



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

MUNK
SCHOOL
OF
GLOBAL
AFFAIRS

Join the Global Conversation

G7 Research Group

The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Report

27 May 2017 to 30 January 2018

Prepared by
Katrina Bland, Andrew Liu and Sarah Mariani
G7 Research Group, University of Toronto
17 April 2018, updated on 20 April 2018
www.g7.utoronto.ca
g8@utoronto.ca
[@g7_rg](#) and [@g8rg](#)

“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

Contents

Preface.....	3
Research Team	4
Executive Summary	6
Table A: 2017 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*	7
Table B: 2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Scores	9
Table C: 2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Scores by Country	10
Table D: 2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment	10
1. Terrorism: Aviation and Border Security	11
2. Terrorism: Combating Online Extremism.....	25
3. Non-proliferation: Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament	40
4. Trade: Protectionism and Trade Practices.....	60
5. Gender: Human Trafficking and Exploitation.....	73
6. Gender: Encouraging Women in the Private Sector.....	88
7. Migration: Addressing the Drivers of Migration	101
8. Climate Change: Energy and Clean Technology	128
9. Climate Change: Paris Agreement	142
10. Food and Agriculture: Food Security and Nutrition	165
11. Development: African Union Agenda 2063.....	176
12. Health: Mental Health	189
13. Trade: Internationally Recognized Environmental Standards	202
14. Labour and Employment: Work Conditions	220
15. Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth.....	234
16. Regional Security: Ukraine	250

10. Food and Agriculture: Food Security and Nutrition

“[We will encourage] public-private partnerships (PPPs).”

G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
United Kingdom	-1		
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.25		

Background

In the context of development, leaders at the 2014 G7 Brussels Summit promoted “inclusive and resilient growth in Africa” where focus was trained on bolstering government’s transparency; improvement of infrastructure; improvement of trade and investment; and sustainable management of natural resources with emphasis on the African Union’s role in achieving these goals. Leaders also looked to the second International Conference on Nutrition in November 2014 and the Expo Milan 2015 as platforms for the global post-2015 path to food and nutrition security. Finally, leaders expressed ongoing support toward implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests via building on land partnerships launched in 2013.⁹⁶¹

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 members reaffirmed their support of investment to reduce hunger and malnutrition through responsible investment in agriculture and food systems with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security.⁹⁶² This commitment was made in the interest of promoting the mobilization of private capital and increasing its development benefit.⁹⁶³

In July 2015, 193 United Nations members agreed on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, structuring financing mechanisms for the anticipated global sustainable development agenda. Building on outcomes of previous Financing for Development conferences, more than 100 concrete measures

⁹⁶¹ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

⁹⁶² 2015 Schloss Elmau G7 Summit Final Compliance Report, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 23 May 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2015compliance-final/2015-g7-compliance-final-160523.pdf>.

⁹⁶³ Annex to the Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit 7-8 June 2015, G7 Germany 2015 Schloss Elmau (Elmau) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-annex-en.pdf>.

addressed all sources of financing critical to success of the upcoming agenda.⁹⁶⁴ As a primary action area, states recognized domestic and international private business and finance as major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth, and job creation. Specifically, states agreed on the key role played by private-public partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure financing, and agreed to build capacity to enter into PPPs. Furthermore, states committed to facilitating inclusive, open, and transparent discussion during development of PPPs while building a knowledge base of lessons learned via regional and global forums.⁹⁶⁵

In September 2015, The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs] and 169 targets) was adopted as a successor to the Millennium Development Goals.⁹⁶⁶ To accomplish its second goal focused on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and the promotion of sustainable agriculture, emphasis was placed on increased investment via international cooperation in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks.⁹⁶⁷

During the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, leaders committed to advancing implementation of the 2030 Agenda in tandem with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. In light of the latter, leaders noted “domestic resource mobilization and the creation of a favourable climate capable of stimulating domestic and external private investment” as critical to success. Affirming importance of addressing challenges in Africa to success of the SDGs, leaders pledged engagement in collaboration with relevant partners to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. In supporting development of good practice for global food security and nutrition in line with the SDGs, leaders recognized the importance of responsible investment as a mechanism for success.⁹⁶⁸

