

French action

The G8 and Development

2010



French Report

on development assistance accountability

WHAT IS THE G8?

The G8 is an **informal political forum for discussion** between the heads of State and Government of the world's main developed countries. Its primary goals are to identify the measures needed with respect to major globalization-related issues, to encourage and coordinate the associated political decisions and to facilitate their implementation in conjunction with the relevant international organizations.

Within the G8, France plays a leading role in development-related matters. It was the second largest contributor among OECD countries in 2009 in terms of net Official Development Assistance (ODA) and second among G8 countries in terms of absolute value and the ODA/GNI (gross national income) ratio. From the outset, France has supported the G8's commitment to development and debt restructuring for the poorest countries (the HIPC Debt Initiative was spawned at the Lyon G8). France has also supported African initiatives introducing a new, continent-wide approach to development. Because of its desire to build a new relationship with Africa through a close partnership based on aid effectiveness principles, France strives to be exemplary in the implementation of G8 actions, giving priority to the areas of intervention where its competencies and its message are solid and unequalled.

France is a major contributor of development assistance:

- 2nd largest contributor worldwide of ODA in terms of volume, and leading European contributor
- 2nd largest contributor worldwide to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- 2nd largest contributor worldwide to GAVI (Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunisation) via IFFIm (Finance Facility for Immunisation)
- Leading contributor to UNITAID
- 2nd largest contributor worldwide to the African Development Fund (ADF)
- 5th largest contributor worldwide to the International Development Association (IDA)
- 5th largest contributor worldwide to the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

G8 countries have played an important role in the international development agenda for several years running:

- By **helping define international priorities**: promotion of peace and security, democratic governance, human development (health, education), promotion of growth (trade, investment), mobilization of the associated instruments and financing (official development assistance, debt cancellation initiatives, private sector support, facilitation of migrants' remittances, fight against tax avoidance, innovative mechanisms and financing, and so on).
- By **mobilizing and coordinating the use of their national public resources, which represent close to 70% of global official development assistance** (as defined by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee), to achieve common goals. The G8 has been a catalyst for other public and private donors, for instance in the health sector (creation of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria launched at the Genoa G8 Summit), and has helped guide and encourage financial institutions and international organizations active in the development sector.
- In terms of **geographic priorities**, the G8 has played a critical role in making **Africa** – the continent that is farthest behind in achieving the millennium development goals – a top priority. It therefore established a **specific partnership with African countries**, in the same vein as NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development), launched in 2001, based on **detailed action plans** (Kananaskis plan in 2002, supplemented in Evian in 2003 and at later summits including Gleneagles in 2005) and on specific **structures for dialogue** (Africa Partnership Forum [APF], network of Africa Personal Representatives [APR]).



At a time when the G8's role is changing with the creation of the G20, now the main forum for international economic cooperation, the G8 will be publishing for the first time, at the Muskoka summit (25-27 June), **a detailed follow-up report on its actions for development**, as promised at the L'Aquila summit in 2009.

The report covers the most significant commitments made **over the last five years in nine major areas** (aid and aid effectiveness; economic development; health; water and sanitation; food security; education; governance; peace and security; environment and energy). It evaluates the actions taken and the resources mobilized as well as the results achieved, whenever possible. In addition to highlighting the noteworthy accomplishments made in several areas, the report also strives to point out the lessons to be learned from the delays and challenges that were sometimes encountered.

The report is the continuation of efforts, already begun in several areas (health, food security, fight against corruption), **to increase transparency and more effectively follow up on commitments**. However, it is more systematic and exhaustive in nature, based on a common methodology, thus symbolizing an important step toward a "new G8": more transparent and accountable to public opinion and third countries, and focused on areas in which it provides the best possible value-added, including development.

This document does not aim to be exhaustive, but, as a complement to the G8 report, presents several significant examples of France's specific contributions to this collective effort. It bears witness to a renewed willingness to engage in dialogue with all stakeholders, who see even more effective and transparent development assistance, combined with international cooperation adapted to the realities of the 21st century, as meaningful responses to the challenges raised by globalization.



