8 countries and deployed on peace operations (self-assessment)
- (2) Number of African police peacekeepers deployed on UN operations (UN deployment data)

(3) Number of G8 countries with active civilian expert deployment programmes

Data Sources:

We have drawn on our own G8 records and monitoring and reporting systems, and used UN deployment data.

### Assessment

**(1) Number of Formed Police Units (FPUs) trained and equipped by G7 countries and deployed on peace operations**

G7 members have trained and equipped 49 FPUs from 12 countries (Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Jordan, Indonesia, Nepal, Senegal, Togo, Rwanda and Uganda).

The Centre de Perfectionnement aux Techniques de Maintien de l'Ordre d'Awaé: improvement center for policing techniques (CPTMO) established in 2008 in Cameroon with the support of France, which was later succeeded by Ecole Internationale des Forces de Sécurité (International School for Security Forces, EIFORCES) in 2013, has provided FPUs with pre-deployment training for peacekeeping operations. As a result, two FPUs were formed and deployed (one in Burkina Faso for African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) in 2010, and the other one in Cameroon in 2013). Since 2013, EIFORCES has trained a total of 65 higher officers of FPUs, as well as 180 trainers and 110 unit commanders in the field of public order. In

April 2016, four UN-certified French experts will participate in a first francophone UN-led training of trainers (ToT) course for FPUs in Cameroon.

The Center of Excellence for Stability Policy Units (CoESPU), as a result of the cooperation between Italy and the United States, developed the "Mobile Assistant Team/Mobile Mentoring Team", aimed at delivering training and monitoring on site in favor of FPUs. Up to the present day, the CoESPU has trained nine FPUs in Jordan, Burkina-Faso, Togo, Ghana, Bangladesh, Rwanda, Indonesia and Uganda, and continuously updated its courses, including Gender Protection in PSOs. More than 5,000 FPU trainers and 2,739 peacekeepers were trained on FPU-related matters during 2007-2015. The CoESPU is developing a doctrinal framework for FPUs in peacekeeping, in cooperation with international Training Centers.

Japan has trained more than 3,000 peacekeepers including police peacekeepers during 2013-2015, through support for 12 PKO training centers in Benin, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania and

Togo. Japan has also continued to support police officers training for the National Police of Congo (PNC) in DRC since 2004. Recent training was conducted in collaboration with the police component of MONUSCO and UNDP. By the end of 2013, more than 20,000 police officers (1 out of 5 police officers in DRC) had been trained to be deployed.

The United States, through its International Policy Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) program launched in 2009, has trained 38 FPUs and over 6,000 police peacekeepers from nine countries: Nepal, Jordan, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Cameroon and Rwanda, for deployments to six UN Peacekeeping Operations. The United States also contributes technical expertise and funding to UN initiatives that strengthen its policies related to police peacekeeping including FPU doctrine reviews, updates to FPU curriculum, UN ToT workshops, workshops to certify more UN Formed Police Unit Assessment Team (FPAT) instructors, and the All-Female Selection Assistance and Assessment Team (SAAT) Training Project.

**(2) Number of African police peacekeepers deployed on UN operations**

The number of UN police peacekeepers from countries in Sub-Saharan Africa was 4,926 police officers from 30 countries in 2010, 4,745 from 28 in 2011, 3,935 from 27 in 2012, and 4,998 from 28 in 2013. In 2015, the largest contributing countries were Senegal with 1,382 police peacekeepers, followed by 408 personnel from Nigeria; both back up various police peacekeeping missions together with other African nations throughout the continent.

Canada and the United States have worked with the UN's SAAT Training Project in several developing countries, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Niger, Rwanda and Togo. These initiatives aim to increase the number of female police officers deployed to peace operations, by providing training enabling candidate peacekeepers to meet SAAT testing requirements.

**(3) Number of G7 countries with active civilian expert deployment programs**

Six countries (Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the UK, the United States) and the EU have active civilian expert deployment programs.

Canada through the International Police Peacekeeping Program and Peace Operations Program created in 2006 deploys up to 150

Canadian police annually to multilateral peace operations and other stabilization-related missions since 2006. Canada created a civilian deployment platform in 2011 within its Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force within Global Affairs Canada, through which Canadian experts are deployed to international and national organizations to support institution-building and stabilization efforts in fragile and conflict-affected states. Canada was also a founding member and is a leading supporter of Justice Rapid Response (JRR), which provides the international community with a standby roster of rapidly deployable criminal justice professionals to investigate situations where human rights violations and international crimes may have occurred. In 2015, over 50 experts were deployed through JRR on over 30 missions.

France has deployed 35 police officers as UN-seconded or contracted in five UN peacekeeping missions, in several instances in the management of police components. They provide expertise in different areas such as training, criminal investigation, and capacity building. They contribute to the training of FPUs.

Germany has invested in strengthening deployable civilian personnel for the reinforcement of state institutions and support for the rule of law through the creation of its Centre for ZIF. Since 2007, more than 160 pre-deployment, specialized and leadership trainings were delivered by ZIF and partner organizations to strengthen the capacity of German and international civilian experts in reinforcing state institutions. Around 3,000 trainees benefitted from those courses, 40% of them were international participants. Germany has also supported the development of relevant guidance documents and handbooks. Japan has sent almost 50 civilian experts in total as a part of its assistance to PKO training centers in Africa and Asia since 2008. Japan has also implemented the Human Resource Development Program for civilians in the area of peacebuilding since 2007 and 10 civilians have been dispatched to UN Peacekeeping missions as an overseas assignment under this program.

The UK has also contributed police officers to three UN peacekeeping missions to provide specialist expertise in community policing, command and control arrangements and corporate development. The UK has deployed 62 police officers worldwide.

The United States currently has 50 UN-seconded police and corrections advisors in United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and United Nations Mission in the Republic of South



Sudan (UNMISS), and provides extensive bilateral assistance to countries that host UN missions. The EU's Civilian CSDP is its instrument for crisis management and conflict prevention to which EU member states, including G7 members can deploy police officers. The largest mission, EU Rule of Law Mission in

Kosovo (EULEX) was populated by experts from the EU and some third states, including the United States. Contributing countries deploy experts, police officers, prosecutors and judges to support Kosovo authorities in strengthening the rule of law.



**Case Study**

**Maritime Security Success –  
Suppression of Piracy Off the Coast of Somalia**

Suppression of pirate attacks on commercial shipping in the Indian Ocean is a major achievement for the international community, with the UK playing a significant role. There have been no successful pirate attacks on merchant vessels since May 2012. In 2014, there were only 2 attempted attacks – this situation contrasts sharply with the picture five years ago; in 2010, there were a total of 174 attacks, of which 47 were successful. In recognition of this positive trajectory, on 8 October 2015, industry groups responsible for guidance on shipping self-protection measures (Best Management Practices-4) announced a reduction of the High Risk Area (HRA) for piracy in the Indian Ocean, by almost 50%.

The suppression of attacks has had a huge impact on the safety of seafarers – at its peak, the kidnap for ransom model resulted in 743 hostages in captivity with many held for several years, typically under deplorable conditions. There are currently 26 hostages remaining in captivity.

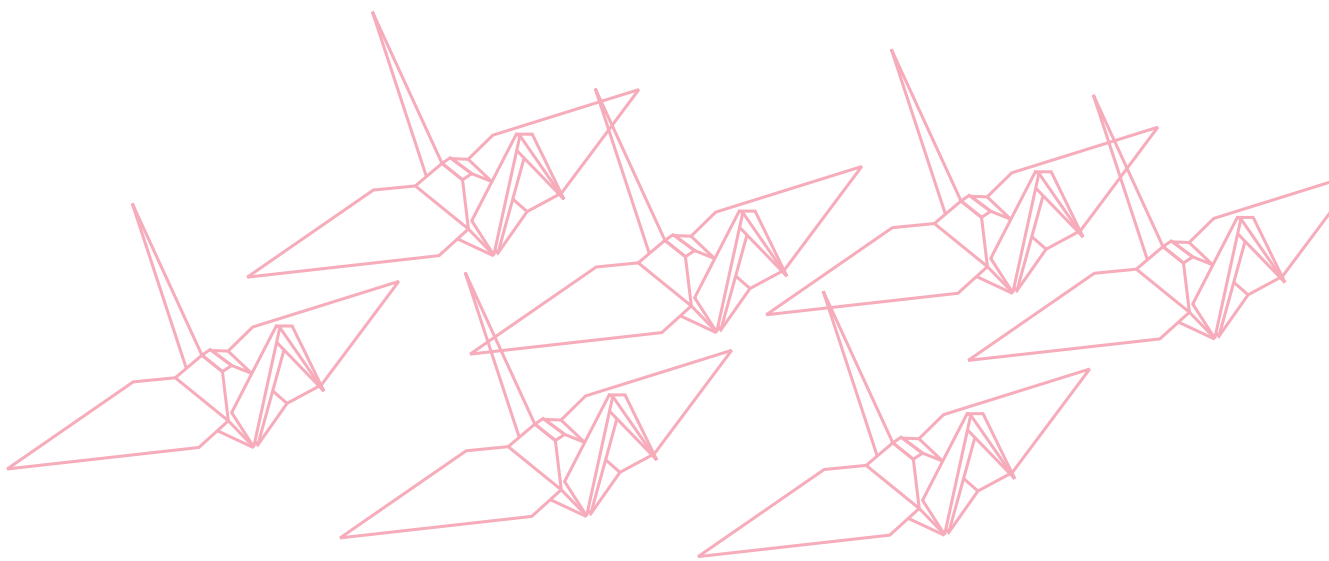


Credit: Crown Copyright, www.defenceimages.mod.uk

Piracy off the coast of Somalia has been suppressed through a combination of international naval presence, industry self-protection and the use of Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP). These measures have resulted in ‘denial of opportunity’ to attack vessels in international waters. The UK has played a major role in each of these areas as well as supporting relevant bilateral and multilateral capacity building programmes, both on shore and off shore, and providing valued input and guidance to the Contact Group for Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS).

