

Conclusion

STILL OUR COMMON INTEREST

WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN NEXT

Africa has changed a great deal since 2005. There has been much positive progress and the region may now be on the brink of a period of unprecedented growth and opportunity.

At the same time, sub-Saharan Africa remains the world's poorest region, with a tiny share of global trade and with many internal and external obstacles to growth and development. It also faces the massive challenge of climate change and the threat of a squeeze on external assistance as a result of the global economic crisis. While some countries are making rapid progress across a range of areas, others lag behind, hampered by weak government institutions, insecurity, poor infrastructure and severe economic challenges.

It is African leadership that has produced growth and development since 2005 and it will be African leadership that decides Africa's future. The role of the international community will be to rally behind African-led efforts.

To maintain and accelerate positive progress, it will be essential for African governments to continue and expand the reforms that have helped generate growth and attract investment over the past five years, but it will also require those governments to do more to ensure that growth is inclusive by creating jobs and economic opportunities for all.

For their part, donors must keep their promises on aid and commit to giving more to Africa. That aid must become more effective and donors must become more accountable.

This report calls on the international community to provide the extra aid that Africa requires to adapt to

climate change – and to ensure that it is additional to that given to meet the MDGs. In practical terms, adaptation means steps to ensure that agriculture and animal husbandry, water and other infrastructure, disease management and health systems and natural resource management are able to cope with the effects of climate change. Without taking these steps, the MDGs will not be achieved. Experts have estimated that the additional external financing required to do this in Africa could be between \$10 billion and \$20 billion a year.¹⁵⁸

The rest of the world should also work with Africa to tackle those obstacles that hinder the region's development. This means making progress on trade issues; tackling capital flight and corruption; ending the irresponsible trade in arms and conflict resources; ensuring that international businesses do not engage in negative practices that damage the lives of Africans; and making aid more transparent and effective.

The introduction to this report discusses Africa's changing relationships with other countries and with the international community as a whole. The G20 has become increasingly important as the forum for international discussions. It is vital that 'traditional' donors and emerging donors work together effectively with African governments and that Africa's voice continues to be strengthened in international decision-making bodies.

The private sector has a huge role to play in all of this. African governments should therefore continue to take steps to improve the investment climate and encourage investment from the private sector.

'OUR COMMON INTEREST' – NOW MORE THAN EVER

Calls for increased aid to Africa may seem at odds with developed countries' current focus on making cuts to public spending. Some might say that, in difficult times such as these, charity is a luxury we cannot afford.

But this is not about charity. It is truer now than it has ever been that, whatever part of the world we live in, we have a common interest in Africa's prosperity.

Developments since 2005 – including the economic crisis – have only served to reinforce the message that investing in Africa is in the interest of the rest of the world, particularly in tackling two of the major challenges that currently face us all.

First, investing more in Africa is in all our economic interests and will help all economies recover from the current crisis, not just Africa's. As discussed in the introduction, Africa offers economic opportunities to global businesses as well as to Africans. As World Bank president Robert Zoellick recently argued, developed countries' need to seize the opportunities from growth in developing countries to avoid their own lost decade.¹⁵⁹ Many of these opportunities are in Africa. As World Bank Managing Director and former Nigerian Finance Minister Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala said in a recent speech at Harvard

University, Africa is going to be a major new source of global demand.¹⁶⁰ She argued that a growing urban middle class already offers opportunities to international businesses – and the faster African incomes grow, the faster this potential international market will grow. Africa also offers a large and rapidly expanding labour force to the international economy.

The opportunities for all to benefit from Africa's economic growth will be considerably reduced if donor countries do not provide the external resources required to help governments in the region build the necessary conditions for growth and do not act to remove the obstacles, such as unfair trade rules, that hamper Africa's progress.

Second, a major threat to African growth – and a major threat to all our lives – is climate change. Africa's water, solar and other resources have huge potential to help the world tackle the threat of climate change by reducing emissions. They also offer further economic opportunities to African countries through exporting energy. Other African resources, such as the continent's forests, will also be vital to tackling climate change, and supporting African countries in protecting them will therefore be vital to global efforts.

¹⁵⁸ Presentation by Guido Schmidt-Traub, Climate Change Advisor, Africa Progress Panel Secretariat and Director of South Pole Carbon Asset Management to an event on *Securing Additional International Public Finance for Climate Change: How much is needed and can it be achieved?*, on 15 April 2010 at the Overseas Development Institute in London. www.odi.org.uk/events/2010/04/15/2127-presentation-guido-schmidt-traub.pdf.

