



The G7 Research Group presents the

## 2021 G7 Cornwall Summit Interim Compliance Report

14 June 2021 to 1 February 2022

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,  
*in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*

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## 16. Development: Sustainable Growth in Africa

“A central focus of our new strategic approach will be supporting sustainable growth in Africa.”

*Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+1.00 (100%)	

### Background

The G7 leaders have long preached the importance of sustainable growth at their Summits and have especially focused on the need to encourage sustainable growth in developing countries and, more recently, in Africa. In 2015, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).<sup>2050</sup> The SDG's lay the ground for a new approach to tackling pressing global challenges in Africa and across the world. The G7 Leaders' emphasis on promoting sustainable growth falls in line with meeting SDG target 8.<sup>2051</sup> SDG 8 urges the promotion of “sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.”

The notion of promoting sustainable growth in G6 economies to better develop countries' economies was first brought up at the 1975 Rambouillet G6 Summit.<sup>2052</sup> Leaders stated that sustained growth in their economies was necessary to growth in developing countries which contributed to growth in the global economy. At the 1977 London Summit, the G7 leaders echoed this sentiment by stating that they would commit their governments to economic growth targets that would bring sustained non-inflationary growth worldwide.<sup>2053</sup>

At the 1984 London Summit, the G7 leaders recognized the importance of promoting sustainable growth in developing countries.<sup>2054</sup> At the Summit, leaders stated that G7 economies needed to re-enforce economic growth and jobs and that this would also support “poorer nations” in their attempts to achieve sustained growth.

At the 1988 Toronto Summit and the 1989 Paris Summit, G7 leaders stated that an increase in resource flows and improving the investment climate was necessary to help the poorest countries maintain sustainable

<sup>2050</sup> Background on the Goals, United Nations Development Programme (New York) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/background.html>

<sup>2051</sup> Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations Development Programme (New York) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

<sup>2052</sup> Declaration of Rambouillet, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 November 1975. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1975rambouillet/communique.html>

<sup>2053</sup> Declaration: Downing Street Summit Conference, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 May 1977. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1977london/communique.html>

<sup>2054</sup> The London Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 1984. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1984london/communique.html>

growth.<sup>2055</sup> Africa is not mentioned in either Summit; however, it is important to recognize that leaders were beginning to promote sustainability in economies outside their own.

At the 1991 London Summit, G7 leaders recognized for the first time that development in Africa was explicitly addressed. They stated that the Special Programme of Assistance for Africa, led by the World Bank (WB), which provides support for economic reforms, showed its worth.<sup>2056</sup>

The 1993 Tokyo G7 Summit marked the first time G7 leaders stated their encouragement for sustainable growth in developing countries.<sup>2057</sup> Leaders expressed their encouragement for developing countries to follow “sound and open economic policies” to create a base for sustainable growth.<sup>2058</sup>

The promotion of sustainable growth in developing countries or Africa was not brought up again until the 1998 Birmingham Summit. At the Summit, G8 leaders declared the importance of building sustainable growth in all countries due to the interdependency of the world economy.<sup>2059</sup> They also committed to supporting African countries’ efforts to reform their financial systems to be able to meet economic and social development goals set out in the Organisation for Economic and Co-operation and Development’s 21st Century Strategy.

At the 1999 Köln Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to achieving both economic and social development in Africa and overall balanced world growth.<sup>2060</sup> The importance of sustainable growth in the world economy was again mentioned at the 2000 Okinawa Summit; however, there was no direct mention of supporting sustainable growth in Africa.<sup>2061</sup>

This changed in the 2001 Genoa Summit as more focus was put on supporting African countries specifically.<sup>2062</sup> G8 leaders declared that they would support African countries by promoting various financial policy tools to encourage sustainable development and growth, such as accountability and transparency in the public sector as well as legal frameworks and corporate governance regimes to fight corruption. They also reaffirmed the importance of promoting sustainable growth for the world economy.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 leaders again recognized the need to support African countries’ push for sustainable growth.<sup>2063</sup> At the Summit, leaders declared their support for adopting a G-8 Plan on Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty in Africa.

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<sup>2055</sup> Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 June 1989. Access Date: 26 September 2021.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/index.html>; Toronto Economic Summit Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 June 1988. Access Date: 26 September 2021.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1988toronto/communique.html>

<sup>2056</sup> Economic Declaration: Building World Partnership, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 1991. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1991london/communique/index.html>

<sup>2057</sup> Economic Declaration: Building World Partnership, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 1991. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1991london/communique/index.html>

<sup>2058</sup> Economic Declaration: A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6-9 July 1993. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1993tokyo/communique/index.html>

<sup>2059</sup> Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 May 1998. Access Date: 26 September 2021.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1998birmingham/finalcom.htm>

<sup>2060</sup> G8 Communiqué Köln 1999 Final, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 June 1999. Access Date: 26 September 2021.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1999koln/finalcom.htm>

<sup>2061</sup> G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 June 2000. Access Date: 26 September 2021.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/finalcom.htm>

<sup>2062</sup> Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 July 2001. Access Date: 26 September 2021.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommunique.html>

<sup>2063</sup> Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Access Date: 26 September 2021.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/summary.html>

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 members recognized the work that African leaders had been taking to combat poverty and promote economic growth in their countries.<sup>2064</sup> G8 leaders decided to support this progress by agreeing to a comprehensive plan that included stimulating growth, improving the investment climate and improving Africa's capacity to trade. The importance of working in partnership with Africa for sustained growth was reaffirmed by G8 leaders at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit.<sup>2065</sup> In addition, more concrete commitments towards promoting sustainable growth in Africa were made in the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.<sup>2066</sup> Specifically, a variety of measures were welcomed, such as establishing a partnership to make finance work for Africa, promoting market integration and more coherent and coordinated support for capacity building for regional economic communities.

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their support for “good governance and self-sustained, private-sector led growth in developing countries,” such as Africa, and global growth.<sup>2067</sup> As a global economic crisis began to hit economies, the 2009 L'Aquila Summit recognized the importance of assisting developing countries in dealing with the crisis.<sup>2068</sup> In addition, G8 leaders encouraged developing countries to continue implementing economic strategies that provide supportive and inclusive growth.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their support for the work that African leaders have been doing towards sustainable development.<sup>2069</sup> They also stated that they would continue to support African-led efforts to advance social and economic development.