Source: EU Naval Force – Somalia. Available from <http://eunavfor.eu/key-facts-and-figures/>





## 10 Environment and Energy



### 10-1. G7 Progress on Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change is one of the most pressing global challenges today. It affects all dimensions of the development agenda: poverty alleviation, water, food security, healthcare, livelihoods, production, energy, ecosystem and disaster risk management. Without global efforts to address climate change, its implications are likely to undermine sustainable development in the future. Financial support for climate adaptation in developing countries from the G7 has amounted to USD 11.5 billion between 2011 and 2014 (Table 10.1). The number of developing countries receiving support increased from approximately over 100 to 148 countries<sup>1</sup> during the period.

### 10-2. G7 Progress on Biodiversity

The loss of biological diversity is widely recognized as an urgent global concern for sustainable development. Some G7 members have already doubled their contribution to address this loss and/or in response to decisions on resource mobilization under CBD. With CBD and its Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and Aichi Targets as a guiding framework for some G7 members to conserve and utilize biodiversity at both the national

and international levels, G7's international engagement for biodiversity includes forest ecosystems and ecosystem services for climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable management and financing of protected areas, as well as mainstreaming biodiversity as a cross cutting issue in G7's development cooperation. The G7 in general has shown relatively stable financial contributions (Table 10.2) and efforts toward international biodiversity conservation in developing countries. Japan's contribution reached USD 1.4 billion in 2011, in addition to Japan's "*Life in Harmony Initiative*" to assist developing countries, providing a total of USD 2 billion over three years starting in 2010, as announced at COP10 of the CBD. Germany contributes over EUR 500 million annually for biodiversity in its bilateral and multilateral cooperation for protection of forests and other ecosystems. In acknowledgement of the many driving forces behind biodiversity loss, the G7 funding has supported a broad range of activities, both at home and abroad, including mainstreaming biodiversity across political, legislative and financial landscapes. In the G7 Elmau Progress Report 2015, the G7 has showcased its good practices on what each member

<sup>1</sup> The number of countries that received support from the G7 was counted from aid classified as principal or significant objectives using the OECD-DAC CRS Rio markers while UNFCCC data was not available at the time the Progress Report was published.



country already accomplished through various means to intensify its efforts in biodiversity conservation. Some G7 members have also supported global initiatives such as TEEB, SEEA, the Natural Capital Declaration (NCD) and WAVES, which seek to establish a harmonized framework and method enabling them to capitalize the value of biodiversity, including ecosystem services.

### **10-3. G7 Progress on Energy Infrastructure in Africa**

With increasing economic growth and prosperity, energy demand in Sub-Saharan Africa grew by around 45% between 2000 and 2012. Yet there are still more than 620 million people living without access to electricity and approximately 730 million rely on the traditional use of solid biomass for cooking in Sub-Saharan Africa. In comparison, most of the population in North Africa has access to electricity. In 2015, the G7 committed to supporting the development of renewable energy in Africa. At COP21, G7 members joined a statement of support to the AU-led Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI). The initiative aims to provide an additional 10 GW and 300 GW of renewable energy capacity to the African energy sector by 2020 and 2030, respectively, and is endorsed and supported by Canada, France, Germany

and the United States. At COP21, a joint donor declaration was made, which dedicated USD 10 billion to the development of renewables in Africa under AREI.

### **10-4. G7 Progress on Marine Litter**

At the Elmau Summit in 2015, G7 Leaders committed to priority actions and solutions to combat marine litter and since then, the G7 has been combatting marine litter directly and indirectly. Germany supports waste and wastewater related projects that can contribute to the reduction and prevention of marine litter. Japan has supported the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) and waste management in developing countries, which can contribute to addressing the underlying causes of marine litter. The United States continued its efforts with multilateral funders, non-governmental organizations, partner nations around the world to highlight and combat the problem of marine litter. The UK supports good waste management and waste water management practices in developing countries which may contribute to a reduction in marine litter. The EU has spent over EUR 120 million in the previous financing period for infrastructure projects related to waste/waste water management and sanitation throughout the world. More than EUR



600 million are earmarked for the current financing period up to 2020. On top of this, EUR 14 million are earmarked for related innovation actions for 2016-17, under its research and innovation program Horizon 2020.



**Table 10.1 G7 Adaptation Finance between 2011-2012 and 2013-2014**

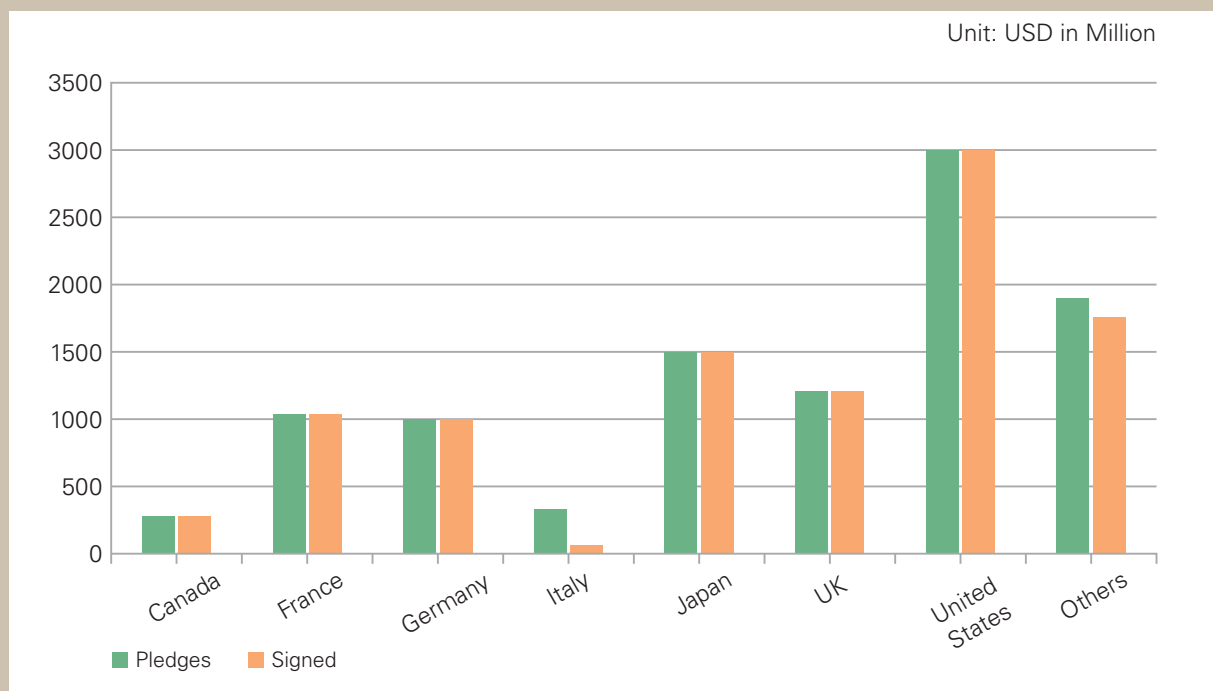
	Unit: USD in Million	
	2011-2012	2013-2014
<b>Canada</b>	228.3	118.6
<b>France</b>	474.0	875.0
<b>Germany</b>	1,009.6	1,906.3
<b>Italy</b>	3.3	21.9
<b>Japan</b>	892.7	2,357.1
<b>UK</b>	388.6	513.1
<b>United States</b>	948.5	822.1
<b>EU</b>	224.9	730.9
<b>G7 Total</b>	4,169.9	7,345.0

Source: First and Second Biennial Reports submitted from G7 members to UNFCCC

Note: Figures represent two year totals of adaptation finance by the G7.

Figures for Germany and Italy are converted from EUR to USD by annual currency exchange rates (monthly averages) of the OECD Statistics (Monthly Monetary and Financial Statistics). G7 adaptation finance is reported individually which may include committed, disbursed or provided amounts depending on its implementation status during the period.

**Figure 10.1 G7 Pledges to Green Climate Fund, February 2016**



Source: Green Climate Fund (GCF), 2016, 'Status of Pledges and Contributions made to the Green Climate Fund'.

**Table 10.2 G7 Aid Disbursement to Biodiversity, 2010-2014**

Unit: USD in Million

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Data from OECD CRS Rio Markers</b>					
<b>Canada</b>	49.5	83.4	346.4	55.5	74.3
<b>Italy*</b>	8.7	89.1	61.3	78.1	69.0
<b>Japan</b>	1,082.7	1,476.4	450.0	107.9	936.5
<b>United States</b>	255.0	292.0	244.3	851.5	1,359.7
<b>EU</b>	677.6	540.0	902.5	919.5	504.1
<b>Data from CBD Financial Reporting Framework</b>					
<b>France</b>	181.6	159.5	223.1	300.7	248.8
<b>Germany*</b>	397.4	694.0	685.1	733.1	681.7
<b>UK</b>	113.4	168.2	77.6	76.9	214.1

Source: OECD-DAC CRS (using Rio markers)

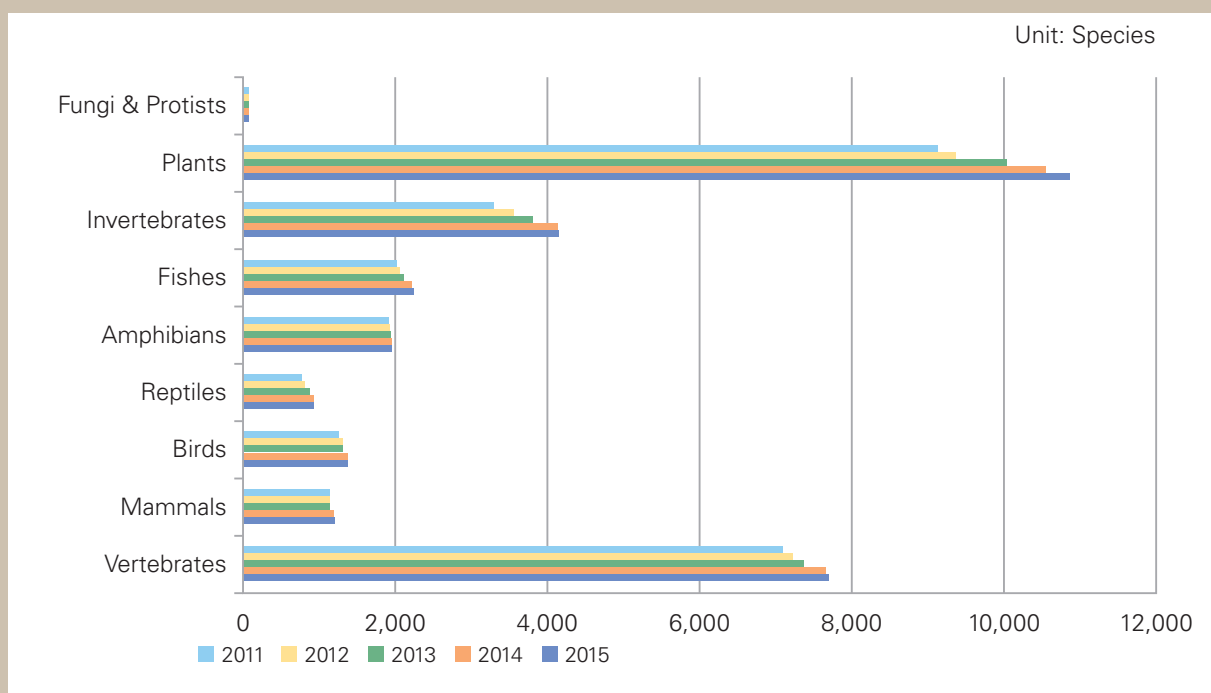
Financial Reporting Framework in Clearing-House Mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CHM)

Note: \*Disbursement figures are converted from EUR to USD by annual currency exchange rates (monthly averages) of the OECD Stat. Monthly Monetary and Financial Statistics.

