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

**2019 G7 Biarritz Summit Second Interim Compliance Report**

27 August 2019 — 3 June 2020

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit
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“We are determined to work together to address global challenges, in line with Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda and taking into account the African Union Agenda 2063.”

_Biarritz Declaration for a G7 and Africa Partnership_

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Background

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015 at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York. Here the UN General Assembly “acknowledge[d] the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions.” The 17 SDGs are interconnected while providing a guideline with multiple targets for tackling the root causes of poverty and environmental degradation, thereby offering an opportunity for all people to enjoy peace and prosperity. These goals prioritize economic, social, and environmental progress, including in areas such as economic inequality, education, and sustainable consumption among others.

The SDGs are the successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). On 8 September 2000, the MDGs were established as the United Nations General Assembly first adopted the UN Millennium Declaration which reaffirmed their “collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level.” Fifteen years later the UN published the MDG Report 2015, which illustrated the MDGs’ achievements and shortfalls. During this period,

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global efforts had produced profound achievements, however, progress was uneven, with the poorest and most vulnerable left behind."

On 25 September 2015, world leaders at the UN Sustainable Development Summit adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This 15-year agenda centres on the SDGs, that stated to be developed in 2012, and that built upon the MDGs. This ambitious agenda aims to eliminate poverty, decrease inequality, and added new issues such as energy access and sustainable consumption.

On 16 May 2016, at the G7 Toyama environment ministers’ meeting, ministers welcomed the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The ministers recognized that the “SDGs will be critical to the people, planet and prosperity for the upcoming 15 years and beyond” and that within their “mandate as G7 environment ministers, [they] have important active roles in implementing the SDGs so that all dimensions are addressed in a [they] have important active roles in implementing the SDGs so that all dimensions are addressed in a balanced manner.”

In 2017 at Taormina, G7 leaders reaffirmed their desire to promote sustainable development as envisaged by the 2030 Agenda for Development. Additionally, in Charlevoix 2019, leaders innovative financing frameworks in order to work toward achieving the 2030 Agenda.

The Africa Union Agenda 2063 meanwhile was produced in 2013 after the African Union celebrated its 50th anniversary and began the development for its new 50-year agenda. The African Union Commission (AUC), supported by the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), Planning and Coordinating Agency, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa created Agenda 2063, which the AU adopted in 2015.

Within the long-term vision of Agenda 2063, the AUC also developed the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 (2013-2023). This is the first in a series of five ten-year programs to provide attainable development objectives in areas such as infrastructure and technology. Included are 12 Flagship Projects, such as the creation of an Integrated High-Speed Train Network, near-term national and Regional Economic Communities, development priorities to ensure the

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1903 The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 13 October 2019. (http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html
successful completion of long-term development aspirations, and continental frameworks such as the Science Technology Innovation Strategy for Africa, in order to support state development efforts.\(^{1908}\)

The G7 has been governing on development, including in Africa, since its start. Notably, at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the G8 members created the Action Plan for Africa in response to the outcomes to the NEPAD economic development program summit in 2001.\(^{1909}\) The G8 leaders agreed to partner with NEPAD countries to address issue areas such as health care, economic projects, debt relief, and water management.\(^{1910}\)

In 2005, G8 members agreed to increase aid to developing countries by USD50 billion, in addition to debt cancellation for the 18 poorest states in the African continent.\(^{1911}\) Furthermore, G8 members committed to expanding Aids treatment, providing new resources for peacekeeping forces, a strengthening democracy and good governance on the continent.\(^{1912}\)

In 2011, at the Deauville Summit, the G8 members agreed to support the economic communities of Africa and the Minimum Integration Programme of the African Union.\(^{1913}\) Members committed to improving infrastructure and strengthening economic resilience, in line with the economic pillar of the SDGs.\(^{1914}\) The G7 leaders reaffirmed this commitment, and was discussed at the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, and the 2017 Taormina Summit.

In the 2018 Charlevoix Summit Communiqué, the G7 members reiterated their commitment to realizing Africa’s potential through Agenda 2063 and outlined new priorities for security, stability, and sustainable development.\(^{1915}\) Additionally, the G7 leaders agreed to the Charlevoix Commitment on Innovative Financing for Development to promote economic growth in developing economies and foster greater equality of opportunity within and between countries.\(^{1916}\)

**Commitment Features**

This commitment refers to a larger set of development goals outlined in both the African Union Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through Agenda 2063, African leaders pledged to accelerate growth, development, and prosperity across the continent, reinforced by a pan-African vision of self-reliance and socioeconomic enhancement.

Agenda 2063 has seven key aspirations, including:


\(^{1915}\) The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 13 October 2019. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html

\(^{1916}\) The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 13 October 2019. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html
• Sustainable development to modernize infrastructure, preserve the environment, improve education, and eradicate poverty

• A united continent free from colonialism, oppression, and restrictive border policies

• A democratic Africa supportive of human rights, the rule of law, justice, and good governance

• A peaceful Africa

• Entrenched pan-Africanism promoting the cultural diversity and heritage of the region

• People-driven development aimed at empowering women and youth

• A globally influential and self-reliant Africa

• The 2030 Agenda has three key pillars:

  1. Social dimension of sustainable development: implies that “the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized – in both developed and developing countries – should be assured a minimum level of social and environmental protection, and a basic standard of living.”

  2. Environmental dimension of sustainable development: suggests that people must “live within our means and achieve greater prosperity in an inclusive manner within the capacity of the Earth’s life support system.”

  3. Economic dimension of sustainable development: indicates the need to increase “natural, social and economic capital to achieve greater resilience and secure future generations’ livelihoods.”

At the core of this commitment is the recognition that G7 members must work together to address global challenges in line with the 2030 Agenda. This refers to embracing actions that tackle social, economic, and environmental issues outlined throughout the Agenda. For instance, policies that reduce poverty, end gender inequalities, and promote clean energy all fall under the scope of the agenda. Additionally, the commitment states that G7 members must work together to address these global challenges, thereby actions must be in coordination to achieve compliance.

The second part of this commitment states that G7 members must take into account the African Union Agenda 2063. Thereby, the G7 must align their actions with the aforementioned seven priorities in their support for Agenda 2063, in order to score compliance in the second portion of this commitment.