¹⁵⁹ Robert Zoellick: *Look to the Developing World*, Financial Times, 24 May 2010.

¹⁶⁰ Speech by Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Managing Director of the World Bank. *What's the Big Idea? To Reposition Africa as the Fifth BRIC – A Destination for Investment, not just Aid*, at Harvard Kennedy School on 14 May 2010.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Action by both African governments and their international partners is required to enable Africa to accelerate its economic progress, to ensure that it achieves the MDGs and to help it face future challenges.

The previous section of this report reviews progress against the original recommendations. There are very few cases where these recommendations have been fully implemented. There has been some progress against most of them, but some have not been taken forward at all.

Outlined below is a set of recommendations on actions that need to be taken in the next five years to ensure a strong and prosperous Africa. As discussed in the introduction to this review, there were some important areas on which the Commission could have said more, but most of the original recommendations still stand. Progress against many of the recommendations needs to be urgently speeded up as it has been too slow. However, changes in Africa and progress to date must be taken into account. Outlined below are some further recommendations on how progress should be pushed forward in the coming years.

Governance

Good governance remains essential to providing the political stability, sound economic management and social policies essential to growth and poverty reduction.

The African Union has continued to strengthen its role across on the continent and has led progress across a range of areas. Its various institutions have evolved and have become more embedded in the past five years, and this will continue. The AU's resources should benefit from the increased revenues being mobilised by Africa's growing economies. For the present, however, the AU Secretariat and its various organs remain under-resourced and member contributions fall short of what is needed in many areas. External support is therefore still necessary. As with any such assistance, it should be

aligned to the priorities and strategies set by the AU with the greatest degree of flexibility possible.

At the national level, the priority for African governments has to be ensuring that the benefits of growth are shared by all. To do this, they need to be capable, transparent and accountable. They must also be able to ensure that the deals they make with those who want to exploit Africa's natural resources promise the greatest benefits to ordinary Africans. Those with whom African governments negotiate those contracts often have access to legal advice that African governments struggle to afford. There is therefore a role for external assistance to help level the playing field.

- Donors should continue to provide external assistance to the African Union and to other regional organisations as appropriate and in line with the strategies of those organisations.
- African leaders need to seize the initiative to push forward the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) – to get more countries to sign up, to get countries to act upon the findings of reports and to move countries that have already been reviewed towards their second assessment.
- African countries should ratify the 2007 Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and put in place a robust mechanism for monitoring its implementation.¹⁶¹ They should also take forward implementation of the 2001 Charter on Public Service.¹⁶²
- It is essential that African governments build on recent progress and further strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, by ensuring that they are putting in place and enforcing appropriate tax regimes for all potential sources of revenue.
- African governments should draw up comprehensive capacity-building strategies. Donor support should be fully aligned behind these strategies and donors should not pursue competing priorities or procedures.
- Donors should urgently commit to providing at least \$500 million to revitalise Africa's institutions of higher education over the next ten years.
- It is essential that the African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology (AMCOST) makes progress on developing priorities for funding to science and technology, while donors need to set up and provide funds to the African Science and Innovation Facility.
- African governments need to take further steps to improve their statistical capacity – for example, by signing, ratifying and implementing the AU's Charter on Statistics – and donors should increase their investment to support these improvements.
- Donors should support a fund that enables African governments to access the best legal and technical advice necessary to enable them to negotiate deals on the exploitation of their countries' natural resources that will be of greatest benefit to their population. Access to this fund should be linked to steps taken to promote transparency and effective use of revenues.
- Other developed countries should follow the example of the US in making it mandatory for all oil, gas and mining companies listed on their stock exchanges to disclose what they pay to foreign governments for the right to extract natural resources and in making it an offence to import timber that has been illegally sourced.