The 2011 Deauville Summit and the 2012 Camp David Summit recognized the progress that had been made with African leaders towards strong growth in Africa and emphasized the importance of ensuring a strong, sustainable and balanced growth in the global economy.<sup>2070</sup> The focus on Africa and sustainable growth remained strong at the 2013 Lough Erne Summit. G8 leaders stated the importance of working with African partners to promote inclusive and resilient growth in the countries through policy tools such as increased transparency, greater infrastructure, better management of natural resources, better trade and the elimination of trade barriers.<sup>2071</sup> At the 2014 Brussels Summit, the same policy priorities were reaffirmed with a specific focus on working with governments and citizens to enhance these governance mechanisms.<sup>2072</sup>

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, there were fewer conversations surrounding supporting growth in Africa. However, G7 leaders stated that they welcomed growing economic opportunities across Africa and committed to continuing efforts to achieve global growth for all.<sup>2073</sup>

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<sup>2064</sup> Chair's Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>

<sup>2065</sup> Chair's Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 2006. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/summary.html>

<sup>2066</sup> Chair's Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-summary.pdf>

<sup>2067</sup> G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-declaration.html>

<sup>2068</sup> Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8-10 July 2009. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

<sup>2069</sup> Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>

<sup>2070</sup> Official Documents/Documents officiels, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/index.html>

<sup>2071</sup> 8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>

<sup>2072</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

<sup>2073</sup> Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Summit Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders stated that they would continue to support African ownership of African challenges, such as promoting sustainable development and job growth.<sup>2074</sup> They also pledged to tackle current economic challenges to lay the foundation for stronger global growth.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit and the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders did not specifically commit to promoting sustainable growth in Africa but did commit to promoting growth globally and in developing economies.<sup>2075</sup> In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic hit, which shocked the global economy. In response, at the 2020 US Virtual Summit, G7 leaders stated that they were determined to restore the level of world growth that was occurring before the pandemic and setting the bedrocks for stronger future growth.<sup>2076</sup>

It is evident that although the promotion of sustainable growth in Africa was a key priority from the 1990s to the early 2000s, the topic has recently been placed on the backburner by leaders. The commitment made at Cornwall will bring a renewed focus to the issue.

### **Commitment Features**

The G7 Commitment states that: “A central focus of our new strategic approach will be supporting sustainable growth in Africa.” In this commitment there is one target: the central focus of a G7 member’s new strategic approach to Africa must be sustainable growth.

“Central” is understood as of primary importance and “focus” is understood as a point of concentration of an activity.<sup>2077</sup> In this context “central focus” would mean that G7 members’ policies towards Africa would consider sustainable growth as an imperative.

“New” is understood as having recently come into existence, “strategic” is understood as necessary in the completion of a plan and “approach” is understood as to make advances for a specific result.<sup>2078</sup> In this context, “new strategic approach” would refer to the G7 members’ method of constructing a relationship with African countries and influencing their policies. For example, this could mean that a G7 member prioritizes sustainable growth as a means to advance their interests, or global interests in Africa.

“Supporting” is understood as promoting the interests or the cause of an individual or group.<sup>2079</sup> In this context, a strong action is understood as giving financial support to sustainable growth as stated in the African Union Agenda 2063. The Agenda 2063 is the strategic framework in which the African Union aims to achieve sustainable economic development and growth in Africa.<sup>2080</sup>

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<sup>2074</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Summit Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

<sup>2075</sup> The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Summit Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

<sup>2076</sup> G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 March 2020. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/covid-200316.html>

<sup>2077</sup> Central, Merriam Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/central>; Focus, Merriam Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/focus>

<sup>2078</sup> Approach, Merriam Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/approach>; New, Merriam Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/new>; Strategic, Merriam Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/strategic>

<sup>2079</sup> Support, Merriam Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/support>

<sup>2080</sup> Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, African Union Commission (Addis Ababa) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://au.int/en/agenda2063/overview>

“Sustainable growth” is understood as growth that is repeatable, ethical and responsible to and for current communities.<sup>2081</sup> It is interpreted as economic growth for the purpose of this commitment, as G7 members have repeatedly referenced “growth” in relation to the economy in past communiqués. Examples of sustainable growth include investing in green spaces, renewable energy sources, transitioning away from fossil fuels, ensuring transparency in financial transactions, fighting against crime and corruption, among others.

“Africa” is understood as any country that is within the African continent or the African Union as a body.<sup>2082</sup> Examples include but are not limited to Mali, Zimbabwe, and Ethiopia.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, with this commitment occurs if a G7 member takes strong action towards supporting sustainable growth as a central component of their policies towards Africa in at least three of the five African Union Agenda 2063 areas: 1) Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation; 2) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production; 3) Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities ; 4) Preservation of peace, security and stability; 5) Full gender equality in all spheres of life.

A strong action is understood as a financial contribution, either through aid, assistance or backing up an initiative, tied to a policy that is centered around one of the five areas of the African Agenda 2063. This can occur in two different ways. Firstly, a G7 member can adopt a policy towards Africa, an African country, or multiple African countries that includes financial support to achieve sustainable growth in one or more of the five areas. Alternatively, a G7 member can adopt a policy and provide financing within a global initiative to support sustainable growth in Africa in one or more of the 5 areas. In both scenarios, the key component is that a G7 member state is taking strong action by creating a policy centred around financially supporting sustainable growth in Africa.

Examples of strong actions for 1) Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation, include but are not limited to, financing sustainable infrastructure that will create job growth, the retraining of workers, the building of post-secondary institutions.

Examples of strong actions for 2) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production, include but are not limited to, financing the protection of water quality, vertical farming and automated farming.

Examples of strong actions for 3) Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities, include but are not limited to: providing financing for a renewable energy project, infrastructure project, or climate preparedness.

Examples of strong actions for 4) Preservation of peace, security and stability, include but are not limited to, providing financing for increased transparency, governance monitoring, or anti-corruption initiatives within countries.

Examples of strong actions for 5) Full gender equality in all spheres of life, include but are not limited to, providing financial assistance for the creation of a girl’s school, adding a gender dimension to development projects, financing initiatives that target women or LGBTQ+ members who have been victims of gender-based violence.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, with this commitment occurs if a G7 member takes strong action in two or three of the African Union Agenda 2063 areas: 1) Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation; 2) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production; 3)

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<sup>2081</sup> What Does Sustainable Growth Really Mean? Forbes (Jersey City) 16 August 2018. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/rickmiller/2018/08/16/what-does-sustainable-growth-really-mean/?sh=31cda2e97a98>

<sup>2082</sup> Africa, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/africa>

Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities ; 4) Preservation of peace, security and stability; 5) Full gender equality in all spheres of life. This is because taking strong action in only two of five areas means that the member is either taking weak actions or no action in the majority of the Agenda 2063 target areas.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, occurs if a G7 member takes strong action in one or none of the African Union Agenda 2063 areas: 1) Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation; 2) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production; 3) Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities; 4) Preservation of peace, security and stability; 5) Full gender equality in all spheres of life.