In this context, to achieve full compliance G7 members must work in partnership to implement multiple sustainable development actions that achieve the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda. Additionally, these actions must support the African Union Agenda 2063 in a manner consistent with the seven priorities of this continental blueprint. Therefore, these G7 actions must aim to promote sustainable development throughout Africa. Actions include enacting policies and financing investments that aim to end inequalities, promote inclusive growth, and tackle the climate challenge.
for instance. Thereby given actions must consider the economic, social, and environmental pillars of the SDGs.

If the G7 members demonstrate action toward implementing the 2030 Agenda, but without consideration for Africa in accordance with the Agenda 2063, then they will receive only partial compliance.

Non-compliance, or −1, is assigned to any G7 member who fails to implement any actions in accordance with the 2030 Agenda.

The G7 member works to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and takes into account the African Union Agenda 2063.

Note: Actions taken between 13 April and 3 June 2020 have been included in this report but were not included in the version sent out for stakeholder feedback.

Scoring Guidelines

<table>
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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>G7 member NEITHER takes any actions toward the 2030 Agenda, NOR takes actions that support the African Union Agenda 2063.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member takes action toward implementing the 2030 Agenda, but takes NO action that supports the African Union Agenda 2063.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member takes action implementing multiple sustainable development actions that achieve the goals outlined in the 2030 agenda AND takes actions that support the African Union Agenda 2063.</td>
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Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to the development goals outlined in both the African Union Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

On 26 August 2019, the Government of Canada announced that Canada will provide CAD1 million in funding to support the 2020 elections in Ethiopia. The objective of this project is to help Ethiopia’s electoral management body increase its capacity, put in place transparency measures and build trust with the electorate. The project will have a special focus on ensuring the inclusive participation in the electoral process of women, youth and ethnic groups in all regions of the country.

On 28 August 2019, the Government of Canada announced up to CAD20 million over the next five years to help improve access to quality health and reproductive services for women and girls in Mali. The funding is provided to train more than 2,300 health professionals, managers and trainers.

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in the Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou and Sikasso regions on gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights.\(^{1925}\) The project will also aid capacity building of managers responsible for the Malian government’s human resources management to improve the performance of the health system.\(^{1926}\)

On 28 November 2019, the Government of Canada reaffirmed its commitment to the Ottawa Convention and announced CAD8.3 million to support mine-affected communities, including CAD2 million for landmine clearance in northern Sri Lanka, where women will comprise 50 per cent of the workforce.\(^{1927}\) The project aims to ensure “gender equality in decision-making processes, as well as in implementation and universalization of the convention.”\(^{1928}\)

On 9 December 2019, the Government of Canada announced that the Healthy Families Pakistan initiative, led by the United Nations Population Fund in partnership with the Aga Khan Development Network, would receive federal funding of up to CAD21 million over the next five years to support gender-sensitive approach to women’s reproductive health services in Pakistan.\(^{1929}\) The project aims to provide women and adolescent girls with “safe and accessible family planning resources” and address underlying “social and cultural barriers” to accessing health services.\(^{1930}\)

On 10 December 2019, the Government of Canada, at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Madrid, reaffirmed its commitment to ambitious climate action, including exceeding current 2030 targets and reaching net-zero emissions by 2050.\(^{1931}\) The Government of Canada also welcomed new endorsees of the Ocean Plastics Charter \(^{1932}\) and new members of the Powering Past Coal Alliance.\(^{1933}\) Canada also announced a contribution of CAD5 million in support of the Partnership for Market Implementation at the World Bank, to provide technical assistance to

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developing countries to design, pilot and implement carbon pricing and market instruments.\textsuperscript{1934} The Partnership is expected to begin in July 2020, with anticipated USD100 million in capitalization.\textsuperscript{1935}

On 16 December 2019, the Government of Canada announced it will be providing a repayable contribution in the amount of CAD1.7 million dollars under the Regional Economic Growth Through Innovation program, in cooperation with the Government of Quebec for a total of CAD4.7 million in financial assistance to Coop Agri-Énergie Warwick to develop a cooperative agricultural biomethanizer and the production of renewable energy.\textsuperscript{1936} This project is a local initiative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural sector, while also reducing emissions resulting from the use of fossil-based natural gas and synthetic fertilizers.\textsuperscript{1937}

On 17 December 2019, the Government of Canada announced up to CAD8.5 million in funding to the University of Calgary to support energy savings project including retrofits at the University’s Foothills Campus and Main Campus.\textsuperscript{1938} The project aims to reduce energy consumption in laboratories and medical buildings.\textsuperscript{1939} The funding is part of the Government of Canada’s Low Carbon Economy Challenge, which invests in projects that reduce carbon pollution, save money, and create jobs.\textsuperscript{1940}

On 19 December 2019, the Government of Canada participated in the G7 High Level (Labour and Employment) meeting in Paris, France.\textsuperscript{1941} At the meeting, labour and employment representatives of G7 members, along with international social partners and international organizations, discussed the importance of reducing inequalities and working together to address the opportunities and changes generated by technological transformation and their impact on the future of work. \textsuperscript{1942}
Government of Canada is committed to achieving concrete results on gender equality, reducing wage gaps and ending violence and harassment in the workplace.\(^{(1)}\)

On 14 January 2020, the Government of Canada announced CAD250,000 in funding would be provided to the World Food Programme and CAD40,000 to Caritas to assist the most vulnerable people affected by floods in the Republic of Congo.\(^{(2)}\) World Food Programme activities will include distributing food where there is no longer any access to food, providing cash vouchers where the price of food has soared, and increasing screening and treatment of malnutrition in children.\(^{(3)}\) Caritas will provide emergency kits of essential household items to 500 families affected by the floods in Brazzaville.\(^{(4)}\)

On 15 January 2020, the Government of Canada announced CAD56 million in funding to help Control the Ebola epidemic address the humanitarian needs of the country’s most vulnerable people and strengthen its local health system.\(^{(5)}\) CAD10 million is allocated to development assistance, CAD45 million is allocated to trusted humanitarian partners working in the Democratic Republic of Congo to response to Ebola-specific and other humanitarian needs.\(^{(6)}\) And CAD991,699 is allocated to the Peace and Stabilization Operations Program aimed at reducing the spread of Ebola.\(^{(7)}\)