¹⁶¹ www.un.org/democracyfund/Docs/AfricanCharterDemocracy.pdf

¹⁶² The 2001 Charter on Public Service sets out principles and

standards for the delivery of public services in African countries. <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/cafrad/unpan004365.pdf>

- All countries should ratify and implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), implement the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force and the Global Forum on Tax Transparency and Exchange of Information, and continue to pursue steps to reduce all forms of illicit capital flight and to repatriate stolen assets. African governments should take all necessary steps to prevent capital flight.¹⁶³
- African and partner governments must take steps to ensure that the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and other transparency processes have 'teeth' and to ensure that deals involving natural resources are made in a transparent manner. All governments and extractive companies should adopt and implement the Natural Resource Charter.¹⁶⁴
- African governments should take steps to increase transparency and accountability. Donors, including international NGOs, should provide appropriate support in these areas and to strengthen African civil society's ability to hold governments to account.
- African governments should ensure that the media have the space to operate effectively and support should be given to the newly launched Africa Media Initiative.

Peace and security

Africa has continued to become more stable, but existing conflicts remain intractable, leaving local populations trapped in a cycle of poverty and violence. Sub-Saharan Africa remains more vulnerable to violent conflict than any other region of the world.

The avoidance of future conflicts will depend on many different factors, not least addressing the threats of continued poverty and inequality, climate change and urbanisation.

- To build on progress made in the region and to reduce the threat posed by climate change and other future risks to stability, the international community, the AU and Africa's regional economic communities (RECs) should continue to strengthen their focus on the prevention of violent conflict as well as ending ongoing conflicts.
- It is vital that the AU and the RECs continue to embed their institutions for the prevention and resolution of violent conflict and that donors provide support to build their capacity to deliver.
- The review of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) should consider the PBC's role in coordinating action to tackle the trade in conflict resources, and the PBC should take the appropriate action to improve international coordination on this issue.
- Negotiations on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) will take place over the next two years, starting in 2010. This report calls upon UN Member States to take full advantage of this historic opportunity to negotiate a strong and comprehensive ATT by 2012. Africa will be one of the main beneficiaries of a strong ATT and it is vital that it takes a leading role in these negotiations and in putting pressure on all members of the G20 to support the treaty. With donor support, African governments and regional organisations should strengthen efforts to reduce the number of weapons already in circulation.
- Donors need to step up the quality and quantity of their aid to conflict-affected, post-conflict and vulnerable countries, not just high-profile cases, and ensure that post-conflict countries get rapid access to debt relief. Donors should also take steps to improve the coherence of their responses to countries affected by violent conflict.
- African governments and donors should take steps to ensure that increased aid to reach the MDGs and tackle climate change is used in a manner that is sensitive to the risks of exacerbating violent conflict.
- The review of the PBC's work this year should aim to strengthen its performance in holding all partners to account on their commitments to support post-conflict countries. The review should also consider moving towards a more preventative role for the PBC.
- All parts of the international community, including emerging donors, should work together to identify and pre-empt potential threats to security. Efforts to strengthen Africa's climate change monitoring capacity should include elements on monitoring the threats to peace and security.
- It is vital that African governments continue to pursue not only political stability and sound economic management but also improvements in the provision of justice and basic security. It is also vital that donors improve the effectiveness of their support to this.

¹⁶³ In 2009, the G20 called for the adoption and enforcement of laws against transnational bribery and the ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and called on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Global Forum on Tax Transparency and Exchange of Information and the StAR Initiative to take action to deal with tax havens, money

laundering and the proceeds of corruption. In 2010, the G20 announced that it would set up a Working Group to bring forward comprehensive anti-corruption proposals.

¹⁶⁴ See www.naturalresourcecharter.org/index.php/en/the-precepts

Investing in people

As noted in the audit section, there has been considerable progress in a number of areas – for example, the growing number of children attending primary school, access to bed nets and falling HIV/AIDS infection rates.

However, progress has not been fast enough – resulting in sub-Saharan Africa as a whole being off-track on all of the MDGs. Concerted action is needed by African governments and their partners to build the systems to deliver health and education, water and sanitation and

social protection. Particularly urgent action is required to improve maternal and child health – the MDGs on which Africa is furthest off-track.

Reaching the most vulnerable, empowering women and addressing inequalities between urban and rural areas will be essential to achieving all of the MDGs. Rapid urbanisation will be a particular challenge for Africa in the coming years – as will meeting the MDG target on slum upgrading.

