



BIARRITZ PROGRESS REPORT ON G7 DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT-RELATED COMMITMENT

PRESIDENCY'S SUMMARY

Accountability and transparency are core G7 principles that help maintain the credibility of G7 leaders' decisions. Since 2009, the G7 reports on the implementation of development and development-related commitments through accountability reports.

The Biarritz Progress Report is the fourth comprehensive accountability report in the history of the G7 after Muskoka in 2010, Lough Erne in 2013 and Ise Shima in 2016. It was elaborated by the G7 accountability working group, composed of development experts from member countries, who met in Paris three times in 2019. It covers 48 development and development-related commitments agreed upon by the G7 Leaders, in ten thematic areas: aid and aid effectiveness, economic development, health, food security, education, equality, governance, peace and security, environment and energy and human mobility.

The Biarritz Progress Reports assesses 77% of G7 commitments positively (score: "excellent" or "good"). It rates 7 commitments as excellent, 27 commitments as good, 5 commitments as satisfactory and 5 commitments below expectations¹.

The Biarritz Progress Report welcomes the leading role of the G7 in addressing major global challenges (climate change, education, gender equality, health, international stability). It acknowledges that G7 countries collectively represent the largest suppliers of Official Development Assistance (USD 114 billion in 2018) and are a driving force in the mobilization of other public and private financing for sustainable development. The report discusses G7 leadership to advance concrete solutions, as evidenced by the success of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (to which the G7 countries are the main contributors), the Global Partnership for Education, the Muskoka Initiative for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, or the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative.

The Biarritz Progress Report stresses that the G7 needs to pursue its efforts in order to respond to increasing inequalities at global scale and within countries, so as to contribute to successfully achieving the SDGs by 2030. It identifies several commitments made by the G7 leaders that require further







¹ Three commitments that were taken at the 2017 and 2018 G7 summits are not assessed, since this is the first time that the G7 is reporting on them: commitment 3 on "innovative financing" (Charlevoix, 2018), commitment 23 on "quality education for women and girls" (Charlevoix, 2018) and commitment 48 on the "drivers of migration" (Taormina, 2017). Commitment 25 (TVET) will be assessed in the next progress reports, as the accountability working group agreed this year to collect sex-disaggregated data for future reporting.



investment, including the reduction of biodiversity loss and marine litter, trade facilitation in developing countries and the fight against food insecurity, which still affects more than one quarter of the world population.

The Biarritz Progress Report recognizes the need to “sunset” 5 commitments: 4 have been collectively achieved and are ranked excellent (L’Aquila Food Security Initiative; Global Partnership for Education; Open data; Formed Police Units), while the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (NAFSN) was handed over to the African Union (AU) Commission and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) as part of the implementation of the CAP-F (Country Agribusiness Partnership Frameworks).

The methodology used to assess the implementation of development and development-related commitments is based on a scorecard approach and a five-point Red-Amber-Green rating: for each commitment, the implementation status (excellent, good, satisfactory, below expectations or off-track) corresponds to the average of equally weighted indicators, based on the data collected since the baseline year. For the first time, the Biarritz Progress Report also indicates the general trend of progress for each commitment since the last evaluation.

	Excellent	100-81 %	The commitment was perfectly or almost perfectly achieved. The target situation was perfectly or almost perfectly realized, or the pace of improvement was excellent.
	Good	80-61 %	The commitment was mostly or well achieved. The target situation was mostly or well achieved, or the pace of improvement was good.
	Satisfactory	60-41 %	The commitment was minimally achieved to satisfaction . The target situation was minimally achieved to satisfaction, or the pace of improvement was minimally satisfactory.
	Below Expectations	40-21 %	The commitment was not achieved to satisfaction or was below the stated expectation . The target situation was not achieved to satisfaction or was below the stated expectation, or the pace of improvement was below the stated expectation.
	Off Track	20-0 %	The commitment was not or almost not achieved. The target situation was not or almost not achieved, or the pace of improvement was off track.
N/A	Unable to judge	N/A	No information was available for judgment/determination.
	New Commitment	N/A	Commitments on which the G7 is reporting for the first time (including those taken in 2018 at the Charlevoix Summit) and for which no information was available for judgment.

	Commitment	Score	Progress
1 - Aid and aid effectiveness	1. Increasing Development Assistance	Satisfactory	↗
	2. Development Effectiveness	Good	↗
	3. Innovative Financing	New	New
2 - Economic development	4. Trade and Development	Below expectations	↘
	5. Trade and Infrastructure in Africa	Below expectations	↘
	6. Quality Infrastructure Investment	Good	New
	7. Responsible Supply Chains	Good	↗
3 - Health	8. Attaining UHC with strong health systems and better preparedness for public health emergencies	Good	↗
	9. Preventing and Responding to Future Outbreaks	Good	↗
	10. Setting Up Mechanisms for Rapid Deployment	Good	N/A
	11. Reforming and Strengthening WHO's Capacity	Good	↗
	12. Mobilizing Support for the Global Fund	Excellent	→
	13. Antimicrobial Resistances	Good	↗
	14. Neglected Tropical Diseases	Satisfactory	↗
	15. Ending Preventable Child Deaths and Improving Maternal Health	Good	↗
16. Prevention and Treatment for HIV/AIDS	Satisfactory	↗	

	17. HIV/AIDS: Stigma, Discrimination and Rights Violation	Good	↗
	18. Polio	Good	↘
4 - Food security	19. L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)	Excellent	→
	20. New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition	Good	→
	21. Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development	Below expectations	↗
5 - Education	22. Global Partnership for Education	Excellent	↗
	23. Quality Education for Women and Girls	New	New
6 - Equality	24. Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights	Satisfactory	↘
	25. Technical and Vocational Education and Training for Women and Girls	N/A	↗
	26. Women's Economic Empowerment	Good	↗
7 - Governance	27. G8 Anti-Corruption Initiatives	Good	→
	28. Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative	Good	↘
	29. G7 Partnership on Extractives Transparency	Satisfactory	↘
	30. CONNEX	Good	↗
	31. Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)	Excellent	→
	32. Beneficial Ownership	Excellent	↗
	33. Anti-bribery	Good	→

	34. Asset Recovery	Good	→
	35. Tax Capacity Building	Good	→
	36. Land Transparency	Good	↗
	37. Open Data	Excellent	→
8 - Peace and Security	38. Maritime Security in Africa	Good	→
	39. Formed Police Units	Excellent	↗
	40. Women, Peace and Security	Good	New
	41. Crisis and Conflict in Africa	Good	New
9 - Environment and energy	42. Biodiversity	Below expectations	↘
	43. Energy Infrastructure in Africa	Good	↗
	44. Climate Risk Insurance	Good	N/A
	45. Renewable Energy	Good	↗
	46. Marine litter	Below expectations	↗
10 - Human mobility	47. Migration and refugees	Good	New
	48. Drivers of migration	New	New