

Promoting Growth: Africa

Commitment:

“We agree to support a comprehensive set of actions to raise agricultural productivity, strengthen urban-rural linkages and empower the poor, based on national initiatives and in cooperation with the AU/NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and other African initiatives.”

-Africa Report³³⁴

Background:

The Promoting Growth commitments contained in the Africa Report released by the G8 on 8 July 2005 builds upon a framework of cooperation established by the United Nations, the G8, and African leaders. At the Kananaskis Summit in 2002, the G8 countries agreed to establish an Africa Action Plan (AAP). The G8 Africa Action Plan contains commitments on promoting peace and security; strengthening institutions and governance; fostering trade, economic growth, and sustainable development; implementing debt relief; expanding knowledge; improving health and confronting HIV/AIDS; increasing agricultural productivity; and improving water resource management.³³⁵ The Africa Action Plan was also intended to complement the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). NEPAD is a program of the African Union designed to meet its development objectives and overcome its greatest challenge: the increasingly impoverished state of the continent. NEPAD aims to facilitate international assistance with African initiatives to address issues such as escalating poverty levels, underdevelopment, and the continued marginalization of Africa. Founded on the idea of mutual accountability, the NEPAD framework is based on the idea that if Africa is going to achieve the goals set out in NEPAD, both African governments and the international community must meet their commitments to African aid and development. These commitments include African Governments’ commitments through NEPAD to improve economic and political governance, the G8’s commitments as stated in the Africa Action Plan, and international commitments to meet the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals.³³⁶ Under the auspices of NEPAD, African governments have proposed a Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). Launched in November 2002, the objective of CAADP is to increase agricultural output in Africa by 6 percent a year over the next 20 years.³³⁷ Hence, the commitments made at Gleneagles to support increases in agricultural productivity are fundamentally linked to the work being undertaken by

³³⁴ Africa, UofT G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 July 2005. Accessed: 11 November 2005. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html.

³³⁵ Policy Issues, Gleneagles 2005 (London), 2005. Accessed: 12 January 2006. www.g8.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1122476917035.

³³⁶ Policy Issues, Gleneagles 2005 (London), 2005. Accessed: 12 January 2006. www.g8.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1122476917035.

³³⁷ Saint, William. Who Understands African Agriculture? Too Few, World Bank (Washington, DC), 2005. Accessed: 12 January 2005. 72.14.203.104/search?q=cache:JZUITPI-s5gJ:www.fao.org/SD/ERP/IWGSDDNovember2005/FAO-wsaint.doc+%22William+Saint%22+%2B+African+Agriculture&hl=en&gl=ca&ct=clnk&cd=4

NEPAD and the nations of Africa. Compliance with this commitment must thus be demonstrated by a cooperative aid approach that includes the NEPAD/CAADP framework.

Team Leader: Laura Hodgins

Assessment:

	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			0.56

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: +1

Canada demonstrated a very high level of compliance to its commitment to promote growth in Africa. Canada channels its contributions to African development through the Canada Fund for Africa, a CAD\$500 million fund created by former Prime Minister Jean Chrétien prior to the Kananaskis Summit where the G8 established the Africa Action Plan.³³⁸ Through this fund Canada has pursued closer collaboration with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the African Union, and various African governments in order to facilitate the fulfillment of the Africa Action Plan.

The Canada Fund for Africa Secretariat will disburse CAD\$2,500,000 as the budget for the Canada Fund's NEPAD Outreach Fund.³³⁹ The Canada Fund for Africa made a CAD\$40 million investment for Africa-specific research at the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and a CAD\$30 million investment for the construction of a bio-sciences centre for agriculture in Kenya.³⁴⁰

Moreover, Canada's 2005 Budget promised to double aid to Africa from 2004-05 levels by 2008-09. The International Policy Statement also pledged to continue to press forward, in close collaboration with other partners in Africa and other donors, to support regional initiatives such

³³⁸ What has Canada done so far to implement the G8 African Action Plan and NEPAD? Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), 11 July 2005. Accessed: 9 January 2005. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/africa/aap-canada-en.asp.

³³⁹ Canada Fund for Africa: NEPAD Outreach Fund, Canada International Development Agency (Ottawa), 28 February 2005. Accessed 9 January 2005. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/AllDocIds/67342AE72BF28B0785256CDE00750A51?OpenDicynebt.

