



HM Government

G8 Africa Action Plan: UK Progress Report 2005



Executive summary

In 2002, the UK and other G8 countries committed to an Africa Action Plan (AAP) to support Africa's development. This is a report of UK progress.

Peace and security is a prerequisite for development – and many African countries were crippled by war for decades. But things have changed for the better. The **African Union (AU)** and other regional bodies have taken responsibility for peace and security on the continent – with their on-going mission in **Darfur** a concrete demonstration of this. UK aid and diplomatic effort has helped Africa end some of its worst wars, in countries such as **Sierra Leone, Sudan** and **Angola**. And once peace has been restored, we have continued to invest heavily in helping those countries tackle the roots of conflict and rebuild their state and society.

Development is impossible without good **governance**. Africa needs effective states to govern justly, provide basic services and create the environment for economic growth – whilst being held accountable by their citizens for doing so. Recent years have seen democracy taking root and governance improving in many countries. But much remains to be done – and corruption is still a real challenge. UK aid is helping AU/NEPAD to run their innovative programme of **peer review** – and we work in many countries to help **reform the civil service**, improve **management of public funds** and **tackle corruption**. Beating corruption in Africa also means taking action at home and internationally – which is why we have tightened **UK law** on money laundering and will ratify the **UN Convention against Corruption**. And we always protect UK aid from misuse and corruption.

There is good evidence that aid can impact on growth and reduce poverty. But there has been too little aid – and it has sometimes been given in inappropriate ways or for the wrong reasons. The UK fully supports the Commission for Africa's call for **more and better aid**. We will provide over **one billion pounds** to Africa this year and will increase official development assistance to **0.7% of gni** by 2013. Other rich countries have also agreed to increase aid, but all this will not happen quickly enough. That is why the UK is promoting the **International Finance Facility (IFF)** as a way to frontload aid flows and provide an additional \$50 billion per year between now and 2015.

The longer-term future of Africa lies with **trade and economic growth**. Prospects are gradually improving – and the impact that growth can have on poverty can be seen in countries like Mozambique. But accelerating growth which benefits the poor will need comprehensive action from Africa and its partners. This is why the UK is helping Africa to promote **investment**, build **infrastructure**, and **trade** more effectively – whilst striving to improve Africa's access to European and other **global markets**.

Debt has for many years been a burden on poor countries, draining funds which could have been used for health and education. But there has been remarkable progress in recent years. The UK has been a leading supporter of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (**HIPC**) programme – and has gone beyond that by offering 100% debt relief to all HIPC countries. On top of this, the UK has led the G8 countries to agreement on **multilateral debt relief**. The impact of debt relief on health, education and rural roads can already be seen in countries like Uganda.

Education is a basic pillar of development – and good progress has been made with getting girls and boys into primary school. The UK focus on primary education, especially for **girls**, both through our funding and support to policies such as removing school fees, has played a role. Without diluting efforts at the primary school level, we will also be supporting African-led work to strengthen science and technology and higher education.

Life expectancy in many African countries is actually *falling* as a result of **HIV** and **AIDS**, and diseases such as **malaria** and **TB** still cause widespread suffering and death. Progress with reducing child and maternal mortality has been slow. The core of the UK's effort has been **strengthening health services** needed to deliver basic care and medicines – with over £650 million spent in Africa since 2000. Alongside this, the UK has made a massive push on HIV and AIDS, committing to spend £1.5 billion globally over the next three years. We will continue to intensify action on areas such as reproductive health, reducing maternal deaths and providing insecticide treated bednets to protect children and others from malaria.

Agriculture is a mainstay of many African economies and the livelihoods of poor rural people. Since 2004, the UK has been giving greater priority to promoting agricultural growth. We have been major financiers of agricultural **research** in Africa and continue to press for EU and global **trade reform** to give African producers better access to markets.

Hunger remains widespread in Africa. Whilst natural events such as drought can demand urgent humanitarian relief, the underlying cause of hunger is very often simple grinding poverty, and households too poor and vulnerable to cope with even the mildest of shocks. This is why, whilst continuing to be a major donor to humanitarian emergencies, the UK has been helping build **safety nets** which prevent the poor from sinking deeper into destitution whilst tackling the wider reasons for chronic poverty.

Water is essential to life and economic activity. The UK has been working with countries to expand access to clean **water and sanitation** – whilst playing an important role on international forums such as the Commission for Sustainable Development. But we also believe that much more needs to be done. This is why we have committed to doubling UK aid to Africa for water and sanitation over the next three years, and doing more in countries to ensure this additional money translates into real impact.

Much has been achieved. And many lessons have been learned. Now is the time for the 'big push' that Africa needs to permanently eliminate poverty. Now is the time for Africa itself to take up and meet its challenges – and for the UK, G8 and wider international community to keep our promises and give full support.

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Foreword by the Rt Hon Tony Blair, Prime Minister



Africa's future lies in the hands of Africans. But Africa needs the world's support to help it build a new future. That is why, three years ago in Kananaskis, G8 leaders committed to the Africa Action Plan, a common set of objectives to help Africa lift itself out of poverty. This Report details what the UK and Africa have done together since our last Africa Action Plan progress report in 2003.

A lot has changed since 2003. What encourages me most is the way in which the African Union (AU) has developed into an organisation increasingly determined to find and implement African solutions to African problems. For example, the establishment of the AU Peace and Security Council in 2004 has provided a legal basis for Africa to prevent, mediate and resolve African conflicts. Already, the AU is using these new powers in Darfur. When there was a coup in Togo earlier this year, the AU and ECOWAS stepped in promptly to insist on a return to constitutional processes. The AU is also taking action to improve governance in its member states. In 2004, it launched the African Peer Review Mechanism, under which countries open their systems of governance up for examination by their peers. 23 countries have signed up to the mechanism; the first report, on Ghana, will be published shortly.

Africa is a continent of over fifty countries. In some places, there has not been nearly as much progress on governance as the citizens of the countries themselves deserve to see. But there is an increasing momentum for change in many parts of the continent. Since 2003, the UK has continued to increase its support to Africa. In 2002/03, we gave £663 million in aid to Africa. In 2005/06, we are giving £1.1 billion, and this will continue to rise. We have played a leading role in increasing debt relief and arguing for fairer trade.

But by early 2004 it was clear to me that all our collective efforts were, put simply, not enough. Africa was, and remains, the only continent not on track to meet the Millennium Development Goals. That means millions of children denied an education, mothers dying in childbirth and children dying in their infancy, and another generation unable to provide themselves and their families with even the minimum of a decent existence. That's why I decided to set up and chair the Commission for Africa, to take a fresh look at what more all of us needed to do to help Africa lift itself out of poverty. Building on the work of the AU and NEPAD, the Report has provided facts, analysis and ideas which I am taking to the G8 Summit in Gleneagles to help deliver a new, comprehensive plan of support for Africa. In 2005, we have a once in a generation opportunity to help Africa lift itself out of poverty for good. It is in all our interests that we do not let it pass.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tony Blair". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style. Below the signature is a horizontal line that starts under the first letter and ends under the last letter.