G8 Summit in L'Aquila – © AFP/Saut Loeb

Aid and aid effectiveness

French Official

Development Assistance

“France has announced a timetable to reach 0.5% ODA/GNI in 2007, of which 2/3 for Africa, – representing at least a doubling of ODA since 2000 – and 0.7% ODA/GNI in 2012.”

Gleneagles, 2005: Annex II

French action

Faced with the challenges of globalization and development, France is pursuing its commitments in favor of Official Development Assistance (ODA). Along with its G8 partners, France is part of a forum representing 68% of all ODA contributed by OECD members. Since 2004, worldwide ODA has increased by 50% to reach the unprecedented level of US \$120 billion (€86 billion). The European Union is another particularly significant source of development assistance (56% of all ODA), in which France is an active member.

Despite difficult budgetary circumstances, France has advanced toward fulfilling the commitments made in

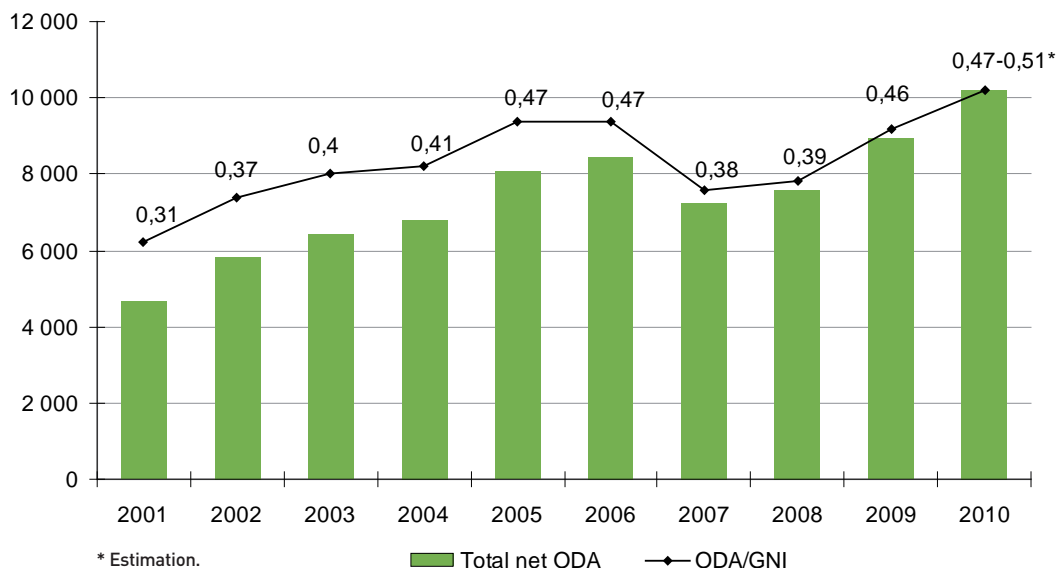
Gleneagles. Since 2000, French ODA has doubled in volume, reaching €8.9 billion in 2009. France’s ODA effort will fall between 0.47 and 0.51% of GNI in 2010, compared with 0.41% in 2004 and 0.3% in 2000. France therefore appears to be on its way to fulfilling the European-wide commitment of reaching an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.51% in 2010.

This proactive policy made France the second largest worldwide contributor in terms of volume in 2009, just behind the United States. It also put France in second place within the G8 in terms of volume and the relative share of its GNI, and in first place within the EU in terms of volume.