³⁴⁰ What has Canada done so far to implement the G8 Africa Action Plan and NEPAD? Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), 11 July 2005. Accessed: 9 January 2005. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/africa/aap-canada-en.asp.

as NEPAD.³⁴¹ The 2006 Budget retains this commitment where Canada's international assistance will grow to about \$3.8 billion in 2006-07 and then to approximately \$4.1 billion in 2007-08.³⁴²

Canada also recently introduced a number of new initiatives aimed at promoting growth in Africa. Canada Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA) was launched in Africa on October 12, 2005. This 10-year fund aims to channel at least \$200 million in new investment by leveraging a \$100 million contribution from the Canada Fund for Africa and serves as a bridge from Canada's commitments at Kananaskis to a continuing engagement with Africa based on partnership and strategic support to key needs.³⁴³

Additionally, on 24 November 2005, the former Minister of International Cooperation, Ms. Aileen Carroll, announced that Canada will contribute more than CAD\$64 million through CIDA to new private sector development (PSD) initiatives to help alleviate poverty in developing countries.³⁴⁴ The former minister also committed to hosting an annual PSD conference beginning in 2006. Of this CAD\$64 million, CAD\$9.3 million will go to revitalizing the agri-food system in Burkina Faso.³⁴⁵ Other investments aimed at improving agricultural growth in Africa include initiatives in Ghana to support food security (CAD\$85 million), initiatives in Mozambique regarding agriculture-based private sector development and projects in Ethiopia to improve productivity and market access (CAD\$19 million).³⁴⁶

Canada's provision of funding and establishment of specific and collaborative initiatives with respect to the promoting growth commitment indicate a high level of compliance. Canada thus receives a score of +1 for the promoting growth commitment made at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.

Analyst: Laura Hodgins

2. France: 0

The Government of France made few commitments to promote growth in Africa in the aftermath of the Gleneagles Summit. The one area in which France demonstrated some commitment has

³⁴¹ Canada's Contribution to the G8 Africa Action Plan- Consolidating Africa's Place at the Centre of Canada's International Cooperation Agenda. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), 12 July 2005. Accessed: 9 January 2005. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/africa/aap-national-report-2005-en.asp.

³⁴² International Assistance-Budget 2006. Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), 6 May 2006. Accessed 17 May 2006. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JOS-56133159-NKK.

³⁴³ Canada Investment Fund for Africa Launched in Africa on October 12, 2005, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), 6 May, 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/8525711600526F0A85257119006226A1?OpenDocument.

³⁴⁴ Canada Supports Private Sector Development to Spur Growth and Alleviate Poverty, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), 24 November 2005. Accessed: 9 January 2005. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLookupNewsEn/58C62FFC0797C2F282570C300679EE5?OpenDocument.

³⁴⁵ Canada Supports Private Sector Development to Spur Growth and Alleviate Poverty, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), 24 November 2005. Accessed: 9 January 2005. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLookupNewsEn/58C62FFC0797C2F282570C300679EE5?OpenDocument.

³⁴⁶ Project Profiles. Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), 27 May 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/f7a3cbaf96ca2a4985256d1d0052ee15/2043eb543b947451852570190031857f?OpenDocument.

been in building trade capacity in Africa. The French Finance Minister, Thierry Breton, participated in the decision announced at the December 2005 meeting of the G7 Finance Ministers in London to increase funding for 'aid for trade' (trade capacity building) by \$4 billion.³⁴⁷ France subsequently renewed its commitment to fund 'aid for trade,' at the annual spring meetings of the IMF and World Bank. At those meetings the Finance Minister signed the IMF communiqué that endorsed 'aid for trade' initiatives for poor countries grounded in national development strategies.³⁴⁸ These, however, were broad global commitments and were not accompanied by French announcements of new specific initiatives or programs aimed at facilitating trade capacity building in Africa.

In addition to directing French funding towards multilateral 'aid for trade' schemes, France has undertaken smaller initiatives towards promoting growth in Africa. Notable is President Chirac's use of the December 2005 Africa-France Summit in Bakamo to emphasize the importance of supporting and training African youth. In his opening address, he highlighted the need to promote education and increase the number of centres for apprenticeship and vocational training in Africa.³⁴⁹ The French Development Minister also signed a partnership convention between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the French Development Agency, and the Permanent Conference of African and Francophone Chambers [of Commerce, Agriculture, Industry and Crafts]. This convention will increase the availability of tools to support the growth of small business and occupational training in Africa.³⁵⁰ The French government has also sought to expand African trade through its participation in the European Union's 'Everything but Arms' scheme, providing duty and quota-free access to the European market for imports from impoverished African countries.³⁵¹

While France has shown fidelity to some aspects of the Gleneagles plan, it missed the opportunity to substantially expedite the progress of the Doha Development Round. While agreeing to the pledge made in Hong Kong to eliminate agricultural export subsidies by 2013, the Government of France took no step to reform existing EU CAP subsidies either in Hong Kong or at the December meeting of the European Council in Brussels. This inaction missed an

³⁴⁷ Statement by Rt. Hon. Gordon Brown MP, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Conclusion of G7 Finance Ministers Meeting, UofT G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 3 December 2005. Accessed: 2 January 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm051213_brown.htm.