Rt. Hon. Tony Blair, Prime Minister

Introduction

Africa set out its vision for transformation in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) – a pledge by African Leaders to their people to promote democracy, peace and security, economic development and poverty reduction. At the G8 Summit in Kananaskis (2002), the UK and other G8 countries responded with the Africa Action Plan (AAP) to support the realisation of NEPAD's aims.

Subsequent G8 Summits at Evian (2003) and Sea Island (2004) built on the original plan, agreeing on more specific ways to support areas such as peace keeping, tackling HIV and AIDS and expanding access to clean water.

The Commission for Africa report was published in March 2005. Building on NEPAD and the G8 Africa Action Plans, this set out the case for a comprehensive response to poverty by Africa and its international partners. The UK has committed to doing its share to meet the challenge.

This is a report of UK progress against the Africa Action Plan since the last update in 2003. Too much has happened to report comprehensively in a document of this size – so the report focuses on highlights and examples which are representative of overall progress.

1. Peace and Security

'Progress in Africa, and improvement in the lives of its people, has been undermined or destroyed by conflict and insecurity. Scarce resources needed to fight poverty have been wasted. Conflicts in one country have fuelled insecurity and instability in its neighbours. Without peace and security Africa will not realise the goals set out in the New Partnership for Africa's Development.'

(Africa Action Plan)

'The right to life and security is the most basic of human rights. Without increased investment in conflict prevention, Africa will not make the rapid acceleration in development that its people seek.'

(Commission for Africa)

- 1.1** Africa has experienced more drawn-out civil wars, brutal coups and bloody instability over recent decades than any other part of the world. The human cost has been devastating – millions of lives have been lost – and economies were crippled.
- 1.2** But things are changing. The African Union (AU) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have been putting their commitments to peace and security into practice. And the past few years have seen good progress with ending some of the worst civil wars – such as in Sierra Leone, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola. The sections below describe some examples of how the UK has helped.
- 1.3** In some places, the situation does remain fragile. Recent crises in the Darfur region of Sudan and Cote d'Ivoire are reminders of how fast gains can be reversed. As such, the UK will continue to invest heavily in helping African organisations and countries prevent, mediate and resolve conflict.
- 1.4** Much of the UK's support to conflict resolution is through the joint DFID/FCO/MoD Africa Conflict Prevention Pool. Set up in 2001, this brings UK expertise in development, diplomacy and defence together into a coherent response. Between 2002/3 and 2004/5, the conflict pool invested over £145 million in conflict prevention and more than £300 million in UN and other peacekeeping costs.

Helping regional organisations to prevent and resolve conflicts

- 1.5** At the continental level, the African Union (AU) is the lead organisation on peace and security. A critical step in 2004 was the establishment of the 15-member **AU Peace and Security Council**, legally empowered to decide on actions to prevent, mediate and resolve conflicts. The 2004 AU Monitoring Mission in **Darfur** – to which the UK has provided substantial financial support (see below) – was a concrete demonstration of the political will to take action.
- 1.6** The AU Peace and Security Council will be backed up by a planned early warning system and a ‘Panel of the Wise’ to mediate between conflicting parties. A ‘roadmap’ has also been agreed for setting up an **African Standby Force** (ASF) to back up the Peace and Security Council. We are helping take the roadmap forward by providing expert advisers to the AU Peace and Security Directorate. We are helping to set up the ASF brigade headquarters and building ASF capacity to undertake Peace Support Operations. We have also contributed to the €250 million African Peace Facility which supports AU Peace Support Operations such as those in Darfur and Burundi.
- 1.7** But no single institution can do all that is needed across a continent the size of Africa. In support of AU plans, the UK is also helping sub-regional institutions play a more prominent role. For example, the UK is providing £2 million this year to the Economic Community of West African States (**ECOWAS**) for promoting peace and security in that region. These funds will be used to strengthen ECOWAS capacity to manage conflict, maintain stand-by forces for peace keeping and involve civil society in post-conflict peace building. They will also help fund peace missions in Liberia (ECOMIL) and Cote d’Ivoire (ECOMICI).
- 1.8** The UK has also provided funds to **IGAD** to mediate peace at the regional level. UK funds were used by IGAD to convene talks which led to peace agreements in Sudan and Somalia. In both these cases, we also helped bolster the peace process by funding teams to monitor and verify ceasefires which preceded comprehensive peace agreements.

Helping countries to resolve conflict

- 1.9** Recent wars and decades of misrule have devastated the Great Lakes region and the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**. As part of the wider international community, the UK played its part in the peace process by providing expert advice to the facilitator and diplomatic support. This led to establishment of the Transitional National Government in mid-2003.
- 1.10** Since then, the UK has continued to support the transition to peace in DRC, as well as encouraging reconciliation across the wider Great Lakes region. For example, we have allocated £46 million development assistance to DRC this year, focused on establishing basic security and the rule of law. These funds support disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of troops into civilian life, improving public safety and preparing for elections.

- 1.11 Sudan** has suffered civil war for 38 of its 48 years of independence. The UK has played a major part in the peace process over recent years, as a lead donor together with Norway and the USA. Through the joint DFID/FCO Sudan Unit, we have given financial and technical assistance to the peace process and supported ceasefire monitoring in the Nuba Mountains and southern Sudan. The peace agreement was signed in January 2005.
- 1.12** The conflict in **Darfur** erupted in February 2003. The UK is actively supporting resolution of the conflict. A UK Special Representative for Darfur has been nominated to support the AU-led Abuja peace talks. Our total contribution to the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) since its inception has been £12.3 million – with a further £19 million recently committed. These funds have helped to purchase the vehicles and equipment the AU peace keeping forces need to operate.

UK action in Darfur

Asha (not her real name) and her family are from a village called Surufu. One night their village was attacked by Arab militias on camels. They fled. Sixteen village men were murdered that night, the village was looted and their homes destroyed.

The family eventually made it to a camp for displaced people in a place called Dumba.

Over £1 million of UK aid is helping Save the Children (UK) provide people like Asha and others in camps like this with the basic food and health care they need to survive. Meanwhile, the family are unable to leave the camp for fear of being attacked and killed. So resolution of the conflict – with active UK support – remains a priority.