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member takes strong action towards supporting sustainable growth as a central component of their policies towards Africa in 1 or none of the 5 African Union Agenda 2063 areas: 1) Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation; 2) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production; 3) Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities; 4) Preservation of peace, security and stability; 5) Full gender equality in all spheres of life.
0	The G7 member takes strong action towards supporting sustainable growth as a central component of their policies towards Africa in 2 of the 5 African Union Agenda 2063 areas: 1) Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation; 2) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production; 3) Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities; 4) Preservation of peace, security and stability; 5) Full gender equality in all spheres of life.
+1	The G7 member takes strong action towards supporting sustainable growth as a central component of their policies towards Africa in at least 3 of the 5 African Union Agenda 2063 areas: 1) Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation; 2) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production; 3) Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities; 4) Preservation of peace, security and stability; 5) Full gender equality in all spheres of life.

*Compliance Director: Isabel Davis  
Lead Analyst: Paul Huang*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote sustainable growth in Africa.

On 2 November 2021, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Steven Guilbeault, attended the African Adaptation Acceleration Summit, where he announced that Canada would contribute CAD37.5 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), up to CAD10 million to the Adaptation Fund that will support vulnerable countries against the devastating impacts of climate change and up to CAD10 million for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network which advances gender-responsive capacity building.<sup>2083</sup> With the additional support to the LDCF, the Fund will continue to address the adaptation needs of the poorest and most vulnerable countries through critical, on-the-ground projects related to water, agriculture and food security, disaster risk management and prevention and fragile ecosystems.

On 24 November 2021, the Minister of International Development and Minister responsible for the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada Development, Harjit S. Sajjan, participated in the 27<sup>th</sup> Canadian

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<sup>2083</sup> Canada's climate finance commitments are helping developing countries adapt to climate change, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 19 December 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2021/11/canadas-climate-finance-commitments-are-helping-developing-countries-adapt-to-climate-change.html>



Conference on Global Health where he announced CAD325 million in funding for eleven projects with Canadian health partners.<sup>2084</sup> The investment, spread over five to seven years, will help key partners increase access to essential services, as well as promote gender equality and transform decision-making structures that reinforce and perpetuate inequality, with a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa.

On 3 December 2021, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, initiated a country-led partnership approach working within the G20 to operationalize country platforms, including enhancing support for the existing framework and principles and their implementation, and building on existing initiatives such as the G20 Compact with Africa and Global Infrastructure Facility to strengthen and coordinate partnerships, planning and programming.<sup>2085</sup>

On 9 December 2021, Minister Sajjan announced that Canada will renew its support for its Volunteer Cooperation Program through a financial contribution of almost CAD418 million over seven years, from 2020 to 2027.<sup>2086</sup> Through this commitment, Canada will fund 13 volunteer development projects in partnership with 15 Canadian organizations and mobilize around 10,000 volunteers to work in solidarity with over 700 organizations in approximately 47 countries. Sub-Saharan African countries will receive more than 50 per cent of the allocated funding.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote sustainable growth in Africa. Canada has taken full action to support sustainable growth by assisting in initiatives that assure expansion of environmental ethics, better livelihood for women and technology skills education. These actions support the African Union Agenda 2063 in the areas of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient economies and communities, well-educated citizens and skills revolution and full gender equality in all spheres of life.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ieuan Edwards*

#### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to support sustainable growth in Africa.

On 8 July 2021, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs inaugurated the International Counter-Terrorism Academy in Jacqueville, Ivory Coast.<sup>2087</sup> The facility will contribute to the cooperation between French, Ivorian, and other ministries in the area of global anti-terrorism to foster peace and stability.

On 1 August 2021, the French Development Agency (AFD) began a project to support rural electrification in the Ivory Coast.<sup>2088</sup> With the support of the European Union, this project will contribute to infrastructure development and improved living conditions in underdeveloped Ivorian communities.

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<sup>2084</sup> Canada announces support aimed at improving the health and rights of women and girls, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 24 November 2021. Access Date: 18 December 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2021/11/canada-announces-support-aimed-at-improving-the-health-and-rights-of-women-and-girls.html>

<sup>2085</sup> G7 Leaders Statement Partnership for Infrastructure and Investment, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Ottawa) 3 December 2021. Access Date: 18 December 2021. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2021/12/03/g7-leaders-statement-partnership-infrastructure-and-investment>

<sup>2086</sup> Canada renews support for its Volunteer Cooperation Program, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2021. Access Date: 19 December 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2021/12/canada-renews-support-for-its-volunteer-cooperation-program.html>

<sup>2087</sup> Security and defense cooperation in Africa, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 4 January 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/afrique/securite-et-lutte-contre-le-terrorisme/cooperation-de-securite-et-de-defense-en-afrique/>

On 2 November 2021, the government of France, alongside the governments of the European Union, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, announced the Just Energy Transition Partnership to support decarbonisation efforts in South Africa.<sup>2089</sup> The Partnership will mobilise USD8.5 billion to accelerate decarbonisation in South Africa's economy, with particular attention to the electricity system, to help it achieve its national emissions reduction goals. This will help South Africa achieve their climate change targets.

In November 2021, End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism France began a project to improve the protections for at-risk children victimised by sexual abuse seeking paths to safety.<sup>2090</sup> The project places emphasis on increasing regional cooperation for assisting trafficked boys and girls, and a particular focus on strengthening respect for the rights of girls.

On 25 November 2021, as part of the Choiseul Africa Business Forum, Minister Delegate to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne, and his Gabonese counterpart Yolande Nyonda, officially launched a business forum for sustainable value chains in Africa.<sup>2091</sup> This forum aims to develop sustainable practices in agricultural and forestry industries in Africa.

On 7 December 2021, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian partook in the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit organized by Japan.<sup>2092</sup> The minister outlined France's commitments on nutrition for 2024. France committed to dedicating 25 per cent of the funds allocated by the French Muskoka Fund towards nutrition. The French Muskoka Fund currently works in "Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo." France also committed to allocating 15 per cent of French Development Agency (AFD) funding to agriculture, health and water, hygiene and sanitation for nutrition in eight "priority countries." These countries include: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Laos, Madagascar, Mali and Niger."

