

16. Africa: Food and Agriculture [220]

Commitment:

“[We will] reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, [in order] to achieve significant increases in support of developing country initiatives, including – in Africa – through full and effective implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Global Food Security

Assessment:

Interim Compliance Score

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

Background:

In recent years, food and agriculture has been discussed primarily from the perspective of development at G8 summits. Agricultural aid in developing countries was first discussed in commitments in 1980, but was clarified at the 1985 Bonn Summit, when members pledged to maintain food aid and improve developing countries' agricultural capabilities.⁸⁹⁵ Increasing agricultural productivity in Africa was specifically addressed at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.⁸⁹⁶

In June 2002, African agriculture ministers met at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome and agreed on a document known as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The CAADP was drafted by the FAO and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and is administered by

⁸⁹⁵ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf.

⁸⁹⁶ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf.

NEPAD. The G8 first committed specifically to the program at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.⁸⁹⁷

The CAADP expands the focus on African hunger from simple food aid to more long-term, sustainable programming that can build African agricultural capacity. The CAADP’s aim is to increase agricultural output in Africa by 6 per cent by 2015; create dynamic agricultural markets within countries and between regions; integrate farmers into the market economy with improved access to markets; achieve equitable wealth distribution; make Africa a major player in agricultural research; and introduce sustainable agricultural practices.⁸⁹⁸

The four actions the CAADP endorses to achieve these goals are: extending sustainable land management; improving rural infrastructure; increasing food supply; and improving agricultural research. Additionally, the CAADP encompasses capacity strengthening, professional and academic training, and information for implementation.⁸⁹⁹

Commitment Features:

The commitment calls for a reverse in “the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector” and full implementation of the CAADP. G8 members’ actions can be understood to assist in implementation of the CAADP when they fall under the CAADP priority areas or actions noted above. The CAADP’s activities are not restricted to mobilizing funds, but since this commitment specifically references aid and investment, this commitment is understood to call for financial commitments on the part of G8 members to CAADP priorities.

Scoring:

-1	Member’s aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, falls.
0	Member’s aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, maintains approximately the same level as previous years.
+1	Member’s aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, increases.

Lead Analyst: Conrad Lochovsky

Canada: 0

⁸⁹⁷ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf.

⁸⁹⁸ Implementing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and Restoring Food Security in Africa: “The Roadmap”, New Partnership for Africa’s Development (Midrand). Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.nepad.org/2005/files/documents/172.pdf>.

⁸⁹⁹ CAADP Summary, New Partnership for Africa’s Development (Maputo) 15 February 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.businessactionforafrica.org/documents/CAADP.pdf>.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

The Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) website lists a number of past or ongoing programs that fall under the CAADP's priority areas, but none appear to have been initiated since the Hokkaido-Toyoko Summit. CIDA has promised up to CAD2.6 million to the forum for Agricultural Research in Africa's Phase II operations, from 2007 to 2009. The funds should support agricultural research, as well as "agricultural policy and administrative management."⁹⁰⁰

CIDA also continues to support a variety of agricultural programs on the country level in Africa. For example, the PROAGRI Common Fund Phase II in Mozambique is slated to receive up to CAD20 million. The funds will support, in part, agricultural research and extension.⁹⁰¹

Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa, a research centre based in Nairobi, Kenya, focusing on increasing agricultural productivity with disease-resistant, stress-tolerant, and nutritionally enhanced crop strains, is project highlighted on CIDA's website.⁹⁰² This project, received CAD30 million from the now defunct Canada Fund for Africa, but there is no evidence of current Canadian funding.⁹⁰³

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0. Canada continues to fund a variety of projects in CAADP priority areas. There is no evidence that Canadian contributions in this area have significantly increased or decreased in this compliance period.

Analyst: Allison Martell

France: -1

France has failed to comply with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture. Despite promoting international engagement, France has done little to support CAADP priorities.

In the second half of 2008, France used its position as Presidency of the EU to support CAADP priorities on the international stage. In early December 2008, in partnership with the European Commission and the World Bank, the French Presidency launched "a

⁹⁰⁰ Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Phase II, CIDA Project Browser. Date of Access: 25 January 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorEn/BE4F75FA3555AC7B8525734000372138>.

⁹⁰¹ PROAGRI Common Fund – Phase II, CIDA Project Browser. Date of Access: 25 January 2009. <http://www.cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/B1B5F6CEBC00147B85257403003C933C>.