- 1.13** We have also pushed ahead with planning for recovery and reconstruction in Sudan once peace has been secured. For example, we have agreed support for the return of displaced people, provision of food, education and public health. A UK allocation of over £110 million to Sudan this year is funding disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of troops and reform of the police and justice systems.
- 1.14** The UK has been **Sierra Leone's** lead international partner since conflict ended in 2002. Three years of peace has been an achievement in itself. But some underlying causes of war remain unresolved – such as high levels of youth unemployment and corruption. The UK is providing £40 million a year to tackle corruption and reform the security sector in Sierra Leone, with a view to stabilising the peace.
- 1.15 Angola's** long years of civil war have also finally ended. Since 2002, DFID's programme – currently at £8.5 million a year – has helped support demobilisation, peace building, humanitarian relief and improving governance.

Regulating arms brokers and traffickers and eliminating the flow of illicit weapons

- 1.16** The UK has one of the strictest arms export regimes in the world. We tightened regulation of **arms brokers** further in 2004 with the Export Control Act. Amongst other things, this prohibits UK nationals anywhere in the world brokering torture equipment or long-range missiles. More generally, the Act means that all UK-based brokers must be fully licensed. We have also helped establish better controls at the European and global levels.
- 1.17** Internationally, we have called for stricter controls on small arms and light weapons. We aim for global agreement to a comprehensive and legally-binding **Arms Trade Treaty**, which will regulate all trade in conventional arms. This is the best way to stem the flow of arms to African countries caught up in violence.
- 1.18** In addition, the UK Global Conflict Prevention Pool supports African initiatives to stem the illicit trade in small arms. This includes helping to implement the **Nairobi Protocol** to prevent small arms proliferation in east Africa and the Great Lakes. We have also provided technical expertise to assist adoption of national plans for small arms control in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Namibia.

Looking ahead

- The AU released its Peace and Security Action Plan in 2004. This focuses on building mediation capacity, establishing the African Standby Force and enhancing preparedness through a continental early warning system. We will provide sustained and well coordinated financial support.
- Over the year ahead, we will work with G8 partners to build support for an international Arms Trade Treaty. And we will continue to support African efforts to stem trafficking of small arms.

2 Strengthening Institutions and Governance

'NEPAD maintains that "development is impossible in the absence of true democracy, respect for human rights, peace and good governance." We agree.'

(Africa Action Plan)

'Effective states – those that can promote and protect human rights and can deliver services to their people and a climate for entrepreneurship and growth – are the foundation of development.'

(Commission for Africa)

- 2.1** Africa needs effective states that govern justly, invest in their own people and are accountable to them. African governments also need to take increasing responsibility for leading and managing their international partners.
- 2.2** The situation is getting better. Democracy is taking root in many countries. In 1985, there were just a handful of elected African governments. Twenty years later they have become the norm. The last few years have seen peaceful transitions of power in countries such as Mozambique, Nigeria, Kenya, Zambia, Ghana and Malawi. And government accountability to parliaments and people is improving. The World Bank monitors standards of governance each year – and Africa is showing steady improvement.¹ But much remains to be done.
- 2.3** The UK has put substantial effort into helping African governments become more democratic, effective and accountable – and will continue to do so. We have supported Africa's own efforts to improve standards of governance, tackled corruption through action in Africa and at home, and helped protect the rights of all women and men.

¹ For example, fifteen African countries scored well in World Bank Country Policy and Institution Assessment in 2003, compared with just ten in 2002.

Helping NEPAD promote better governance

- 2.4** The African Union and NEPAD are seeking to drive forward democracy and good governance across the continent. Their **African Peer Review Mechanism** (APRM) started in 2004 – within which countries will open up to an examination of their political, economic and corporate governance by fellow African countries. Four² countries have now commenced reviews and twenty three³ countries have signed up. We have allocated UK funds to the APRM Secretariat, country reviews and subsequent action to address any problems these reveal.
- 2.5** UK funds and expertise have assisted **electoral processes** in various countries since 2002, including Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique and Uganda. UK assistance has helped ensure that elections are increasingly credible, transparent and fully include ordinary people. Our activities have included building national institutions to run elections, providing election day observers and supporting media coverage.

Tackling corruption

- 2.6** High levels of corruption hit the poor hardest. Economies suffer. Democracy is undermined. And the poor are denied school places and healthcare because they cannot afford the bribes demanded by corrupt officials. The UK is helping to tackle this in several ways. We are helping **national** governments and civil society take action. For example, UK funds and expertise have helped build and maintain dedicated anti-corruption commissions in Malawi, Sierra Leone and Zambia. We also seek to drive bribery out from **international** trade and business. And work to **reduce money laundering** of funds corruptly acquired in poor countries.
- 2.7** The global **UN Convention against Corruption** was signed in December 2003. This is the first global agreement on actions required, placing demands on both developed and developing countries, and the UK played an active part in its development. The UK now aims to pass the necessary secondary legislation to allow full ratification by the end of 2005.
- 2.8** Corruption can be especially rife in countries where extractive industries such as mining and logging are important. The Prime Minister launched the **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative** at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development. This now operates in ten countries to increase transparency of financial transactions between oil, gas and mining companies and governments. The Commission for Africa recommended further expansion of the initiative and we will be discussing this with G8 partners in Gleneagles.

2 Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda and Mauritius.

3 Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda.

- 2.9** The UK and the US are the two G8 partners supporting the East and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group, a regional body which helps member countries achieve and maintain international standards against anti-money laundering standards and the financing of terrorism. The UK is also working with France in West Africa to help develop their regional anti-money laundering body.
- 2.10** Tackling corruption that affects Africa also means **taking action at home**. Since 2002, UK legislation has given our courts jurisdiction over UK nationals who commit offences of corruption abroad. We have simplified and tightened anti-money laundering laws, and Proceeds of Crime legislation will allow speedier freezing of suspect assets, and simplify the arrangements for other countries to get assistance from our authorities.
- 2.11** Finally, we always protect **UK development assistance** from corruption. Every investment we make, particularly when providing Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) directly to a government, is backed up by an assessment of the risk that funds might be misused. Where risks are high, we employ short-term safeguards (such as independent audits) whilst helping improve financial management to reduce these risks in the future. When risks still remain too high to provide funds through the government, we channel aid to the poor through the UN and other non-governmental bodies.

Building capacity to implement sound macro-economic strategies and strengthening public financial management

- 2.12** Helping build states capable of managing public funds and delivering services to their people lies at the core of much of our work in Africa. Financial support and expert advice is helping **public financial management** and **civil service reform** in many countries, including Ghana, Ethiopia and Tanzania. International assessments of public expenditure management in these countries (in connection with the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries debt relief initiative) show clear improvement between 2001 and 2004.
- 2.13** The UK also helps build up countries' ability to manage their economies. For example, we are funding African-led research on economic governance by the UN Economic Commission for Africa. We are also a core contributor to the Africa Economic Research Consortium which builds economic research and teaching capacity across Africa and trains over 100 postgraduates in economics each year.