Data from the OECD CRS Rio markers should not be construed as reporting on commitments made to the CBD. Figures include both principal and significant bilateral contributions.

**Figure 10.2 Numbers of Threatened Species by Major Groups of Organisms, 2011-2015**

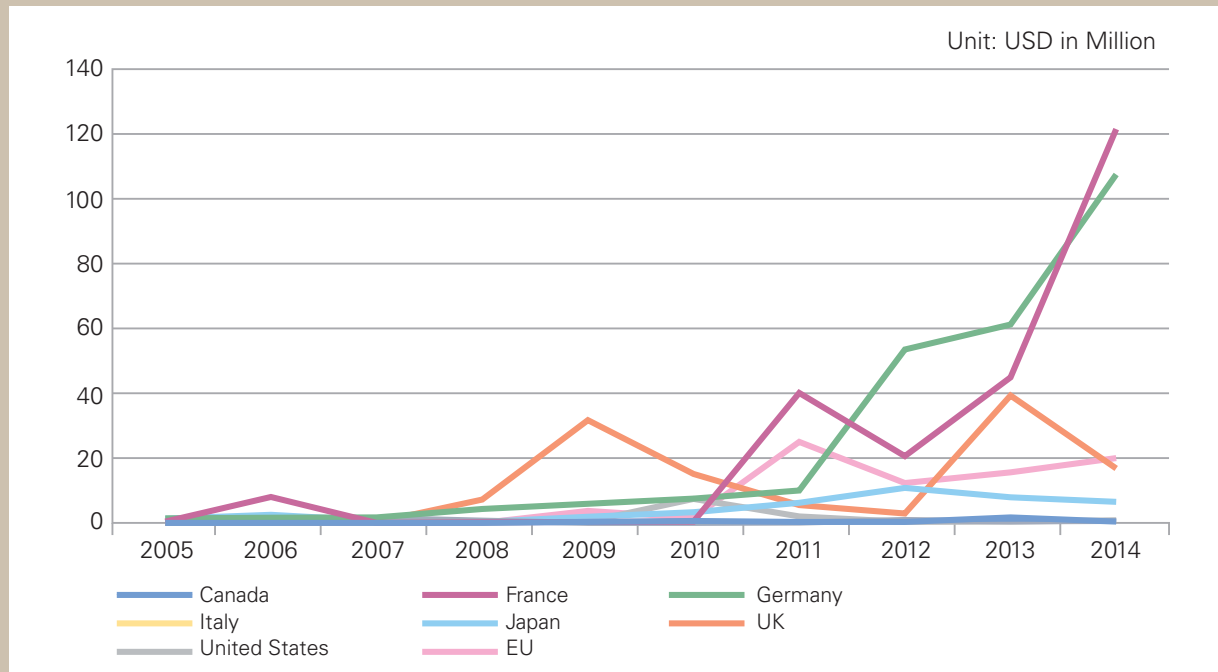
Unit: Species



Source: IUCN Red List Index (2015)



**Figure 10.3** G7 Aid Disbursements to Power Generation with Renewable Sources in Africa, 2005-2014



Source: OECD-DAC CRS

## 10-5. Scorecard

### Commitment 46 Adaptation

Address the need for financing for adaptation through appropriate bilateral and multilateral mechanisms.

*L'Aquila 2009, para.76 (d)*

**Score  
(Collective)**



#### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2009

Indicators:

(1) Volume of finance provided for adaptation projects and programmes

(2) Number of countries supported to cope with the effects of climate change

Data Sources:

G7 Countries own records

#### Assessment

##### (1) Financing for Climate Adaptation

In accordance with UNFCCC biennial reports, adaptation finance by the G7 has shown significant increase from USD 4.2 billion in 2011-2012 to USD 7.3 billion in 2013-2014 (Table 10.1).

An example of Canada's efforts to support adaptation action was a contribution of approximately CAD 5.0 million to the FAO for strengthening food security in the poorest municipalities in Honduras over fiscal years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015. The project aimed to improve the food security of vulnerable households through providing farmers with best practices and improved technologies for integrated soil and water management, and establishing information and early warning systems for natural disasters that could impact farmers at municipal levels.

Germany's international public support for adaptation action in developing countries increased from USD 1.0 billion in 2011-2012 to USD 1.9 billion in 2013-2014 comprising more than 50% of Germany's overall international public climate finance in 2014.

Japan announced the "Adaptation Initiative", that aimed to support developing countries' adaptation actions both in terms of their plans and implementation with a focus on addressing vulnerabilities specific to SIDS and disaster risk reduction. Japan's financial support for adaptation in developing countries from 2011 to 2014 reached USD 3.2 billion.

The UK has committed to significantly increase its climate finance providing at least GBP 5.8 billion over 2016-2021. The UK will aim to spend 50% of its climate finance on adaptation.

In 2014, President Obama announced an Executive Order requiring that all U.S. international development programs and investments take climate risk into account; and in 2015, all relevant U.S. agencies began implementing this Executive Order. Additionally, during COP21, the United States announced that it will double its grant-based, public climate finance for adaptation by 2020.

The G7 and other donors have pledged USD 10.3 billion to GCF. The GCF, which aims for a 50:50-balance on a grant-equivalence basis - between mitigation and adaptation, started operations in May 2015. The GCF approved the first set of eight project proposals which includes 4 adaptation projects in November 2015 (Figure 10.1).

##### (2) Number of Countries Supported

The number of developing countries that received support from the G7 increased from 125 in 2010 to 148 countries in 2014.





## Commitment 47 Biodiversity

We are ... committed to intensifying our efforts to slow the loss of biodiversity.

*Deauville 2011, para.54*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2011

Indicators:

- (1) Biodiversity concerns are mainstreamed throughout all aid planning and programming operations. Support is provided to developing countries to incorporate natural capital values within decision making.
- (2) Solid commitments are made, including at the Convention on Biological Diversity to reduce biodiversity loss by G8 members.

- (3) Numbers of species added to the IUCN Red List Index categorized as vulnerable, endangered, critically endangered and extinct in the wild.

Data Sources:

OECD-DAC CRS (including Rio markers)  
Convention on Biological Diversity data  
IUCN Red List Index

### Assessment

- (1) **Biodiversity concerns are mainstreamed throughout all aid planning and programming operations. Support is provided to developing countries to incorporate natural capital values within their decision making.**

The G7 has undertaken a range of efforts by improving the livelihood of communities in protected areas, and by supporting sustainable forest management, wildlife conservation and ecosystem services. With support from some G7 members' as well as other key donors for implementing CBD, 184 of 196 Parties to the Convention have developed their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs), which are key tools for CBD Parties' implementation of the Aichi Targets and other biodiversity conservation efforts.

Recognizing the value of biodiversity on all levels, the G7 has supported the global initiative of TEEB, addressing the value of biodiversity mainstreamed into economic terms and capturing it through policy instruments. Since 2007, TEEB has published a series of reports taking into account the capital values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in decision-making.

In 2012, the Natural Capital Coalition (NCC) derived from the TEEB was formed by international leaders from business, government and NGOs to further develop a

harmonized framework and to standardize methods for natural capital accounting for its valuation and reporting in business. Although this effort is still in its early stage for business to integrate natural capital into practice, extended initiatives have been launched such as SEEA, NCD and WAVES in order to fill this gap.

AFD has developed the "sustainable development opinion" mechanism to improve the integration of the cross-cutting challenges of sustainable development in AFD's financing operations, including biodiversity preservation. A formal opinion on the project is issued by an independent unit of AFD's Operations Division, based on a set of criteria.

Since 2013 Germany contributes over EUR 500 million annually for the protection of forests and other ecosystems in its bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Forest ecosystems and ecosystem services for climate change mitigation and adaption, sustainable management and financing of protected areas, as well as mainstreaming biodiversity as a cross-cutting issue are of special focus in Germany's biodiversity engagement.

Since COP10 held in 2010, Japan established the Japan Biodiversity Fund with JPY 5 billion (USD 59 million) to support developing counties in implementing the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020

while Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the UK and the EU have supported their partner countries in preparation and implementation of the NBSAPs. Through the Darwin Initiative, the UK has funded a project to mainstream biodiversity and development in African countries, using their revised NBSAPs as a vehicle for integrating biodiversity into development policy and planning.

In 2014, the United States released its first-ever Biodiversity Policy to document the development benefits of biodiversity and promote conservation as a strategy for ending extreme poverty and improving governance, food security, and health outcomes through international development. In 2015, agencies across the U.S. Government began to develop policies for consideration of ecosystem services and natural infrastructure in their planning and decision-making, including in overseas development programming.

**(2) Solid commitments are made, including at the Convention on Biological Diversity to reduce biodiversity loss by G8 members**

The G7 members that are also CBD Parties mobilized to achieve the commitment undertaken by CBD Parties in Pyeongchang at the 12th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to double total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries by 2015, compared with the average annual spending over the 2006-2010 period, and maintain this level until at least 2020. Table 10.2 shows G7 Aid disbursement to biodiversity between 2010-2014.