Africa, which receives over half of French bilateral ODA, remains our priority. Out all of the G8 countries, France allocates the largest share of its ODA to Africa. In 2009, it was the second largest bilateral donor to Africa, after the United States. In June 2009, in a context of repeated international crises, France renewed its commitment to increase its ODA through 2015 and again made Africa its priority by pledging 60% of budgetary resources to Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, 14 poor priority countries, all in Sub-Saharan Africa, will receive 50% of French donations in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

French ODA from 2000 to 2010-06-14

(in millions of euros and as a % of GNI)





Increasing aid effectiveness

We will implement and be monitored on all commitments we made in the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness, including enhancing efforts to untie aid; disbursing aid in a timely and predictable fashion, through partner country systems where possible; increasing harmonisation and donor co-ordination, including more programme-based approaches.

Gleneagles, 2005

French action

In 2007, France adopted a French Plan of Action focused on 12 measures associated with the target goals of the Paris Declaration. In particular, this Plan gives priority to capacity building, to expanding

the role of Partnership Framework Papers and to improving French cooperation practices. Faced with evolving commitments in both Europe (European Code of Conduct on the Division of Labour, operational framework on aid effectiveness) and internationally (Accra Forum, 2008), France has measured the implications on its cooperation system. It is currently developing **result and impact indicators** in order to better measure its policies and improve its accountability to Parliament and civil society. In parallel, since 2009, a consolidated annual report on French assessments of development cooperation is provided to Parliament prior to budgetary debates.

With regard to the untying of aid, 85% of all French aid in 2008 was untied, account taken of the extension of the DAC recommendation to non-LDC HIPC. Since 2002, all aid provided by the French Development Agency (AFD) is untied, in all regions and sectors.

French action therefore fully complies with the commitments defined in the Accra Agenda for Action.



Discussions on rehousing, El Mina neighbourhood, Nouakchott (Mauritania) – © GROUPE HUIT

Resolving debt problems in developing countries

"We will fund our share of the shortfall in the HIPC Initiative, recognizing that this shortfall could be up to US \$1 billion."

Kananaskis, 2002: G8 Africa Action Plan

"The G8 has agreed a proposal to cancel 100% of outstanding debts of eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries to the IMF, IDA and African Development Fund, and to provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the IFIs is not reduced".

Gleneagles, 2005

French action

France participates in initiatives implemented by the creditors of the Paris Club, for which it fulfills the role of secretariat and chair.

It supports **debt cancellations in countries eligible for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative**, enabling them to return to a sustainable level of debt. It also supports the **Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)** launched by the G7 in 2005, and helps fund it by partly compensating for debt cancellations so that international financial institutions' lending capacity is not reduced. As a result, it contributes to the "additionality" of the mechanism.

France also approves debt cancellations beyond those pledged through the HIPC initiative. These cancellations, implemented through **C2D** (Debt Relief and Development Contracts) make it possible to fund programs for development and the fight against poverty and, in so doing, to assist the poorest populations.

As of 30 June 2009, France had cancelled €15.4 billion in HIPC debt, including €6.85 billion through the Paris Club and €8.55 billion through bilateral initiatives.





Economic development

Renewing support to the private sector

"We welcome the initiative "Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa" and the work underway with the World Bank and the African Development Bank to establish it. It will provide a platform for African expertise, institutions, the private sector, and donor resources for solid financial sector capacities in governments and the private sector, and provide a forum for peer learning."

Heiligendamm 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa

French action

In South Africa in 2008, the French President launched an initiative to support growth in Africa. The goal of this initiative is to support the development of private enterprises, in particular through subsidies to local small and medium-sized companies, which are an essential source of job creation. France has pledged €2.5 billion over five years to support this initiative.

Concretely, this support must benefit 1900 enterprises and make it possible to maintain or create approximately 300,000 jobs. The **AFD** and its subsidiary **PROPARCO** are working to achieve this goal by using a range of innovative tools that emphasize risk-sharing (in particular through the creation of a guarantee fund and an investment fund targeting small and **medium-sized African companies**). In light of the commitments made since 2008, the AFD Group is expected to meet the goal set for 2012. In addition, this initiative will help France achieve its bilateral pledge target of €10 billion for Sub-Saharan Africa for 2008-2012.