Supporting African efforts to protect human rights and empower women

- 2.14** Poverty reduction in many countries is held back by the active exclusion of some social groups and other human rights abuses. This reduces poor people's ability to contribute to economic growth or participate in political life. It means, for example, that girls are more likely to drop out of school and that children from marginalised communities are less likely to receive life-saving health care.

- 2.15** UK support to human rights initiatives in Africa since 2003 has been primarily through the FCO's Human Rights Project Fund and subsequently the Global Opportunities Fund. A great deal of the work has been to build African capacity to develop African human rights mechanisms, and the ability of African states to live up to international human rights standards and norms. For example, in 2003/4, we financed a campaign to promote early ratification of the court protocol for the **African Court on Human and People's Rights**. This was to ensure seven countries ratified the protocol so that the court could come into being. And from 2003 to 2005, UK funds helped build country capacity to live up to the declaration on **Freedom of Expression** adopted by the African Commission on Human and People's Rights. We are also lead donor to the **United Nations Development Fund for Women** (UNIFEM), which supports the Trust Fund for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and the Women, Peace and Security Programme.
- 2.16** The UK is also working directly with countries to tackle human rights issues. In **Uganda**, for example, we are providing £600,000 support to the National Framework for Civic Education in Uganda, led by the Uganda Human Rights Commission. And in 2003/4, we helped the Government of Uganda ensure that development plans set out in their revised Poverty Eradication Action Plan took women's needs and role fully on board. The UK also funds a number of relatively small projects with the potential to catalyse change – such as supporting media reform in **Rwanda**, specifically targeting female journalists and encouraging male journalists to give women's voice greater profile.

Looking ahead

- We will continue to provide UK support to strengthening the AU, where this will add value to countries own efforts to tackle poverty.
- The next 12 months will be an important year for EITI with several countries, including Nigeria, expected to produce their first EITI reports. We will scale up our support to expansion of EITI and encourage other donors to do so.
- We intend to pass the necessary secondary legislation and ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) by the end of 2005

3 Trade, Investment, Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

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

(Africa Action Plan)

'Accelerating growth, and ensuring the participation of poor people in that growth, is fundamental for poverty reduction.'

(Commission for Africa)

- 3.1** There are signs that prospects for economic growth in Africa are improving. In 2004, economic performance was the best since 1997 in Sub-Saharan Africa, with 14 countries exceeding 5% growth, and 13 growing at a rate of between 3 and 5%.⁴ Since relative peace in Mozambique in 1992, sustainable growth has brought rapid poverty reduction as the number of Mozambicans living below the poverty line was reduced from 69% in 1997 to 54% in 2003. The development of new Poverty Reduction Strategies (e.g. in Tanzania) include a strong focus on economic growth.
- 3.2** The challenge is for these trends and successes to be replicated and improved across Africa, and to ensure that economic growth is pro-poor and does result in sustainable development.

Helping Africa attract investment

- 3.3** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) remains minimal in many African countries. It is essential that national investment climates are reformed to make them more attractive to domestic and foreign private investment. One key part of this is to improve governance and reduce corruption across the board – something, as described in the previous section, which the UK is addressing in many countries. In addition, as recommended by the Commission for Africa, the UK will be supporting the **Investment Climate Facility**, an important public-private partnership to assist implementation of investment climate reforms.

⁴ World Bank presentation to Strategic Partnership with Africa plenary, January 2005. The African Development Report, 2004, by the African Development Bank reports that in 2003, average rates of growth in Africa was 3.7%, up from 2.9% in 2002 and in 2003, 18 African countries had growth rates over 5%, up from 10 in 2002.

Roads

- 3.4** The lack of regional linkages and poor condition of roads across Africa are amongst the major constraints to private sector investment, economic growth and trade. Financing needs are huge and will not be met exclusively from either the public or private sector – it will need both. We are currently working with the African Union and NEPAD, African Development Bank, World Bank, EC and G8 countries to plan a **consortium** through which aid for infrastructure can be increased and used more effectively.
- 3.5** The UK has provided experts to work within government departments in Mozambique and Ghana to help translate increasing flows of Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) into better road networks. And in Sierra Leone, the UK continues to provide funding and specialist advice to help rehabilitate infrastructure after the devastation left behind by war. In Ethiopia, we are working with the government to help design and finance local transport networks which give people access to markets and services.

Trade

- 3.6** International trade has the potential to make a major contribution to poverty reduction in Africa. The UK support this through two main strands of work: promoting an international trading system which is fair to the poorest countries; and assisting African countries develop the ability to trade more competitively and develop effective trade policies. In addition, recognising the potential of trade within Africa, we are helping support better regional integration.

Improving market access for African products

- 3.7** The UK remains committed to getting the Doha round of trade talks back on track and reaching an outcome that benefits African countries. The WTO framework agreements reached in Geneva in July 2004 offer a good basis to move forward, particularly in agriculture where agreement has been secured to fixing an end date for the elimination of all forms of agricultural export support.
- 3.8** The EU has made some progress in reducing its trade-distorting **agricultural subsidies**. The CAP reforms agreed in July 2002 and April 2003 covering crops such as cotton are important for poverty reduction in Africa. But we can and should do more, in the US as well as in the EU, to enable African producers to exploit the comparative advantage they have in agricultural production.
- 3.9** The UK remains committed to the objective of duty-free quota-free market access for all products originating from LDCs, as stated in the European Union's Everything But Arms (**EBA**) agreement.

- 3.10** The UK is also committed to improving the **preference schemes** available to Africa. UK research has helped show how this can be done. A key improvement would be relaxing the rules to allow African countries to source inputs across all developing countries. We have been pressing for this in the current review of the EU's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) and in the overall review of rules of origin in EU preference schemes.

Increase funding and quality of support for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building in Africa

- 3.11** In countries such as Lesotho, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zambia and Malawi, we have helped fund the interagency **Integrated Framework** process. This brings together the WTO, World Bank, UNCTAD, UNDP, ITC and donors to help identify strategic trade priorities and integrate these into the poverty reduction plans. The UK has also provided expert advice and funds to help build **trade policy capacity**, including in Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Ghana and Nigeria. This helps governments to develop trade policy, link this to poverty reduction, and negotiate their strategic interests in international trade negotiations.
- 3.12** The UK has also funded an inter-agency facility on sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) **standards** – the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF). The STDF intends to draw on the partner agencies (the WTO, World Bank, FAO, OIE and WHO) in order to help developing countries with problems in the area of standards and thus gain and maintain greater market access. In September 2004, the UK pledged £250,000 to the STDF.