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, leaders stated that ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture was a crucial goal for the G7. Thus, they reaffirmed their collective aim to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. Recognizing sub-Saharan Africa as representing two thirds of the world’s Least Developed countries with the highest percentage of undernourished people, deep rural and urban poverty, and large population movements, the region has become central to the G7’s focus. Among

⁹⁶⁴ Countries reach historic agreement to generate financing for new sustainable development agenda, United Nations (New York) 16 July 2015. Access Date 18 November 2017. <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/press-release/countries-reach-historic-agreement.html>.

⁹⁶⁵ Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, United Nations (New York) 2015. Access Date: 18 November 2017. http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf

⁹⁶⁶ Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations (New York City) 25 September 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.

⁹⁶⁷ Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations (New York City) 25 September 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>.

⁹⁶⁸ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

an array of possible actions, leaders committed to the encouragement of PPPs as an inferred means to raise collective support for food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture.⁹⁶⁹

Commitment Features

With sub-Saharan Africa as their sole target area, the G7 has committed to encouraging PPPs with the inferred goal of increasing food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. To receive a score of 0, countries must advance sub-Saharan actors' understanding of critical issues limiting the success of PPPs. To receive a score of +1, countries must actively build capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnerships in sub-Saharan Africa. Finally, countries failing to implement any measures contributing to the commitment goal or taking action to actively undermine the commitment receive a score of -1.

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), blended finance refers to the “strategic use of development finance for the mobilisation of additional commercial finance” toward the SDGs in developing countries.⁹⁷⁰ This form of financing is entirely separate from PPPs and should therefore not be considered for this commitment.

While there are no universally agreed upon actions constituting PPPs, the OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms defines the concept as “arrangements whereby the private sector provides infrastructure assets and services that traditionally have been provided by government.” This definition falls within the context of cases where private operators have an obligation toward the maintenance and improvement of these assets and services, where a transfer of associated risk from government to the private sector takes place.⁹⁷¹

In this context sub-Saharan Africa consists of 52 states: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic), Congo (Republic), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.⁹⁷²

As defined by the Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, to say “encourage” does not imply strong measurability in the commitment. It should be taken as a “soft” commitment where no concrete action is to be taken.⁹⁷³ With this in mind, PPPs often suffer when governments fail to recognize minimum expectations of private-sector investors in terms of business environments in which they are likely to maintain commitments. Conversely, investors have failed to realize the limited capacity of local authorities to manage effects of macroeconomic shocks and public

⁹⁶⁹ G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 10 October 2017.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

⁹⁷⁰ Blended Finance, OECD (Paris) 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/blended-finance.htm>.

⁹⁷¹ Public-Private Partnership (PPP), OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (Paris) 23 July 2007. Access Date: 02 December 2017. <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=7315>.

⁹⁷² Sub-Saharan Africa, The World Bank (Washington) 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017.

<https://data.worldbank.org/region/sub-saharan-africa>.

⁹⁷³ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 19

September 2016. Access Date: 15 November 2017.

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1K4GvxGEMGP_ZDYQgx5LF9meXpnKaRpW_e_QeF2J0WX0/edit#heading=h.30j0zll.

upheavals associated with PPPs in developing countries.⁹⁷⁴ Thus, G7 members must advance a better understanding of these critical issue areas at minimum as a means to encourage further engagement in PPPs. This may take the form of (but is not limited to) publications and regional and global forums which facilitate transparency and build a knowledge base of lessons learned from past PPPs.