Canada has adopted the 2020 Biodiversity Goals and Targets for Canada, which describes 19 medium-term results to be achieved through the collective efforts of both public and private players. These goals and targets are guiding actions and investments in many aspects of biodiversity, including the creation of new protected areas, measures to support climate change adaptation, reductions in the direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity, improved information to support conservation planning

and decision-making and better informing Canadians about the value of nature.

In 2013, AFD adopted a Cross-Cutting Biodiversity Framework for the period 2013-2016, the first objective of which is to protect, restore and manage ecosystems, and fairly distribute the benefits of their preservation and valorization. AFD's action dedicated to protected areas and sustainable natural resources management has been continuously increasing over the last decade.

Japan has continued to take action on biodiversity toward the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to promote sustainable conservation of human-influenced natural environments through the Satoyama Initiative and participation in multilateral actions on international cooperation, while the Japan Biodiversity Fund has been utilized to support developing countries in implementing their NBSAPs. Japan provides technical cooperation for developing countries through JICA aimed at the recovery of ecosystems and development of the research capacity of officials and experts.

Since 1992, the UK Government's Darwin Initiative has invested GBP 113 million in 943 projects in 159 countries worldwide. For the period up to 2021, additional funding has been secured to ensure that Darwin will continue to support developing countries to conserve biodiversity and reduce poverty as well as helping them to meet international obligation including the Global Goals for sustainable development. In 2014, the United States announced a National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, which demonstrates U.S. leadership in addressing the serious and urgent conservation and global security threat posed by wildlife trafficking, and in 2015, it funded more than USD 75 million in foreign assistance to build capacity for combating wildlife trafficking and reduce the demand for illegally traded wildlife.

**(3) Number of Species added to the IUCN Red List**

Numbers of threatened species added to the IUCN Red List index have increased by 16.4% (from 19,570 species in 2011 to 22,784 species in 2015) (Figure 10.2).



## Commitment 48 Energy Infrastructure in Africa

We will continue to promote inclusive and resilient growth in Africa, working with governments and citizens in Africa to ... improve infrastructure, notably in the energy sector...

*Brussels 2014, para.14*

**Score  
(Collective)**



### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2013

Indicators:

- (1) Direct financing, technical assistance, legal support, and policy support by G-7 governments for improving Africa energy infrastructure; (Where possible, this information will be disaggregated to indicate support for improving infrastructure for renewable energy sources.)
- (2) Number of people in Africa with access to energy; growth rate of energy in Africa; load factors of energy in Africa. (Where possible, this data will be disaggregated to indicate

energy from renewable sources.)

Data Sources:

Self-reporting by G-7 governments  
SE4ALL global tracking framework  
ClimateScope  
DAC coding  
AfDB's Africa Infrastructure Knowledge Program  
International Energy Agency (IEA)  
IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency)  
UN Energy Statistics  
World Bank

### Assessment

#### (1) Financing for Energy

G7 members have committed to support the development of energy infrastructure, including renewable sources (Figure 10.3) in Africa through enhancing its bilateral, multilateral and regional partnerships. The number of bankable infrastructure projects has been substantially funded in last two years and implemented on ground, although concrete progress on improved access to energy in Africa is yet to be seen in future. Overall progress on this commitment is satisfactory.

Canada promotes private sector financing for clean energy projects in Africa through the Canada Climate Change Program at the International Financial Corporation. Canada also contributed to the NEPAD-Infrastructure Preparation Facility (CAD 15 million/4years) and the AFW (CAD 19 million /4years) to support the preparation of bankable infrastructure projects, including in energy and hydropower.

Germany supports the promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy access in 11 African countries to reduce energy poverty and promote economic and social development. In 2014, Germany committed around EUR 534

million, of which EUR 422 million is in financial assistance and about EUR 111 million in technical assistance. The voluntary contributions to international organizations are not counted. Multilaterally for example, Germany co-chairs the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP), which aims to improve energy issues of strategic importance in Africa. Germany has also committed EUR 5 million to the Renewable Energy Cooperation Program (RECP), which promotes investments in African renewable energy markets, and EUR 3 billion to AREI (2015-2020).

Italy considers energy access to be a key element for economic and human development and has provided financial support by mobilizing more than USD 32 million in the last four years to various initiatives including Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda. Japan implemented JPY 102.3 billion (from January 2013 to September 2015) to support provision of low-carbon energy and optimization of energy usage.

The UK supports financing for energy through a range of funds, including the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG) and the UK's development finance institution, CDC.

CDC acquired a majority of Globeleq in 2015, with the aim of investing in 5 GW of generation capacity in Africa over the next 10 years. The UK's international Climate Fund (ICF) will provide GBP 3.87 billion between April 2011 and March 2015, a large share of which was spent in the energy sector.

The United States mobilized USD 40 million from USAID, an annual increase to USD 300 million for President Obama's Power Africa initiative, and a USD 498 million grant from the Millennium Challenge Corporation for the Ghana Power Compact among other grants.

The EU has put in place innovative financing mechanisms and de-risking schemes that use grant funds to help unlocking loans from development and commercial banks, substantially increasing the leverage of public and private investments. The EU African Investment Facility (AfIF), one of the various regional investment facilities (EUR 496 million allocated in 2016) and the electrification financing initiative ElectrIFI (EUR 132 million allocated so far, EUR 62 million more earmarked in 2016) are the main financing tools for Sub-Saharan Africa.

## (2) Access to Energy

Between 2000 and 2012, energy demand in Sub-Saharan Africa increased by around 45%. Yet there are still more than 620 million people living without access to electricity and approximately 730 million rely on the traditional use of solid biomass for cooking in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Since 2004, Canada has substantially contributed support to NEPAD-IPPF in energy. Of the 20 energy projects funded, nine have raised financing of USD 5.7 billion, for implementation, including that the Gambia River Basin Organization (OMVG) Electricity. This is the sector that has attracted the most downstream financing. In 2013 and 2014, of the 12 NEPAD-IPPF grants that Canada contributed to, five were in the energy sector. In 2014, two additional grants were completed in the energy sector: Ethiopia-Kenya Power Interconnection II and Ruzizi III Regional Hydro.

France through its development agency has funded many projects related to energy access in Sub-Saharan Africa over the past years. In 2015, France invested EUR 163 million in energy access in Africa. This included the start, pursuit or completion of projects such as (i) extension of distribution networks (Niger, Benin, Kenya, and Uganda), (ii) hybrid solar/thermal mini-grids (Mauritania, Mali), (iii) decentralized rural

electrification projects (Kenya, various NGO support projects), (iv) clean cookstoves or (v) SE4All Africa Hub support.

With the contribution of EUR 63 million (of which EUR 10 million are foreseen in 2016) Germany is a lead donor of the global partnership program Energizing Development (EnDev), which facilitates energy access in 26 developing countries, including 15 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the period from 2013 to 2015, 2.3 million people were able to get access to sustainable energy (in Africa alone). By end of 2019, EnDev will have provided energy access to 20 million people worldwide. Germany is complementing these efforts through bilateral agreements and commitments to multilateral initiatives like Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), AEEP, IRENA and Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21).

Italy is part of the Lighting Africa initiative, a joint IFC/World Bank program that catalyzes commercial markets for the delivery of clean, affordable, reliable energy services to some 600 million people not connected to grid electricity in Sub-Saharan Africa. The program has already enabled more than 35 million people in Africa to access clean, affordable and safer lighting. Italy financed the program with and additional USD 7.25 million in 2015.

In March 2016, Japan decided to finance the Olkaria V Geothermal Power Development Project with JPY 45,690 million. Olkaria V Geothermal Power Plant (two units of 70 MW) will be constructed in Kenya to stabilize power supply, thereby contributing to Kenya's economic development by improving the investment environment.

The UK supported Nigeria in strengthening the capacity of utility companies by increasing the power supply by 40% and improving sector performance, which contributed to large-scale privatization that has so far raised USD 2.5 billion for the government. The UK's Get-FiT program also provides results-based support to enable small-scale, private-sector, on-grid renewable energy projects in Uganda, and aims to add 170 MW of generating capacity and increase Uganda's energy generation.

As part of the U.S. Government's Power Africa program, the Millennium Challenge Corporation committed USD 2 billion, and is implementing programs in Ghana, Malawi and Benin. USAID placed 25 advisors across Africa tracking 24,000 MW of projects and mobilized USD 171 million in private finance. The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) provided USD 17 million towards 29 projects to add 660 MW



and plans an additional USD 10 million for clean energy projects. The U.S. Africa Development Foundation (USADF), with USAID and GE Africa, has awarded 50 grants totaling USD 5 million in nine countries through the Power Africa Off-Grid Energy Challenge, which promotes renewable energy. The Department of State, OPIC and USTDA launched the USD 30 million U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance Facility initiative (ACEF) to support 32 renewable energy projects in 10 countries.

The EU recognizes energy as a key driver for sustainable and inclusive growth and former EU President Barroso set the ambitious goal of supporting developing countries in providing access to sustainable energy to 500 million people by 2030. Total allocations for sustainable energy cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa amount to EUR 2.7 billion, partly earmarked for the countries that have chosen energy as a focal sector of cooperation with the EU (inter alia,


Benin, Burundi, Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia). An extensive Technical Assistance Facility (EUR 40 million) is in place to support partner countries committed to implementing reforms and regulation to modernize their energy sectors. The EU is also supporting Sub-Saharan African cities in moving towards improved energy efficiency and urban planning and so providing their citizens with better energy services.



**Commitment 49 Climate Risk Insurance**

The G7 climate risk insurance initiative aims to increase the number of people benefiting from direct or indirect insurance covering the negative impacts of climate change induced hazards in low and middle-income countries by up to 400 million by 2020, including by building on existing risk insurance facilities in Africa, Asia, Small Island Developing States, Latin America and the Caribbean.