Advancing regional economic integration and intra-African trade

- 3.13** The UK works with a range of regional institutions to support infrastructure, water, agriculture and food security programmes. Examples include the Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) and the African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF).
- 3.14** We have funded a £14 million regional trade facilitation programme with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to help expand trade in southern Africa. There is also a regional project on making commodity and service markets work better for the poor, reducing poverty and inequality in the region.
- 3.15** The EU spends a considerable amount supporting regional integration within Africa. This includes resources for sub-regional activities in trade facilitation (e.g. customs modernisation, norms and standards) such as the €293 million provided by the European Union for regional trade and integration for sub-Saharan Africa under the 9th EDF.
- 3.16** The UK is currently pressing the European Commission and member state colleagues to ensure that the EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations offer the regional groupings of ACP countries the best possible access to the EU market, build on African countries own regional integration efforts and development objectives and promote the development of supply side capacity to take advantage of market access opportunities.

More and better aid

- 3.17** The Africa Action Plan committed G8 members to **increasing aid** to African countries that demonstrated commitment to NEPAD principles. Africa will not meet the MDGs without radically increased aid flows – the Commission for Africa has reinforced this analysis. UK aid has grown steadily over recent years. In 1997/8, the UK bilateral development programme in Africa spent less than £300 million. By 2002/3, this had risen to £663 million. Just three years on, this has grown to £1.1 billion in 2005/6. It will rise to at least £1.25 billion by 2007/8. The UK is committed to increasing official development assistance to 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) by 2013.
- 3.18** We have also encouraged others to increase their aid. The UK played a major role in the recent commitment by **EU** Member States to double their combined aid by 2010. But even such growth is not enough. For this reason, the UK has proposed an **International Finance Facility** (IFF) to provide an additional \$50 billion per year between now and 2015. It would do this by issuing bonds on the international capital markets on the basis of existing donor commitments. This would provide a step-change in aid levels and effectiveness. We will continue to press for this.
- 3.19** The UK has consistently lobbied internationally for improvements to the **quality of aid**. We have argued that aid should go to the poorest countries, support a country's own priorities, and be sufficiently predictable for countries to take on longer-term commitments (such as employing more teachers or providing anti-retroviral drugs). We have also been leaders in **harmonisation** – for example, ensuring donors work jointly to reduce the transaction costs placed on African countries and donors themselves. Much of this culminated in March 2005, when a high-level meeting of donors and partners agreed the **Paris Declaration** on Aid Effectiveness. The challenge is now to ensure the 56 Paris commitments are put into practice.

Looking ahead

- We will improve predictability of UK aid by expanding the number of development partnerships based on ten-year agreements. The UK currently has ten-year Memorandums of Understanding with Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia and Democratic Republic of Congo.
- We agree with the Commission for Africa that mechanisms must be put in place to enable mutual accountability between African countries and donors. Donors should be held accountable for keeping their promises to improve the amount and quality of aid. The UK will be seeking rapid agreement on such a mechanism.

4 Debt Relief

- 4.1** There has been remarkable progress on relieving some of the world's poorest countries from debt. The UK has been a leading supporter of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) programme. Since the Evian Summit, a further five African countries have completed the HIPC initiative and received irrevocable debt reduction. In addition to being a key driver of the **HIPC** initiative, the UK has gone beyond this to offer 100% debt relief to all HIPC countries on both ODA and non-ODA debts. We also hold in trust all payments from HIPC countries yet to benefit from the initiative – such that the UK no longer benefits from any debt repayments from HIPC countries.
- 4.2** Despite this important progress, multilateral debt service continues to crowd out more productive investments in areas such as health or infrastructure. The G8 have therefore agreed to complete the process of debt relief for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries by providing additional development resources which will provide significant support for countries' efforts to reach the goals of the Millennium Declaration (MDGs), while ensuring that the financing capacity of the International Financial Institutions is not reduced. For International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Fund (AfDF) debt, 100 per cent stock cancellation will be delivered by relieving post-Completion Point HIPCs that are on track with their programmes of repayment obligations. 32 African HIPCs are potentially eligible. On top of this, several African non-HIPCs are potentially eligible for the UK's **multilateral debt relief initiative** whereby we will pay our share (10%) of debt service owed to the World Bank and African Development Bank.
- 4.3** In line with the Commission for Africa, the UK has supported important moves by the World Bank and IMF to revise the criteria used for measuring **debt sustainability**. This has involved moving away from a 'one-size-fits-all' analysis of debt sustainability, to one which considers the country's situation and puts new focus on the needs of these poor countries.

Reducing the heavy burden of servicing debt releases substantial funds – which can then be spent on areas such as health and education. For example, debt relief in Uganda over the last 7 years has allowed a doubling of the proportion of discretionary budget spent on poverty-reducing sectors, such as primary education, district health and rural roads. Nearly nine out of ten boys and girls are now going to primary school in Uganda – and the number is rising.

5 Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

5 Education and Digital Opportunities

'Investing in education is critical to economic and social development in Africa.'

(Africa Action Plan)

'Education is a fundamental human right. It is the means to the fulfilment of an individual. It is the transfer of values from one generation to the next. It is also critical for economic growth and healthy populations.'

(Commission for Africa)

Education

- 5.1** Links between improving education, particularly for girls, and improving people's lives are now unquestioned. UK efforts have been focused on expanding primary school enrolment (with special attention to promoting girls education) and helping governments to design and manage sector plans which tackle the issues in the longer term. Much UK funding to education is provided through Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS), debt relief or government sector programmes.

In Kenya, DFID has been the only major donor in education over the past few years. Service delivery systems we helped set up are now being used by the Government and other donors (including the World Bank, Sweden and Canada). All 18,000 primary schools now have textbooks.

- 5.2** Since the mid-1990s, UK development policy has been to support removal of **school fees** where requested by the country. Fees are often a major obstacle to children (especially girls) from poor families gaining access to education. For example, the abolition of school fees in Kenya in 2003 has brought a dramatic rise in the number of children going to school – from 5.9 million to over 7 million and rising.
- 5.3** **Girls' education** is a special priority. The UK has helped fund the UN Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI) and the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) to promote girls' education. A major programme supporting girls' education in Nigeria (£26 million over 3 years) will be working with UNICEF in six northern states where girls are seriously disadvantaged. The UK and France also agreed earlier this year to work together through a delegated cooperation arrangement in basic education in Niger, with a specific emphasis on getting more girls into school.

- 5.4 Whilst the bulk of our support has been in countries, working through national policies and plans, we have also continued to support the global **Education for All – Fast Track Initiative**, with £12 million committed globally this year. This will allow countries without immediate sufficient access to bilateral donor money to rapidly put education plans into action.