On 14 December 2021, AFD approved the allocation of funds for implementing 34 projects.<sup>2093</sup> The projects in Africa include support for the guinea fowl industry, environmental management amongst women and young people in Togo, civil status registration of infants in the Democratic Republic of Congo and improving the employability of young people from marginalized urban areas through development, empowerment and social inclusion.

France has fully complied with its commitment to support sustainable growth in Africa. France has made contributions to the improvement of African agriculture and infrastructure, supporting gender equality and combating economic marginalization. These actions support the African Union Agenda 2063 in the areas of

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<sup>2088</sup> Support Maximizing the Impact of Rural Electrification, French Development Agency (Paris) 1 August 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 23 December 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/appuyer-maximisation-impact-electrification-rurale-cote-ivoire>

<sup>2089</sup> France, Germany, UK, US and EU launch ground-breaking International Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 29 January 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_5768](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_5768)

<sup>2090</sup> Protected Mobility: Fighting Child Trafficking in West Africa, French Development Agency (Paris) 1 August 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Dates: 11 December 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/mobilite-protgeee-lutter-contre-traite-enfants-afrique-ouest>

<sup>2091</sup> France and Gabon: a business forum for sustainable value chains, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 1 December 2021. Access Date: 31 January 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/news/article/france-and-gabon-a-business-forum-for-sustainable-value-chains-1-december-2021>

<sup>2092</sup> France combatting malnutrition at the "Nutrition for Growth" Summit, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 7 December 2021. Access Date: 31 January 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/development-assistance/news/2021/article/france-combatting-malnutrition-at-the-nutrition-for-growth-summit-7-december>

<sup>2093</sup> December 2021: AFD Supports 34 New French CSO Projects, French Development Agency (Paris). Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 December 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/fr/actualites/decembre-2021-afd-soutient-34-nouveaux-projets-osc-francaises>

well-educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation, modern agriculture for increased productivity and production, environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities, preservation of peace, security and stability, and full gender equality in all spheres of life.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Daniel Yiban Mao*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promoting sustainable growth within Africa.

On 14 June 2021, during a visit to West Africa, Minister of Development Gerd Müller signed an agreement with Togo's Foreign Minister, Robert Dussey, over a reform partnership.<sup>2094</sup> This laid the groundwork for a new training center in Togo to promote sustainability through education and encourage economic growth.

On 27 August 2021, Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel spoke at the G20 Investment Summit, announcing the beginning of 22 local business projects within Africa.<sup>2095</sup> The projects will be conducted alongside AfricaConnect in support of economic growth.

On 8 September 2021, at the Tropical Forest Symposium, Minister Müller signed an agreement to increase protection in the Congo Basin.<sup>2096</sup> It is predicted that the rainforest will be gone by 2100 unless strong measures are taken. Germany looks to protect this area and provide economic alternatives to the rainforest for locals.

On 30 September 2021, the Federal German government committed EUR100 million to the African Development Bank's Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa.<sup>2097</sup> The funding will go towards encouraging private sector investment in green projects, supporting assistance and investment in power generation and increasing the penetration of renewable power in African grids.

On 16 October 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared that it would contribute EUR6.6 million from 2021-2023 to Veterinarians Without Borders as they work in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya to promote food security.<sup>2098</sup> These projects will include teaching sustainable, environmentally conscious farming techniques, flood protection and renovating water points in support of sustainable agriculture.

On 2 November 2021, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development declared a new partnership with South Africa to support their energy transition from coal to renewable, environmentally

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<sup>2094</sup> Minister Müller signs a reform partnership agreement with Togo, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 14 June 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/archive-press-releases/minister-mueller-signs-reform-partnership-agreement-with-togo-83646>

<sup>2095</sup> Speech by Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel at the G20 Investment Summit – German Business and the Compact with African Countries on 27 August 2021, The Federal Government (Berlin) 27 August 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/speech-by-federal-chancellor-dr-angela-merkel-at-the-g20-investment-summit-german-business-and-the-compact-with-african-countries-on-27-august-2021-1956784>

<sup>2096</sup> Development Minister Müller calls for 'Fair Deal' for forest protection, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 8 September 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/archive-press-releases/minister-mueller-calls-for-new-deal-for-forest-protection-92650>

<sup>2097</sup> Germany commits €100 million to SEFA to unlock private investment in renewable energy, African Development Bank Group (Abdijan) 30 September 2021. Access Date: 29 January 2021. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/germany-commits-eu100-million-sefa-unlock-private-investment-renewable-energy-45902>

<sup>2098</sup> World Food Day: Commitment to global food security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Berlin) 16 October 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitaere-hilfe/welternaehrungstag/2489682>

conscious energy.<sup>2099</sup> Through Climate Investment Funds, Germany looks to provide roughly EUR7.47 billion to the project over the next five years, as South Africa phases out coal for green hydrogen and electric vehicles. The new industries aim to promote both green energy and job growth.

On 8 November 2021, at the Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development committed EUR100 million to the Global Environment Facility Fund.<sup>2100</sup> The Federal Environment Ministry contributed another EUR50 million to the Adaptation Fund. These projects will center around projects such as weather warning systems, efficient irrigation systems and water management among others. All projects are in support of Germany's commitment to sustainable agriculture and climate in Africa.

On 1 December 2021, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action put into effect 'Africa Advice Vouchers' which allow small and medium-sized companies to enter African markets.<sup>2101</sup> Funding covers 15 days and 75 per cent of the cost for consulting with the aim of increasing economic growth and stability within Africa.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote sustainable growth in Africa. Germany has taken action to support sustainable growth in Africa by financing initiatives which increase economic growth, education, new agriculture techniques and renewable energy. These actions support the African Union Agenda 2063 in the areas of environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities, modern agriculture for increased productivity and production and well-educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Maere Kelly*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote sustainable growth in Africa.