⁹⁰² Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa (BecA) - \$30 million, Canada Fund for Africa. Date of Access: 25 January 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/REN-218131230-PG9#1>.

⁹⁰³ Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa (BecA) - \$30 million, Canada Fund for Africa. Date of Access: 25 January 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/REN-218131230-PG9#1>.

political dialogue” on regional agricultural policy in West Africa.⁹⁰⁴ A press release noted: “the Forum will offer an opportunity for the region and the international community to share a common vision on agricultural and food issues in Western Africa, the best way to deal with them, and to put forward both an agenda and a method for further collaboration between Western Africa and the international community.”⁹⁰⁵

Thus, France is awarded a score of -1. There is no evidence that France has pursued improved agricultural productivity in Africa in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Aaron Ghobarah

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

On 17 July 2008, Germany promised to provide EUR32 million to Mali to help expand agricultural production.⁹⁰⁶ Germany’s Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, Heidemarie Wiecek-Zeul, stated, “This measure will strengthen the focus of our bilateral cooperation in this direction and is a visible effort to protect the poorest sections of Mali’s population from the effect of rising prices on the global markets and regular periods of drought.”⁹⁰⁷ This is a continued effort since the mid-1990s, when Germany started helping to extend the irrigated areas cultivated by small family farms and cooperatives through its projects in the Niger Inland Delta.⁹⁰⁸

On 3 December 2008, Germany pledged USD11 million to support various Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) projects in the fight against hunger.⁹⁰⁹ José M. Sumpsi, Assistant Director-General of the Technical Cooperation Department of the FAO, noted

⁹⁰⁴ African Development Bank: Meeting on the ECOWAS agricultural and food security policy, African Press Organization (Paris) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/12/03/meeting-on-the-ecowas-agricultural-and-food-security-policy/>.
⁹⁰⁵ African Development Bank: Meeting on the ECOWAS agricultural and food security policy, African Press Organization (Paris) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/12/03/meeting-on-the-ecowas-agricultural-and-food-security-policy/>.
⁹⁰⁶ Germany to help relieve food crisis in Mali, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080717_64.html.
⁹⁰⁷ Germany to help relieve food crisis in Mali, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080717_64.html.
⁹⁰⁸ Germany to help relieve food crisis in Mali, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080717_64.html.
⁹⁰⁹ New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.
<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

that Germany's new contributions would support "longer-term food security."⁹¹⁰ Supported projects are located in Ghana, the Congo Basin, Sierra Leone and Tanzania.⁹¹¹

On World Food Day, 16 October 2008, the German Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul said: "In the last year, the number of people suffering from hunger has risen by almost ten per cent. We must not allow this to happen." Minister Wieczorek-Zeul suggested that donors focus too heavily on food aid, rather than rural development. The Minister argued for "an international agro-facility" that could channel donations from rich countries and organizations towards "targeted investments in agricultural production."⁹¹² These sentiments are in line with CAADP priorities.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its contributions in CAADP priority areas.

Analyst: Margaret Min Hee Kim

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

Shortly after the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Italy contributed EUR14 million to the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Trust Fund for Food Security and Food Safety.⁹¹³ Approximately half of the Fund's projects are in Africa. Supported programs focus on rural development, including initiatives to find markets for agricultural products, improve marketing and improve food safety standards.

In fact, Italy is one of the FAO's leading donors. On 15 January 2009, the FAO hailed a EUR10 million pledge from Italy's Directorate of Development Cooperation to support food security.⁹¹⁴ The funds, to be spent in 2009, will support "agricultural and rural

⁹¹⁰ New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

⁹¹¹ New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

⁹¹² Wieczorek-Zeul: "We must secure the right to food", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/october/pm_20081015_98.html.

⁹¹³ Italy gives EUR14 million for food security, FAO Newsroom, 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2008/1000890/index.html>.

⁹¹⁴ Italy gives EUR10 million for farm development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/9387/icode/>.

development” in countries where the FAO operates. It can be assumed that a significant proportion of these funds will be disbursed in Africa.⁹¹⁵

The Italian government continues to finance major rural agricultural development programs in Africa, the Pacific, and the Caribbean, through the European Development Fund. The Italian government committed EUR2.9 billion over the next 6 years before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, with EUR195 million specifically earmarked for agricultural development programs.⁹¹⁶

In an address to the parliament, Secretary of State Enzo Scotti reaffirmed the priority the government places on development in Africa promising that the issue will form part of the 2009 Italian G8 Presidency.⁹¹⁷ The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Franco Frattini, in an address to the joint committees of the Chamber of Foreign and Community Affairs and of the Senate for Foreign Affairs and Emigration, reiterated this message.⁹¹⁸

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for committing significant new funds to agricultural development.