ASSISTING GUINEAN FARMERS AND FIGHTING POVERTY

Since the early 1990s, France has provided financial support to the Fouta Djallon Farmers' Federation (Guinea). One of the federation's main missions consists in restructuring the production chain of traditional agricultural products in order to increase farmers' incomes.

In addition to the gains obtained for potato producers, the federation has reinforced its activities (agricultural advising and commercialization) to help large production chains with relatively more modest social conditions (like onion producers). By supporting this federation, French cooperation has helped sustain the livelihood of some of Guinea's poorest farmers.



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Restoration work on Wouri bridge (Cameroon) – © AFD/Christian Audibert

FINANCING BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) is the South African government's main instrument for financing the investment programs of local governments which have little or no access to long-term commercial financing. Its principal goal is to make up for lack of investment in basic infrastructure and services in order to meet the national priority of reducing inequalities and creating jobs. It also provides technical assistance to build human capacities in the territorial communities.

The AFD credit lines granted to the DBSA (totaling €116 million between 1998 and 2003) to refinance social infrastructure on a national scale were used to provide electricity, water and basic health services to over 1,500,000, 800,000 and 400,000 people respectively. In 2008, the AFD granted the DBSA a new credit line of €100 million, which is currently in effect.



Health

Children's and maternal health (MDGs 4 and 5)

"We will scale up efforts to reduce the gaps, in the area of maternal and child health care and voluntary family planning, an estimated US \$ 1.5 billion".

Heiligendamm, 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 50

French actions

To ensure the health of mothers and children, local and good-quality healthcare systems are needed. In light of this, it is vital to consider other issues (**malnutrition, access to drinking water, sanitation, education, gender**) affecting mothers' and children's health. France has therefore adopted an inclusive approach, as these health issues require complementary and integrated solutions, which also include demographic aspects (right to contraception and gender equality).

Children's health (MDG 4)

France is active in this area and its vaccination expertise is recognized. In addition to its contributions to the ordinary budgets of United Nations institutions (WHO, UNICEF) and to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (to which France is the second largest contributor), France has launched a new effort to protect children against the main diseases that can be prevented through vaccination.

France is the second largest contributor to the GAVI Alliance, and is accountable for 17% of its resources through direct contributions (€15 million between 2003 and 2005) and via IFFIm (International Financing Facility for Immunisation) with a pledge of €1.3 billion covering the 2006-2026 period.

Maternal and reproductive health (MDG 5)

France donated €9.6 million to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the 2007-2010 period. More specifically, French cooperation has contributed €2 million to an African program to fight maternal and neonatal mortality and obstetric fistulae, in partnership with UNFPA and the French non-profit organization Equilibres et Populations. As part of this program, a network of Sub-Saharan women's health experts was formed.

IMPACT OF FRENCH ACTION ON MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

WHO estimates that 5.4 million deaths were prevented in the 75 poorest countries and that 257 million children were vaccinated thanks to the GAVI Alliance. Through French support, over 205,000 women were treated to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT). Between 2000 and 2009, France donated over €1 billion to MDGs 4 and 5.



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Through its network of technical assistants working with regional and international organizations (including WHO and UNFPA) as well as Health ministries, particularly in Sub-Saharan African countries, France supports strategies to fight maternal and neonatal mortality. As for the AFD, the agency implements projects within countries in the priority solidarity zone.

In 2006 and 2007, it contributed €32.5 million to activities relating to **MDG 5** in nine of these countries.

Moreover, out of France's total contributions to the Global Fund and UNITAID, which demonstrate the country's significant commitment to **MDG 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases)** 50% goes toward to achieving MDGs 4 and 5 as well.



Vaccination campaign (Burkina Faso) – © Serge Snrech



Combating AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

AIDS

“Develop and implement a package for HIV prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of getting as close as possible to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment for all who need it by 2010.”

Gleneagles, 2005: Africa

Tuberculosis

“We will also support the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015, which aims to cut TB deaths in half by the year 2015 compared to 1990 levels.”