On 14 June 2021, G7 members, along with multilateral partners, announced an USD80 billion commitment to invest in the private sector across Africa.<sup>2102</sup> These investments will collectively provide clean, reliable power to millions of people, give underserved markets better access to finance and help create jobs and reduce poverty.<sup>2103</sup> Italy, along with the other G7 members, have supported this initiative.<sup>2104</sup>

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<sup>2099</sup> Germany supports South Africa in coal phase-out, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/archive-press-releases/mueller-germany-supports-south-africa-in-coal-phase-out-98432>

<sup>2100</sup> Germany commits 150 million euros for climate change adaptation in developing countries, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 8 November 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/archive-press-releases/support-for-climate-change-adaptation-in-developing-countries-98628>

<sup>2101</sup> 'Africa advice vouchers': Economic Affairs Ministry launches new service for SMEs to promote economic activity in African markets, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (Berlin) 1 December 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2021/12/20211201-africa-advice-vouchers-economic-affairs-ministry-launches-new-service-for-smes-to-promote-economic-activity-in-african-markets.html>

<sup>2102</sup> G7 partners to invest over \$80 billion in Africa's private sector, United Kingdom Government (London) 14 June 2021. Access Date: 14 December 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g7-partners-to-invest-over-80-billion-in-africas-private-sector>

<sup>2103</sup> G7 partners to invest over \$80 billion in Africa's private sector, United Kingdom Government (London) 14 June 2021. Access Date: 14 December 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g7-partners-to-invest-over-80-billion-in-africas-private-sector>

<sup>2104</sup> G7 partners to invest over \$80 billion in Africa's private sector, United Kingdom Government (London) 14 June 2021. Access Date: 14 December 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g7-partners-to-invest-over-80-billion-in-africas-private-sector>

On 24 September 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi allocated USD33 billion to help African countries overcome the effects of the pandemic.<sup>2105</sup> The funding facilitates comprehensive and sustainable debt restructuring for countries with an excessive level of debt.

On 5 October 2021, the closing workshop of the Pilot Initiative in Egypt took place.<sup>2106</sup> The opening session emphasized the continued support provided by the Italian Cooperation to Egypt towards building a more inclusive and gender-responsive society and promoting gender equality and women's economic and social empowerment, a commitment it will strengthen in the coming years.

On 11 October 2021, the Embassy of Italy in Dakar announced the selection of young people from West Africa who will have the opportunity to continue their higher education in Italy in the 2021/2022 academic year.<sup>2107</sup> This is within the framework of the bilateral cultural and scientific cooperation initiative stemming from the commitment of the Italian diplomatic system to further relations with Senegal and Mali.

On 11 November 2021, the Italian Embassy in Kampala supported the "Start-up Africa Road Trip" training project, aimed at 20 local start-ups, mainly in Uganda, but also open to participants from other East African Countries.<sup>2108</sup> The undertakings presented aimed to tackle the most felt problems in the country, from alternative uses of urban waste to sustainable mobility and integration of the more vulnerable segments of the production fabric to extending access to basic medical care.

On 19 November 2021, the Italian Federal Government ratified and executed an agreement between the government of the Italian Republic and the government of Tunisia to develop infrastructure for electricity transmission aimed at maximizing energy exchanges between Europe and North Africa.<sup>2109</sup> The agreement was first put forward in Tunis on 30 April 2019.

On 30 November 2021, two events took place in Bamako, Mali with the goal of strengthening Italy-Mali relations.<sup>2110</sup> Italian entrepreneurs inaugurated the headquarters of a new Italian-Malian Business Association. Later that evening, 50 Italian and Malian entrepreneurs got together to promote economic cooperation between the two countries. These events reiterated Italy's commitment to developing multi-sectoral relations with Mali, in particular the development of bilateral trade and the special attention to supporting female entrepreneurs.

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<sup>2105</sup> Prime Minister Draghi's speech at the 76<sup>th</sup> UN General Assembly, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 24 September 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 12 December 2021. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/general-debate-76th-session-un-general-assembly/17994>

<sup>2106</sup> Closing Workshop Pilot Initiative in Egypt Gemaisa 2 Project, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 5 October 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 14 December 2021. <https://www.gemaisa.net/closing-workshop-pilot-initiative-in-egypt-gemaisa-2-project/>

<sup>2107</sup> Senegal: training programmes in Italy for African Students, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 11 October 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 14 December 2021. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2021/10/senegal-formazione-in-italia-per-studenti-africani-2/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2021/10/senegal-formazione-in-italia-per-studenti-africani-2/)

<sup>2108</sup> "Start-up Africa Road Trip" in Kampala- training for 20 start-ups, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 11 November 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 14 December 2021. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2021/11/a-kampala-startup-africa-roadtrip-formazione-per-20-start-up/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2021/11/a-kampala-startup-africa-roadtrip-formazione-per-20-start-up/)

<sup>2109</sup> Law 11/19/2021, N.218, Presidency of the Republic (Rome) 19 November 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 14 December 2021. <https://www.quirinale.it/elementi/61152>

<sup>2110</sup> Bamako: inauguration of the new Italy-Mali Business Association, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 30 November 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 14 December 2021. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2021/12/bamako-inaugurazione-della-nuova-associazione-italo-maliana-daffari/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2021/12/bamako-inaugurazione-della-nuova-associazione-italo-maliana-daffari/)

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote sustainable growth in Africa. Italy has financed initiatives that aim to create educational opportunities, stimulate job growth, support female entrepreneurship and green energy projects in Africa. These actions support the African Union Agenda 2063 in the areas of environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities, well-educated citizens and skills revolution and full gender equality in all spheres of life.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Baber Hussein*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promoting sustainable growth within Africa.

From 29 June to 8 July 2021, the Asia External Representation Office of the African Development Bank hosted the third Japan-Africa Business Forum, in coordination with the African Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo, the Japan External Trade Organization, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization.<sup>2111</sup> The conference featured topics on how to support Africa through business and yielded 59 follow up business to business meetings. The goal was to increase investment and trade, promoting economic growth within Africa.

On 30 June 2021, the Government of Japan and the UNDP launched two cooperation projects with the Cairo International Center For Conflict, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding. Build on “Enhancing Peace, Security and Stability in Africa.”<sup>2112</sup> Japan contributed approximately USD1.15 million towards Africa’s resilience and stability.

In August 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reached an agreement with Djibouti to provide grant aid toward education with a maximum of JPN2.1 billion.<sup>2113</sup> This contribution strives to increase access to basic education and improve the school environment which will contribute to the country’s future development.

On 3 August 2021, the Government of Japan contributed over USD4 million to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action, with the aim to reduce explosive hazard management in Somalia.<sup>2114</sup> The financial contribution aims to reinforce their goal of peace building and stability within Somalia.

On 21 October 2021, the Government of Japan, allied with the World Food Programme, provided USD4.5 million to Ghana health service in order to increase education on nutrition specifically to women and girls.<sup>2115</sup> This funding supports Japan’s initiatives of stability through health, education and equality.