Analysts: Aaron Ghojarah and Dasha Frolova

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

At a conference on 9 September 2008, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Shintaro Ito noted that since January of that year, Japan had “disbursed or pledged” USD11 billion in aid for food and agriculture.⁹¹⁹ There is no evidence, however, that these pledges or disbursements took place during this compliance cycle.

Shortly before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, at the fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) on 28 May 2008, Prime Minister

⁹¹⁵ Italy gives EUR10 million for farm development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/9387/icode/>.

⁹¹⁶ Italy’s commitment to world food security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome. 23 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 November 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/doc/IniziativeItalianeG7_perSicurezzaAlimentare.doc.

⁹¹⁷ Address by G8 Secretary of State Enzo Scotti to the Chamber, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 30 November 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Approfondimenti/2008/11/20081124_DalParlamento_G8_Scotti.

⁹¹⁸ Address by Franco Frattini on the Italian G8 Presidency to the Joint Committees of the Chamber for Foreign and Community Affairs (III) and Senate for Foreign Affairs and Emigration (3rd), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interventi/2008/12/20081205_FrattiniInterventoG8.

⁹¹⁹ Keynote Speech by Mr Shintaro Ito, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs On the Occasion of the Africa Day Symposium, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 9 September 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/speech0809.html>.

Yasuo Fukuda presented a “call for action” to double African rice production over the next ten years.⁹²⁰ To do so, Prime Minister Fukuda offered to cooperate with other countries and organizations to address several of the CAAPD’s priority areas, such as improving rural infrastructure by developing irrigation systems.⁹²¹ Japan has yet to follow through on these commitments.

On 13-25 September 2008, the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment for Africa, headed by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasutoshi Nishimura, visited the Central and West African regions.⁹²² Though the Mission focused on a broad range of trade and investment issues, the participants in the Mission did touch upon agriculture, meeting with the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture of Senegal.⁹²³ In the Republic of Senegal, Japan expressed its desire to continue and strengthen assistance to rural regions through the Japan International Cooperation Agency.⁹²⁴

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0. Japan has spoken frequently about the importance of African agricultural development. There is, however, no evidence that Japan has increased its financial commitments to CAADP priority areas in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Ailsa Chau

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

There is no information regarding Russia’s involvement or support of the CAADP’s priority areas.

Thus, Russia is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Arina Shadrikova

⁹²⁰ Address by Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda at the Opening Session of the Fourth Tokyo Conference on African Development, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo) 28 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hukudaspeech/2008/05/28speech_e.html.

⁹²¹ Address by Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda at the Opening Session of the Fourth Tokyo Conference on African Development, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo) 28 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hukudaspeech/2008/05/28speech_e.html.

⁹²² Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html.

⁹²³ Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html.

⁹²⁴ Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html.

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture. The UK continues to fund CAADP priorities, but has not increased its support in this compliance cycle.

On 11 December 2008 the Minister Ivan Lewis announced the implementation of the Land Tenure Reform Program for small farmers in Rwanda.⁹²⁵ The GBP37 million proposed scheme, funded by donors led by the Department for International Development (DFID), will provide rural Rwandans with deeds to their land.⁹²⁶ The Minister projects that “land registration will help hundreds of thousands of small farmers across Rwanda climb out of poverty.”⁹²⁷ The plan is to roll the reforms out across the entire nation by 2013, based on success of trial programs also supported by the DFID.⁹²⁸ While this program may support the livelihood of small farmers, land reform does not fall under the CAADP’s priority areas, so it does not constitute compliance.

One of the priorities outlined by the CAADP is improving agriculture research, technology dissemination, and adoption.⁹²⁹ To this end, the UK continues to aid African nations in agriculture research. Research groups, such as Research for Development (R4D) and Research Into Use (RIU), funded by DFID. Research aims to improve the lives of agricultural workers in Africa: for example, on 11 December 2008 R4D reported on ways that Tanzanian farmers can adapt to climate variability and climate change.⁹³⁰ Another example is the RIU team operating in Nigeria, which three areas of focus: increasing the production and use of cassava flour, facilitating cowpea/soybean commodity system actors, and facilitating innovation within the aquaculture system.⁹³¹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its continuing programs to promote agricultural research in and for Africa.