St. Petersburg 2006: Fight Against Infectious Diseases

Malaria

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

Gleneagles 2005: Africa, reiterated in St. Petersburg, 2006

French action

France has chosen to make its contributions in this sector via the multilateral channel. It is a major contributor to the principal international initiatives to combat these diseases and is firmly committed to supporting the principle of universal access to treatments and prevention.

France contributes 12% of all funds pledged to the **Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria**, making it the second largest contributor to the fund worldwide (at end 2009, cumulated French donations amounted to US \$2 billion). France is also **UNITAID’s** leading donor, accountable for 60% of the facility’s financing. French bi- and multilateral contributions combined to total US \$1.58 billion toward combating AIDS between 2005 and 2008. In 2008, French contributions represented 16% of international efforts to fight malaria (€200 million).

In addition, France provides technical assistance to **WHO** to support local capacity building for the fight against these three diseases. It also supports UNICEF and UNAIDS, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease. It plays a major advocacy role within the international forums against discrimination and for the support of prevention policies, in particular on behalf of the most vulnerable populations such as women, sexual minorities, migrants and drug users.

IMPACT OF FRENCH COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA

Thanks to French contributions:

- Over 525,000 HIV-positive individuals benefitted from antiretroviral therapy
- 24 million mosquito nets were distributed
- 1.6 million cases of tuberculosis were treated



© Arid Ocean/Fotolia

Water **and sanitation**

Improving access to water

"We will reinvigorate our efforts to implement the Evian Water Action Plan."

Toyako, 2008

"We are determined to generate political momentum at international, regional and national levels for the internationally agreed goals, including the MDGs and their targets on safe water and basic sanitation. (...) Together with African partners we will launch a strengthened Africa-G8 water and sanitation partnership."

L'Aquila, 2009,

French action

With approximately €400 million per year pledged over the 2006-2008 period, France is one of the five principal bilateral donors in this sector and largely contributes to multilateral efforts as well. Since the 2003 G8 Summit, it has reinforced its political priority in this sector – one that is essential for achieving the MDGs and ensuring Africa's development.

It has focused its action in accordance with the Water Action Plan adopted in Evian and doubled its aid in this sector, focusing primarily on Sub-Saharan Africa. Its efforts aim to improve access to drinking water and sanitation, ensure integrated management of water resources and support the use of water for agricultural production and energy. France will host the **6th World Water Forum in Marseille in 2012.**

ACCESS TO WATER: THREE EXAMPLES, THREE LEVELS OF ASSISTANCE

An AFD project

In South Africa, Operation Gcin'amanzi ("water conservation" in Zulu) comprises a series of measures for improving water infrastructure for 162,000 households in the township of Soweto. Work involves rehabilitating primary and secondary networks, repairing pipes and installations within homes and installing pre-paid water meters. These actions are combined with substantial initiatives to train consumers on the importance of conserving water and their rights and obligations. After financing the first phase of the project in 2006 through a concessional loan of €40 million to the Johannesburg municipality, the AFD has pledged an additional €50 million beginning in 2010.

Decentralized cooperation

Decentralized French cooperation promotes skills-sharing and solidarity between the North and South by supporting the direct involvement of local government and users in concrete projects. This cooperation is backed by an innovative, pro-solidarity financing scheme enabling additional funds to be generated. Since 2005, the Oudin-Santini Law allows local governments to contribute up to 1% of their water budget to development initiatives and emergency aid in favor of water and sanitation.

Multilateral assistance: The African Development Bank

More generally speaking, as part of its cooperation policy regarding water and sanitation, France delivers aid to the African Development Bank, providing financial support to two dedicated trust funds: the African Water Facility (AWF) and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI), to which France is the largest contributor, and which has provided access to water and sanitation for 27 million and 22 million people respectively since its creation.



Manual irrigation (Vietnam) – © AFD



Food Security

Promoting the global partnership for agriculture, food security and nutrition

"Pursuant to our Toyako commitments, we welcome the progress achieved so far, in close cooperation with the UN High Level Task Force on Global Food Security (HLTF), towards establishing the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security."