Better use of ICT for development

- 5.5 Between 2001 and 2006, DFID committed over £40 million to programmes focused on ICT for development. The UK and Canada are currently supporting five ICT programmes: CATIA, Connectivity Africa; ePol-Net; Acacia; and the Open Knowledge Network. These support NEPAD’s interests through helping establish environments for ICT to grow and promoting its innovative use.
- 5.6 DFID is also collaborating with NEPAD, World Bank and other donors to catalyse public-private support for NEPAD’s regional ICT infrastructure plan.

Looking ahead

Education

- We will continue to support removal of school fees to improve access to primary education for children – and especially girls – from the poorest families.
- We aim to substantially increase our support for the Fast Track Initiative, both through bilateral support and the FTI Catalytic Fund.
- We will encourage sector-wide approaches to education that incorporate secondary and higher education (including teacher training). We will also support development of science and technology capacity through ‘centres of excellence’ that fit with country-led strategies and our aim to reduce poverty.

Digital opportunities

- We will help ensure that public-private support for NEPAD’s regional ICT plan results in real investments within a year.
- We will work with the private sector and other donors to maximise the poverty impact of rapid growth in mobile phones in Africa.

6 Improving Health and Tackling HIV and AIDS

'The persistence of diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis has remained a severe obstacle to Africa's development. To this burden has been added the devastating personal and societal costs resulting from AIDS, the consequences of which stand to undermine all efforts to promote development in Africa. The result has been a dramatic decrease in life expectancy in Africa and a significant new burden on African health systems and economies.'

(Africa Action Plan)

'With a concerted effort to strengthen health systems and with the right resources, many diseases could be effectively eliminated in ten years and the rise of TB and HIV infections stabilised.'

(Commission for Africa)

Helping Africa combat HIV and AIDS

- 6.1** There is stronger UK commitment than ever before to helping tackle AIDS. It remains one of the greatest threats to African development. We launched a new strategy in 2004, **Taking Action**, which commits to spending at least £1.5 billion on HIV and AIDS over three years (with most of this spent in Africa). This includes at least £150 million for orphans and vulnerable children, a doubling of support for the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and malaria, more support for UNAIDS in its global leadership role. Our strategy also emphasises HIV prevention – such as helping UNPFA with global advocacy for women's sexual and reproductive health.
- 6.2** In April 2004, UNAIDS worked with the US and UK to secure agreement to the principles of the **Three Ones** for AIDS programming at country level. This commits the G8 to principles of harmonised and efficient aid delivery and partnership at country level. In March 2005, with France, the US and UNAIDS, the UK promoted efforts to turn the Three Ones into concrete action. A Global Task team has been set up to identify concrete ways to make growing AIDS resources work more effectively.
- 6.3** At Sea Island, the G8 committed to accelerating the development of an HIV **vaccine** through a Global Vaccine Enterprise for AIDS. Through this the UK is playing a leading role in shaping global investment in developing new HIV prevention tools. The UK has contributed £18 million over five years to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), a global Public-Private Partnership working to develop a safe and effective AIDS vaccine for use around the world, and to put in place the systems to ensure delivery to those most in need. The unique nature of HIV poses many challenges for scientists however, and a quick breakthrough is unlikely.

In South Africa, almost one quarter of young women are infected with HIV. People need to know their status, and take appropriate actions, if the epidemic is to be controlled. In 2004, UK financial assistance and expertise helped half a million people in South Africa access voluntary HIV/AIDS counselling and testing.

- 6.4** HIV and AIDS disproportionately affect women, and there are currently no HIV prevention technologies under women's sole control. This is why the UK has invested heavily in finding new approaches to HIV and preventing sexually transmitted diseases, seeking tools to prevent infection which are controlled by women. This includes the Medical Research Council Microbicides Development Programme, which is developing an effective **microbicide gel**. In April 2004, the UK announced a new investment of £24 million to support trials in five African countries. Once an effective microbicide is found, it could prevent 3.7 million infections within 3 years if used by all women who are unable to use condoms.
- 6.5** G8 partners endorse the multi-sectoral approach developed by UNICEF and partners in the 'Framework for the protection, care and support of **orphans and vulnerable children** living in a world with HIV and AIDS'. The UK are supporting the development and implementation of national strategies to help these children in many African countries, responding to rising numbers of orphans
- 6.6** Since Evian, cuts in drugs prices and increased funding by international bodies have increased access to anti-retroviral (**ARV**) therapy. Along with G8 partners, the UK has supported the WHO's "three by five" initiative to get three million people on ARV treatment by 2005 – 2 million of whom are in Africa. Although progress is unlikely to be fast enough to reach the overall target by the end of 2005, the initiative has been a great mobilising force. It has shown us that more investment is needed in health systems in developing countries to ensure that the drugs can get to people who need them most. It has brought the goal of universal access to AIDS treatment within reach.
- 6.7** Ground-breaking **research** is making an impact on AIDS mortality. UK-funded trials in Zambia evaluated the role of the widely available antibiotic co-trimoxazole in averting some of the infections that affect children with HIV. It was found that cotrimoxazole reduced the mortality rate and hospital admission rates by up to 43%. As a result, WHO, UNICEF and other international organisations are changing their guidelines on the use of this antibiotic in AIDS treatment.

Building sustainable health systems

- 6.8** The core of the UK's approach to health is to support country efforts to **deliver basic services** and ensure that cost is no barrier to poor peoples' access. Since 2000, the UK has spent over £650 million on bilateral health sector support in Africa, primarily to strengthen health systems. This is increasing every year. And almost £200 million each year has been channelled into health through bodies such as the World Bank and World Health Organization.