³⁴⁸ Communiqué of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, 22 April 2006, International Monetary Fund (Washington), 22 April 2006. Accessed: 16 May 2006. www.imf.org/external/np/cm/2006/042206.htm.

³⁴⁹ Speech by M. Jacques Chirac, President of the Republic, at the Opening of the 23rd Africa-France Summit of Heads of State and Government, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris), 3 December 2005. Accessed: 2 January 2006. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20051207.gb.html&submit.x=9&submit.y=10.

³⁵⁰ Development of Africa's private sector, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris), 19 October 2005. Accessed: 31 December 2005. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/article-imprim.php?id_article=2235.

³⁵¹ Implementation of the Commission for Africa recommendations and G8 Gleneagles Commitments on Poverty, The UK's Contribution, United Kingdom Department for International Development (London), March 2006, p. 48. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf.

opportunity to create new opportunities for African export growth. President Chirac instead urged ‘vigilance’ to ensure the stability of the CAP through to 2013.³⁵²

Finally, France has demonstrated great leadership in promoting the development of innovative ways to finance development as a high priority on the international agenda. To that end, the Government of France hosted an international conference on Innovative Financing for Development, in Paris in March 2006. This culminated in a pilot International Finance Facility (IFF) applied towards immunization,³⁵³ with a significant portion directed towards Africa.³⁵⁴ While this initiative does not expressly satisfy the commitments France undertook to promote growth in Africa, it nonetheless advances the spirit of the Gleneagles summit to develop new ways to increase access to finance for African countries.

Indirect initiatives and proposals, however, are not a substitute for direct action designed to register compliance with the commitment to promote growth in Africa. The absence of an aid approach that includes the NEPAD/CAADP framework and focuses more specifically on growth promotion in Africa does not fully satisfy the commitment made at the Gleneagles Summit. Since France has undertaken broader initiatives that may become relevant to the promoting growth commitment at a later time, they receive a score of 0 indicating partial compliance.

Analyst: Steven Masson

3. Germany: +1

Since the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, Germany demonstrated compliance with the promoting growth commitment. Germany’s attendance and newly made commitments at the December 2005 World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference demonstrated its support for promoting growth. During the WTO ministerial in Hong Kong, Germany pledged its support for a comprehensive development project for Less Developed Countries (LDCs). As part of the aid-for-trade commitments declared at the meetings, Germany agreed to eliminate all export subsidies on cotton in 2006.³⁵⁵ While a date for this specific project has not been firmly set, the German Development Minister, Wiczeorek-Zeul, commented on the general success of the WTO

³⁵² WTO-Hong Kong Agreement Communiqué Issued by the Presidency of France, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris), 18 December 2005. Accessed: 2 January 2006.

www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20051221.gb.html&submit.x=9&submit.y=5.

³⁵³ Chair’s Summary of the Paris Conference on Innovative Financing for Development, Presidency of France (Paris), 1 March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006.

www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/anglais/speeche_and_documents/2006/chair_s_summary_of_the_paris_conference_on_innovative_financing_for_development.41900.html.

³⁵⁴ Discours de M. Jacques Chirac, Président de la République à l’occasion de la Conférence Internationale de Paris sur les nouveaux Financements du Développement, Presidency of France (Paris), 28 February 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006.

www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/francais/interventions/discours_et_declarations/2006/fevrier/discours_du_president_de_la_republique_a_l_occasion_de_la_conference_internationale_de_paris_sur_les_nouveaux_financements_du_developpement.41706.html.

³⁵⁵ Fair trade between developed and developing countries, The Press and Information Office of the German Government (Berlin), 19 December 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/en/Latest-News/Information-from-the-Governmen-,10157.936555/artikel/Fair-trade-between-developed-a.htm.

