



**CAMP DAVID ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT**  
ACTIONS, APPROACH AND RESULTS

## Executive Summary

Since 1975, the Group of Eight (G-8) has met to discuss and take decisive action on pressing global challenges. As world leaders committed to achieving results and to the ideals of transparency and accountability, the G-8 introduced an annual accountability report to mark the group's progress in implementing agreed-upon actions and commitments.

Among the challenges to which the G-8 has increasingly turned is global economic development: as an expression of shared humanity and in recognition of the growing interconnectedness of the world economy and in the contribution of low- and middle-income countries to global economic well-being. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) introduced clear targets for the world and encouraged global action, and yet the global food price crisis of 2007-2008 and the subsequent economic crisis have demonstrated how fragile development progress can be and how vulnerable poor people the world over are to economic shocks.

Launched at the G-8 Summit in 2009, the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) represents a shared commitment to act with the scale and urgency needed to help low-income countries reverse the growing vulnerability of food and agricultural systems and achieve international targets to halve hunger and poverty. While global in scope, much of the L'Aquila effort has focused on supporting African countries in their efforts to strengthen smallholder farmer capacity and build food systems that are more resilient to shocks.

With 2012 marking the end of the three-year financial pledge period under AFSI, this accountability report will focus on the performance and action of the G-8 in three key areas related to the initiative: food security, agricultural markets and trade, and nutrition. Because of longstanding G-8 commitments to improving global health and the importance of health to nutrition outcomes—particularly for mothers and infants—the report also includes a section on G-8 performance and actions related to health.

## WHAT'S NEW?

The Camp David Accountability Report builds upon the recommendations of the Muskoka and Deauville Accountability Reports, and adds two tools: first, a self-reported scorecard intended to catalogue indicators of progress in a specific focus area; and second, in-depth reporting tables to give a fuller picture of G-8 members' agricultural development and food security activities in a set of developing countries, and how well G-8 activities are aligned with the plans and priorities of each of these countries. This report represents an evolution toward reporting not only what the G-8 is doing in financial terms, but how the G-8 is approaching this work using aid-effectiveness principles to increase its impact.

## HOW IS THE G-8 DOING?

In spite of the constrained global fiscal environment, the G-8 is resolute in its commitment to meet global challenges. The G-8 is generally on track in realizing the commitments its leaders have made to food security and health and in increasing the broader effectiveness of development assistance. Although growth in assistance volumes has slowed with the global economic downturn, G-8 members have already largely met individual targets for increased aid volumes to African countries. Last, improved impact-evaluation capacities are beginning to track results on the ground, including for women and smallholder producers. Improved impact evaluation will help the G-8 and its partners assess and improve upon their efforts.

## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

As part of the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), leaders are committed to increasing assistance for agriculture and food security and to taking a comprehensive approach characterized by support for country ownership, effective coordination, the increased use of multilateral institutions as appropriate, and accountability. While nearly one-third of the more than \$22 billion pledged at L'Aquila was "new" money, G-8 members are working to adopt the L'Aquila approach across all of their agriculture and food security assistance.

The G-8 is making strong progress toward fulfilling its financial pledges under the L'Aquila Initiative. All G-8 members have either fully committed their L'Aquila financial pledges or are on track to commit them by the end of 2012. Nearly half of the G-8 members have made rapid progress in disbursing their financial commitments and have fully disbursed their pledges. However, despite the substantial increases in public-sector funding from the G-8, other AFSI donors, multilateral development institutions and developing countries themselves, national agriculture investment plans are still underfunded by about half. While in some cases public financing could more directly support the investment needs identified in national agriculture investment plans, in almost every case the private-sector elements of these national plans are disproportionately underfunded. This suggests the urgent need to actively attract private investment to the priorities identified in national agriculture investment plans.