*Elmau 2015, Annex p.4 (see also Leader's Declaration p.15)*

<b>Score (Collective)</b>		No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.
---------------------------	---	--

**Indicator(s)**

Methodology is under preparation. G7 InsuResilience partners are setting up an expert	group to define a solid methodology for the actual insurance schemes that are being implemented.
---	--

**Assessment**

The G7 announced a contribution of USD 420 million at the Paris conference for its climate risk insurance initiative InsuResilience. Up to 180	million people can benefit from insurances against climate risks just by this announcement.
--	---



**Commitment 50 Renewable Energy**

The aim of this effort is to improve sustainable energy access in Africa by 2030 by accelerating the deployment of renewable energy (solar, onshore and offshore wind power, hydro, biomass and geothermal, off-grid renewables, and grid and corridors deployment). This initiative is intended to scale up existing initiatives and aims to reach up to 10,000 MW in additional installed renewables capacity by 2020.

*Elmau 2015, Annex p.4*

**Score (Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

**Indicator(s)**

Methodology is under consideration.

**Assessment**

<p>The development of renewable energy in Africa was a core component of COP21, with G7 members joining other countries in the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative Joint Statement in support of the objectives of the AU-led Africa Renewable Energy</p>	<p>Initiative (i.e., to increase the continent’s renewable energy capacity by 10 GW by 2020). G7 countries and partners committed to mobilizing at least USD 10 billion cumulatively from 2015 to 2020 to reach the Initiative’s objectives.</p>
--	--

## Commitment 51 Marine Litter

The G7 commits to priority actions and solutions to combat marine litter as set out in the annex, stressing the need to address land- and sea-based sources, removal actions, as well as education, research and outreach.

*Elmau 2015, p.14 (see also Annex, pp.8-9)*

**Score  
(Collective)**



No score is given in the absence of sufficient data.

### Indicator(s)

Baseline: 2015

Indicators:

- (1) Number of projects in developing countries to address marine litter initiated by G7 countries.
- (2) Funding support by G7 countries for marine litter related activities as part of international development assistance and investments, including pilot projects.

Data Sources:

Self-reporting

UN GPML (Global Partnership on Marine Litter), relevant Regional Sea Conventions (RSC) and Regional Sea Programmes, UN Environment Assembly as appropriate

### Assessment

The G7 has been making efforts to reduce marine litter directly and indirectly. Some countries have not done work specifically on marine litter at the international level but have supported general waste management projects, which contribute to the prevention of marine litter.

Through its climate finance, Canada supported mitigation and adaptation projects in the waste management sector which may have contributed to the prevention of marine litter.

At the national level, France passed a law in July 2014 on international development and solidarity created a mechanism called "1% déchets" ("1% waste"), by which the local authorities responsible for waste collection and management can dedicate 1% of their budget to international cooperation in this field. A practical handbook has been created to help these authorities in developing projects related to waste managements in developing countries. The Paris council adopted in July 2015 the "1% déchets" and is considering cooperation with Brazzaville.

Germany is elaborating priority measures for marine litter reduction until 2020, and has been developing Regional Action Plans on Marine Litter in the context of HELCOM (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission; Helsinki Commission) and OSPAR (The Convention for the

Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic; the Oslo and Paris Commissions), both partners in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Seas Program, thus cooperating with the Abidjan and the Nairobi Conventions. Additionally, Germany has been supporting waste and wastewater related projects in developing countries.

Italy has confirmed its commitment through the implementation of the EU Marine Strategy and the Barcelona Convention Marine Litter Action Plan, also supported by a bilateral agreement.

Japan has cooperated with East Asian countries to combat marine litter through the framework of Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) as a part of UNEP Regional Seas Program and the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among China, Japan and Korea (TEMM). Japan has also supported the 3Rs and waste management in developing countries, which can contribute to addressing the underlying causes of marine litter.

The United States announced its support for the development of waste-to-energy demonstration projects in the Philippines and Indonesia, and for a partnership with China to share best practices related to waste management. The United States has supported the UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme in the Wider Caribbean Region to implement Trash Free Waters.





The UK is active in implementing the OSPAR Regional Action Plan (RAP) on Marine Litter which has potential to support global marine litter initiatives through cooperation with other relevant regional and global organisations and initiatives, including UNEP, other Regional Seas Conventions and the International Maritime Organisation. The UK contributes to the UNEP and GPA Global Partnership on Marine Litter, a global framework for prevention and management of marine debris, the Honolulu Strategy developed at the 5th International Marine Debris Conference, and the Basel Convention, which aims to help countries with guidance on the safe management of waste. The UK is involved in supporting waste

management work in developing countries. The EU has specific legislation to reduce impacts of marine litter, supported by extensive source-based legislation (waste management, waste water treatment, port reception facilities). A variety of activities including research and innovation projects via outreach activities for reduction/prevention/removal of marine litter are supported under regional, enlargement and neighborhood funding initiatives.



**“InsuResilience”** – the Climate Risk Insurance Initiative, introduced by Germany and adopted by the G7 during the last summit in June 2015, aims to increase by up to 400 million the number of people in the most vulnerable developing countries who have access to direct or indirect insurance coverage against the negative impact of climate change related hazards by 2020 (Elmau Declaration). At the COP21 in Paris, G7 partners announced the provision of USD 420 million for initial implementation measures of InsuResilience. This commitment will allow up to another 180 million people to benefit from climate risk insurance coverage. Some illustrative examples are following:

The **African Risk Capacity (ARC)** offers insurance against drought to African countries by combining early warning and contingency planning with an insurance mechanism. In 2015, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal received first payouts. An estimated 1.3 million people and over half a million livestock have benefitted. G7 partners have committed over USD 150 million for ARC as part of the rapid action programme. Until 2020, the ARC could reach up to 165 million beneficiaries in Africa.



Rice Farmers in Thailand  
Credit: GIZ/ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems

The **RIICE project** (Remote sensing-based Information and Insurance for Crops in Emerging economies) has supported partner countries, insurance partners and other stakeholders in Southeast Asia in developing and testing a remote sensing-based technology to monitor their rice production and assess damages after disasters such as floods and droughts. Insurance pilots which integrate satellite-derived information are planned for 2016. Scaling-up of RIICE will reach up to over 20 million beneficiaries until 2020.





# Conclusions

Development and empowerment of all people have been a consistent priority for the G7. Against the background of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the United Nations in 2015, this report is the third comprehensive report which addresses the G7's actions and achievements on the development and development-related commitments since 2002.

## Overall Assessment of the G7 Commitments

Although there are some commitments which have not met the quantitative targets within the indicated timescales, and some require further improvement of G7 actions, overall assessments in this report range mostly within successful progress and achievements. In addition to 37 commitments, G7 members agreed to look at another 14 commitments made at the Elmau Summit, continuing to work individually and collectively to track progress in future progress reports. Throughout the assessment period, the G7's engagement and actions have been consistent, influential and prominent in poverty reduction and sustainable development.

In the area of aid and aid effectiveness, the G7 has actively addressed how it can best invest its ODA to improve its transparency and accountability. The G7 actions in education have been

successful. The commitments in water and sanitation have further expanded worldwide partnerships though both bilateral and multilateral cooperation while the G7 is aware that progress has been uneven in some parts of the world. In the area of AfT, the G7 members are active supporters of global trade facilitation. The health sector has also celebrated the prevention of and dramatic decrease in cases of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and polio. The G7 has demonstrated a strong commitment to a comprehensive approach to food security and nutrition, and progress on increasing investment in agriculture and food security has been significant. In the area of gender equality and women's rights, G7 members are currently stepping up their activities to support women and girls in developing countries through TVET. They have continued to promote sexual and reproductive health and rights. The G7 has helped to institutionalize good governance essential to achieve these goals through strengthening institution-building in fiscal, financial and property management with the aim of enhancing equitable economic activities for development. In the area of peace and security, the G7's efforts on enhancement of maritime security in Africa and capacity building in peace operations have demonstrated substantial progress. The G7 contribution to environment



and energy derives from individual and collective actions includes climate adaptation, preservation and promotion of biological diversity, investment on renewable energy, and prevention of marine litter in accordance with the agreed concept of sustainability.

This report is only a third attempt for the G7 Accountability Working Group (AWG), and the Working Group is on an evolving path. For example, the number of commitments to be assessed varies depending on the sector. Health and governance sectors account for nearly half of the total commitments among all the sectors. There have been six commitments which no longer require monitoring their progress, because the commitments have either been achieved, the target period has passed, or the commitment has been taken up by another forum or integrated into a new commitment to be followed up, as shown in Annex A. This does not mean the subject of the commitment is no longer important.

The scoring method will require further consideration and improvement as we continue to monitor our collective progress against our commitments. This report adopts a traditional method, although this may entail a change in approach for future reports.

## **Acknowledgement**

As the 2016 Chair of the G7, Japan wishes to thank the G7 partners for their invaluable and dedicated cooperation in the process of making this Ise-Shima Progress Report. In order to maintain accountability and transparency of the Accountability Working Group, Japan initiated a dialogue with approximately 80 members of the international civil society on the occasion of Civil G7 Dialogue in Kyoto. The G7 appreciates precious inputs from civil society groups who are important partners of the G7. Building on this report, the G7 will be able to further enhance accountability and transparency, while remaining committed to working together to address development challenges.

## Annex A – List of Commitments

List of Commitments	
<b>Aid and Aid Effectiveness</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Increasing Development Assistance</b> (G7 Accountability Working Group agreed to make their final report on this commitment in the Ise-Shima Progress Report. This commitment will be replaced by commitment no. 2.)  Each G8 member country made a specific commitment at the Gleneagles Summit to increase its international assistance. These commitments varied in size and schedule and the detail of each country's progress is shown in the main report.  Gleneagles 2005, Annex II, Commitments
<b>2</b>	<b>Increasing Development Assistance</b>  We reaffirm our respective ODA commitments, such as the 0.7% ODA/GNI target as well as our commitment to reverse the declining trend of ODA to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and to better target ODA towards countries where the needs are greatest.  Elmau Declaration 2015, p.19
<b>3</b>	<b>Development Effectiveness</b>  We will implement and be monitored on all commitments we made in the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness (now superseded by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation), including enhancing efforts to untie aid; disbursing aid in a timely and predictable fashion, through partner country systems where possible, increasing harmonisation and donor coordination, including more programme based approaches. We have all agreed to implement the Busan Common Standard on Aid Transparency, including both the Creditor Reporting System of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), by 2015. To show greater G8 leadership we will ensure data on G8 development assistance is open, timely, comprehensive and comparable.  Gleneagles 2005, Africa, para.32; Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, para.49
<b>Economic Development</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Remittances</b> (G7 Accountability Working Group agreed to make their final report on this commitment in the Ise-Shima Progress Report. Reporting on this commitment will be taken over by the G20.)  We will work to achieve in particular the objective of a reduction of the global average costs of transferring remittances from the present 10 percent to 5 percent in 5 years (by 2014) through enhanced information, transparency, competition and cooperation with partners.  L'Aquila 2009, Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, para.134
<b>5</b>	<b>Trade and Development</b>  We stand ready to continue to provide, within our current Aid for Trade commitments, substantial technical assistance and capacity building to help implement a WTO Trade Facilitation deal, in particular to the benefit of the Least Developed Countries. We will also be more transparent in reporting the aid we provide, and work with developing countries, especially the poorest, to ensure that resources are better matched to needs.  Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, para.17



**6 Trade and Infrastructure in Africa**

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. The G8 commits to provide increased support for project preparation facilities for African regional infrastructure programmes.

Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, paras.19 and 20

**7 Responsible Supply Chains**

We will strive for better application of internationally recognized labour, social and environmental standards, principles and commitments ..., increase our support to help SMEs develop a common understanding of due diligence and responsible supply chain management ..., strengthen multi-stakeholder initiatives in our countries and in partner countries ..., support partner countries in taking advantage of responsible global supply chains. We also commit to strengthening mechanisms for providing access to remedies including the National Contact Points (NCPs) for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises ...

Elmau 2015, p.6

**Health**

**8 Strengthening Health Systems**

We are therefore strongly committed to continuing our engagement in this field with a specific focus on strengthening health systems through bilateral programmes and multilateral structures.

Elmau 2015, p.12

**9 Preventing Future Outbreaks**

We commit to preventing future outbreaks from becoming epidemics by assisting countries to implement the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations (IHR), including through Global Health Security Agenda and its common targets and other multilateral initiatives. In order to achieve this we will offer to assist at least 60 countries, including the countries of West Africa, over the next five years, building on countries' expertise and existing partnerships. In this framework, we will also be mindful of the healthcare needs of migrants and refugees.

Elmau 2015, p.12

**10 Setting Up Mechanisms for Rapid Deployment**

Simultaneously, we will coordinate to fight future epidemics and will set up or strengthen mechanisms for rapid deployment of multidisciplinary teams of experts coordinated through a common platform.

Elmau 2015, p.13

**11 Reforming and Strengthening WHO's Capacity**

We support the ongoing process to reform and strengthen the WHO's capacity to prepare for and respond to complex health crises while reaffirming the central role of the WHO for international health security.

Elmau 2015, p.13



<p><b>12 Mobilizing Support for the Global Fund</b></p> <p>Mobilizing support for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.</p> <p>St. Petersburg 2006, Fight Against Infectious Diseases, 2; Muskoka 2010, para.15</p>
<p><b>13 Towards 2.3 Health Workforce per 1000 People</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Hokkaido Toyako 2008, Development and Africa, para.46 (b)</p>
<p><b>14 Antimicrobial Resistances</b></p> <p>We fully support the recently adopted WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance. We will develop or review and effectively implement our national action plans and support other countries as they develop their own national action plans ... We commit to taking into account the Annex (Joint Efforts to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance) as we develop or review and share our national action plans.</p> <p>Elmau 2015, p.13</p>
<p><b>15 Neglected Tropical Diseases</b></p> <p>We commit to supporting NTD-related research, focusing notably on areas of most urgent need. ... We support community based response mechanisms to distribute therapies and otherwise prevent, control and ultimately eliminate these diseases. We will invest in the prevention and control of NTDs in order to achieve 2020 elimination goals.</p> <p>Elmau 2015, p.11</p>
<p><b>16 Maternal, Newborn and Under-Five Child Health</b> <b>(G7 Accountability Working Group agreed to make their final report on this commitment in the Ise-Shima Progress Report. G7 members have successfully achieved their respective commitments and will no longer continue to monitor this commitment in the G7 Progress Report.)</b></p> <p>The Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Under-Five Child Health. The G8 undertakes to mobilize US\$ 5.0 billion of additional funding for disbursement over the period of 2010-2015, in international development assistance for maternal, newborn and under-five child health (MNCH).</p> <p>Muskoka 2010, Recovery and New Beginnings, paras.9 and 10 and Annex I</p>
<p><b>17 Ending Preventable Child Deaths and Improving Maternal Health</b></p> <p>We are committed to ending preventable child deaths and improving maternal health worldwide.</p> <p>Elmau 2015, p.15</p>
<p><b>18 Prevention and Treatment for HIV/AIDS</b></p> <p>We reaffirm our commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Muskoka 2010, Declaration, para.15</p>





19 **HIV/AIDS: Stigma, Discrimination and Rights Violation**

We commit to counter any form of stigma, discrimination and human rights violation and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and the elimination of travel restrictions on people with HIV/AIDS.

L'Aquila 2009, Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, para.123

20 **Malaria**

**(G7 Accountability Working Group agreed to make their final report on this commitment in the Ise-Shima Progress Report. G7 members have made good progress and will no longer monitor this commitment in the G7 Progress Report.)**

Working with African countries to scale up action against malaria to reach 85 percent of the vulnerable populations with the key interventions that will save 600,000 children's lives a year by 2015 and reduce the drag on African economies.

Gleneagles 2005, Africa para.18 (g), reiterated at St. Petersburg, 2006, Fight Against Infectious Diseases, para.21

21 **Tuberculosis**

**(G7 Accountability Working Group agreed to make their final report on this commitment in the Ise-Shima Progress Report. G7 members have made good progress and will no longer monitor this commitment in the G7 Progress Report.)**

Supporting the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006–2015.

St. Petersburg 2006, Fight Against Infectious Diseases, para.21

22 **Polio**

We stress our continuing commitment to the eradication of polio which is a reachable objective ... To this end, we will continue to support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

Deauville 2011, para.60 (d)

**Water and Sanitation**

23 **Water Action Plan agreed at Evian**

**(G7 Accountability Working Group agreed to make their final report on this commitment in the Ise-Shima Progress Report. G7 members have made good progress and will no longer monitor this commitment in the G7 Progress Report.)**

Implement the G8 water action plan agreed at Evian, including through increasing aid to this sector; maintaining political momentum and commitment to the water issues; and reinforcing coordination and monitoring mechanisms.

Gleneagles 2005, Africa, 18 (i);  
L'Aquila 2009, Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, para.118

24 **Africa-G8 Partnership on Water and Sanitation**

**(G7 Accountability Working Group agreed to make their final report on this commitment in the Ise-Shima Progress Report. G7 members have made good progress and will no longer monitor this commitment in the G7 Progress Report.)**

Strengthen Africa-G8 partnership on water and sanitation.

L'Aquila 2009, Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, para.118

## Food Security

### 25 L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)

Increase investment for agriculture and food security, including additional resources for food and development, by mobilising, with other donors, US\$ 20 billion over three years (by 2012) through the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI). We commit to fulfil outstanding L'Aquila financial pledges, seek to maintain strong support to address current and future global 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.

L'Aquila 2009, Joint Statement on Global Food Security, para.12;  
Camp David 2012, Declaration, para.16

### 26 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition

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.

Camp David 2012, Declaration, para.18

### 27 Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development

As part of a broad effort involving our partner countries, and international actors, and as a significant contribution to the Post 2015 Development Agenda, we aim to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. The G7 Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach, as set out in the annex, will make substantial contributions to these goals.

Verbatim from Elmau Leaders' Communiqué 2015, p.19

## Education

### 28 Global Partnership for Education

The G8 will continue to work with partners and other donors to meet shortfalls in all FTI (now the Global Partnership for Education – GPE) endorsed countries.

Heiligendamm 2007, Growth and Responsibility in Africa, para.38

## Equality

### 29 Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

We are committed to ensuring sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and ending child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation and other harmful practices.

Brussels 2014, para.21



**30 Technical and Vocational Education and Training for Women and Girls**

We commit to increasing the number of women and girls technically and vocationally educated and trained in developing countries through G7 measures by one third (compared to “business as usual”) by 2030.

Elmau 2015, p.20

**Governance**

**31 Anti-Corruption (UNCAC)**

Work towards ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption and start discussions on mechanisms to ensure its effective implementation.

Kananaskis 2002; Gleneagles 2005, para.14 (f)

**32 G8 Anti-Corruption Initiatives**

International cooperation against corruption should be enhanced in order to achieve effective results. We are therefore committed to update G8 anticorruption initiatives and further support outreach activities and technical assistance to other countries.

L’Aquila 2009, para.31

**33 Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative**

The G8 will take action to raise global standards for extractives transparency and make progress towards common global reporting standards, both for countries with significant domestic extractive industries and the home countries of large multinational extractives corporations.

- EU G8 members will quickly implement the EU Accounting and Transparency Directives.
- The US, UK and France will seek candidacy status for the new EITI standard by 2014.
- Canada will launch consultations with stakeholders across Canada with a view to developing an equivalent mandatory reporting regime for extractive companies within the next two years.
- Italy will seek candidacy status for the new EITI standard as soon as possible.
- Germany is planning to test EITI implementation in a pilot region in view of a future candidacy as implementation country.
- Russia and Japan support the goal of EITI and will encourage national companies to become supporters.

Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, paras.36 and 38

**34 G7 Partnership on Extractives Transparency**

We will partner with resource rich developing countries, the private sector and civil society to strengthen capacity and increase transparency in the extractive sectors. [Partnerships 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.

Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, paras.41 and 42

**35 Conflict Resources**

Acting effectively in the UN and in other fora to combat the role played by ‘conflict resources’ such as oil, diamonds and timber, and other scarce natural resources, in starting and fuelling conflicts.

Gleneagles 2005, para.10 (e)

### 36 **CONNEX**

We today announce a new initiative on Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contract Negotiations (CONNEX) to provide developing country partners with extended and concrete expertise for negotiating complex commercial contracts, focusing initially on the extractives sector, and working with existing fora and facilities to avoid duplication, to be launched in New York in June and to deliver improvements by our next meeting, including as a first step a central resource hub that brings together information and guidance.