To achieve full or partial compliance, encouragement of PPPs must affect food security, nutrition, or agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa. These could take the form of (but are not limited to) partnerships for value chain development; innovation and technology transfer; developing agricultural market infrastructure; and partnerships for delivering agricultural production development services.⁹⁷⁵ Thus, G7 members must actively encourage efforts toward building capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors (which may include non-governmental and civil society organizations and international donors) to enter into similarly natured partnerships. Again, the “soft” nature of this commitment allows for threshold compliance absent quantifiable actions from the G7, where fostering cooperative environments should serve as the primary mechanism for encouraging PPPs among sub-Saharan actors.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has failed to implement any measures contributing to the commitment features OR takes action to actively undermine them.
0	The G7 member has advanced sub-Saharan Africa’s public sector authorities’ and private investors’ understanding of critical issues limiting the success of PPPs.
+1	The G7 member has actively encouraged capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnership in sub-Saharan Africa.

Lead Analyst: Patrick Downey

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to actively encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 8 July 2017, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie Honourable Marie-Claude Bibeau announced CAD 145 million in funding for development initiatives including those to “modernize Ghana’s agriculture and provide 13 million people ... with the knowledge, training and skills they need to generate more profit for their families and create jobs within their communities.”⁹⁷⁶ Through this funding, Canada is creating opportunities for agricultural smallholders to enter PPPs with local and foreign governments in sub-Saharan Africa.

Canada has actively encouraged capacity for sub-Saharan governments and private farmers to enter into partnership.

⁹⁷⁴ Investment for African Development: Making it Happen, OECD Investment Initiative (Paris) 27 May 2005. Access Date: 16 November 2017. <https://www.oecd.org/investment/investmentfordevelopment/34843203.pdf>.

⁹⁷⁵ Public-private partnerships for agribusiness development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 2016. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5699e.pdf>.

⁹⁷⁶ Canada promotes women’s economic empowerment and play-based learning to build confident youth in Ghana, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa). 8 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/07/canada_promotes_womenseconomicempowermentandplay-basedlearningto.html?wbdisable=true.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Frederick Zhang

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 10 July 2017, France participated at the Institut Français des Relations Internationales with Japan. France, through its Agence française de développement (Afd), has initiated a program towards sustainability in Cote d'Ivoire.⁹⁷⁷ France is responsible for water and sanitation portion of the program.⁹⁷⁸ Afd's active involvement is indicative of some encouragement of PPPs, however information regarding its involvement is limited.

On 28 November 2017, President Emmanuel Macron spoke at the University of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso regarding the need for French investment in several sectors within Africa, among them the agriculture sector.⁹⁷⁹ During the speech, President Macron announced the proposal of an Euro-African initiative, one that will contribute funding towards small and medium-sized enterprises within the African agricultural sector.⁹⁸⁰ This proposal shows France's initiative towards contributing to its commitment to encourage PPPs within sub-Saharan Africa's agriculture sector.

Otherwise there is currently a lack of evidence to suggest France's active encouragement of capacity to enter into PPPs addressing issues of food security within sub-Saharan Africa, which may indicate either a lack of action from France or a lack of transparency in its actions.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Nancy Qin

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

From 12 to 13 June 2017 the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development and the German Central Bank hosted the international conference "G20 Africa Partnership — Investing in a Common Future," which provided a dialogue between African states participating in the G20 initiative "Compact with Africa," to present and discuss their political goals and focus areas in accordance with the African Union Agenda 2063.⁹⁸¹ The conference included a high-level investor roundtable under which the finance ministers of the "Compact for

⁹⁷⁷ Food security and agricultural development in Sub-Saharan Africa, OECD (Paris) 2005. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/36784159.pdf>.

⁹⁷⁸ France and Japan in Africa: a promising partnership, IFRI (Paris) 31 July 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/pajon_france_japan_in_africa_2017.pdf.

⁹⁷⁹ Emmanuel Macron's speech at the University of Ouagadougou, Embassy of France in Washington, D.C. (Washington, D.C.) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article8412>.

⁹⁸⁰ Emmanuel Macron's speech at the University of Ouagadougou, Embassy of France in Washington, D.C. (Washington, D.C.) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article8412>.

⁹⁸¹ Bundesministerium der Finanzen, "G20-Investitionspartnerschaft". Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Schlaglichter/G20-2016/2017-03-30-g20-compact-with-africa.html>.