Ministerial Conference, noting in particular the decision to grant the poorest developing countries almost complete tariff- and quota-free access to industrialized markets as of 2008.³⁵⁶

Germany's compliance with its commitment to promote growth was also demonstrated through its meeting with the Mozambique government. During a bilateral meeting in Maputo between the German and Mozambique governments in December 2005, Germany pledged €68.5 million to be distributed throughout 2005 and 2006 to support Mozambique with respect to education, rural development, and sponsorship within the private sector.³⁵⁷ Mozambique is considered one of the poorest countries in the world, and was relieved of its multilateral debts at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.³⁵⁸

Most recently, on 5 May 2006, the German Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul and the Chief Executive of the NEPAD Secretariat, Prof. Firmino Mucavele, signed an agreement affirming that further cooperation would take place between the German Development Ministry and the NEPAD. Development Minister Wieczorek-Zeul stated that the expanded cooperation would focus primarily on areas of good governance and promotion of the private sector, specifically the field of agriculture and water. The recent signing of this agreement is an indication of Germany's expanding interest in the promoting growth commitment. Germany receives a score of +1 for compliance with its goal of growth promotion in Africa.

Analyst: Ricki Stone

4. Italy: 0

Italy has not demonstrated full compliance with the promoting growth commitment. From 7 June 2005 through 11 June 2005, the Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Alfredo Mantica, visited Angola, Gabon and Cameroon to discuss trade relations. His visit to Cameroon included a follow-up on the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), and on the United Nations reform project. In addition, on 31 December 2005, the Angola Press Agency reported that Italy is expected to provide €3 million to fund agricultural projects in the provinces of Luanda, Bengo and Kwanza-Sul. This demonstrated Italy's aspiration to comply with the commitment to improve agricultural productivity in Africa through cooperative initiatives.

Between February and May, however, Italy took no further action that would indicate compliance with the goal of growth promotion in Africa in cooperation with the AU/NEPAD, Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and other African initiatives. Thus, until funding is delivered or specific projects are undertaken, Italy's receives a score of -1, indicating non-compliance with this commitment.

Analyst: Ricki Stone

³⁵⁶ Press Release: 18-12-2005, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin), 18 December 2005. Accessed 8 January 2006. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse_20051218.html.

³⁵⁷ Press Release: 20-12-2005, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin), 12 December 2005. Accessed: 8 January 2006. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse_20051220_4.html.

³⁵⁸ Press Release: 20-12-2005, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin), 12 December 2005. Accessed: 8 January 2006. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/presse_20051220_4.html.

5. Japan: +1

Japan registered compliance with the commitment to promote growth in Africa as laid out at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit. On 22 April 2005, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi announced that Japan would double its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa by 2008.³⁵⁹ He also pledged to hold “TICAD IV” in 2008.³⁶⁰ TICAD, the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, held its inaugural meeting in 1993 and through these conferences, Japan has launched a significant number of joint African-Asian initiatives to increase African agricultural productivity and fulfill the Millennium Development Goals.³⁶¹ TICAD is committed to creating a “full synergy between [its] work and NEPAD’s own approaches”³⁶²

Furthermore, Prime Minister Koizumi, in his keynote speech at the Asian-African Business Summit in April 2005, suggested a “productivity movement” be promoted in Africa. He also announced that Japan will be hosting the fourth Asian-African Business Summit in 2006 and will continue to provide support for the “entrepreneurial spirit” upon which Asia-African cooperation rests. In December 2005, he introduced the Development Initiative for Trade to contribute to developing countries’ trade promotion. This will also advance the “One Village-One Product” movements.³⁶³

Japan also provided several aid grants that serve to promote growth. In December 2005, Mali received ¥410 million as Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers. Both Ghana and Kenya received similar aid (¥360 million and ¥760 million respectively) in December. In March, Benin received ¥140 million.³⁶⁴ Furthermore, ¥106 million was sent to Algeria in order to support the “Project de Renforcement des Equipements de Formation pour l’Institut de Technologie des Pêches et de l’Aquaculture d’Alger.”³⁶⁵

From 14-15 July 2005, Japan hosted the International Symposium on “Perspectives of Research and Development for Improving Agricultural Productivity in Africa.”³⁶⁶ The Japan Forum on International Agricultural Research and the Japan International Research Center for Arid

³⁵⁹ Speech by H.E. Mr. Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 22 April 2005. Accessed: 19 December 2005. www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/meet0504/speech.html.

³⁶⁰ Speech by H.E. Mr. Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 22 April 2005. Accessed: 19 December 2005. www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/meet0504/speech.html.

³⁶¹ TICAD-sponsored Public Forum & TV Debate on Trade and Investment between Asia and Africa: Paris, November 28-29, 2005, Tokyo International Conference on African Development — TICAD III (Tokyo), 28 November 2005. Accessed: 19 December 2005. www.ticad.net/whats_new.html.

³⁶² TICAD and NEPAD, Tokyo International Conference on African Development- TICAD III (Tokyo), November 2005. Accessed: 27 December 2005. www.ticad.net/ticad_nepad.html.

³⁶³ Statement by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi Africa- The Home of Self-Endeavor, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 1 May 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/pmv0605/state.html.