Brussels 2014, para.18

### 37 **Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)**

We look forward to the OECD recommendations [on addressing Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)] and commit to take the necessary individual and collective action. We agree to work together to address base erosion and profit shifting, and to ensure that international and our own tax rules do not allow or encourage any multinational enterprises to reduce overall taxes paid by artificially shifting profits to low-tax jurisdictions. The ongoing OECD work will involve continued engagement with all stakeholders, including developing countries.

Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, para.24

### 38 **Beneficial Ownership**

We agree to publish national Action Plans to make information on who really owns and profits from companies and trusts available to tax collection and law enforcement agencies, for example through central registries of company beneficial ownership.

Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, para.3

### 39 **Anti-Bribery**

We will fully enforce our laws against bribery of foreign public officials and, consistent with national legal principles, will rigorously investigate and prosecute foreign bribery offences.

L'Aquila 2009, para.30

### 40 **Asset Recovery**

We reiterate our previous commitments to deny safe havens to corrupt individuals and their illicitly acquired assets, and to prevent corrupt holders of public office from gaining access to the fruits of their illicit activities in our financial systems. We will strive to improve international legal cooperation in asset recovery investigations within the framework of the UNCAC, including by seeking ways to facilitate informal cooperation and supporting identification and dissemination of good practices. We will strengthen cooperation on asset recovery, including through the Stolen Asset Recovery initiative (StAR).

We continue our engagement to and support of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank's Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative. We welcome the outcomes of the Ukraine Forum on Asset Recovery and look forward to the third Arab Forum on Asset Recovery. The G7 remains committed to working with governments and global financial centres to follow up on asset recovery efforts.

L'Aquila 2009, para.32; Brussels 2014, para.20



#### 41 **Tax Capacity Building**

We will continue to provide practical support to developing countries' efforts to build capacity to collect the taxes owed to them and to engage in and benefit from changing global standards on exchange of information, including automatic exchange of information...and we will continue to provide practical support for developing countries seeking to join the Global Forum [on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes]. We each commit to continue to share our expertise, help build capacity, including by engaging in long-term partnership programmes to secure success...We will take practical steps to support [the OECD's Tax Inspectors Without Borders] initiative, including by making tax experts available.

Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, paras.27 and 28

#### 42 **Land Transparency**

We will support greater transparency in land transactions including at early stages, and increased capacity to develop good land governance systems in developing countries. [Partnerships] will be tailored to the needs of each country and support national development plans with the objective of improving land governance and in particular transparency in land transactions by 2015. In addition, Japan and Italy are providing increased support through FAO and World Bank to support implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land in developing countries.

Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, paras.44 and 45

#### 43 **Open Data**

G8 members will, by the end of [2013], develop [Open Data] action plans, with a view to implementation of the [Open Data] Charter and technical annex by the end of 2015 at the latest.

Lough Erne 2013, Communiqué, para.48

### **Peace and Security**

#### 44 **Maritime Security in Africa**

Support maritime security capacity development in Africa and improve the operational effectiveness and response time of littoral states and regional organizations in maritime domain awareness and sovereignty protection.

Kananaskis 2002, Africa Action Plan; Sea Island 2004: 9; Heiligendamm 2007, paras.40 and 42; L'Aquila 2009, para.129; Muskoka 2010, Annex II/II

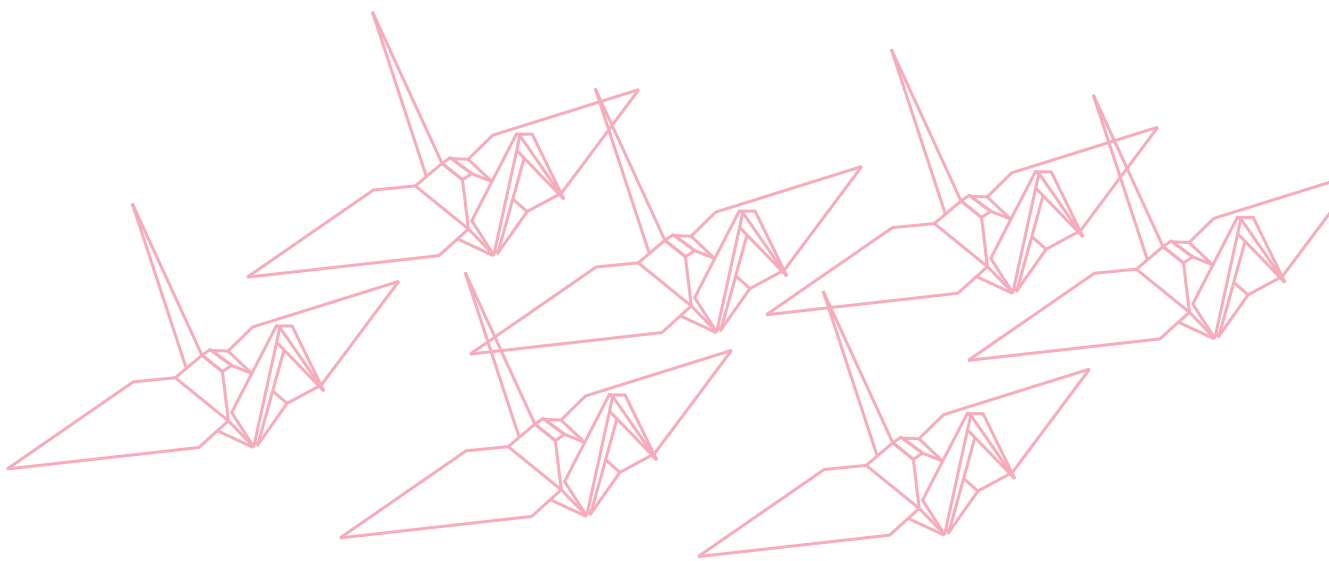
#### 45 **Formed Police Units**

Increase the G8 contribution to the training of formed police units for use in peace operations. Build peace operations capabilities (including through the Africa Standby Force) by: strengthening international police operations, including through the mentoring, training and, where appropriate, equipping of police, including Formed Police Units; strengthening international deployable civilian capacities to reinforce state institutions; and advance the rule of law through deployment of experts and by building capacity within developing countries and emerging donors.

Hokkaido Toyako 2008, 71 (b); Heiligendamm 2007, paras.40 and 42; Muskoka 2010, Annex II/I and II/III



<b>Environment and Energy</b>	
<b>46 Adaptation</b>	<p>Address the need for financing for adaptation through appropriate bilateral and multilateral mechanisms.</p> <p>L'Aquila 2009, para.76 (d)</p>
<b>47 Biodiversity</b>	<p>We are ... committed to intensifying our efforts to slow the loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>Deauville 2011, para.54</p>
<b>48 Energy Infrastructure in Africa</b>	<p>We will continue to promote inclusive and resilient growth in Africa, working with governments and citizens in Africa to ... improve infrastructure, notably in the energy sector...</p> <p>Brussels 2014, para.14</p>
<b>49 Climate Risk Insurance</b>	<p>The G7 climate risk insurance initiative aims to increase the number of people benefiting from direct or indirect insurance covering the negative impacts of climate change induced hazards in low and middle-income countries by up to 400 million by 2020, including by building on existing risk insurance facilities in Africa, Asia, Small Island Developing States, Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>Elmau 2015, Annex p.4 (see also Leader's Declaration p.15)</p>
<b>50 Renewable Energy</b>	<p>The aim of this effort is to improve sustainable energy access in Africa by 2030 by accelerating the deployment of renewable energy (solar, onshore and offshore wind power, hydro, biomass and geothermal, off-grid renewables, and grid and corridors deployment). This initiative is intended to scale up existing initiatives and aims to reach up to 10,000 MW in additional installed renewables capacity by 2020.</p> <p>Elmau 2015, Annex p.4</p>
<b>51 Marine Litter</b>	<p>The G7 commits to priority actions and solutions to combat marine litter as set out in the annex, stressing the need to address land- and sea-based sources, removal actions, as well as education, research and outreach.</p> <p>Elmau 2015, p.14 (see also Annex, pp.8-9)</p>



## Annex B – Methodology for Assessment and Evaluation

### 1. Overview

Accountability and transparency are core principles for the G7 to maintain the credibility of the decisions of G7 Leaders. The Ise-Shima Progress Report, in principle, follows the assessment methodology applied in the Lough Erne Accountability Report published in 2013. There are 51 commitments to be assessed and evaluated in the Ise-Shima Progress Report. Progress on the G7's commitments is assessed with indicators, baseline and data sources that have been agreed by the G7 Accountability Working Group.

### 2. Objectives of Assessment and Evaluation

The objectives of assessment and evaluation are (i) to monitor progress on development and development-related commitments with the aim of clearly communicating progress and achieving a wide readership in both G7 and partner countries, (ii) to support the G7's ability to deliver on the commitments made at the Summits, and (iii) to promote mutual accountability. The G7 Progress Report assesses the implementation of development and development-related commitments made at G7 Summits, using a five-tier signal.

### 3. Methodology

The Ise-Shima Progress Report adopts the following methodology for making assessment and evaluation for each of the 51 commitments:

First, to identify and validate the indicators of progress for each commitment. Each indicator has been agreed upon by the Accountability Working Group and consists of quantitative and/or qualitative measures, which are weighted equally.

Second, to measure progress on the indicators set by the Accountability Working Group according to pre-determined data sources.

Third, to assess the factual finding of progress, including factual changes, comparisons and cause-result relationships, and to make narrative assessments.

Fourth, to evaluate the progress of indicators. Evaluation is made on the basis of assessment of information and data collected from the baseline year to the latest year (when updated information is available).

Fifth, to determine scoring by a simple average of evaluation of equally weighted indicators.






The process also takes into consideration a set of five widely recognized criteria – relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability – released in the OECD-DAC evaluation principles in 1991.





Word	Definition
Assessment	Analytical work for factual finding of progress on the G7 commitment. The facts include the following but are not limited to: (i) description of a factual change between before- and after-values/situations, (ii) comparison between a target- and current-values/situations, and (iii) cause-result relationship.
Evaluation (Scoring)	Systematic determination of value (merit, worth or significance) of the G7 commitment. The evaluative conclusion is indicated by value-laden word: Excellent, Good, Satisfactory, Below Expectations and Off Track.

The proposed scorecard approach and a five-tier signal are to be applied with a set of narrative definitions for quantitative and qualitative assessment/evaluation.

