

Commission for Africa Report and Follow-up

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- The Commission for Africa (CfA)
- Post CfA
- Climate Change and Africa
- Where now?

The Commission for Africa

- Who were they?
 - 17 people.
 - Majority African.
 - Included political, private sector and civil society leaders and public servants.
 - All with wide experience
 - All worked in a personal capacity – not as representatives of states.
- What did it do?
 - Consulted externally
 - Analysis of causes : governance/geography
 - Proposed policies and partnerships

The CfA Report - What it was

- What sort of partnership?
 - Supporting African goals and initiatives (including AU/NEPAD)
 - Foundation in change in Africa over last 10-15 years
 - Learning from experience of what works and what does not
 - Understanding specific circumstances of different countries
- How did it link with G8 and EU process?
 - Generated new ideas and action for a strong and prosperous Africa, using the 2005 British presidencies of the G8 and the European Union as a platform
 - Helped promote implementation of existing international commitments towards Africa

The CfA Report – Structure/Themes

- Governance and Capacity Building
- Peace and Security
- Investing in People
- Growth and Poverty Reduction
- Trade
- Resources: Quality and Quantity
- Making it Happen

Key Recommendations

Governance and Capacity Building	investing in capacity building ,increasing accountability & transparency ,tackling corruption
Peace and Security	tackling the causes of conflict , & building capacity to prevent and resolve conflict, post-conflict peacebuilding
Investing in People	education, health, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS, protecting the most vulnerable
Growth and Poverty Reduction	promoting growth , and encouraging small enterprise development , foster a positive investment climate including infrastructure ; also environment and climate change
Trade	improving Africa's capacity to trade and its access to developed world markets , helping Africa adjust to new trade regimes
Resources: Quality and Quantity	aid quality, aid quantity, debt relief, financing mechanisms: extra \$25bn p.a. between 2005 and 2010; review, then same again
Making it happen	supporting African multilateral institutions ; changing multilateral organisations and bilateral relationships ; putting in place effective independent monitoring mechanisms

Post CfA - Gleneagles

Some of the highlights from the agreement are, i.e. articulated intentions:

- A doubling of aid by 2010
- Writing-off, the debts of 18 of the world's poorest countries, most of which are in Africa.
- A commitment to end all export subsidies.
- As close to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatments as possible by 2010;
- Funding for treatment and bed nets to fight malaria
- Full funding to totally eradicate polio from the world;
- By 2015 all children will have access to good quality, free and compulsory education and to basic health care, free where a country chooses to provide it;
- Up to an extra 25,000 trained peacekeeping troops

Where are we?

Bad News

- Trade

Medium News

- Planning for increased ODA
- HIV/AIDS
- Progress on Governance
- Peace and Security

Good News

- Debt
- Infrastructure
- Immunisation
- Education
- Business Action for Africa

Climate Change Implications for Africa?

- Climate change impacts will affect everyone...but Africa is already vulnerable to climate variability & has the least capacity to respond
- Climate change will severely damage progress on development goals in Africa
- Costs of climate change can be reduced through both adaptation & mitigation – but adaptation is the only way to cope with impacts of climate change over next few decades.
- Adaptive capacities need to be increased to sustain developmental activities in the face of climate change; partly general development funding (mainstreamed); partly information/knowledge/technology(public goods)

Key Issues

- Showing that aid can work and increasing the productivity of aid through the following channels:
 - Governance and Policy of Developing Countries
 - Allocation of Aid
 - Quality of Aid
- Being a good partner
- Aid Delivery
 - Project/Program/Budget Support
 - Vertical or Horizontal Aid
- Trade

Where now?

- Keep the **focus on outcomes on scale.**
- Still **stronger focus on partnership**
- Importance in going forward of **breaking out of equilibrium of low expectations**
- Strengthen the **pressure for commitments to be honoured**
- **Trade**