Overall, the G-8 has made fair progress toward adopting the L'Aquila approach in its agriculture and food security assistance. The G-8 has made good progress against indicators for supporting country ownership, investments in science and technology, promoting food and agricultural trade and multilateral engagement, and has made fair progress against indicators for building local capacity and using a comprehensive approach. The G-8 needs to do better at targeting women as part of its approach.

## FOOD COMMODITY MARKETS & TRADE

The G-8 actively supports the strengthening of food commodity markets and trade because well-functioning markets create opportunities for smallholders to raise and diversify their income and contribute to lower and more stable food prices. Investing in sound markets is essential to self-sustaining private-sector activity in the agriculture and food sectors, and increasingly the G-8 is helping to strengthen these markets as part of a comprehensive approach.

Through efforts to improve agriculture data and support for processes that have led to voluntary guidelines on land tenure and principles for responsible agriculture investment, the G-8 and its partners are creating better conditions for private investment in agriculture, strength-

ened markets and increased trade. The G-8 is also proving to be an important champion for public-private partnership and helping developing countries mobilize the private sector.

## NUTRITION

Global awareness of the importance of nutrition and its impact on children and development has grown much in recent years, and with it, the urgent need to act. In response, the G-8 is elevating the role and importance of nutrition through leadership, advocacy and action, and is increasingly mainstreaming nutrition as an integral part of assistance for agriculture and food security. G-8 members have played a pivotal role in the launch of nutrition initiatives—such as the Scaling Up Nutrition movement—at global and national levels, and are investing in a comprehensive set of actions and tools to meet nutrition needs in partner countries. From 2009 to 2011, the G-8 reports that financing for nutrition-specific activities increased by 48 percent, to reach \$439 million in 2011. For the same period, the G-8 reported that financing for nutrition-sensitive activities rose by 46 percent, to reach \$2.45 billion in 2011. These gains are significant, as is the leadership and action of the G-8 to increase awareness, support and momentum for improved nutrition outcomes. Still, much more needs to be done to help developing countries meet the MDGs related to nutrition.

## HEALTH

Through its leadership and ongoing assistance, the G-8 continues to have an enormous positive impact on improving health and health systems in developing countries. G-8 members are making steady progress in aligning health programming with partner-country plans and priorities and, guided by aid-effectiveness principles, are working with partner countries toward shared results and mutual accountability. Central to these efforts has been the role of the G-8 in mobilizing multilateral actors including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund), greater partnership with partner governments as well as the private sector, civil society and other donors, and an increasing focus on coordination across disease-specific efforts. These efforts are essential to transitioning to more sustainable approaches

to health-service delivery for meeting global health challenges. The world now has an opportunity to eradicate a number of diseases and improve the lives of millions of people by continuing to support this approach.

The G-8 is well on track to meet its commitments to provide at least \$60 billion to fight infectious diseases and improve health systems by 2012, to provide at least \$5 billion in additional financing for maternal, newborn and child health, and to mobilize resources for the Global Fund. In meeting these and other health commitments, the G-8 has catalyzed global action and is seeing these initiatives deliver: innovative financing mechanisms supported by the G-8 have raised more than \$3.6 billion since 2006 to help with immunization; the Global Fund has committed more than \$22.6 billion in 150 countries, providing AIDS treatment to more than 3.3 million people, tuberculosis treatment to more than 8.6 million and has distributed more than 230 million bed nets to prevent malaria; and, in the 11 years since the Measles initiative was established, more than 1 billion children in over 80 countries have been vaccinated against measles through the Initiative, averting an estimated 9.6 million measles deaths.

## OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE VOLUMES

At the 2005 Gleneagles G-8 Summit, leaders made national commitments to increase international assistance. These commitments varied in size, ambition and target dates. Overall, progress toward these commitments is mixed: G-8 members have largely met commitments to double aid to Africa, but not all have been able to meet their individual international assistance targets, including official development assistance (ODA) targets for some G-8 members. While G-8 members have substantially increased ODA in recent years, more ambitious ODA targets set by five G-8 members to deliver development assistance at 0.7 percent of gross national income have seen mixed progress.