On 17 January 2020, the Government of Canada announced funding for several Canada-Africa projects. Funding includes: CAD18 million over five years for Mozambican Rural Women’s and Girls’ Participatory Economic Empowerment project focused on fostering the economic

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empowerment of women and girl members of agricultural associations and stimulate agri-food production through field training focused on climate-smart agriculture, and CAD10 million over five years to Action for Girls and Young Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Mozambique, which aims to improve gender equality in Mozambique.\textsuperscript{1950}

On 10 February 2020, the Government of Canada announced CAD200,000 in funding through the federal government’s Climate Action Fund to the Youth Climate Lab.\textsuperscript{1951} This funding will support the creation of the FutureXChange program designed to equip 15 young Canadians with the tools they need to create their own climate projects around Traditional Knowledge and climate policy, and raise awareness about climate change through digital outreach, community workshops, and conferences.\textsuperscript{1952}

On 10 April 2020, the Government of Canada and the Government of Jamaica chaired the UN Group of Friends on SDG Financing videoconference, bringing together Ambassadors from across the entire membership of the United Nations with high-level representatives from the UN, G20, International Monetary Fund, World Bank Group and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to discuss ways to mitigate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially on developing nations in Africa.\textsuperscript{1953}

On 12 May 2020, Karina Gould, Minister of International Development, announced new funding to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative’s end-game strategy.\textsuperscript{1954} The purpose of this new and renewed funding is to “[l]ead efforts to advance gender equality and [r]educe the burden of infectious diseases” through access to essential vaccinations.\textsuperscript{1955} Canada pledged CAD600 million to the replenishment of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and committed CAD47.5 million annually for four years to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.\textsuperscript{1956}

On 18 May 2020, the Minister of International Development announced CAD306 million in response to the annual humanitarian appeals issued by UN humanitarian agencies to support 2020


initiatives. This aid will be used to provide food assistance, health care, drinking water, shelter and protection services to vulnerable people.

Through involvement in sustainable initiatives, such as the Climate Action Incentive Payment, and engagement and aid with African Union members, like reproductive health projects in Mali, Canada has taken action toward both the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda and taking into account the African Union Agenda 2063.

On 10 October 2019, President Emmanuel Macron pledged a total of USD1.4 billion at the Global Fund’s Sixth Replenishment Conference. The president also made a “stirring appeal” at the conference, inducing other donors to “[make] last minute-minute increases on top of their original pledges” in order to reach the Global Fund target of at least USD14 billion. These funds will go toward efforts to end AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

On 22 October 2019, Minister of State attached to the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne launched France’s new international strategy for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture at its launch event. This new strategy is designed to “focus France’s international development activities for the period of 2019-20204 on this issue, in particular by supporting more sustainable, nutritious food and agricultural systems and by developing a type of agriculture that is more productive from an economic, social, and environmental standpoint.”

On 4-9 November 2019, France signed the Rome Declaration in support of the “transition [to] a more sustainable cold chain in order to limit food losses and waste” and the movement toward a

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low-carbon economy. Concrete measures include a new tax on hydrofluorocarbons to be introduced on 1 January 2021 and a reinforced energy savings certificate system on 1 March 2021.\textsuperscript{1965}

On 6 November 2019, President Macron and China’s President Xi Jinping committed to fulfilling “the commitments by developed countries to provide and mobilize US$100 billion each year for climate finance by 2020 and set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of US$100 billion per year by 2025.”\textsuperscript{1966} This was part of the Beijing Call for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change in which both presidents expressed “their full support for multilateralism in international environmental governance” and committed to other actions against biodiversity loss and degradation of terrestrial ecosystems.\textsuperscript{1967}

On 12 November 2019, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian and German Minister for Foreign Affairs Heiko Maas published a joint article in Le Figaro titled “No, multilateralism is not outdated!”\textsuperscript{1968} The purpose of this article was to encourage multilateral actions and collaborations in synchrony with the meeting of the Alliance for Multilateralism at the Paris Peace Forum.\textsuperscript{1969}

On November 20, 27 Yezidi women accompanied by their children arrived in France by from Erbil.\textsuperscript{1970} These women, along with others who also arrived in 2019, fulfilled the pledge by President Macron to “welcome 100 Yezidi families – the victims of crimes committed by Daesh – to France.”\textsuperscript{1971}

On 28 November 2019, Chief Executive Officer of the Agence Française de Développement (AfD) Rémy Rioux and Group Chief Executive Director of the African Guarantee Fund for Small and


Medium-Sized Enterprises Félix Bikpo signed a sub-participation agreement of USD30 million. This action seeks to “improve access to credit to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) throughout the African continent” by increasing the capacity of the African Guarantee Fund to offer loans to small African businesses.

On 2 December 2019, Minister of State attached to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Brune Poirson and the President of the Inter-American Bank of Development Alberto Moreno signed the agreement to create a new trust fund devoted to biodiversity and committed EUR24 million.

On 9 December 2019, the AfD launched a EUR15 million seed fund in Africa as part of a “growing commitment to expanding the continent’s digital ecosystem.” This is part of EMERGING Valley, an international summit organized by the agency to “provide support and financing for African startups” as well as a “platform for emerging innovations and partnerships between Europe and Africa.”

On 9 December 2019, Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Emmanuelle Wargon announced the deployment of a second version of the national geographic information system for compensatory measures against biodiversity. This was done in conjunction with the Agence Française de la Biodiversité toward the objective of “not net loss, or even gain in biodiversity” following past decreases by facilitating environmental assessments and compensatory measures.

On 11 December 2019, the AfD Regional Director for Senegal, the Gambia, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau Alexandre Pointier and the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Mambureh Njie signed an agreement formalizing budget support worth EUR2 million for Gambia.