³⁶⁴ Grant Aid Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2005, The ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), March 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/grant-5.html.

³⁶⁵ Grant Aid Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2005, The ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), March 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/grant-5.html.

³⁶⁶ Director General Highlights ICARDA’s Work in Africa at the Tokyo Symposium, International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Aleppo, Syria), 18 August 2005. Accessed: 28 December 2005. www.icarda.org/News/2005News/18Aug05.htm.

Sciences jointly organized this symposium.³⁶⁷ Currently, the Japan International Cooperation Agency is helping to finance a program of growth in Zambia that will focus on fostering human security through rural development. This program was termed the “Zambia Initiative.”³⁶⁸

On 1 May 2006, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi visited the headquarters of the African Union (AU) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. After a meeting with Alpha Oumar Konare, the Chairperson of the AU commission, he expressed Japan’s intention to cooperate toward assistance for “Africa to stand on its own” through the provision of funds.³⁶⁹

The provisions of specialized grants, and establishment of specific aid initiatives in collaboration with the AU, make Japan fully compliant with the promoting growth commitment laid out at the Gleneagles Summit.

Analyst: Akiko Sasayama

6. Russia: -1

Russia has not demonstrated compliance with the promoting growth commitment articulated at the Gleneagles Summit. Although Russia has supported debt relief as an indirect means of promoting growth — they have cancelled and committed to cancel US\$16.5 billion worth of debts owed by African countries — they have yet to undertake any action that would indicate a cooperative aid approach to African development that includes the NEPAD/CAADP framework.³⁷⁰

There is also concern among supporters of NEPAD that the Russian Presidency of the G8 will undermine its prominence as a mechanism through which aid to Africa can be channeled.³⁷¹ Recent analyses go so far as to suggest that the “current Russian leadership of the G8 is moving the focus of the world’s most powerful states away from Africa and onto the countries of Eastern Europe at the same time as China’s sudden and massive economic engagement with Africa has undermined key Western conditionalities.”³⁷² Although President Putin did indicate in April 2006 that NEPAD was going to be placed on the agenda during the St. Petersburg Summit, it is unclear whether that statement indicates any intent on the part of the Russian government to support the promoting growth commitment through the NEPAD/CAADP framework.

³⁶⁷ Director General Highlights ICARDA’s Work in Africa at the Tokyo Symposium, International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Aleppo, Syria), 18 August 2005. Accessed: 28 December 2005. www.icarda.org/News/2005News/18Aug05.htm.

³⁶⁸ Rural Development and the Zambia Initiative, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo). Accessed: 29 December 2005. www.jica.go.jp/english/about/policy/reform/human/zambia02.html.

³⁶⁹ Prime Minister Visits Africa and Europe (Ethiopia), Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo), May 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumiphoto/2006/05/02ethiopia_e.html

³⁷⁰ On Russia’s Participation in Group of Eight, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006 (Russia), 18 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. en.g8russia.ru/g8/russia_in_g8/

³⁷¹ Russian G8 leadership may push Nepad onto back burner, Africa Files (Toronto), 21 April 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.africafiles.org/article.asp?ID=11673.

³⁷² Russian G8 leadership may push Nepad onto back burner, Africa Files (Toronto), 21 April 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.africafiles.org/article.asp?ID=11673.

Since any statements of support for the NEPAD framework have yet to be followed by specific action or allocation of funding, Russia receives a score of -1 for the promoting growth commitment, indicating non-compliance.

Analyst: Timothy Leung

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom demonstrated full compliance with the promoting growth commitment. Through its role as President of the European Union as well as the host of the 2005 G8 summit, the British government made significant efforts to ensure that the issue of African development remains high on the international agenda. In September 2005, Prime Minister Tony Blair gained the full endorsement of 191 countries to accelerate progress towards fulfillment of the Millennium Development goals with a specific focus on the continent of Africa.³⁷³

Initiatives undertaken by the UK in regards to promoting growth in Africa include the establishment of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa and support of the Investment Climate Facility. The Consortium held its first meeting in London in October 2005. A second meeting, to be hosted by the British Minister of State for International Development, Hilary Benn, will be held in June 2006.³⁷⁴ Britain will work in cooperation with the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), the African Union and Regional Economic Communities (RECs), to promote economic growth within the region through the Consortium.³⁷⁵ The Consortium will be largely financed through a UK commitment of US\$20 million over 3 years.³⁷⁶ The UK has also committed US\$30 million over 3 years to the Investment Climate Facility (ICF).³⁷⁷ The ICF is an independent trust with strong African representation on the Board of Trustees. It provides a mechanism through which the private sector, the G8 countries, other donors and African governments and institutions can support Africa's vision for sustainable growth and development.³⁷⁸

In addition, Minister Benn hosted the fifth meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum (AFP) in October 2005 at which international monitoring mechanisms for commitments on Africa were implemented.³⁷⁹ In their continued efforts towards this objective, the United Kingdom also

³⁷³ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development (London), 24 May 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/africa-2005.asp.