On 25 October 2021, Mr. Masaki Amadera of the Embassy of Japan to Libya committed USD1.8 million to the UNDP’s ‘Promoting Elections for the People of Libya’ project.<sup>2116</sup> This action will support technical

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<sup>2111</sup> Hundreds gather for Third Japan-Africa Business Forum, prelude to TICAD 8, African Development Bank Group (Abidjan) 23 July 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/hundreds-gather-third-japan-africa-business-forum-prelude-ticad-8-44771>

<sup>2112</sup> CCCPA, Government of Japan and UNDP Launch Two Cooperation Projects, Cairo International Center For Conflict, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (Cairo) 30 June 2021. Access Date: 12 January 2021. <https://www.cccpa-eg.org/news-details/914>

<sup>2113</sup> Diplomatic Bluebook 2021, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) August 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/other/bluebook/2021/en\\_html/chapter2/c020802.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/other/bluebook/2021/en_html/chapter2/c020802.html)

<sup>2114</sup> Japan Contributes to Explosive Hazard Management in Somalia, UNMAS (New York) 3 August 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.unmas.org/en/japan-contributes-to-explosive-hazard-management-somalia-1>

<sup>2115</sup> Japan and WFP support public-private partnership for improved health and nutrition in Ghana, World Food Programme (Rome) 21 October 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.wfp.org/news/japan-and-wfp-support-public-private-partnership-improved-health-and-nutrition-ghana>

assistance, planning, fairness and transparency. This contribution serves Japan's commitment to increase transparency and anti-corruption within African countries.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote sustainable growth in Africa. Japan has taken action to support sustainable growth in Africa by financing initiatives which increase economic growth, education, gender equality and election transparency. These actions support the African Union Agenda 2063 in the areas of environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities, modern agriculture for increased productivity and production and the preservation of peace, security and stability.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Maeve Kelly*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support sustainable growth in Africa.

On 12 October 2021, CDC Group plc, the United Kingdom's development finance institution and impact investor, and DP World entered a long-term partnership that aims to accelerate Africa's trade and economic potential.<sup>2117</sup> The partnership's initial focus is the expansion and modernization of three ports in Sokhna (Egypt), Dakar (Senegal) and Berbera (Somaliland). With the United Kingdom's investment of GBP1.7 billion, the Minister for Africa, Vicky Ford, notes that the three ports will "create 5 million new jobs and increase trade for 35 million people."<sup>2118</sup>

On 1 November 2021, CDC Group committed to investing over GBP3 billion over the next five years to aid emerging African and Asian economies to combat the climate emergency.<sup>2119</sup> The commitment, made at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, follows Prime Minister Boris Johnson's announcement of the new "Clean Green Initiative" which helps developing countries procure green technology and sustainable economic growth.

On 2 November 2021, the government of the United Kingdom, alongside the governments of France, Germany, the European Union and the United States, announced the Just Energy Transition Partnership to support decarbonisation efforts in South Africa.<sup>2120</sup> The Partnership will mobilise USD8.5 billion to accelerate decarbonisation in South Africa's economy, with particular attention to the electricity system, to help it achieve its national emissions reduction goals.

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<sup>2116</sup> Japan Contribution Japanese YEN 198 Million to support national elections in Libya, UNDP (New York) 25 October 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.arabstates.undp.org/content/rbas/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/japan-contribution-japanese-yen-198-million-to-support-national-.html>

<sup>2117</sup> We're partnering with DP World to chart a stronger course for African trade around the world, CDC Group Plc (London) 12 October 2021. Access Date: 14 December 2021. <https://www.cdcgroup.com/en/news-insight/news/were-partnering-with-dp-world-to-chart-a-stronger-course-for-african-trade-around-the-world/>

<sup>2118</sup> Africa and the UK: Priorities for engagement in 2022 - Minister for Africa speech at Chatham House, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 14 December 2021. Access Date: 15 December 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/africa-and-the-uk-priorities-for-engagement-in-2022-minister-for-africa-speech-at-chatham-house>

<sup>2119</sup> CDC Group to invest over £3 billion over the next five years to combat the climate emergency, CDC Group Plc (London) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 13 December 2021. <https://www.cdcgroup.com/en/news-insight/news/cdc-group-to-invest-over-3-billion-over-the-next-five-years-to-combat-the-climate-emergency/>

<sup>2120</sup> France, Germany, UK, US and EU launch ground-breaking International Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 29 January 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_5768](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_5768)

On 3 November 2021, the United Kingdom government announced a GBP200 million “Climate Innovation Facility.”<sup>2121</sup> The facility will pioneer modern, sustainable innovations, such as the untested “pay-at-harvest” system created by Kenyan agritech business Pula, which aims to boost agriculture in multiple African nations.

On 4 November 2021, the United Kingdom government called for an immediate de-escalation of the civil war in Ethiopia after Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed declared a state of emergency in Tigray.<sup>2122</sup>

On 10 November, the Foreign Secretary, Dominic Raab, spoke with Prime Minister Abiy on a phone call to address the need for access to humanitarian aid and increased civilian security in Ethiopia.<sup>2123</sup>

On 6 December 2021, the United Kingdom’s Ambassador to the United Nations, James Roscoe, attended the United Nations Security Council briefing on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and stated the United Kingdom’s support for a “gradual, sustainable withdrawal” of MONUSCO.<sup>2124</sup> He emphasized that the United Kingdom will fully support MONUSCO in collaboration with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in achieving the withdrawal as well as ensuring a more stable, peaceful and prosperous DRC.

On 14 December 2021, the United Kingdom’s Minister for Africa, Vicky Ford, gave a speech regarding the United Kingdom’s priorities as she takes on her new role.<sup>2125</sup> She emphasized that the United Kingdom needed to invest in building long-term partnerships in Africa and listed five main priorities for 2022: 1) strengthen freedom and democracy for more peaceful nations; 2) Strengthening economic partnerships to stimulate job growth; 3) Encourage clean, green and sustainable growth; 4) Help African countries become safer and 5) Empowering women and girls.

On 15 December 2021, the United Kingdom’s Ambassador to the United Nations, James Roscoe, stated that the United Kingdom remained concerned regarding the human rights violations in the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon and condemns the terrorist attacks that have occurred.<sup>2126</sup> He stated that the United Kingdom government will continue to support the regional stabilisation facility. In addition, it was highlighted that the United Kingdom remains concerned with the violence in the Central African Republic and commended President Touadera for his call for a ceasefire, stating the importance of an “inclusive peace-building process.”