On 17 December 2019, French Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic met and discussed prospects for increasing

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economic cooperation, particularly in the renewable energy sector through projects such as the Nam Theun 2 dam project.\textsuperscript{1981}

On 19 December 2019, Minister Le Drian and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United Mexican States Marcelo Luis Ebrard Casaubón issued the French-Mexican Declaration for Effective Multilateralism.\textsuperscript{1982} The two countries committed to jointly hosting the Generation Equality Forum in 2020 and promoting cooperation on global issues with a focus on the environment, technology, international peace, human rights, and the economy.\textsuperscript{1983}

On 13 January 2020, President Macron attended the Pau Summit with the heads of state of the G5 Sahel region and took part in the creation of the Coalition for the Sahel, a new framework bringing together the participating countries and any outside countries and organizations that wish to contribute.\textsuperscript{1984} The four pillars of the plan are “military engagement, capacity-building of the G5 armed forces, support for the restoration of state and local authority, stabilization and development.”\textsuperscript{1985}

On 20 January 2020, French Prime Minister Edouard Philippe confirmed the closures of Fessenheim 1 and 2, the two oldest operating nuclear reactors in France, on 22 February 2020 and 30 June 2020 respectively.\textsuperscript{1986} The two closures are part of France’s energy-climate strategy which holds the “diversification of sources of production and supply of electricity” as one of its major axes.\textsuperscript{1987}

On 22 January 2020, the AfD, the German Ministry for the Environment, BlackRock, and the Hewlett and Grantham foundations announced the Climate Finance Partnership, an investment fund aimed to “direct capital into climate-related projects in developing countries,” such as in Africa. France will contribute USD30 million and AfD will “provide knowledge of climate issues in emerging countries and expertise in the field.”\textsuperscript{1988}


On 30 January 2020, the AfD board of directors approved the Indicative Funding Program for loans related to development projects in order to achieve the targets set for public aid by 2022 by the French state. The target of the funding program is set at EUR7.5 billion.

On 6 February 2020, AfD CEO Rioux and President of the Organising Committee for the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic games Tony Estanguet signed an agreement to cooperate on “sports and development projects” in developing countries. Projects over the 2020-2023 include entrepreneurship support programs and funding for projects in which sports are used to promote development.

On 7 February 2020, the AfD announced the selection of 12 cities across East and West Africa to take part in the African Smart Towns Network. The initiative places emphasis on using new technologies to create smart cities by providing services that are well-suited to local contexts and the needs of residents. AfD support includes EUR2.995 million over two-and-a-half years to be managed directly by the cities for the accomplishment of a specific priority with relation to digital transition.

On 10 February 2020, President Macron signed Law No. 2020-105 Regarding a Circular Economy and the Fight Against Waste as part of efforts to help change the French society model “from a linear economy to a circular economy.” The law also contains provisions to phase out single-use implements such as paper receipts and plastic bags and aims for “all plastic to be recyclable by 2025 and a 50 [per cent] reduction in the use of single-use plastic bottles in the next decade.”

On 25 February 2020, Minister Le Drian chaired the meeting of the General Assembly of the Sahel Alliance, a group aimed at “ensuring high-level international mobilisation in support of the joint commitments to promote development in the region.”

On 28 February 2020, Minister of the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Élisabeth Borne attended the Salon International de l’Agriculture. At the show, she announced the mobilisation of EUR150 million for support programs and funding for projects in which sports are used to promote development.

million by water agencies in order to promote good practices in farming as well as the installation of photovoltaics on agricultural buildings.1999

On 6 March 2020, Minister Poirson signed the European Plastics Pact, which requires the signatories to individually and collectively contribute to “achieving better management of the life cycle of single use plastic products and packaging.”2000

On 10 March 2020, the French government adopted an international water and sanitation strategy from 2020-2030 aimed at universal access to water and sanitation services and sustainable water management.2001

On 11 March 2020, Minister Le Drian met with the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs Ann Linde to discuss future cooperations between their respective countries. More specifically, the ministers agreed to intensified cooperation on emerging technologies, gender equality, and actions in the Sahel.2002

On 12 March 2020, the AfD signed an agreement with the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries aimed at “[raising] awareness of the causes of marine debris, its effects at sea, and ways to reduce pollution.” Additionally, the project will help to protect wildlife such as the sea turtle by tracing their travels and examining where they may encounter floating plastic. The AfD will provide a grant of EUR500 000 in support of the project.2003

On 20 March 2020, the AfD signed a public policy loan agreement with the Mexican Finance Ministry pertaining to green finance.2004 The objective of the loan is to help Mexico “help Mexico channel public and private funds into low-carbon, inclusive growth, in line with the commitments of the Paris Agreement” and to “pursue work on risk management and resilience, particularly as it pertains to infrastructure.”2005


On 30 April 2020, the French National Research Agency, along with the French Development Agency, launched the Partnerships with African Higher Education (PEA) programme. The programme aims to “finance ambitious academic partnerships in priority sectors for the development of 18 eligible African countries.”

On 5 May 2020, the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs released a press briefing outlining additional assistance to African countries to address the coronavirus pandemic. France committed EUR1.2 billion to fight the spread of the disease in the most vulnerable countries. This is part of the international initiative to address the impact of COVID-19 in Africa, which focuses on support for African healthcare systems, support for African research, humanitarian support and economic support.

France has engaged in numerous actions to further the SDGs in alignment with the African Union’s Agenda 2063 by engaging in economic development projects with members of the African Union and by supporting global efforts around these goals. Specifically, France has maintained a consistently high level of engagement with environmental efforts as well as support for developing nations and democracy.

Thus, France has received a score of +1.

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to address global challenges, in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda and taking into account the African Union Agenda 2063.

On 9 September 2019, Federal Minister of Development Gerd Müller launched the “Green Button” textile certification mark. This mark certifies that textile manufacturers meet a series of 26 minimum social and environmental standards.

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On 23 September 2019, Minister Müller committed EUR200 million to a global forest conservation program in partnership with the World Bank. Additionally, Minister Müller committed EUR30 million to the Central African Forest Initiative.

On 12 November 2019, Minister Müller announced the expansion of family planning and maternity ward stations in Cameroon, Malawi, and Niger. The contribution will help further the realization of sexual rights and reproductive health goals including the continuation of “self-determined family planning and maternal health.”