- All donors, both governments and foundations, should continue to increase their investments in African systems to deliver health, education and other basic services.
- To encourage the kind of investment that will support the development of their own systems, African governments should provide the policy and strategic frameworks to meet the MDGs. They must also raise the levels of investment of public resources in these services to at least the agreed targets of 20% for education, 15% for health and 0.5% of GDP to water and sanitation. Wherever possible, progress towards removing fees for health and education should continue, with the required donor support.
- Donors must enable continued increased investment in essential services and the achievement of the MDGs by meeting existing aid commitments and increasing their aid to Africa, as outlined in the resources section below. They need to commit to funding the gap between current aid levels and what is required to achieve the MDGs. Within this, they should ensure that they meet Africa's need for increased funding to health, education, water and sanitation, and other key services.
- Both African strategies and donor support urgently need to address shortage of trained health professionals. Member states should implement the WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel adopted at the 63rd World Health Assembly in May 2010.¹⁶⁵
- African governments should ensure that they have strategies in place to eliminate gender disparity at all levels of education and that vital services are reaching and empowering women. Special attention must be given to ensuring that services reach rural areas and vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities, and African governments' strategies should identify steps to ensure this. They should also take into account the impact of climate change. These strategies must be translated into action.
- African governments must ensure effective implementation of steps to manage the processes of rapid urbanisation, population growth and movement that are set to take place. Ministerial-level mechanisms to tackle issues of rapid urbanisation have been established within the AU and these should be supported, as should steps to promote lesson-learning between cities in Africa and their counterparts elsewhere in the world.
- Africa will only be able to seize the opportunities for further economic growth if its expanding labour force has the skills required to compete in the international economy. It is therefore high time that governments and donors heed the 2005 report's call to increase support to secondary, vocational and tertiary education.
- African governments must do more to improve the quality of basic education by recruiting and training more qualified teachers, increasing the volume of teaching and learning resources, and encouraging active learning to reduce the high repetition and dropout rates. More support needs to be given to literacy and reading skills in earlier grades.
- Donors should launch a Global Fund for Education in close partnership with governments of developing countries to fill the funding gap required to reach the MDG goal of universal primary education. This should be done by reforming the governance and management of the Fast Track Initiative (FTI), giving a stronger voice to developing countries in the process and reducing disbursement times for funding.
- Both African governments and donors should rapidly increase their investment in water and, in particular, sanitation to ensure that African countries are on track to meet the MDG targets. African governments should honour their commitment to invest at least 0.5% of GDP in water and sanitation.
- With sub-Saharan Africa still accounting for the overwhelming majority of all new HIV infections, national governments and donors must increase their focus on HIV prevention and increasing public knowledge of HIV/AIDS which currently remains low.
- With more than half of the population in sub-Saharan Africa still not receiving ARTs, more must be done to scale up access to treatment to reach the MDG target of achieving universal access to treatment and comprehensive care, which has already been missed for 2010. Pregnant women must be a key target group.
- African governments and donors should support an action plan on women's and children's health to accelerate progress against both these MDGs. African governments need to take the lead in

¹⁶⁵This voluntary framework guides countries in the recruitment of health workers and clearly stipulates that member states should

discourage active recruitment of health personnel from developing countries that are facing critical shortages of health workers.



developing integrated approaches to improve maternal and child health and donors must increase investment in support of these efforts. The Global Consensus on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) estimates that, to achieve the MDGs, OECD donors will need to double their aid to MNCH from \$4 billion to \$8 billion annually. Through the Muskoka Initiative, the G8 recently committed to increase their support to the achievement of these MDGs by \$1 billion a year. Donors should commit to providing the additional resources required.

- All governments in malaria endemic countries should honour the commitments they made to tackle malaria in Abuja in 2000, including achieving universal coverage of effective interventions, such

as insecticide impregnated bed nets, by the end of 2010. Donors should provide the necessary support for this, and for further research into new insecticides, diagnostics and antimalarial medicines to protect against future resistance. The African Leaders Malaria Alliance should be full participants in every stage of the process.

- African governments should implement the AU's Social Policy Framework and donors should increase and coordinate their support behind governments to improve social protection. This might include programmes that provide direct payments to individuals and households. The focus should now be on developing and supporting long-term programmes.

Promoting inclusive growth

Continued and accelerated growth is key to Africa's future.

To accelerate growth, African governments need to continue to improve the investment climate and expand regional trade as well as their share of global trade. Investment in infrastructure, though already vastly improved, must also continue to expand and must include increased attention to those areas that have been particularly neglected, such as sanitation and irrigation for agricultural land.