Africa” participants presented the first drafts of their plans to private investors.⁹⁸² Following the conference, Germany became the partner country of Ghana and Ivory Coast to help develop the plans discussed at the conference.⁹⁸³

From 7 to 8 July 2017, Germany hosted the 2017 G20 summit in Hamburg. The government put a focus on the partnership with Africa and the promotion of private investment.⁹⁸⁴ In the scope of this work, several German ministries presented plans to achieve the goals outlined in the agenda. The Federal Ministry of Finance introduced a “Compact with Africa,” the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development presented a “Marshal plan for Africa” and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs displayed its initiative “Pro! Africa!”⁹⁸⁵

Germany has started to take the necessary steps to fulfill the requirements of this commitment. Through the planning of events to facilitate dialogue and its own initiatives to back PPP, Germany has supported sub-Saharan-African countries in reaching their goals, but it has not actively encouraged capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnership in sub-Saharan Africa.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Friederike Wilke

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 16 October 2017, Ambassador Inigo Lambertini, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, at “Change the Future of Migration: Invest in Food Security and Rural Development” discussed Italy’s partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization and Ministries of Agriculture in Tunisia and Ethiopia, hoping to aid young adults through employment opportunities in the agricultural sector.⁹⁸⁶

The government has taken no steps beyond outlining general partnerships with organizations and has not encouraged capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnership in sub-Saharan Africa.

Thus, Italy receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Mariah Stewart

⁹⁸² Bundesministerium der Finanzen, “G20-Investitionspartnerschaft”. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Schlaglichter/G20-2016/2017-03-30-g20-compact-with-africa.html>.

⁹⁸³ Bundesministerium der Finanzen, “G20-Investitionspartnerschaft”. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Schlaglichter/G20-2016/2017-03-30-g20-compact-with-africa.html>.

⁹⁸⁴ Samuel Decker and Thomas Sablowski, “Afrika im Fadenkreuz der G20.” Neues Deutschland, 13 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. .

⁹⁸⁵ Samuel Decker and Thomas Sablowski, “Afrika im Fadenkreuz der G20.” Neues Deutschland, 13 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. .

⁹⁸⁶ Address by Ambassador Inigo Lambertini, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations. 16 October 2017. Access Date: November 13, 2017. http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/10/evento-onu-in-occasione-della-giornata.html.

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 19 June 2017, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a loan agreement with the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) to provide a Japanese official development assistance loan of up to JPY 34.41 billion for the seventh private sector assistance loan under the joint initiative titled Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa. With the stated objectives of promoting economic growth and the private sector taking the lead to reduce poverty in Africa, JICA will provide loans for infrastructure, agriculture and other undertakings needed by private enterprises in AfDB member countries through the AfDB's Private Sector Financing Operations. JICA has provided six rounds of financing for this initiative since 2007, and this seventh round will reportedly continue supporting the burgeoning financial needs of the private sector. This round is stated to be aimed at advancing regional integration and further supporting the growth of the private sector, which grows the economy, through infrastructure and other projects in African countries.⁹⁸⁷ Designated sub-Saharan African countries targeted for this loan are not listed in the publication.

Japan has signed a loan agreement to provide PPPs in sub-Saharan Africa through the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Martin Cheng Hao Gui

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom has failed to implement any measures contributing to its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships in sub-Saharan Africa.

On 26 October 2017, Africa Minister Rory Stewart said, "Brexit should be our moment to rebuild and invest in these partnerships in Africa. Africa will be at the heart of the greatest challenges and opportunities of the next half century. And I look forward to us working more closely together and learning ever more from each other."⁹⁸⁸

On 6-7 November 2017, Melinda Bohannon of the UK's Department for International Development co-chaired a joint Global Agricultural and Food Security Program (GAFSP) Steering Committee and Private Sector Window Donor Committee meeting in Rome. In the meeting the UK presented its strategic vision for GAFSP to focus on the Sustainable Development Goal 2. The UK praised the GAFSP's recipient led approach as well as its emphasis on inclusivity and helping the rural poor.⁹⁸⁹

⁹⁸⁷ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the African Development Bank Group: Providing Financing for the Private Sector to Support Economic Growth. Access Date: 19 November 2017.