On 19 November 2019, Chancellor Angela Merkel committed EUR20 million to the G20 Compact with Africa Facility, which will support local green businesses in Africa. The facility will work to create an enabling environment for investment through 1) Policy dialogue and creation of enabling environments; 2) Capacity development and technical assistance; 3) Design of blended finance instruments for the private sector.

On 9 December 2020, Minister Müller committed EUR500 million to expand international protection against climate change. The announcement was made at the COP 25 conference in Madrid, and included funds for natural disaster relief in developing countries – including in Africa – and for helping coastal communities adapt to climate change.

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On 10 December 2019, Federal Minister for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety Svenja Schulze committed EUR30 million to the Adaptation Fund.\textsuperscript{2021} The Adaptation Fund finances sustainable climate change adaptation projects in developing countries.\textsuperscript{2022}

On 11 December 2019, Minister Schulze committed EUR20 million to support 12 developing countries in implementing climate targets in land use and agricultural sectors.\textsuperscript{2023} A key focus is to support partner countries in implementing their obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.\textsuperscript{2024}

On 17 January 2020, Minister Schulze committed EUR10 million to protecting extremely rare insect species.\textsuperscript{2025} The funds will develop insect-friendly grassland, and demonstrate Germany’s commitment to preserving life on land, an SDG. The scope of the projects ranges from the rescue of an extremely rare insect species through the development of an insect-friendly grassland to model processes for the protection and promotion of the insect fauna in biosphere reserves.\textsuperscript{2026}

On 2 February 2020, Minister Müller committed EUR15 million to support cultural industries in Africa.\textsuperscript{2027} The initiative will target African start-ups, for example in the film and fashion industry, which will be supported with advice and further training in management, product development and sales.\textsuperscript{2028}

On 27 March 2020, the German Federal Council adopted amendments to the Fertilizer Law, intended to increase the protection of groundwater. The amendments will reduce nitrate pollution, and prevent erosion-related flooding.\textsuperscript{2029}


On 23 April 2020, the German Federal Foreign Office outlined plans for how they would adapt current projects in Africa to respond to the coronavirus pandemic. These efforts include adapting the Biosecurity Programme in Sudan and aiding the German Red Cross in their outreach. These actions are also supported by the EUR363 million in humanitarian aid that the German government had already made available in 2020.

On 15 May 2020, the German Federal Foreign Office announced an additional EUR300 million to curb the spread of the pandemic in humanitarian emergencies. This aid will be used to expand testing, access to water, and improve sanitation.

On 26 May 2020, German Foreign Minister Maas announced EUR22 million in additional aid to help in the Venezuelan refugee crisis amid the global pandemic. Of this aid, EUR18 million will be going to neighbouring countries that have accepted Venezuelan refugees and EUR4 million will go to development projects in Venezuela.

Germany has committed funds to a variety of environmental and economic sustainability projects in Germany and worldwide, including projects in line with the African Union Agenda 2063.

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Sterling Mancuso

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to the development goals outlined in both the African Union Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

On 18 September 2019, the Government of Italy presented the project entitled “Mediterranean Diet’s principles for Agenda 2030,” a multi-day event focused on carrying out scientific studies, considerations and analyses on the Mediterranean Diet. The project aims to promote and disseminate knowledge of the principles underlying the Mediterranean Diet, benefits to community

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health and wellbeing, and benefits to the environment and to the planet’s resources.\textsuperscript{2038} It will also dedicate days to “protecting biodiversity, respecting the environment, nutritional aspects, less food waste, the role of women” – to assure a sustainable agricultural and nutritional development model.\textsuperscript{2039}

On 3 October 2019, the Government of Italy signed an intergovernmental agreement with Jordan under which Italian Cooperation will contribute EUR85 million to the education and training of children and young people in Jordan.\textsuperscript{2040} The agreement part of the 2016-2025 Jordanian national human resources development strategy to achieve the 2030 Agenda’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).\textsuperscript{2041} The project aims to fulfill two goals by 2025: ensure that all boys and girls have access to quality education, and all young adults who have technical and professional skills, have access to jobs.\textsuperscript{2042}

On 15 October 2019, the Government of Italy donated 10 ambulances and three water tankers to the Government of Niger to enable the authorities to provide assistance to migrants and tackle human trafficking, through the Fund for Africa.\textsuperscript{2043}

On 23 October 2019, the Government of Italy reaffirmed its commitment to partnering with African Countries for inclusive and sustainable development toward the 2030 Agenda and the Agenda 2063 of the African Union during a debate chaired by the President of the United Nations General Assembly.\textsuperscript{2044} The Government of Italy also expressed strong support for the African Architecture of Peace and Security, for strengthening the trilateral cooperation between the UN, African Union and European Union, and welcomed the entry into force of the African continental Free Trade Area, which represents a big step toward an integrated and peaceful Africa.\textsuperscript{2045}


On 21 November 2019, the Government of Italy and UNESCO, signed the MAECI-UNESCO agreement in Doha for the implementation of a joint cooperation project aimed at ensuring access to education for children in Iraq who currently cannot go to school, with the Government of Italy committing EUR1 million to the project. The funds will be used by UNESCO to restart ten schools, conduct campaigns to promote enrollment and provide school kits to about 17,000 boys and girls of the Governorships of Salah al-Din and Baghdad.

On 29 October 2019, the Government of Italy co-sponsored an unanimously adopted resolution on Women, Peace and Security Agenda at the Security Council meeting. The next step will be the organization in Rome on 3 and 4 December at an international seminar on the responsibility of States to promote the participation of women in peace processes, in collaboration with UN Women, and the third edition of the Women’s Forum.

On 30 October 2019, the Government of Italy spoke at the meeting of the UN Commission for the Consolidation of Peace dedicated to the situation in Central Africa, reaffirming its commitment to promoting the full implementation of the Bangui peace agreement, and calling upon the UN and the international community to support the 2020/2021 elections in the Central African Republic, which “represents an important step for democracy in the country.”

On 4 November 2019, the Government of Italy announced that state schools will begin incorporating sustainability and climate crisis into as many compulsory subjects for school children as possible. Other subjects including geography, mathematics and physics will be taught from the perspective of sustainability, with one hour a week dedicated to the themes of global heating and humans’ influence on the plant. Starting in September 2020, a 33-hour-a-year lesson will be used as a pilot program to ultimately incorporate the 2030 Agenda into the entire curriculum.