Scoring Mark	Verbal Scale	Narrative Definition
	Excellent	The commitment was fully achieved or almost achieved; the targeted situation was fully realized or almost realized; or the pace of improvement was excellent. The progress of achievement is equivalent to a numerical basis in the range between 81-100%.*
	Good	The commitment was mostly achieved; the targeted situation was mostly realized; or the pace of improvement was good. The progress of achievement is equivalent to a numerical basis in the range between 61-80%.*
	Satisfactory	The commitment was satisfactorily achieved; the targeted situation was satisfactorily realized; or the pace of improvement was satisfactory. The progress of achievement is equivalent to a numerical basis in the range between 41-60%.*
	Below Expectations	The commitment was not satisfactorily achieved or below the expectation stated; the targeted situation was not satisfactorily realized or below the expectation stated; or the pace of improvement was below the expectation stated. The progress of achievement is equivalent to a numerical basis in the range between 21-40%.*
	Off Track	The commitment was not or barely achieved; the targeted situation was not or barely realized; or the pace of improvement was off track. The progress of achievement is equivalent to a numerical basis in the range between 0-20%.*
N/A	Unable to Judge	No information was available for judgment/determination.

\* In the case of quantitative assessment/evaluation, a respective numerical scale is used.

Verbal and weighting scales are based on the methodology applied in the Lough Erne Accountability Report, p.138.

Note: Under Germany's presidency in 2015, there were 14 new commitments that require monitoring. As the baseline year for their monitoring was 2015, the Ise-Shima Progress Report does not give the score for Elmau commitments.

## Annex C

Tracking Pledges to the Muskoka Initiative (Commitment 16)																							
<b>Canada</b>																							
<b>Pledge</b>	Maintain current funding levels of CAD 1.8 billion over five years and provide CAD 1.1 billion in funding for the Muskoka Initiative for a total pledge of CAD 2.9 billion.	<b>Period of Pledge</b>	FY 2010/2011-2014/2015																				
<b>Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date</b>	2010-2011 to 2014-2015: 3.2 billion cumulative over five years towards MNCH																						
<b>Notes and Comments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This includes Canada's CAD 1.1 billion commitment through the Muskoka Initiative.</li> <li>Canada's MNCH spending per year increased from CAD 345.0 million in 2009-2010 to CAD 613.0 million in 2014-2015.</li> <li>Total MNCH disbursements to Muskoka countries (all channels):</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Afghanistan</td> <td>CAD 139.7 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bangladesh</td> <td>CAD 95.2 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethiopia</td> <td>CAD 113.1 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Haiti</td> <td>CAD 103.3 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malawi</td> <td>CAD 49.7 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mali</td> <td>CAD 163.1 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mozambique</td> <td>CAD 218.4 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nigeria</td> <td>CAD 97.8 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Sudan</td> <td>CAD 87.5 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tanzania</td> <td>CAD 242.5 million</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The total spending between 2010-2011 and 2014-2015 surpassed its overall target of CAD 2.9 billion by more than CAD 340.0 million.</p>			Afghanistan	CAD 139.7 million	Bangladesh	CAD 95.2 million	Ethiopia	CAD 113.1 million	Haiti	CAD 103.3 million	Malawi	CAD 49.7 million	Mali	CAD 163.1 million	Mozambique	CAD 218.4 million	Nigeria	CAD 97.8 million	South Sudan	CAD 87.5 million	Tanzania	CAD 242.5 million
Afghanistan	CAD 139.7 million																						
Bangladesh	CAD 95.2 million																						
Ethiopia	CAD 113.1 million																						
Haiti	CAD 103.3 million																						
Malawi	CAD 49.7 million																						
Mali	CAD 163.1 million																						
Mozambique	CAD 218.4 million																						
Nigeria	CAD 97.8 million																						
South Sudan	CAD 87.5 million																						
Tanzania	CAD 242.5 million																						
<b>France</b>																							
<b>Pledge</b>	EUR 500 million	<b>Period of Pledge</b>	2011-2015																				
<b>Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date</b>	2011 : EUR 100 million 2012 : EUR 100 million 2013 : EUR 92 million 2014 : EUR 104 million 2015 : EUR 92 million 2011 to 2015 : EUR 488 million (= USD 637.8 million)																						
<b>Notes and Comments</b>	<u>Additional Financing</u> Reproductive, maternal, neonatal, infant and adolescent health financing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint program implemented by four UN agencies (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women): EUR 90.3 million over the period (2011-2015)</li> <li>Contribution to the Gavi Alliance vaccine for immunization expansion in developing and fragile countries: EUR 28 million over the period (2011-2015)</li> <li>Project implemented by the Aga Khan Network for Development (AKDN): EUR 1.8 million over the period (2011-2015)</li> <li>Bilateral aid managed by AFD: EUR 232 million over the period (2011-2015)</li> </ul> The Global Fund contribution increase: EUR 135 million over the period (2011-2015)																						



Germany			
<b>Pledge</b>	EUR 400 million	<b>Period of Pledge</b>	2011-2015
<b>Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date</b>	2011 : EUR 336.1 million 2012 : EUR 353.2 million 2013 : EUR 393.7 million 2014 : EUR 439.6 million		
<b>Notes and Comments</b>	Until 2014, additional EUR 312.3 million were distributed to fulfill the Muskoka pledge by Germany. The overall pledge of an additional EUR 400.0 million will be fulfilled in the fiscal year 2015.		
Italy			
<b>Pledge</b>	USD 75 million	<b>Period of Pledge</b>	2011-2015
<b>Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date</b>	2011 : USD 143.3 million 2012 : USD 117.5 million 2013 : USD 130.0 million 2014 : USD 146.9 million		
<b>Notes and Comments</b>	About 77% of the contribution during the period 2011-2014 has been through the multilateral channel (USD 415.0 million), mainly funding the GAVI initiative through Advanced Market Commitments (AMC) and International Financing Facility for Immunization (IFFIm) as well as contributing to the Global Fund. Italy has been participating for long time in the IFFIm and in the AMC for pneumococcal vaccine. In the period of the Muskoka Initiative (2011-2015), the total funding reached EUR 133.8 million for the IFFIm and EUR 190.0 million for the AMC. The AMC was officially launched in Lecce in Italy in 2009. Italy has resumed its contributions to the Global Fund in the amount of EUR 30.0 million per year during 2014-2015 and EUR 40.0 million in 2016.		
Japan			
<b>Pledge</b>	JPY 50 billion (approx. USD 500 million)	<b>Period of Pledge</b>	2011-2015
<b>Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date</b>	MNCH total spending (current USD) 2011 : USD 445.2 million 2012 : USD 606.3 million 2013 : USD 588.3 million 2014 : USD 391.0 million (provisional)		
<b>Notes and Comments</b>	MNCH additional to the 2008 baseline (current USD): 2011 : USD 47.4 million 2012 : USD 208.4 million 2013 : USD 190.5 million		

UK			
<b>Pledge</b>	Additional GBP 2.1 billion (approx. USD 3.4 billion) over the baseline	<b>Period of Pledge</b>	2010-2015
<b>Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date</b>	MNCH total spending 2010-2014 GBP 5.4 billion (current USD 7.6 billion) 2010 : GBP 757 million (current USD 1.1 billion) 2011 : GBP 815 million (current USD 1.2 billion) 2012 : GBP 968 million (current USD 1.4 billion) 2013 : GBP 1.6 billion (current USD 2.3 billion) 2014 : GBP 1.2 billion (current USD 1.7 billion)		
<b>Notes and Comments</b>	MNCH additional spending 2010-2014 above the 2008 baseline GBP 3.4 billion (current USD 4.8 billion): 2010 : GBP 365 million (current USD 516 million) 2011 : GBP 423 million (current USD 598 million) 2012 : GBP 576 million (current USD 815 million) 2013 : GBP 1.2 billion (current USD 1.7 billion) 2014 : GBP 852 million (current USD 1.2 billion)		
United States			
<b>Pledge</b>	USD 1.3 billion	<b>Period of Pledge</b>	FY 2010-2015
<b>Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date</b>	The United States spent the following sums on programming for ending preventable child and maternal deaths: USD 2.2 billion in FY 2010 USD 2.2 billion in FY 2011 USD 2.3 billion in FY 2012 USD 2.3 billion in FY 2013 USD 2.4 billion in FY 2014 USD 2.5 billion in FY 2015 (for a total of USD 13.9 billion for the 2010-2015 period)		
<b>Notes and Comments</b>	Data is calculated based on national methodology. The full report is accessible at: <a href="https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1864/USAID-2015-Acting-on-the-Call.pdf">https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1864/USAID-2015-Acting-on-the-Call.pdf</a> , page 10. The United States is also a major supporter of the Global Fund and provided: USD 1.1 billion in FY 2010 USD 1.0 billion in FY 2011 USD 1.3 billion in FY 2012 USD 1.6 billion in FY 2013 USD 1.7 billion in FY 2014 USD 1.4 billion in FY 2015 (for a total of USD 8.1 billion for the 2010-2015 period)		



<b>EU</b>			
<b>Pledge</b>	USD 70 million (EUR 50 million)	<b>Period of Pledge</b>	2010-2014
<b>Muskoka Initiative Spending to Date</b>	Total EU disbursement by year according to the Muskoka method: 2009 : EUR 322 million 2010 : EUR 244 million 2011 : EUR 310 million 2012 : EUR 321 million 2013 : EUR 317 million 2014 : EUR 341 million		
<b>Notes and Comments</b>			

## Annex D – Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFD	Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfDF	African Development Fund
AfT	Aid for Trade
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AMCOW	African Minister’s Council on Water
AWF	African Water Facility
AFSI	L’Aquila Food Security Initiative
AU	African Union
BEPS	Base Erosion and Profit Shifting
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (The United States)
CEFM	Child, Early and Forced Marriage
CONNEX	Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contracts Negotiations
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EFA-FTI	Education for All – Fast Track Initiative
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFF	Global Financing Facility
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
HDI	Health and Development Initiative
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPPF	Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LICs	Low Income Countries
LLDCs	Land-Locked Developing Countries



MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSBP	One-Stop Border Post
RMNCH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Under-Five Child Health
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEA	UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNAFEI	United Nations Asia and Far-East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	the United States Agency for International Development
WAVES	Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services
WFP	World Food Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization