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/170619_01.html.

⁹⁸⁸ Minister for Africa Meets African Diplomats and Leading Figures, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). 26 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/minister-for-africa-meets-african-diplomats-and-leading-figures>.

⁹⁸⁹ GAFSP SC Meeting Nov 2017 Minutes, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) (Rome). 6-7 November 2017. Access Date: 20 April 2018.

<http://www.gafspfund.org/sites/gafspfund.org/files/Documents/GAFSP%20SC%20Meeting%20Nov%202017%20MINUTES.pdf>

The United Kingdom has shown interest in taking steps towards facilitating PPPs through public awareness, but has yet to take substantial steps towards completing its commitment.

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

Analyst: Evan Price

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs) in sub-Saharan Africa. Steps have been taken in developing PPPs as well as capacity for cooperation between sub-Saharan Africa's public sector authorities and private investors.

On 6 June 2017, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced the "Africa Sustainable Livestock 2050 Project" in Kenya in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). The project is intended to identify potential future issues in the livestock sector due to capacity gaps and needs for shareholders to effectively deal with evolving livestock systems in the growing sector. The initiative will pursue strategies to mitigate negative effects and promote sustainable growth in the livestock sector. The monitoring project is to be implemented in Burkina Faso; Egypt; Ethiopia; Uganda; Nigeria and Kenya. It will assess current and future impacts of livestock systems and possible growth trajectories in the coming decades.⁹⁹⁰

On 14 August 2017, USAID announced in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries training workshops focused on value chain analysis to improve agricultural security through the "Feed the Future" commodity and marketing production program to engage more than 100 agricultural officers. The program will ensure that smallholder farmers receive knowledge such as the successfully tested "village agent model" to increase production and incomes. These training workshops promote greater private and public cooperation to spur economic growth, increase incomes, expand opportunities for women and girls in the development of environmentally sustainable and climatically resilient agricultural policies.⁹⁹¹

On 31 August 2017, USAID announced the "Tworore Inkoko, Twunguke" pilot project to train and support 750 farming families in the Musaze District in the development of raising fast growing broiler chickens. The project is developed in conjunction with the University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture and the Africa Sustainable Project Foundation, with the aim to allow farmers to address nutritional needs and improved livelihoods.⁹⁹²

On 5 September 2017, at the 2017 African Green Revolution Forum held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, the Partnership for Inclusive Agricultural Transformation in Africa (PIATA) was launched to drive inclusive agricultural transformation across the African continent. The Rockefeller Foundation, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and USAID together will provide up to USD280 million to catalyze and sustain agricultural transformation, to increase incomes and improve food security of 30

⁹⁹⁰ FAO and USAID launch the Africa Sustainable Livestock 2050 project in Kenya, Food and Agriculture Organization (Rome) 6 June 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.fao.org/kenya/news/detail-events/en/c/892935/>.

⁹⁹¹ USAID is Sustaining Market-Led Agriculture through Public-Private Partnerships, U.S Embassy in Uganda (Washington) 23 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://ug.usembassy.gov/usaids-sustaining-market-led-agriculture-public-private-partnerships/>.

⁹⁹² USAID Launches RWF1.5 Billion Chicken Production Project, Rwanda News Agency (Kigali) 31 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://rnanews.com/national/13612-usaid-launches-a-rwf15-billion-chicken-production-project>.

million smallholder farming households in at least 11 different countries.⁹⁹³ The aim for the PIATA is to create extended food supply chains, economic opportunities and to attract other public and private actors to facilitate transformation.⁹⁹⁴

On 22 November 2017, the USAID and FAO announced a new three-year project “Sustainable Agriculture for Economic Resiliency” in South Sudan.⁹⁹⁵ The Project aims to address food and nutrition deficiencies to aid communities to become more resilient to conflict and economic environment shocks through rebuilding and diversifying household and community livelihood enterprises such as beekeeping, livestock and aquaculture.⁹⁹⁶ The project will strengthen efficient resource management practices and reduce conflict for limited natural resources within communities.