On 21 November 2019, the Government of Italy and UNESCO, signed the MAECI-UNESCO agreement in Doha for the implementation of a joint cooperation project aimed at ensuring access to education for children in Iraq who currently cannot go to school, with the Government of Italy committing EUR1 million to the project. The funds will be used by UNESCO to restart ten schools, conduct campaigns to promote enrollment and provide school kits to about 17,000 boys and girls of the Governorships of Salah al-Din and Baghdad.

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On 26 November 2019, the Government of Italy opened the Italy-Africa Business Week in Milan, designed to boost business relations and economic cooperation with the African continent.\textsuperscript{2054} Deputy Minister Emanuela Del Re met the Somali Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism, Mohamed and the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Handicrafts of Burkina Faso, highlighting the growing trade volume with Africa.\textsuperscript{2055}

On 5 December 2019, the Italian Embassy in Nairobi and the Italian Cultural Institute in Kenya in association with World Agroforestry Centre, Centre for International Forestry Research, and Bioversity International, held a symposium on “Climate Change, Forests and Food Security” in Nairobi.\textsuperscript{2056} The main goal of the event was for Kenya and Italy to exchange ideas on best practices, and to discuss the integrated management of the territory, taking into account the current climate change and food security challenges.\textsuperscript{2057}

On 9 December 2019, the Government of Italy, at the 33rd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, made an open pledge to take all the necessary steps to assure that children may live safely and enjoy their fundamental rights also in situations of conflict. Italy’s pledge aims to prevent violence against children, through continuity of education, access of humanitarian operations to children in conflict zones, and awareness raising campaigns against the recruitment and deployment of children in armed conflicts.\textsuperscript{2058}

On 13 December 2019, the Government of Italy in coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization) and Future Food Institute announced the second edition of international training bootcamps to train a new class of “Climate Shapers” to address and mitigate the climate crisis through the regeneration of agri-food systems, with three Italian stops in Maretimmo (Sicily), Rome and Bologna.\textsuperscript{2059} The project aims to address four themes, “Climate Smart Cities,” “Climate Smart Farms,” “Climate Smart Oceans,” and “Climate Smart Kitchen.”\textsuperscript{2060}

On 18 December 2019, the Government of Italy hosted the sixth annual meeting of the Joint Committee for Development Cooperation.\textsuperscript{2061} The Joint Committee approved a package of initiatives


for a total value of over EUR69 million, of which 30 million for African countries, and 10 for the territorial implementation of the 2030 Agenda.\(^{2062}\) The programs confirm Italy’s priority attention to the Mediterranean and to sub-Saharan Africa.\(^{2063}\)

On 4 March 2020, the Government of Italy reaffirmed Italy’s support for a democratic and peaceful transition process, as well as Sudan’s Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdok’s vision of economic and social progress in his country during an institutional visit to Sudan.\(^{2064}\) The Government of Italy reiterated the commitment to enhance its advocacy within the Group of friends of Sudan to facilitate the removal of Sudan from the list of countries sponsoring terrorism.\(^{2065}\)

Italy has taken action to both support the United Nations SDGs as well as specifically support the African Union’s Agenda 2063 through general development aid and targeted engagement with members of the African Union.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

**Analyst: Marjila Yousof**

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**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to take action to support the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and support the African Union Agenda 2063.

On 27 August 2019, the Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry inaugurated two bodies under the Strategic Policy Committee of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy: the Subcommittee on System Reform for Renewable Energy as Main Power Source and the Subcommittee for Sustainable Power Systems.\(^{2066}\) This was done in response to past large-scale blackouts with the goal of advancing the development of technologies for “making renewable energy become a main power source against the backdrop of increasing demand for decarbonization.”\(^{2067}\)

On 28 August 2019, the Prime Minister Shinzo Abe presented many initiatives during his keynote speech at the Tokyo International Conference for Africa’s Development (TICAD7), including African Business Education Initiative 3.0, further promotion of universal health coverage including through launch of the Africa Health and Wellbeing Initiative, and support to measures for Africa’s own peace and stability.\(^{2068}\)

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On 29 August 2019, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Abiy Ahmed Ali and pledged support for Ethiopian development through two grant aids for elections and improvement of Ethiopian health and medical services respectively as well as the dispatchment of an agricultural expert to improve agricultural productivity in Ethiopia.\(^{2069}\)

On 30 August 2019, the Prime Minister Abe “announced Japan’s decision to provide emergency grant aid of USD5 million and the dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team/Infectious Disease Response Team” in response to the recent Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.\(^{2070}\)

On 30 August 2019, Japan and the African Union members along with the representatives of Intergovernmental African, international, regional organizations and partner countries as well as the private sector and civil society organizations from Japan and Africa committed to the Yokohama Declaration 2019. Japan committed to the “Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019” with the overarching theme of “Advancing Africa’s Development through People, Technology and Innovation.”\(^{2071}\) The three main pillars are “accelerating economic transformation and improving business environment through innovation and private sector engagement,” “deepening sustainable and resilient society,” and strengthening peace and stability.\(^{2072}\)

On 30 August 2019, Japanese State Minister of Finance Keisuke Suzuki announced a joint grant of USD3.5 billion with the African Development Bank under the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa initiative.\(^{2073}\) The funds are expected to “enhance the fourth phase of EPSA [Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa] to spur private-sector-led sustainable and inclusive growth in Africa.”\(^{2074}\)

On 6 September 2019, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) committed to an additional investment of up to USD30 million in the Japan ASEAN [Association of South East Asian Nations] Women Empowerment Fund.\(^{2075}\) “The objective of the fund is to expand financing to micro-finance institutions and promote gender equality by empowering low-income women through the “improvement of women’s access to funds for economic activities.”\(^{2076}\)


On 11 September 2019, Japan’s Ambassador to Burundi Miyashita Takayuki signed and exchanged a note with Burundian Foreign Minister Ezekiel Nibigira on a gift of food aid consisting of 3700 tons of rice. The sale of the donated rice within the country is expected to generate USD3 million to be used in development projects in accordance with the National Development Plan.