L'Aquila, 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

"[...] we welcome the commitments made by countries represented at L'Aquila towards a goal of mobilizing \$20 billion over three years through this coordinated, comprehensive strategy focused on sustainable agriculture development, while keeping a strong commitment to ensure adequate emergency food aid assistance."

L'Aquila 2009: Joint Statement on Global Food Security

French action

In response to the 2007-2008 food crisis, the French President introduced, in June 2008 in Rome, the idea of a **global partnership for agriculture, food security and nutrition**. This partnership focuses on three pillars (governance, knowledge and finance) to ensure the consistency of all policies impacting food security, to mobilize expertise and science to contribute to the fight against hunger and malnutrition, and to increase funding for food security.

This idea was discussed at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila, the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh and at the World Summit on Food Security (Rome, 16-18 November 2009). With its partners, France supports the implementation of the global partnership, which has made considerable progress.

Improving governance:

- The reform of the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Committee on World Food Security (CFS), adopted in November 2009, led to the creation of an open platform for coordination, where all relevant stakeholders are present (States and their various ministries, international and regional organizations, civil society, non-governmental organizations, producer organizations, private enterprises, foundations) and whose purpose is to define consistent strategies for food security.
- In the global architecture of food security, the CFS must join forces with the Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN), the Food Aid Committee (FAC) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which are currently undergoing reform.
- The global partnership gives equal consideration to all aspects of food security (availability, accessibility, nutrition and stability) and must provide concrete solutions to major challenges (price volatility, land



Harvesting quinoa (Bolivia) – © Altereco

issues, climate change). During the French presidency of the G8/G20 in 2011, the Ministers of Agriculture of G20 countries will meet to discuss the volatility of agriculture and food prices.

Deepening knowledge

- France delivers technical and financial support toward establishing and launching the work of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE), whose analyses provide an overview of existing knowledge and expertise.
- France actively participates in the reform of the CGIAR. The first global conference on agricultural research for development, held in Montpellier (28-31 March 2010), helped pinpoint the priorities of agricultural research for future development.

A substantial financial effort

- France continues to make substantial efforts in terms of food aid, in response to the food and

nutritional crises that repeatedly strike the most vulnerable populations, like in the Sahel, through diversified, adapted food assistance (local purchasing, food vouchers, cash transfers, training, supply of agricultural input, expertise sharing).

- It is investing €1.5 billion over 2009-2011, which translates into an additional contribution of over €206 million for this three-year period compared to 2008. This investment is focused on developing small-scale family agriculture and reducing poverty and exclusion in rural areas.
- It supports national and regional food security policies, contributing to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) which should also help ensure the consistency, complementarity and coordination of actions.
- Lastly, France advocates innovative financing solutions by contributing to the Investment Fund for Agriculture in Africa (FIAA) (fund expected to reach US \$300 million by 2011). It remains particularly attentive to ensuring the linkage between all instruments, including the World Bank's new agriculture trust fund.





Education

Promoting universal education

"The G8 will continue to work with partners and other donors to meet shortfalls in all FTI endorsed countries".

Heiligendamm, 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa

"We, along with other donors, are committed to a unified approach, mobilizing predictable bilateral and multilateral resources in order to fulfill the financial shortfall estimated by the FTI at \$1.2 billion over the coming 18 months."

L'Aquila, 2009: Responsible Leadership for Sustainable Growth

French action

Education is one of France's priorities in development. To achieve universal primary education, it supports the **Fast Track Initiative (FTI)**, whose methodological framework is largely based on the work of experts from the institute of educational research (IREDU) in Dijon, France. France is involved in the search for innovative financing, to be used to achieve **MDGs 2 and 3** and achieve the goal of Education for All by 2015. France is also firmly committed to pursuing its action in favor of reinforcing States' sectoral policies on development, which take into account all sub-sectors of education and training.