Growth in Africa has to be inclusive if it is going to contribute to poverty reduction, development and

stability. It is therefore vital that African governments put in place the strategies required to ensure that growth leads to opportunities for all – including Africa's ever growing population of young people, who are one of its main economic assets.

The private sector has a vital role to play in all of this and the ongoing work of Business Action for Africa and other international business partnerships, focused on promoting investment and good business practice in Africa, is to be welcomed.

- To promote growth, it is essential that African governments continue to take steps to improve the climate for doing business in their countries and to reduce regional barriers to trade. International business and donors should continue to support this by maintaining and increasing their support for the Investment Climate Facility and through all other appropriate means.
- African governments need to increase their investment in vital infrastructure and donors need to provide the additional finance required to support this. Strategies and investments must take account of the new and changing needs brought about by climate change and by population growth and movement.
- African countries should continue to strengthen regional institutions that will ensure that infrastructure contributes to regional prosperity and growth.
- A recent conference in London on 'Joining up Africa' produced a joint statement on improving regional integration in Africa and was signed by the AU, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Development Bank, African RECs, the EU, the WTO and the World Bank. Turning this statement into reality should be a priority for African countries, institutions and their partners.
- Doubling the amount of agricultural land under irrigation by 2015, as suggested by the Commission

in 2005, will require a sharp increase in the amount of funding devoted to this, as well as prioritisation by African governments. Donors should reverse the decline in aid to agriculture and provide the resources required to implement the AU's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the individual strategies of African governments.

- African governments should develop strategies to create jobs and support small businesses. These strategies will need to target young people to improve levels of youth employment. Within and beyond these strategies, African governments must take steps to end employment discrimination against women to give them better access to paid employment and its benefits.
- African governments should take steps to ensure that they are leveraging domestic and international private sector investment in key areas vital to growth and development – including in the fields of infrastructure, clean energy technologies, agriculture and the social sectors.
- It is also vital that African governments set and enforce the standards to which those businesses operate and that all governments do more to tackle the negative behaviour of some companies that damages the livelihoods, health and safety of African people and their communities.

Climate change

Climate change poses a massive challenge to Africa's future growth and development.

African governments and their partners need to be prepared to tackle climate change from all angles. While Africa does not produce high levels of emissions, it must respond to the threat of climate change in its

growth and development strategies. A wide range of other policies and strategies will also need to be scrutinised through the lens of climate change.

African governments need to be able to anticipate the effects of climate change in order to make decisions on how to deal with them.

- The AU and African governments must make urgent progress in developing strategies to tackle the impact of climate change on Africa, and donors should provide the support needed to implement these strategies as rapidly as possible.
- Other governments should provide any necessary technical assistance requested to assist with the development of these strategies. Donors should also provide additional, predictable financing, estimated to be between \$10 billion and \$20 billion extra per year, to support implementation of Africa's strategies to adapt to climate change and to comply with the agreement on funding for adaptation and mitigation made in the Copenhagen Accord.
- The relevance and accessibility of the Clean Development Mechanism for sub-Saharan Africa must be improved to make carbon market mechanisms more significant for the continent.
- It is essential that the implementation of initiatives such as ClimDev-Africa are speeded up to help the mainstreaming of climate change and other environmental considerations into policies and practice. Support to improving Africa's ability to monitor climate change should be stepped up immediately.
- The international community should also support innovative mechanisms to fund Africa's fight to tackle the effects of climate change, which are being considered by the High Level Panel on Climate Change Financing this year.
- As part of the global effort to tackle climate change, donors should increase their support to Africa's efforts to make use of its natural resources to generate clean energy. Where necessary, African governments and regional organisations should be given support in developing schemes to produce clean energy and donors should provide support to these – either directly or by encouraging and facilitating private sector investment in them.

Trade

Trade is perhaps the area in which the least progress has been made in the past five years. African trade has quadrupled nevertheless, but if African growth is going to continue to accelerate and Africa is to expand its very low share of international trade, progress will need to be made.