³⁷⁴ Monitoring the Gleneagles Commitments: Africa Partnership Forum, Department for International Development (London), 10 January 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/africa-partnership-forum.asp.

³⁷⁵ Statement by the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa, Department for International Development (London), 6 October 2005. Accessed: 27 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/infra-africa-statement.asp.

³⁷⁶ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development (London), 24 May 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/africa-2005.asp.

³⁷⁷ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development (London), 24 May 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/africa-2005.asp.

³⁷⁸ ICF Mission, Investment Climate Facility for Africa, 2005. Accessed: 27 May 2006. www.investmentclimatefacility.org/.

³⁷⁹ Monitoring the Gleneagles Commitments: Africa Partnership Forum, Department for International Development (London), 10 January 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/africa-partnership-forum.asp.

actively participated at the APF meeting in Mozambique on 4-5 May 2006, which discussed and identified the next steps towards progress on agriculture and infrastructure.³⁸⁰

Moreover, on 13 March 2006, the British government announced that it would contribute £100 million over three years to fund research in sustainable development.³⁸¹ These initiatives will provide regional research programs in Africa and joint programs with UK research councils to promote the use of sustainable agricultural technologies across Africa.³⁸²

For their financial contributions, continued initiatives and collaborative approach, the United Kingdom registers full compliance with the promoting growth commitment.

Analyst: Vaneet Sangha

8. United States: +1

The United States registered full compliance with the commitment to promote growth in Africa. As a member of the WTO, the United States helped to advance the Doha Development Round at the December 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting, agreeing to abolish agricultural export subsidies by the end of 2013.³⁸³ The United States Government has also acted both multilaterally and bilaterally to increase trade capacity building, or ‘aid for trade,’ in African nations. Prior to the Hong Kong Ministerial, the US Treasury Secretary, John Snow, participated in the December 2005 G7 Finance Ministers’ meeting in London that produced a new commitment to increase aid for trade by US\$4 billion,³⁸⁴ this commitment gave particular priority to infrastructure needs in Africa.³⁸⁵ Following the Hong Kong Ministerial, the United States joined the Aid for Trade Task Force established at Hong Kong.³⁸⁶ In Hong Kong it also announced an increase in ‘aid for trade’ from US\$1.3 billion to US\$2.7 billion by 2010,³⁸⁷ with Africa receiving a significant share of this

³⁸⁰ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development (London), 24 May 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/africa.

³⁸¹ Launch of Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Research, Department for International Development (London), 16 March 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. www.research4development.info/news.asp?ArticleID=171.

³⁸² Launch of Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Research, Department for International Development (London), 16 March 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. www.research4development.info/news.asp?ArticleID=171.

³⁸³ At a glance: the Doha Challenge, Financial Times (London), 19 December 2005. Accessed: 19 December 2005. news.ft.com/cms/s/87e1a0d8-709e-11da-89d3-0000779e2340.html.

³⁸⁴ Statement by Rt. Hon. Gordon Brown MP, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Conclusion of G7 Finance Ministers Meeting, UofT G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 3 December 2005. Accessed: 2 January 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm051213_brown.htm.

³⁸⁵ USTR Portman Applauds G-7 Commitment to Ambitious Doha Round Lauds \$4 billion in “Aid for Trade” to Developing Countries, United States Trade Representative (Washington), December 2005. Accessed: 2 January 2006. [www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2005/December/USTR_Portman_Aplauds_G7_Commitment_to_Ambitious_Doha_Round_Lauds_\\$4_billion_in_Aid_for_Trade_to_Developing_Countries.html](http://www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2005/December/USTR_Portman_Aplauds_G7_Commitment_to_Ambitious_Doha_Round_Lauds_$4_billion_in_Aid_for_Trade_to_Developing_Countries.html).

³⁸⁶ U.S. Agrees to More than Double Contributions to Aid for Trade By 2010, United States Trade Representative (Hong Kong) 14 December 2005. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2005/December/US_Agrees_to_More_Than_Double_Contributions_to_Aid_for_Trade_by_2010_-_Already_the_Largest_Single-Country_Provider,_US_Will.html.