On 25 September 2019, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan Isshu Sugawara announced the “Carbon Recycling 3C Initiative” and also signed the Memorandum of Cooperation on Carbon Recycling between Japan and Australia. The initiative is aimed toward the use of carbon dioxide as a fuel and material and includes three specific actions: 1) Promotion of mutual exchange (caravan); 2) establishment of research and development and demonstration base (centre of research); and 3) Promotion of international joint research (collaboration).

On 26 September 2019, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of the Environment established a joint meeting between the Working Group for the Study for Introducing Fee-incurring Plastic Checkout Bags, and the Subcommittee on the Study for Introducing Fee-incurring Plastic Checkout Bags of the Working Group for a Circular Economy of the Central Environment of the Council. The goal of this meeting was to further discuss the application of fees to plastic checkout bags and to hold interviews with a wide variety of stakeholders including both consumers and companies involved in the distribution of such bags.

On 10 October 2019, Chair of the TCF Consortium and Professor at Hitotsubashi University Kunio Ito announced the Guidance for Utilizing Climate-related Information to promote Green Investment (Green Invest Guidance). This effort aims to realize a “virtuous cycle of environment and growth.” The three basic approaches are to “promote constructive dialogue (engagement) with companies, leading to enhanced corporate value,” “identify and assess the risks and opportunities posed by climate change,” and “promote innovation for decarbonization, and to create mechanisms for appropriate flow of funds.”

On 10 October 2019, JICA signed a grant agreement with the Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic to provide aid of up to JPY1.9 billion for the Project for the Expansion of...
Water Supply System in Luang Prabang City.\(^{2085}\) The project will target the water purification plant and distribution facilities in Luang Prabang city and is expected to contribute to sustainable development through the establishment of a safe and stable water supply.\(^{2086}\)

On 31 October 2019, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Japan Motegi Toshimitsu took part in the Joint Declaration on Cooperation in the Pacific Islands Region with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand Winston Peters.\(^{2087}\) The declaration outlined the implementation of actions such as the Annual Japan-New Zealand Pacific Policy Dialogue and various projects in support of ocean conservation, preventing climate change, and promoting regional connectivity through airports, ports, and information and communication technology.\(^{2088}\)

On 4 November 2019, Prime Minister Abe attended the 14th East Asia Summit and took part in the East Asian Summit Leaders’ Statement on Partnership for Sustainability.\(^{2089}\) This declaration required all affiliated countries to take actions toward goals such as to “enhance efforts at reducing poverty, promoting food and water security, [and] ensuring access to safe water and sanitation” as well as “collaboration on energy efficiency and conservation [and] promotion of renewable energy and effective use of all energy sources” among others.\(^{2090}\) In regards to these goals, Prime Minister Abe specifically stated that Japan will “promote improvements in energy access and resilience, diversification of energy resources, and cleaner energy technologies.”\(^{2091}\)

On 4 November 2019, Japan launched an initiative aimed at mobilizing USD3 billion from public and private sectors from 2020 to 2022, USD1.2 billion of which were specifically dedicated as an overseas loan and investment for ASEAN by JICA.\(^{2092}\) These funds will be targeted toward “quality infrastructure development, improving financial access and supporting women, and green investment.”\(^{2093}\)


Li Ganjie. At the meeting, Minister Koizumi adopted the new priorities for the period from 2020-2024, including air quality improvement, transition to Green Economy, and marine and water environment management and pledged to work with the other ministers to develop the Tripartite Joint Action Plan around the aforementioned pillars.

On 25 November 2019, the Government of Japan provided humanitarian aid by way of emergency relief goods through the Japan International Cooperation Agency as well as further emergency assistance to the Government of Djibouti, which was done in response to recent heavy rain and flood.

On 26 November 2019, the Government of Japan implemented the International Disaster Relief Operation by a part of Self-Defense-Forces unit in response in the Gulf of Aden off the coast of Somalia. This was done in coordination with the Government of Djibouti in response to the damage caused by recent heavy flooding in order to provide humanitarian aid.

On 27 November 2019, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Miyamoto Shuji met with Secretary of the Department of Energy, Philippines Alfonso G. Cusi in the First Government-Private Forum on Cleaner Energy Future Initiative for ASEAN and confirmed future Japan-Philippines cooperation. Specifically, this will be focused on certain subjects such as “improving electrification accessible by people on islands and low carbonization in the transport sector.”

On 10 December 2019, the Government of Japan extended Emergency Grant Aid of USD14 million to Syria in response to the humanitarian crisis in its North-eastern region. The goal of the grant is to “provide humanitarian assistance in the areas of WASH, health, provision of shelter, blankets and tents, and coordination through four international organizations.”
On 9 January 2020, JICA signed a loan agreement with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for up to JPY27.97 billion for the Infrastructure Reconstruction Sector Loan. The project is an extension of JICA’s ongoing work in Central Sulawesi after the 2018 earthquake and contributes to “rebuilding and constructing infrastructure based on the Build Back Better concept aiming at building disaster-resistant communities.”

On 21 January 2020, JICA signed loan agreements with with the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to support socioeconomic development through various infrastructure projects.

On 22 January 2020, with the support of JICA and the World Bank with funding from the Ministry of Finance of Japan, the Kenyan Ministry of Health launched the report of the Kenya Harmonised Health Facility Assessment, the Kenya Health Research Observatory, the Kenya Health Research Observatory, and Primary Healthcare Vital Statistics Profile. The new expansion of scope and real-time available health data is expected to facilitate the assessment and creation of feedback loops for programs put in place to support universal health coverage.

On 10 February 2020, the JICA Digital Transformation Task Force co-hosted the Estonia-JICA Networking Seminar on Digital Ecosystem Building for International Development: Extending “Society 5.0 for SDGs” Beyond Borders with the Government of Estonia. The objective of the event was to strengthen Estonian-Japanese stakeholder partnerships to “enhance digital transformation in developing countries through international cooperation.”

On 14 February 2020, JICA signed a loan agreement with the Republic of Ghana’s Cocoa Board for the provision of USD600 million in co-financing by development finance institutions and private

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financial institutions. JICA and the Asian Development Bank, specifically, will jointly provide USD350 million from 2020-2022 in support of the development of Africa’s private sector.