- 6.9** Following the Sea Island Summit the UK announced a doubling of its pledge to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) from 2005 to 2008 bringing this to £259 million (\$450 million). This makes the UK the 4th largest donor in terms of pledges to date. The GFATM is crucial in the global response to these three diseases. We are hosting the replenishment conference in September with the objective of achieving predictable and sustainable funding. We have worked closely with the Global Fund – and will continue to do so – to ensure it has maximum impact on AIDS, TB and malaria in poor countries.
- 6.10** In September 2004, the UK published a strategy ‘*Reducing Maternal Deaths: Evidence and Action*’. Funding for **maternal health** has been increasing year on year, reaching £198 million on global bilateral programmes in 2003/04. The UK is expanding support for maternal and newborn health programmes in several countries such as Kenya. With the US, EC and the Gates Foundation, the UK also co-funds ‘IMMPACT’, an international programme including Ghana and Burkina Faso that is producing new tools for measuring maternal deaths and ill-health and evaluating programmes.
- 6.11** The UK has agreed a £100 million additional fund for the **Malawian health sector** to support the implementation of an essential package of health care in order to reduce deaths of mothers and children, and to improve human resources in the health sector. Our support will increase salaries for doctors and nurses by 50% and result in a 30% rise in Malawi’s total health budget.
- 6.12** There is a huge shortage of **reproductive health** commodities in Africa. The UK is a member of an international consortium addressing this. As well as increasing core support to UNFPA to £80 million over 4 years, the UK along with other EU members and the EC made a special contribution to the UNFPA’s reproductive health commodity fund in 2004, to meet a £45 million funding gap. The UK’s contribution was £10 million. But Africa needs more predictable, sustained support. The G8 and international community could significantly support the AIDS and reproductive health response in countries in Africa by collectively recognising and responding to the changing environment around sustainable and predictable financing for condoms.
- 6.13** Increasing **access to essential medicines** in developing countries, including for the treatment of HIV and AIDS, remains high on the agenda. In 2004, the UK released its new policy ‘Increasing access to essential medicines in the developing world: UK Government policy and plans’ which detailed work in this area, including health systems strengthening, partnership with the pharmaceutical industry, and the TRIPS decision for drug importation in poor countries. With UK support, Ghana has taken forward cross-government policy work on access to medicines to ensure legislative frameworks take account of TRIPS flexibilities for ARVs and other essential medicines and to strengthen health policy for pharmaceutical access, supply and logistics. The UK has also worked with WHO and Health Action International to support the appointment of National Professional Officers (Essential Medicines) in 11 WHO African country offices to provide technical assistance on pharmaceutical policies.

Malaria and Tuberculosis

- 6.14** The UK has provided £48.5 million to the **Roll Back Malaria** partnership since it was founded in 1998. In addition to support provided via the GFATM and to countries, the UK is also funding efforts to develop new medicines against malaria and improve access to mosquito nets treated with insecticide (ITNs). The Secretary of State has specifically committed £45 million to this end.

In Tanzania, one person dies from malaria every five minutes. The SMARTNET project (funded by the UK and Netherlands), is expected to have protected most of the 31 million people at risk from malaria by 2007. This supports commercial distribution and sale of insecticide-treated nets at an affordable price. It has the potential to save 20,000 to 40,000 lives each year.

- 6.15** The UK is a Board member of the **Stop TB** partnership. Some 37% of all Tuberculosis (TB) deaths in sub-Saharan Africa are related to HIV. Results from the ProTest initiative (funded in part by the UK), have led to new policy within the Stop TB Partnership to cure TB *and* manage HIV. This has been adopted as policy in Zambia and South Africa and has resulted in scaling up TB services in Malawi, Tanzania, Botswana and Kenya.

Vaccine preventable diseases including polio, river blindness and other parasitic diseases

- 6.16** In order to speed up mobilisation of funds for development, the International Finance Facility, spearheaded by UK and France, will provide accelerated resources and predictability to development funding over the next 10 years. A pilot, the **International Finance Facility for Immunisations (IFFIm)**, to be tested through the existing **Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunisation**, aims to raise approximately \$4 billion over the next 10 years. This would stabilise funding for immunisation in Africa and could save the lives of an additional 5 million children and a similar number of adults.
- 6.17** At Sea Island the G8 reaffirmed their commitment to take all necessary steps to eradicate **polio** by 2005. The G8 has contributed some US\$2.2 billion to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative since 1988. In July 2005, the UK announced that, with others, it had filled the final funding gap for polio eradication.
- 6.18** The UK has been a long-term supporter of the highly successful programme to eliminate **river blindness**, providing £11.2 million since 1975. The UK has also provided £3.4 million to the global programme to eliminate lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis) in conjunction with GlaxoSmithKline, with an additional £2.5 million in the pipeline.

Looking ahead – HIV and AIDS

- Given growing political leadership and funds for AIDS, the UK will now work to ensure that poor people with AIDS have access to treatment. In particular we will press for an international agreement on universal access to AIDS treatment by 2010 and for all people in poor countries to have access to free basic health care and education.
- The UK and UNICEF will co-host the next Global Partnership Forum on Children affected by AIDS. This will bring together the major organisations involved to find ways to ensure resources reach those most in need.

Looking ahead – Health

- Without dramatic improvement, Africa is unlikely to meet the MDG to reduce by three-quarters the number of women who die in childbirth by 2015. We will continue to intensify our own efforts, increasing year on year funding for maternal health, whilst encouraging African countries and international partners to make this a development priority.
- The shortage of health workers is a serious challenge in Africa. We will support country-led programmes to train staff and retain them e.g. by providing better working conditions and pay incentives. We will continue to restrict active recruitment of health workers to the UK from poor countries.
- We will finalise outstanding technical details of the pilot IFF – the IFF for Immunisation (IFFm). Once up and running, this will frontload resources required for reducing child mortality, whilst also demonstrating the feasibility and benefits of a full IFF.

7 Increasing Agricultural Productivity

'Agriculture is central not only to the quality of life of most Africans, but also to the national economy of nearly all states.'

(Africa Action Plan)

'Accelerating growth in agriculture is critical to sustained growth and industrial diversification in the wider economy.'

(Commission for Africa)

Agriculture in Africa

- 7.1** The importance of agriculture to Africa is recognised by NEPAD and was a focus of attention at both Evian and Sea Island Summits. This has been reinforced by the conclusions of the Commission for Africa. Since Evian, agriculture has been growing as a UK priority. In 2004 we held a broad-based consultation on agriculture in developing countries. This is now guiding development of a new **DFID Agriculture Strategy** to be published during 2005.
- 7.2** **Trade reform** is key to African agriculture's productivity and competitiveness. Through the World Trade Organisation and the European Union, the UK is continuing to press for trade reform and increased market access for African producers. Section 3 described this in more detail.
- 7.3** The UK funds international organisations such as the United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to promote agricultural development in Africa. We are also a major supporters of **agricultural research** through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Our contribution in 2002 was approximately £15 million – which has now risen to an average of £25 million per year from 2004-06. We have also supported bilateral research programmes on crop protection, crop post harvest, fisheries, forestry, natural resources systems and plant sciences.
- 7.4** Together with the US, the UK has committed £5 million over 3 years to the new African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF). This promotes public-private partnerships and delivers **affordable technology** to small-scale African farmers.

Food security in Africa

- 7.5** Progress towards eradicating hunger is slow in sub-Saharan Africa. The proportion of underweight children is actually rising. The situation is particularly bad in areas affected by conflict. For example, three out of four people living in the Democratic Republic of Congo are undernourished.