France has supported the FTI since its creation, contributing €20 million between 2004 and 2008. Ten years after the goals of Education for All were defined, France

EDUCATION IN CAMEROON

In May 2007, France signed a Debt Relief and Development Contract (C2D) with Cameroon, of which some of the funds were allocated to the basic education sector. The funds – to the amount of €90 million over 5 years – are available to the Cameroonian authorities and support the country's sectoral policy. In this way, France has helped implement reform with regard to recruiting and managing teachers, with the aim of achieving the goals of Education for All.

has renewed its support and involvement by donating €50 million to the initiative's Catalytic Fund for the 2010-2012 period. It also mobilized €957 million in bilateral contributions to basic education for the 2003-2008 period.



Primary school (Cambodia) – © IRD

Institutions and democratic governance

Increasing transparency in natural resources management

As part of our work to combat corruption and promote transparency, increase support to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and countries implementing EITI, including through financial and technical measures.

Gleneagles, 2005: Africa, 14d

French action

Democratic governance is not only a key to cooperation policy success but also an essential lever for the longevity of programs designed to combat poverty and support sustainable development. The French approach takes account of all factors affecting the lives of enterprises, and restores the State's role in enforcing the Rule of Law, particularly by facilitating effective and transparent public action and supporting platforms for dialogue between institutional players, civil society and the private sector.

Advocating the transparent management of public finances is therefore a top priority for France. Since 2005, it has supported the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

(EITI), which publishes the revenues generated through the exploitation of national natural resources. This transparency opens a civil debate, encouraging a more equal distribution of wealth and an allocation of extractive revenues that promotes sustainable economic and social development. From the Evian to the L'Aquila Summits, France has been committed to strengthening EITI implementation, and is

a candidate to host the 5th EITI Global Conference in February 2011.

France provides three types of complementary support to the EITI:

– **Political:** within the international organizations in which it has membership but also through advocacy targeting French extractive companies that do not support the EITI.

– **Technical:** through its presence on the EITI Board, alongside Total, Areva, Allianz and Secours Catholique, and also on the technical Validation, Governance and Rapid Response Committees.

– **Financial:** through a cumulative donation of US \$1.6 million to the EITI Trust Fund, including US \$ 360,000 in 2010.



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Peace and security

Training and supporting developing country capacities

“Train and, where appropriate, equip a total of approximately 75,000 troops worldwide by 2010, in line with commitments undertaken at Kananaskis and Evian.”

“Increase our contribution to the training of carabinieri/gendarme-like forces both by continuing to support existing centers dedicated to that purpose, notably those in France and Italy, and those in Africa, and by supporting new initiatives in that respect.”

Sea Island, 2004: G8 Action Plan

“We commit to help strengthen the African Union and Regional Economic Communities’ peacekeeping capabilities, including by assisting in the full operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture.”

L’Aquila, 2009

French action

The French cooperation system for security and defense is oriented toward supporting the advancement of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) so the continent can resolve the challenges it faces to prevent crises and sustain and consolidate peace.

France supports a network of African training centers (regionally-oriented schools, or “ENVR”) which helps fulfill the African strategy embodied by APSA. It is an effective tool to provide Peace-Keeping Operation (PKO) training to African officers or the African Standby Force. Around 1500 interns are trained each year in 15 establishments to the benefit of military, police and civil constituents, in such areas as devising and steering a PKO, logistics, criminal investigation, humanitarian demining, and so forth.

THE TRAINING CENTER IN AWAE, CAMEROON

The EIFORCES school in Awae will eventually train staff and police units to be deployed for PKOs. The creation of this school meets critical needs identified by the UN and the African Union, while keeping with the principle of ownership, as the instructors themselves are members of the African police force and gendarmerie. In addition, it will enable the diffusion of values that advocate Human Rights and Rule of Law.



Environment **and energy**

Sustainable forest management and climate change

"We shall promote international cooperation in the area of forest management, primarily in addressing deforestation and forest degradation."