- As the global economy recovers, there should be a renewed push to deliver the key 'development' elements of the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), including reductions in agricultural subsidies, improved market access in goods and services of interest to African producers and adequate Special and Differential Treatment, to help stimulate African economies and support global recovery.
- OECD countries that are looking to make cuts and reprioritise government spending should look to agricultural subsidies as a prime target.
- In the absence of progress in the DDA, the G20 could revitalise the issue of preferential access by committing to broad-based, meaningful and time-bound preferences with simple rules of origin that facilitate trade to help increase the competitiveness of African and other low-income countries.
- It is critical that the EU finds ways to address the problems and delays encountered in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations and that African countries find the political will to make their regional trade agreements a reality.
- Donors should continue to support Africa's capacity to trade.

Resources

In 2005, G8 donors committed to doubling aid and increasing debt relief to African countries. African countries have since benefited from \$100 billion in debt relief¹⁶⁶ and a 46% increase in aid from all DAC donors.¹⁶⁷ However, only 60% of the additional funds committed in 2005 by DAC donors will be delivered by 2010.¹⁶⁸

The challenge for the coming years will be to continue this progress and to build upon it. That aid must also become more effective, and to be more effective, it must be more transparent and properly monitored and evaluated.

Since 2005, the G20 has increasingly assumed the role that the G8 previously performed as the coordination mechanism for action by major economies.

- Donors should deliver on the commitments they made in 2005. It is vital that donors 'lock in' promised aid for sub-Saharan Africa and honour their commitment of reaching 0.7% of GNI through, for example, domestic legislation. This should include further aid promises, ensuring that it becomes unacceptable to make a pledge without providing evidence of budgetary provision. Commitments on how to direct that aid should be proportional to need.
- The G20 should take on the G8's previous role in making and monitoring commitments to supporting growth and development in Africa. This should include commitments to providing long-term aid, with those collective commitments made proportional to the GNI of those countries.
- In that context, and in line with the recommendation of the 2005 report, the G20 should commit to increasing aid to Africa from 2010 onwards to a further \$25 billion per annum by 2015.
- African governments should determine how these funds should be spent, but this review indicates that key areas for investment should include infrastructure, agriculture, job creation and support to small businesses, water and sanitation, and irrigation. Health, education and basic services will continue to be priorities, with the focus on sustainable systems. To realise its potential growth, Africa will need to invest more in secondary and tertiary education as well as in primary education.
- The process for debt relief, particularly the transition between decision and completion point, needs to be speeded up by making completion criteria more realistic and relevant to countries' circumstances and needs. Unless countries have severe governance problems, creditors should expedite promotion to post-completion status and, in the case of fragile states, donors should provide tailored assistance to help build institutions and help countries move towards completion.
- Many countries are currently disqualified from the benefits of debt relief because they have managed their debts well, but they still have great internal demand for the resources that would be released through debt relief. Debt cancellation should therefore also be extended beyond countries currently eligible to include those – such as Kenya and Lesotho – where debt ratios are below the HIPC threshold.
- African countries and their partners should take steps to avoid the re-accumulation of debt through cautious borrowing policies and strengthened public debt management; increased concessional lending from IFIs; the development of a binding charter on responsible lending, based on internationally recognised legal standards, to ensure that loan extensions are used for investments that focus on development needs; and the fair allocation of burden sharing between creditor and debtor in cases of irresponsible lending. This could be achieved through the establishment of a sovereign debt work-out mechanism, as has been called for by Southern governments.
- Large multilateral and Paris Club creditors have provided their full share of debt relief.¹⁶⁹ Such efforts must be replicated among smaller multilateral creditors, non-Paris Club bilateral official creditors and private creditors.
- Donors should continue to consider and support innovative mechanisms for mobilising resources to fund increases in development assistance across a wide range of fields. These should focus on leveraging private sector investment as well as mobilising public resources.
- To improve the effectiveness of aid, all development actors need to accelerate implementation of their commitments under the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action to meet the targets set at Accra ahead of the Third High Level conference in Korea in 2011. This includes recipient governments' commitment to ensuring that poverty reduction strategies are linked to annual budgets.
- Improving the transparency of aid is essential to hold donors accountable for keeping their promises and for recipient governments' planning and accountability to their people. Partners to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) should ensure that they reach agreement on a code of conduct on publishing data on aid by March 2011 and that they implement their commitments in full.
- African governments should improve their capacity to monitor and evaluate the impact of development programmes with appropriate support from donors.

¹⁶⁶ Those that were post-decision point under the HIPC initiative.

¹⁶⁷ Between 2004 and 2009.

¹⁶⁸ ONE. *The DATA Report 2010*. The figure for G7 donors is 61%.