³⁸⁷ U.S. Agrees to More than Double Contributions to Aid for Trade By 2010, United States Trade Representative (Hong Kong) 14 December 2005. Accessed: 17 May 2006.

new funding.³⁸⁸ At the core of this commitment to trade capacity building is the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, which President Bush launched following the Gleneagles Summit on 19 July 2005. This initiative expands existing USAID trade building efforts that have focused on Regional Trade Hubs. These hubs bring together teams of experts to support trade capacity building.³⁸⁹ This specific program has a five-year funding target of US\$200 million in additional resources.³⁹⁰ It will also fund the opening of a new regional trade hub in Dakar, Senegal. The Bush Administration remains committed to funding the initiative; the USAID budget request for fiscal year 2007 maintained long-term funding for the African Global Competitiveness Initiative.³⁹¹ This initiative supports not only the Gleneagles commitments to help Africa integrate into global markets, but also the commitment to develop intra-regional trade.

The United States also supported the development of trade capacity in Africa through alternative forms of development assistance; the principle vehicles for this are the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and Millennium Challenge Accounts (MCA), which seek to build a strong trade capacity in less developed countries.³⁹² The MCC seeks out and rewards impoverished governments that demonstrate good governance,³⁹³ in conformance with the Gleneagles commitment to improve the investment climate in Africa. The Bush Administration's commitment to improving the investment climate in Africa remained a priority in early 2006, with the signing of a compact between the MCC and Mali, allowing the country to qualify for a grant of US\$9.7 million.³⁹⁴ This strengthening of the investment climate in Africa was enhanced by the Bush Administration's efforts to increase access to finance for African nations. In November 2005, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced that it had joined with private sector institutions to create the Global Commercial Microfinance Consortium to provide local currency financing to microfinance institutions.³⁹⁵

www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2005/December/US_Agrees_to_More_Than_Double_Contributions_to_Aid_for_Trade_by_2010_-_Already_the_Largest_Single-Country_Provider,_US_Will.html.

³⁸⁸ Statement by Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Karan Bhatia at the African Union Trade Ministerial, United States Trade Representative (Nairobi), 14 April 2006, p. 3. Accessed: 17 May 2006.

www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Transcripts/2006/April/asset_upload_file914_9296.pdf.

³⁸⁹ African Global Competitiveness Initiative, U.S. State Department (Washington), 19 July 2005. Accessed: 31 December 2005. www.state.gov/p/af/rls/fs/49817.htm.

³⁹⁰ African Global Competitiveness Initiative, U.S. State Department (Washington), 19 July 2005. Accessed: 31 December 2005. www.state.gov/p/af/rls/fs/49817.htm.

³⁹¹ USAID Fact Sheet: USAID Fiscal Year 2007 Budget Request, US Agency for International Development (Washington), 8 February 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.usaid.gov/press/factsheets/2006/fs060208.html.

³⁹² "The Bush Administration's Agenda for Africa in 2006," Jendayi E. Frazer, Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, Remarks to the AGOA 3 Action Committee Meeting (Washington, DC), 10 January 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2006/60383.htm.

³⁹³ Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Interactive Videoconference with the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, U.S. State Department (Washington), 26 January 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2006/59957.htm.

³⁹⁴ Millennium Challenge Corporation Provides \$9.7 million Compact Development Grant Agreement with Mali, Millennium Challenge Corporation (Washington), 21 April 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.mca.gov/public_affairs/press_releases/pr_042106_mali.shtml.

³⁹⁵ USAID, Private-Sector Partners Create Global Fund for Small Entrepreneurs And Low-Income Families, US Agency for International Development (Washington), 2 November 2005. Accessed: 02 January 2006. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2005/pr051103.html.

Furthermore, in an effort to expand trade-generated growth in Africa, the Bush Administration renewed the eligibility of 37 countries to gain access to the US market through the African Growth and Opportunity Act [AGOA] in late 2005. Some US initiatives even went beyond this commitment to open American markets to these countries. In July 2005, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice announced the creation of the AGOA Diversification Fund, through which several US agencies will support the efforts of African governments to diversify their economies and capitalize on the opportunities afforded by the AGOA.³⁹⁶ In 2005 alone, through the AGOA, imports from Africa to the United States rose 44 percent above their 2004 levels.³⁹⁷ These efforts reinforce the G8 commitment to promote growth through the engine of trade.