In 2011, global ODA volumes reached \$133.5 billion, but decreased in real terms for the first time in more than a decade. As part of this decline, total G-8 ODA fell in real terms by almost 1 percent from 2010. Looking forward, the G-8 reaffirms its commitment to the world's poorest

and most vulnerable people. ODA makes a vital contribution to poverty alleviation and to achieving the MDGs and, with limited ODA growth on the horizon, aid effectiveness and the use of aid-effectiveness principles will play a more prominent role in realizing greater development impact in the near term.

## **AID EFFECTIVENESS**

Through the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, the international community has agreed on a core set of effectiveness principles that include country ownership, results-orientation, inclusive development partnerships and transparency and accountability. The G-8 has endorsed these principles and definitively incorporated them into commitments such as the AFSI and the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health.

While fully implementing these principles will take time, the G-8 and the development community are moving in this direction. The support for country-owned processes and plans will be critical. The G-8 has made substantial progress in building public-private partnerships in the health sector, and is working with development-partner countries to do the same in agriculture, nutrition and food security. The G-8 has also made substantial progress toward untying aid. Some G-8 members have either fully untied their aid or have a clear plan for untying additional aid, and most G-8 members have surpassed the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) overall weighted average of 86 percent untied aid.

- (i) In this report, unless otherwise noted, reporting is by calendar year using financial disbursement in current U.S. currency.
- (ii) In this report, the phrase G-8 "members" is used to indicate the eight G-8 countries and the European Union. In some instances, commitments are made by G-8 countries only, and are reported accordingly.

## A SNAPSHOT OF G-8 PROGRESS AGAINST KEY COMMITMENTS

## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Mobilize \$22 billion from G-8 and other donors for sustainable agricultural development

AFSI donors have committed 99 percent and disbursed 58 percent of their \$22 billion AFSI pledge. All G-8 members and nearly all AFSI donors are on track to fully commit their financial pledges by the end of 2012.

Action characterized by a comprehensive approach that uses, inter alia, a country-led approach and multilateral institutions.

Nearly all G-8 members self-score as aligning 90 percent or more of their programs with “country-owned plans.”

Most G-8 members self-score as increasing financing or budget for short- and medium- to long-term food security needs by more than 25 percent.

Nearly all G-8 members self-score as using three or more multilateral mechanisms in delivering on AFSI pledges.

## HEALTH

Provide a minimum of an additional \$5 billion for maternal, newborn and child health over five years.

The G-8 is on track to meet its commitment based on self-reported annual targets over baseline budgets and progress against those targets to date.

Provide at least \$60 billion to fight infectious diseases and improve health systems by 2012

The G-8 appears to be on track to meet this commitment, with cumulative 2008-2010 bilateral health ODA disbursements exceeding \$37 billion.

Mobilize support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

From 2002 to 2011, G-8 contributions, including from the European Union, totaled over \$17 billion, representing 78 percent of all contributions to the Global Fund.

Support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative

From 2006 to 2011, G-8 contributions, including from the European Union, totaled nearly \$2 billion.

## INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Increase G-8 ODA

From 2004 to 2011, G-8 ODA disbursements increased to about \$31 billion per annum (preliminary, current dollars); G-8 ODA accounts for 69 percent of ODA from all bilateral OECD-DAC donors.

For 2011, G-8 ODA was \$92.1 billion.

Gleneagles National Commitments to increase international assistance. Commitments varied in size, scope and target dates.

Some G-8 members have met or surpassed their individual targets. Others continue to make progress toward their 2010 targets while reconfirming their commitments to meet their 2015 goals.

G-8 ODA to Africa

G-8 members have met their individual targets. From 2004 to 2010, annual G-8 ODA to Africa has expanded by \$11.7 billion, or 53 percent.