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support sustainable growth in Africa. The United Kingdom has taken full action to support sustainable growth by assisting in initiatives that bolster African nations’ economic potential, environmental sustainability and resilience, modernization of agriculture and promotion of civil peace. These actions support the African Union Agenda 2063 in the areas of

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<sup>2121</sup> Collaborating to accelerate investment in climate adaptation and resilience, CDC Group Plc (London) 8 November 2021. Access Date: 14 December 2021. <https://www.cdcgroup.com/en/news-insight/news/collaborating-to-accelerate-investment-in-climate-adaptation-and-resilience/>

<sup>2122</sup> Ethiopia: Warnings of “full-scale humanitarian crisis” in Tigray region, UK Parliament House of Commons Library (London) 18 November 2021. Access Date: 15 December 2021. <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/ethiopia-fears-of-civil-war-in-tigray-region/>

<sup>2123</sup> Ethiopia: Warnings of “full-scale humanitarian crisis” in Tigray region, UK Parliament House of Commons Library (London) 18 November 2021. Access Date: 15 December 2021. <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/ethiopia-fears-of-civil-war-in-tigray-region/>

<sup>2124</sup> Progressing the transition towards a more peaceful and stable DRC, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 6 December 2021. Access Date: 29 January 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/progressing-the-transition-towards-a-more-peaceful-and-stable-drc>

<sup>2125</sup> Africa and the UK: Priorities for engagement in 2022- Minister for Africa Speech at Chatham House, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 14 December 2021. Access Date: 29 January 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/africa-and-the-uk-priorities-for-engagement-in-2022-minister-for-africa-speech-at-chatham-house>

<sup>2126</sup> Continued efforts to support and promote peace, stability, and security in Central Africa, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 15 December 2021. Access Date: 29 January 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/continued-efforts-to-support-and-promote-peace-stability-and-security-in-central-africa>



environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities, modern agriculture for increased productivity and production and preservation of peace, security and stability.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Nouran El Atreby*

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support sustainable growth in Africa.

On 17 June 2021, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced over USD91 million in funding for addressing humanitarian concerns resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic in over a dozen African countries.<sup>2127</sup> Responding to gender-related violence is a stated goal for the funding directed towards countries including but not limited to Burkina Faso, Somalia and Sudan.

On 19 October 2021, at the Financial Times Africa Summit, USAID confirmed that it would provide technical assistance and that the United States International Development Finance Corporation will provide a credit guarantee to the Caisse Régionale de Refinancement Hypothécaire in support of an effort to raise over USD200 million in private capital from the United States to increase access to affordable housing in West Africa.<sup>2128</sup>

On 21 October 2021, at the African Growth and Opportunity Act Ministerial, USAID announced the launch of the Africa Trade and Investment programme.<sup>2129</sup> Objectives of the initiative include 1) Encourage investment in shared value-chains, increase sourcing and grow exports 2) “Support African exports under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and help African firms in eligible countries export to the United States tariff free” 3) “Support implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area to increase intra-regional trade in Africa and attract increased U.S. business interest” 4) “Provide direct technical and legal assistance, in collaboration with the U.S. government, to help firms, government, and industries propose and implement regulatory reforms that will remove restrictions, advance specific deals, and open sectors for more investment.”<sup>2130</sup>

On 2 November 2021, at the United Nations Climate Change Conference, the President of the United States, Joe Biden, recognized USAID’s commitment to the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM for Climate) and pledged to mobilize USD1 billion over five years.<sup>2131</sup> AIM for Climate includes the commitment to raise agricultural productivity in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa by 25 per cent.

On 2 November 2021, the United States government, alongside the governments of France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the European Union, announced the Just Energy Transition Partnership to support

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<sup>2127</sup> USAID Provides \$91 Million In Urgently Needed Food, Water, And Health Care For Covid-19 Response Across Africa, US Agency for International Development (Washington D.C) 17 June 2021. Access Date: 19 December 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jun-17-2021-usaid-provides-91-million-urgently-needed-food-water-and-health-care>

<sup>2128</sup> Through Prosper Africa, USAID Drives Investment In Affordable Housing Across West Africa, US Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 19 October 2021. Access Date: 11 December 2021:<https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/oct-19-2021-through-prosper-africa-usaid-drives-investment-affordable-housing-west-africa>

<sup>2129</sup> USAID Delivers On Prosper Africa Goals With Africa Trade And Investment Program, US Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 21 October 2021. Access Date: 10 December 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/oct-21-2021-usaid-delivers-prosper-africa-goals-africa-trade-and-investment>

<sup>2130</sup> Africa Trade And Investment Fact Sheet, US Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 19 November 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/prosperafrica/fact-sheets/africa-trade-and-investment-fact-sheet>

<sup>2131</sup> USAID Highlights Commitment To Climate-Smart Agriculture Research And Innovation, US Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 24 December 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/nov-2-2021-usaid-highlights-commitment-climate-smart-agriculture-research-innovation>

decarbonisation efforts in South Africa.<sup>2132</sup> The Partnership will mobilise USD8.5 billion to accelerate decarbonisation in South Africa's economy, with particular attention to the electricity system, to help it achieve its national emissions reduction goals.

On 11 November 2021, the United States African Development Foundation announced the first 25 enterprises to receive technological assistance and financial grants under the African Resilience Initiative for Entrepreneurs.<sup>2133</sup> This grant will contribute to the development of African economies by assisting in the growth of small and medium sized enterprises.

On 25 October 2021, the US decided to withhold the delivery of USD700 million in Economic Support Funds to Sudan, which was originally intended to aid in Sudan's democratic transition, so as to avoid the misappropriation of these funds due to a military takeover in the country.<sup>2134</sup> However, on 2 February 2022, the USAID announced that they will continue providing some of the USD700 million by bypassing the military, such as by allocating USD108 million to support "the growth of civil society organizations in the country" and providing education to help citizens prepare for an eventual democratic transition.<sup>2135</sup>

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to sustainable growth in Africa. It has contributed to the development of more productive agriculture, environmentally sustainable economies, supported the growth of sustainable infrastructure, advanced stability and security and fostered gender equality. These actions support the African Union Agenda 2063 in the areas of well-educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation, modern agriculture for increased productivity and production, environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities, preservation of peace, security and stability and full gender equality in all spheres of life.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Daniel Yiban Mao*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support sustainable growth in Africa.

On 16 June 2021, the European Commission announced the provision of an additional EUR20 million to finance a new power plant in Rwaguba, Democratic Republic of Congo to support electricity loss due to a recent volcanic eruption.<sup>2136</sup> The power plant will be hydroelectric and aims to provide more households and schools with electricity while promoting opportunities for sustainable growth.