⁹²⁵ Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>

⁹²⁶ Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>.

⁹²⁷ Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>.

⁹²⁸ Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>.

⁹²⁹ CAADP Summary, The NEPAD Secretariat, February 2005. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.businessactionforafrica.org/documents/CAADP.pdf>.

⁹³⁰ Case Studies: Adapting to climate variability and climate change in Tanzania, Research for Development (Wallingford) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.research4development.info/caseStudies.asp?ArticleID=50334>.

⁹³¹ Stimulating Demand for Information in Sub-Saharan Africa, Putting research Into Use (Aylesford) Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://www.researchintouse.com/downloads/Brochure_Sub-Saharan_Africa.pdf.

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

The United States has indicated it remains committed to providing aid to improve food security in Africa. On 23 September 2008 then United States President George Bush attended a meeting on food security in New York City and reiterated his support for the issue.⁹³² On 21 October 2008 President Bush further noted the need “to find better solutions for global hunger in the long-term,” and suggested to shift focus towards research and infrastructure development.⁹³³

On 1 May 2008 then President Bush requested USD770 million in emergency funds to tackle the food security crisis, aimed at development and food aid initiatives.⁹³⁴ These funds have been directed towards USAID programs in Africa, including those that promote “growth in agricultural productivity.”⁹³⁵

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0. While existing programs promote agricultural productivity, there is no evidence that the US has expanded its efforts in this area during this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Conrad Lochovsky

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture. While the EU continues to support at least one ambitious program, it has not made further progress on CAADP priorities since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

⁹³² Address by President George Bush at Millennium UN Plaza Hotel meeting on Food Security, Office of the Press Secretary (New York City) 23 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/09/20080923-10.html>.

⁹³³ Address by President George Bush at White House Summit on International Development, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/10/20081021-5.html>.

⁹³⁴ Fact Sheet: Development and Africa, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/07/20080708-17.html>.

⁹³⁵ Address by Acting Deputy Administrator of USAID James Kunder to Committee on Agriculture of the US House of Representatives, United States Agency for International Development (Washington DC) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/speeches/2008/ty080716.html>.

On 4 December 2008 the European Parliament approved a major proposal, originally announced during the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.⁹³⁶ European Commission President José Manuel Barroso announced the European Union's intention to "establish a EUR1 billion facility to support agriculture in developing countries, including countries in Africa."⁹³⁷ The fund, to be disbursed in 2008 and 2009, focuses on the supply side, improving access to fertilizer and other inputs that can increase agricultural productivity.⁹³⁸ The fund will also provide emergency food aid.

On 17 October 2008, the European Commission released a document titled *The EU, Africa and China: Towards Trilateral dialogue and Cooperation*.⁹³⁹ This "groundbreaking" policy paper proposing trilateral cooperation between the EU, the African Union, and China in order to deal with the challenges Africa faces.⁹⁴⁰ The "concrete objectives" of this trilateral cooperation proposal include agriculture and food security. According to the policy paper, the EU proposes to "explore synergies that could be obtained from trilateral cooperation in agricultural research and innovation, with a special emphasis on food staples [...] framed in the context of the [CAAPD]."⁹⁴¹ The Chinese government has yet to give a formal response to this proposal.

Thus, the EU has been awarded score of 0 for continuing to support CAADP priorities in Africa.

Analyst: Ailsa Chau

⁹³⁶ EU Approves EUR1 billion Aid for Third World, EurActiv.com-European Union Information Website (London) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/cap/eu-approves-1-food-aid-third-world/article-177817>.

⁹³⁷ At G-8, EU Pledges EUR1 billion for Agriculture in Africa and Beyond, the Christian Science News Monitor (Boston) 10 July 2008. Date of access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.csmonitor.com/2008/0710/p04s04-woeu.html>.

⁹³⁸ At G-8, EU Pledges EUR1 billion for Agriculture in Africa and Beyond, the Christian Science News Monitor (Boston) 10 July 2008. Date of access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.csmonitor.com/2008/0710/p04s04-woeu.html>.

⁹³⁹ EU Puts Africa Ball in China's Court, Asia Times Online (Hong Kong) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/JJ30Ad01.html>.

⁹⁴⁰ EU Puts Africa Ball in China's Court, Asia Times Online (Hong Kong) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/JJ30Ad01.html>.

⁹⁴¹ The EU, Africa, and China: Towards Trilateral Dialogue and Cooperation, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_PDF_COM_2008_0654_F_COMMUNICATI ON_en.pdf.