¹⁶⁹ Four G8 countries have gone beyond the terms agreed within the Paris Club. The UK, USA, Canada and Italy have cancelled 100% of their development assistance and commercial debts, whether classified as pre- or post-cut off date.

Making it happen

As outlined in the introduction to this report, Africa's economic progress and demand for its resources have increased its international political power. Unfortunately, this has yet to be reflected in the way that power is shared between regions and countries in key international organisations.

The 2005 report made a number of recommendations calling for changes to, for example, the number of seats allocated to African countries on the UN Security Council and the boards of the World Bank and the IMF. These recommendations still need to be implemented. Some changes have been made to the voting shares

of African and other developing countries in the World Bank, but these are very limited and have not yet reached the 50% level demanded by many, including the World Bank's own President. A new seat on the board of the World Bank has been created for sub-Saharan Africa, but not on the UN Security Council.

The Paris Declaration committed all countries in receipt of development assistance to establishing mechanisms to monitor aid effectiveness. So far, only 26% of recipient countries surveyed have put in place mutual accountability mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of aid at the country level.

- At a minimum, the IMF should introduce a further seat on the board for sub-Saharan Africa. However, the shareholders of both the World Bank and the IMF should also consider raising the voting share of developing countries to 50%, which would in turn increase their representation on the boards.
- The IMF should take forward the recommendation by the committee that recently reviewed its governance that called for the creation of a decision-making council made up of political representatives of member countries. The World Bank should also consider such a step.
- African governments and international partners should continue to support the African Development Bank in becoming the pre-eminent financing institution in Africa. They should also support UNECA in its ongoing efforts to enhance its role.
- This report also calls upon the UN Security Council and UN member states to agree as soon as possible to increase African representation on the UN Security Council.
- African governments should accelerate the implementation of mutual accountability mechanisms to assess the quality of donor assistance and coordination.
- The Commission continues to welcome and endorse the work done by the Africa Progress Panel in holding both African governments and their partners to account for implementation of commitments made.

ANNEX 1: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	African Development Fund	IFFIm	International Finance Facility for Immunisation
AECF	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund	ILO	International Labour Organization
AfDB	African Development Bank	IMF	International Monetary Fund
AfT	Aid for Trade	LDC	Least developed country
ART	Antiretroviral treatment	LIC	Low-income country
ARV	Antiretroviral	MNCH	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
AU	African Union	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
AMCOST	African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology	MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
APP	Africa Progress Panel	MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism	MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (World Bank)
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture	NCPs	National Contact Points
ASF	African Standby Force	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty	ODA	Official development assistance
BAA	Business Action for Africa	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	OVC	Orphans and vulnerable children
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	PBC	Peacebuilding Commission (UN)
CPA	Country programmable aid	PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)	PSC	Peace and Security Council
DCF	Development Cooperation Forum (UN)	RCF	Rapid Credit Facility
DDA	Doha Development Agenda	REC	Regional economic community
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)	SADC	Southern African Development Community
EAC	East African Community	SCF	Standby Credit Facility
ECA	Export credit agency	SDT	Special and Differential Treatment
EFA FTI	Education For All – Fast-Track Initiative	StAR	Stolen Assets Recovery initiative
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	UNECA	UN Economic Commission for Africa
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement	UNCAC	UN Convention Against Corruption
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the UN)	UNDESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
FATF	Financial Action Task Force	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
GDP	Gross domestic product	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
GNI	Gross national income	UPE	Universal primary education
GPEI	Global Polio Eradication Initiative	WTO	World Trade Organisation
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences		
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative		
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative		
ICA	Infrastructure Consortium for Africa		
ICF	Investment Climate Facility		
IDA	International Development Association (World Bank)		
IFC	International Finance Corporation (World Bank)		
IFF	International Finance Facility		
IFI	International financial institution		

ANNEX 2: THE COMMISSIONERS



Tony Blair (Chair)

Fola Adeola

K. Y. Amoako

Nancy Kassebaum Baker

Hilary Benn

Gordon Brown

Michel Camdessus

Bob Geldof

Ralph Goodale

Ji Peiding

William Kalema

Trevor Manuel

Benjamin Mkapa

Linah Mohohlo

Tidjane Thiam

Anna Tibaijuka

Meles Zenawi

Further information on the work
of the Commission can be found at:

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