On 18 June 2021, the European Union provided EUR20 million in humanitarian aid to Algeria, Egypt and Libya.<sup>2137</sup> The aim of the aid was to support vulnerable communities in the region and focused on aiding

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<sup>2132</sup> France, Germany, UK, US and EU launch ground-breaking International Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 29 January 2021.

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_5768](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_5768)

<sup>2133</sup> USADF Announces the Inaugural Grantees of the African Resilience Initiative for Entrepreneurs (ARIE), US African Development Foundation (Washington D.C.) 12 November 2021. Access Date: 19 November 2021. <https://www.usadf.gov/press-release/815>

<sup>2134</sup> Statement by Administrator Samantha Power on Military Takeover in Sudan, US Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 25 October 2021. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/oct-25-2021-statement-administrator-power-military-takeover-sudan>

<sup>2135</sup> US will resume aid funding for Sudan but bypass military government, Devex (Washington D.C.) 2 February 2022. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://www.devex.com/news/us-will-resume-aid-funding-for-sudan-but-bypass-military-government-102585>

<sup>2136</sup> EU boosts access to electricity in the Virunga area in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Commission (Brussels) 16 June 2021. Access Date: 29 January 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_2992](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_2992)

<sup>2137</sup> North Africa: EU mobilises €20 million in humanitarian aid for vulnerable populations, European Commission (Brussels) 18 June 2021. Access Date: 3 January 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_2874](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_2874)

those affected by political and protracted crises, including the Sahrawi refugee crisis in Algeria, the Libyan crisis and refugee seekers in Egypt. The aid will go towards the provision of basic needs in all three countries such as food, clean water, education access, healthcare, shelters and protection services.

On 22 June 2021, the European Commission launched a Strategic Dialogue between the European Union and the Republic of Kenya, agreed to on 21 June 2021.<sup>2138</sup> The aim of the dialogue is to strengthen the EU and Kenya's multilateral cooperation on the topics of "democracy, governance and human rights, including gender equality, peace, security and stability, trade and investment, social development, climate change and green transition, the digital agenda" among others.

On 16 August 2021, the European Union released EUR700,000 from its Epidemic Tool to help Tunisia respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>2139</sup> The funding will help address the country's immediate needs related to COVID-19 cases and management. Similarly, the European Union anticipates its usage in coordinating and supporting Tunisia's vaccination campaign, which will aid the country in recovering from the long-term societal impact of COVID-19.

On 22 September 2021, the European Commission announced the provision of an additional EUR119 million in humanitarian and development aid to Yemen.<sup>2140</sup> The funds will go towards helping local authorities deliver and sustain basic services such as, education, health, water and energy supply from sustainable sources. The funding also aims to generate income for vulnerable households through the provision of livelihood opportunities in cultural heritage preservation and entrepreneurship, focusing on the Yemeni women and youth as the target population in this approach.

On 2 November 2021, the European Union government, alongside the governments of France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, announced the Just Energy Transition Partnership to support decarbonisation efforts in South Africa.<sup>2141</sup> The Partnership will mobilise USD8.5 billion to accelerate decarbonisation in South Africa's economy, with particular attention to the electricity system, to help it achieve its national emissions reduction goals.

On 3 November 2021, the European Commission allocated EUR2 million for those affected by recent floods in South Sudan.<sup>2142</sup> The funding will be channeled through the International Organization for Migration and will provide life-saving water and sanitation, shelter and other essential non-food items to vulnerable populations in the region.

On 13 December 2021, The European Union and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation in Dakar reported that they signed 1400 internship contracts in 2021 to promote job creation and stable

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<sup>2138</sup> The European Union and the Republic of Kenya launch strategic dialogue and engage towards implementing the East African Community Economic Partnership Agreement, European Commission (Brussels) 22 June 2021. Access Date: 29 January 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_3151](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_3151)

<sup>2139</sup> Coronavirus: 13 European countries provide urgent assistance to Tunisia, European Commission (Brussels) 16 August 2021. Access date: 3 January 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_4243](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_4243)

<sup>2140</sup> Yemen: EU allocates €119 additional million for humanitarian crisis, European Commission (Brussels) 22 September 2021. Access Date: 3 January 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_4807](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_4807)

<sup>2141</sup> France, Germany, UK, US and EU launch ground-breaking International Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 29 January 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_5768](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_5768)

<sup>2142</sup> South Sudan: EU provides €2 million in emergency humanitarian funding for victims of floods, European Commission (Brussels) 3 November 2021. Access Date: 3 January 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_5783](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_5783)

employment.<sup>2143</sup> The project aims to support the private sector and job creation in Senegal in the regions of Dakar, Diourbel, Thiès, Kaolack, Louga and Saint-Louis.

On 17 December 2021, the European Commission allocated EUR21.5 million of additional humanitarian funding to the Horn of Africa.<sup>2144</sup> The funding will support life-saving operations that address the urgent needs of vulnerable populations in the affected areas of Somalia and Kenya. The European Commission will allocate EUR18.5 million to Somalia, offering access to emergency cash and food assistance, basic health and nutrition services, clear water, protection, shelter and education. In addition, it will allocate EUR3 million to Kenya with the aim of ensuring food assistance and access to healthcare, undernutrition treatment and education.

On 22 December 2021, the European Union allocated EUR15 million of additional monetary assistance to the Sahel region.<sup>2145</sup> This policy will top the EUR54 million in food and nutrition that had been given to four Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger), which aims to assist vulnerable groups that have been affected by conflict, insecurity and forced displacement. The European Unions expects that this funding will further address the most intense needs in food and nutrition while reducing the impacts of a humanitarian crisis in 2022.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support sustainable growth in Africa. The European Union has provided financial assistance to African nations that support education and employment opportunities, women's empowerment, climate preparedness and also aims to respond to political crises. These actions support the African Union Agenda 2063 in the areas of well-educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation, environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities, preservation of peace, security and stability and full gender equality in all spheres of life.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

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<sup>2143</sup> PASPED: 1400 internship contracts signed in 2021 to promote job creation and stable employment, Italian Development Agency (Dakar) 13 December 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 14 December 2021. <https://dakar.aics.gov.it/2021/9447/>

<sup>2144</sup> Horn of Africa drought: EU allocates €21.5 million in additional humanitarian funding, European Commission (Brussels) 17 December 2021. Access Date: 3 January 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_6904](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_6904)

<sup>2145</sup> Sahel food crisis: EU allocates €15 million in additional humanitarian funding, European Commission (Brussels) 22 December 2021. Access Date: 22 December 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_7048](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_7048)