St Petersburg, 2006:
Global Energy Security, 36

French action

France is firmly committed to the fight against climate change at the multilateral level. It raised its contribution by over 55% in dollars to the Global Environment Facility during its most recent replenishment process, and is currently the fifth largest contributor. It also contributed US \$500 million to the World Bank's Clean Technology Fund, and sits on the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund Board. At the bilateral level, the AFD has been fully committed to combating climate change for several years (pledging over €2 billion in 2009).

In the spirit of the Copenhagen Agreement, France pledged €1.26 billion for emergency actions and long-term action implementation. 20% of this amount (€250 million) is earmarked for forest protection. This represents a particularly significant effort in favor of tropical forest protection, an area to which France had contributed €250 million over the past decade, three-fourths of which were allocated in Africa through various multilateral instruments such as the European Development Fund and the Global Environment Facility. The priority areas of French forestry-related cooperation are good governance, sustainable management and reduction of the greenhouse effect.

France is actively involved in promoting the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (**FLEGT**) Voluntary Partnership Agreement between the partner countries and the EU, and coordinated the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (**CBFP**) from 2005 to 2007. It remains committed to supporting the Central Africa Forest Commission (COMIFAC) and is an active

member of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) established by the G8 in Heiligendamm in 2007. Lastly, France helped spawn the **REDD+** Partnership established during the Paris and Oslo Conferences in March and May 2010.

FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDONESIA

Indonesia adopted a Climate Change Program Loan (CCPL) covering the 2007-2009 period, whose goal is to develop public policies in favor of mitigating and adapting to climate change. The program features three main focus areas:

- Reduction of greenhouse gases (forest, energy and industry)
- Adaptation to climate change (water and agriculture)
- Cross-cutting activities (clean development mechanism, for instance)

Within this framework and with the aim of supporting the Indonesian government policy to fight climate change, the AFD granted two long-term concessional loans, paid directly to the State budget (totaling US \$800 million), co-financed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).





In light of the progress made as well as the difficulties encountered in implementing the G8 commitments, France is pursuing its efforts to achieve greater effectiveness, transparency and shared responsibility with regard to aid.

Since the Gleneagles Summit, substantial achievements have been made in terms of development cooperation. In 2009, despite the global crisis, ODA reached a historic high of US \$120 billion. With its contribution of US \$1.4 billion, France is the second largest donor in the OECD. Significant progress has been made in tackling AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, in particular thanks to the actions of the Global Fund. Driven by France, the international community has forged a strong commitment to food security.

In today's globalized context, ODA remains a critical lever for delivering an effective, communal response to the challenges of development. In 2011, when it takes on the Presidency of the G8, France, along with its partners, will continue to promote a framework of action and mutual accountability of assistance, in particular with the African continent.



Toyin Subair firm TV Satellite, Lagos (Nigeria) – © Jacob Silberberg/Panos-réa



The President of the French Republic Nicolas Sarkozy and the Haitian President René Préval. February, 17th 2010, in Haiti
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Strategies Department*

The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the Directorate General of Global Affairs, Development and Partnerships

The missions of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs are:

- summarize information on the changing global economy and put it into perspective, prepare decisions on the French government's foreign policy,
- draft France's foreign policy,
- coordinate France's international relations,
- protect French interests abroad and assist French nationals outside France.

The creation of the Directorate General of Global Affairs, Development and Partnerships (DGM) in April 2009, as part of the reform of the Ministry, enables diplomacy to anticipate, identify and respond to the challenges of globalisation more effectively.

Confronted with global issues that have a direct impact on the lives of our citizens and multiple actors, the Ministry intends, through the DGM, to emphasise the need to tackle global issues, in the firm belief that every major economic, cultural and societal issue calls for collective action with more outward focus, anticipation, interministerial coordination, responsiveness, interdisciplinarity and a resolutely European approach.



Directorate for Communication and the Spokesperson's Office

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