In addition to the above initiatives to open markets, to build trade capacity and infrastructure, and to foster a positive investment climate in Africa, the United States also announced steps it was taking to increase agricultural output in Africa by contributing to NEPAD's CAADP, which aims to increase African agricultural output by 6% annually. To that end, on 15 September 2005, USAID announced US\$200 million in new programming that would support the CAADP for fiscal year 2006, as part of the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa.³⁹⁸ USAID expects similar outlays between 2006 and 2010.³⁹⁹ In fact, the USAID budget request for fiscal year 2007 maintained long-term funding for the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa.⁴⁰⁰

The United States Government through substantive programs, initiatives, and directed funding, has clearly satisfied the commitments it made at Gleneagles to promote growth in Africa. The United States therefore receives a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Steven Masson

9. European Union: +1

The European Union demonstrated full compliance with the promoting growth commitment. With its Strategy for Africa Plan, the EU provided a comprehensive framework for working with NEPAD and the AU to ensure that African states meet the millennium development goals.⁴⁰¹

³⁹⁶ Remarks at the AGOA Forum [Secretary Condoleezza Rice], US Department of State (Washington), 20 July 2005. Accessed: 31 December 2005. www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2005/49826.htm.

³⁹⁷ Foreign Press Center Briefing with Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Ambassador Jendayi E. Frazer and Deputy Assistant Secretary for West African Affairs and Economic Policy Linda Thomas-Greenfield, "Announcement of AGOA V Forum 2006," (Washington), 11 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.agoa.gov/agoa_forum/Transcript%20of%20AGOA%202006%20Press%20Conference%2005-11-06.pdf.

³⁹⁸ USAID Advances the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program, US Agency for International Development (Washington), 15 September 2005. Accessed: 31 December 2005. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2005/pr050916.html.

³⁹⁹ USAID Advances the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program, US Agency for International Development (Washington), 15 September 2005. Accessed: 31 December 2005. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2005/pr050916.html.

⁴⁰⁰ USAID Fact Sheet: USAID Fiscal Year 2007 Budget Request, US Agency for International Development (Washington), 8 February 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.usaid.gov/press/factsheets/2006/fs060208.html.

⁴⁰¹ EU Council Conclusions — EU Strategy for Africa, European Commission (Brussels), 22 November 2005. Accessed: 27 May 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5345_en.htm.

The EU has also sought to establish long-term partnerships with African states through their Strategy for Africa Plan. This strategy aims to provide stability, promote economic growth and reduce poverty across the African region and has been repeatedly endorsed by the General Affairs and External Relations Council.⁴⁰² Through this strategy, Commission officials have worked towards implementing initiatives that will increase infrastructure and networks across the continent to increase regional integration.⁴⁰³

On 9 February 2006, the European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, Louis Michel, and the President of the European Investment Bank, Philippe Maystadt, signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the creation of a Trust Fund in support of infrastructure in Africa.⁴⁰⁴ In the start-up phase (2006-2007) the Commission intends to mobilize up to €60 million in grants and the EIB up to €260 million in loans for the operation of the Fund.⁴⁰⁵ The fund aims to address the need for adequate infrastructure in order to boost trade and growth.

In March 2006, Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid Michel met with West African authorities and representatives from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) to discuss issues concerning regional economic integration.⁴⁰⁶ Michel's visits across the continent are also an indication of the EU's commitment to establishing partnerships between the two continents.

In addition, on 19 May 2006, the EU announced the provision of €70 million for a Somalia Recovery Programme (SRP).⁴⁰⁷ The SRP will provide immediate support to address Somalia's Governance and security challenges, including consolidation of the Transitional Federal Institutions, support to delivery of social services particularly education, water and sanitation as well as rural development and food security. The programme will be implemented in close cooperation with several key partners, including the UN, NGOs and other donors.

The European Union has undertaken these and other important initiatives to promote growth in Africa along the lines of the Gleneagles commitment. Thus, the EU receives a score of +1, indicating full compliance with the promoting growth commitment.

Analyst: Vaneet Sangha

⁴⁰² EU Council Conclusions — EU Strategy for Africa, European Commission (Brussels), 22 November 2005. Accessed: 27 May 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5345_en.htm.

⁴⁰³ EU Council adoption of EU Strategy for Africa marks new era in Euro-African relations, European Commission (Brussels), 12 December 2005. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5453_en.htm.

⁴⁰⁴ Africa: EU and EIB Launch Trust Fund to Finance Infrastructure, European Commission (Brussels), 9 February 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5670_en.htm.

⁴⁰⁵ Africa: EU and EIB Launch Trust Fund to Finance Infrastructure, European Commission (Brussels), 9 February 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5670_en.htm.

⁴⁰⁶ Africa: EU and EIB Launch Trust Fund to Finance Infrastructure, European Commission (Brussels), 9 February 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5760_en.htm.

⁴⁰⁷ European Commission to provide €70 M to boost the transition and fight poverty in Somalia, European Commission (Brussels), 19 May 2006. Accessed: 27 May 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5985_en.htm.