7.6 In 2002, a consultation process led to publication of the ‘**Eliminating Hunger**’ strategy paper. This looked at the root causes of food insecurity and how the UK and international community can work to address these and help achieve the Millennium Development Goal on hunger. The UK continues to respond to **humanitarian** crisis – from 2002 to 2004 we provided over £270 million in bilateral humanitarian assistance to Africa. But we are increasingly concerned with addressing the **underlying causes of famine**, in order to prevent the recurrence of crisis and help households to recover.

7.7 In **Ethiopia**, the UK provided over £50 million in humanitarian assistance from 2002 to 2004. In collaboration with the government, US and EU, we are now putting in place a groundbreaking national safety net, moving away from emergency food relief towards predictable cash payments for the vulnerable. The UK aims to provide £70 million over 2 years in support of 5 million of the poorest people. The aim is to go beyond saving lives with emergency relief, and help lift people out of destitution and into a position from which they can support their families in the long-term. In **Zambia**, £14.5 million will be spent over the next five years on a similar cash transfer programme for the chronically poor.

A story from Zambia

Albert, his wife and their ten orphaned grandchildren live on a small farm. He grows a small amount of maize – but not enough to feed the family. Both he and his wife are too old to farm and perhaps too old to care adequately for the family – but there is no one else. Their own children have died. This is not uncommon in a country where 16% of under 45’s are estimated to have HIV/AIDS.

The family has been surviving from a combination of their small maize production, charity and begging. But it is not enough to feed

the family and not enough to pay for the medicines they badly need.

But things have now changed. Thanks to a safety net programme, providing two and a half pence per person per day, the family now eats twice a day and three of the children are going to school – a guarantee for their future.

DFID Zambia will spend £14.5 million over the next five years to expand this safety net to meet the needs of one million people like Albert and his family. Two and half pence per person per day is making a real difference.

7.8 The UK continues to support relevant **UN** organisations. Specifically with World Food Programme (WFP) and FAO, we continue to improve understanding of how to assess needs and target food aid more effectively. We are also working with FAO to improve the measurement of hunger, including the development of a suite of indicators that capture the many dimensions of hunger.

Looking ahead

- The AU/NEPAD Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) aims to intensify political momentum behind accelerating agricultural growth and allow countries to share good practice and undertake peer review. We will provide both technical and financial support to CAADP, harmonised with other donors.

8 Water Resource Development and Management

'Water is essential to life. Its importance spans a wide range of critical uses – from human drinking water, to sanitation, to food security and agriculture, to economic activity, to protecting the natural environment.'

(Africa Action Plan)

'Water is consistently among the top three or four priorities of poor people in Africa, especially women and girls who shoulder primary responsibility for securing and managing domestic water.'

(Commission for Africa)

- 8.1** The UK published a **Water Action Plan** in April 2004. This describes how we will contribute to improving policy and practice relating to water across the globe.
- 8.2** The UK supports the efforts of African countries to manage water resources sustainably and expand access to clean drinking water. For example, in **South Africa** we are providing technical assistance to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. And in **Nigeria**, we are helping improve management and use of common resources through the Joint Wetlands and Livelihoods project, working with UNICEF to help girls from poor families access safe water and sanitation, and improving water supplies in small towns. We emphasise the importance of good governance – helping states deliver services to all their people whilst being held accountable for doing so. We have also posted advisors into UN organisations (such as UNICEF in Nigeria) and to government departments (such as the Ugandan Ministry of Finance to assist with water sector expenditure).
- 8.3** The UK also supports major international initiatives, such as the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD). At CSD-13 in 2005, the UK took the technical lead in promoting international agreement on policies and good practice relating to water, sanitation and human settlements.
- 8.4** Together with some other G8 countries, we are working with the **African Development Bank (AfDB)**. We will be helping to strengthen AfDB's capacity to manage major programmes to improve access to water, for example by funding expert advice within the African Water Facility. We will also be working with the AfDB to refine plans such as the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative, with a view to future substantial funding.

- 8.5** Major programmes often require financial support at a scale beyond that available to bilateral donors. For this reason, in addition to direct UK action, we help improve the impact of multilateral funding. For example, DFID leads on the Finance Working Group of the **EU Water Initiative** (EUWI) and is involved with the programme in several African countries. This helps coordinate donor planning and targeting of assistance to the water sector. We also contribute to the €250 million **EU Water Facility** – for which the EC is currently evaluating 800 proposals.
- 8.6** Major water resources – such as rivers – are often not confined to one country. Together with some other G8 countries, we support the **Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)**. This is working to improve management of a critical water resource across the boundaries of nine countries – in doing so helping address other issues such as regional economic integration and preventing conflict. The UK currently provides £5.7 million of funding to the NBI and is considering increasing this in 2005.

Looking ahead

- We fully support the conclusion of the Commission for Africa that donors such as the UK must still do much more to help poor people access safe water and sanitation. That is why we have committed to doubling UK aid for water and sanitation in Africa over the next three years, and doing more in countries to help coordinate donors and ensure additional funds translate into real impact.

List of abbreviations

AAP	G8 Africa Action Plan
AATF	African Agricultural Technology Foundation
AfDF	African Development Fund
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ARV	Anti-retrovirals (for treating HIV and AIDS)
ASF	African Standby Force
AU	Africa Union
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern African
CSD	Commission for Sustainable Development
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EBA	Everything But Arms
ECOMICI	ECOWAS Mission in Cote d'Ivoire
ECOMIL	ECOWAS Mission in Liberia
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationalists
FCO	Foreign & Commonwealth Office

GFATM	Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GNI	Gross National Income
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IAVI	International AIDS Vaccine Initiative
ICT	Information Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Association (of the World Bank)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFF	International Finance Facility
IFFIm	International Finance Facility for Immunisations
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
MoD	Ministry of Defence
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PRBS	Poverty Reduction Budget Support
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Department for International Development

DFID, the Department for International Development: leading the British government's fight against world poverty.

One in five people in the world today, over 1 billion people, live in poverty on less than one dollar a day. In an increasingly interdependent world, many problems – like conflict, crime, pollution and diseases such as HIV and AIDS – are caused or made worse by poverty.

DFID supports long-term programmes to help tackle the underlying causes of poverty. DFID also responds to emergencies, both natural and man-made.

DFID's work forms part of a global promise to:

- halve the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger
- ensure that all children receive primary education
- promote sexual equality and give women a stronger voice
- reduce child death rates
- improve the health of mothers
- combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- make sure the environment is protected
- build a global partnership for those working in development.

Together, these form the United Nations' eight 'Millennium Development Goals', with a 2015 deadline. Each of these Goals has its own, measurable, targets.

DFID works in partnership with governments, civil society, the private sector and others. It also works with multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, United Nations agencies and the European Commission.

DFID works directly in over 150 countries worldwide, with a budget of some £4.6 billion in 2005. Its headquarters are in London and East Kilbride, near Glasgow.

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