On 1 December 2017, the FAO in conjunction with USAID launched a joint projected aid program to build capacities of countries to effectively monitor and manage Fall Armyworm (FAW) through community based approaches.⁹⁹⁷ FAW will be used to support Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda in effective pest monitoring to indicate timely and effective management to minimise crop loss. The project will produce educational materials for awareness creation to manage pests before major damage in the respective countries with assistance from Ministries of Agriculture from six Eastern African Countries.

The United States have successfully developed understanding of PPPs for private investors and public sectors, and actively encouraged capacity for public sectors and authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnerships.

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

Analyst: Joe Wu

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs) in sub-Saharan Africa. Steps have been taken in developing PPPs as well as capacity for cooperation between sub-Saharan Africa’s public sector authorities and private investors.

On 7 June 2017, the EU established new initiatives in Malawi to address issues of agricultural diversification, behavioural change and governance worth EUR 185 million. The KULIMA program established with a EUR 100 million grant will provide skills training to 400,000 Malawian farmers on climate smart policies to “diversify production, incomes and productivity” and to establish greater

⁹⁹³ New US \$280 Million Partnership for Inclusive Agricultural Transformation in Africa Launched, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (Nairobi) 15 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://agra.org/new-us-280-million-partnership-for-inclusive-agricultural-transformation-in-africa-launched/>.

⁹⁹⁴ New US \$280 Million Partnership for Inclusive Agricultural Transformation in Africa Launched, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (Nairobi) 15 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://agra.org/new-us-280-million-partnership-for-inclusive-agricultural-transformation-in-africa-launched/>.

⁹⁹⁵ USAID Launches New Program on Sustainable Agriculture for Economic Resiliency, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (Rome) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/news-archive/news-article/en/c/1069035/>.

⁹⁹⁶ USAID Launches New Program on Sustainable Agriculture for Economic Resiliency, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (Rome) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/news-archive/news-article/en/c/1069035/>.

⁹⁹⁷ FAO and USAID employ a community-based approach to fight Fall Armyworm in Eastern Africa, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (Rome) 1 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.fao.org/africa/news/detail-news/fr/c/1070962/>.

access to markets and credit of Small and Medium Enterprises to “boost agricultural growth”⁹⁹⁸ and address food security issues. The AFIKEPO nutrition program (EUR 70 million) will focus on undernutrition with vulnerable children, with a focus on those under five and an additional EUR 15 million to ensure effective implementation and development cooperation.

On 2 July 2017, the African Union Commission, the European Commission and the Estonian Presidency of the EU, held an agricultural conference at the FAO in Rome “Making Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa,”⁹⁹⁹ to discuss policy developments to support sustainable, responsible investments in Africa in rural areas. The EU reaffirmed support for the implementation of the Malabo Declaration as part of the Africa Agenda 2063.¹⁰⁰⁰ Multiple discussions were held with consensus reached on the need to promote sustainable, inclusive jobs for African youth and women in the Agri-Food sector and the rural economy through greater cooperation between the farming and Agri-Food business communities. The EU committed to supporting increased “access to markets”¹⁰⁰¹ and “better trading systems”¹⁰⁰² in collaboration with the private sector and to integrate water use and management in future sustainable agricultural initiatives.¹⁰⁰³

On 9-11 October 2017, the 4th Africa-Europe Youth Summit held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, invited youth representatives from Africa and the EU to participate in policy discussions and develop recommendations. Participants identified recommendations of providing incentives for “youth led-initiatives” and “sustainable agricultural programs”¹⁰⁰⁴ as potential future policy developments.¹⁰⁰⁵

On 23 October 2017, the EU announced a new EUR106 million support package in Sudan to humanitarian and developmental organisations to assist people affected by forced displacement, undernutrition, disease outbreaks and recurrent extreme climatic conditions.¹⁰⁰⁶ EUR 46 million¹⁰⁰⁷

⁹⁹⁸ EU and Malawi Launch Innovative Programmes Worth €185 million To Increase Agricultural Growth and Tackle Malnutrition, European Commission (Brussels) 7 June 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-and-malawi-launch-innovative-programmes-worth-eu185-million-increase-agricultural_en.

⁹⁹⁹ Making Sustainable Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa, Ministry of Rural Affairs (Tallin) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/ministeerium/uritused/eu-au-meeting-2017-07-02-concluding-remarks.pdf>.

¹⁰⁰⁰ Making Sustainable Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa, Ministry of Rural Affairs (Tallin) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/ministeerium/uritused/eu-au-meeting-2017-07-02-concluding-remarks.pdf>.

¹⁰⁰¹ Making Sustainable Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa, Ministry of Rural Affairs (Tallin) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/ministeerium/uritused/eu-au-meeting-2017-07-02-concluding-remarks.pdf>.

¹⁰⁰² Making Sustainable Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa, Ministry of Rural Affairs (Tallin) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/ministeerium/uritused/eu-au-meeting-2017-07-02-concluding-remarks.pdf>.

¹⁰⁰³ Making Sustainable Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa, Ministry of Rural Affairs (Tallin) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/ministeerium/uritused/eu-au-meeting-2017-07-02-concluding-remarks.pdf>.

¹⁰⁰⁴ 4th Africa-Europe Youth Summit, The Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 6 November 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/newsroom/all-news/4th-africa-europe-youth-summit-declaration>.

¹⁰⁰⁵ 4th Africa-Europe Youth Summit Declaration, European Commission (Brussels) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/4th-africa-europe-youth-summit-declaration_en.

¹⁰⁰⁶ EU announces €106 million support package for people affected by the crisis in Sudan, European Commission (Brussels) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-announces-eu106-million-support-package-people-affected-crises-sudan_en.

will contribute to humanitarian assistance of food and nutrition, while EUR 60 million will support displaced persons, migrants and host communities through the EU Emergency Trust fund for Africa to tackle basic services in the Abyei locality, under-nutrition in Eastern Sudan and forced displacement issues in urban settings in Darfur.¹⁰⁰⁸

On 13 December 2017, the EU announced 13 new measures in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin region under the “Trust Fund for Africa” program with EUR 274 million to provide flexible rapid and integrated responses to urgent crises in Africa.¹⁰⁰⁹ In Mauritania, the “Program for strengthening the resilience of vulnerable urban and rural communities” worth EUR 10 million program aims to address structural cases of food insecurity and malnutrition to strengthen resilience of the most vulnerable populations, through aiding the diversification of livelihoods in both urban and rural areas.¹⁰¹⁰ In Niger, the “Integrated project to support the resilience of vulnerable population groups of refugees, displaced persons, returnees and hosts in the Diffa Region” was adopted for EUR 10 million, with the aim to facilitate the returns of populations to an area, previously displaced to support the building of social and community infrastructure and to develop capacity through activities focused on food security, nutrition, livelihoods and vocational training.¹⁰¹¹

The European Union has successfully developed understanding of PPPs with private investors and public sectors, and actively encouraged capacity for public sectors and authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnerships.

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

Analyst: Joe Wu

¹⁰⁰⁷ EU announces €106 million support package for people affected by the crisis in Sudan, European Commission (Brussels) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-announces-eu106-million-support-package-people-affected-crises-sudan_en.

¹⁰⁰⁸ EU announces €106 million support package for people affected by the crisis in Sudan, European Commission (Brussels) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-announces-eu106-million-support-package-people-affected-crises-sudan_en.

¹⁰⁰⁹ The Trust Fund for Africa: EUR 274.2 million to support stability in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin, European Commission (Brussels) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018 http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-17-5232_en.htm.

¹⁰¹⁰ The Trust Fund for Africa: EUR 274.2 million to support stability in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin, European Commission (Brussels) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018 http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-17-5232_en.htm.

¹⁰¹¹ The Trust Fund for Africa: EUR 274.2 million to support stability in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin, European Commission (Brussels) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018 http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-17-5232_en.htm.