On 19 February 2020, JICA signed a Limited Partnership Agreement to provide financing for “Women’s World Banking Capital Partners II,” a fund that will finance institutions who deliver financial services to women in developing countries.

On 21 February 2020, JICA signed a grant agreement with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for up to JPY1.882 billion for the Project for Trenchless Sewerage Pipe Rehabilitation. The funds are expected to contribute to urgent development of urban environmental infrastructure.

On 24 February 2020, JICA signed a grant agreement with the Palestinian Authority to provide grant aid of up to JPY1.955 billion for the Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment. The project aims to “strengthen the capacity for diagnosis and treatment of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) at core hospitals … through the supply of medical equipment.”

On 27 February 2020, JICA signed a loan agreement with the Government of the Republic of Kenya to provide a Japanese ODA loan of up to JPY37.09 billion for the Mombasa Economic Zone Development Project. The objective of the project is to improve the investment environment of the area through the enhancement of transportation capacity and the stabilization of the power supply to the area.

On 3 March 2020, Ambassador of Japan to the Federal Republic of Nigeria Kikuta Yutaka signed the Exchange of Notes with Country Representative for Nigeria Comfort Lamptey for approximately

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USD3.3 million in assistance for the Lake Chad region.\textsuperscript{2119} The multi-year grant is expected to promote “gender equality and women’s empowerment across disaster risk reduction, humanitarian and peace and security with focus on promoting women’s leadership, livelihoods and protection from violence in conflict contexts amplified by climate change.”\textsuperscript{2120}

On 04 March 2020, Ambassador Kikuta and Nigerian Minister of State for Budget and National Planning Clem Agba signed an agreement for USD18.2 million from the Japanese government to strengthen the capacity of network laboratories of Nigeria Centre of Disease Control (NCDC).\textsuperscript{2121} The funds are part of the commitments made by Prime Minister Abe at the TICAD7 conference and are expected to “strengthen [NCDC’s] surveillance system of infectious diseases and improve capacities for early response to public concerns in the country” through the construction of new laboratories and procurement of new equipment.\textsuperscript{2122}

On 10 March 2020, the Government of Japan extended a total of USD23.7 million through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to the Republic of Chad, Burkina Faso, the Republic of Niger, and the Republic of Mali as host communities in the Sahel region of refugees and internally displaced persons.\textsuperscript{2123} The funds are expected to provide humanitarian assistance and the opportunity of education for displaced children.\textsuperscript{2124}

On 12 March 2020, Japanese Ambassador to Ghana Himeno Tsutomu and UNICEF representative in Ghana Anne-Claire Dufay signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the Project for Improving Nurturing Care through the use of Maternal and Child Health Record Book with Ghana’s Health Minister Kwaku Agyeman-Manu as witness.\textsuperscript{2125} The project will contribute to “the realisation of Ghana’s Universal Coverage roadmap and in addressing the remaining health and nutrition challenges facing young children and mothers.”\textsuperscript{2126}

On 24 March 2020, JICA established the Facility for Accelerating Financial Inclusion in Asia, a credit line of up to USD500 million in order to “improve formal financial access mainly in the ASEAN regions, and of empowering women, low-income earners and micro, small and medium


The objective of the funding is to empower low-income earners by ensuring secure access to financing during the development of their businesses.\textsuperscript{2128}

On 26 March 2020, the Government of Japan provided a total of USD3.2 million in donations to the World Food Programme to support families in Syria against hunger and increase their food security through irrigation rehabilitation and emergency food assistance.\textsuperscript{2129}

Japan has taken action to support both the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals through their aid and contributions to green initiatives and development projects. These actions contribute to the African Union Agenda 2063, as they are in partnerships with members of the African Union. Specifically, Japan has made multiple official development assistance grants to African countries and has consistently shared new Japanese technology in order to further accelerate and facilitate the achievement of the seven key aspirations of the 2030 Agenda.

Thus, Japan is awarded a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Yu Xin (Daisy) Liu}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments to multiple sustainable development actions that achieve the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and takes actions that support the African Union Agenda 2063.

On 30 August 2019, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced GBP14 billion funding package for primary and secondary education between from 2019 to 2023, beginning with GBP2.6 billion for the 2020/21 year in order to guarantee quality education as a right to the youth.\textsuperscript{2130} This funding package ensures that every secondary school will receive a minimum of GBP5,000 per pupil starting 2019/20 year. In addition, the package includes GBP700 million extra for children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in 2020/21.\textsuperscript{2131}

On 10 September 2019, the Head of Office for the UK’s Department of International Development (DFID) signed an agreement with the government of Somaliland and Denmark to support the implementation of Phase II of the Somaliland Development Fund programme, which aims to improve lives of local people through the delivery of essential public services, through building of critical infrastructure, such as roads, water systems and agricultural facilities, and capacity-building within Somaliland’s institutions.\textsuperscript{2132} The UK and Somaliland also signed a renewed Memorandum of


Understanding to support the implementation of the Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland Programme that aims to provide a clean, affordable renewable energy in Somaliland.

On 17 September 2019, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State and International Development Minister Baroness Sugg announced a new UK aid of GBP220 million at the Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) NGO [Non-governmental Organization] Network Conference. The aid aims to tackle five NTDs, lymphatic filariasis (also known as elephantiasis); onchocerciasis; schistosomiasis; visceral leishmaniasis and trachoma, which can cause disability, death and disfigurement and trap victims in a cycle of poverty, across Southern and Eastern Africa, and South Asia.

On 23 September 2019, Prime Minister Johnson announced the United Nations General Assembly to double the UK’s international climate finance (ICF) funds. The ICF refers to UK aid to poorer countries to address the causes of climate change, such as preventing deforestation and reducing carbon emissions, and to deliberate its repercussions, such as developing climate-resilient crops or implementing early-warning systems in areas vulnerable to flooding. Prime Minister Johnson launched the Akyton Fund as part of the ICF, which offers GBP1 billion of aid to British scientists to develop technologies that can help the poorer countries to reduce emissions and meet global climate change targets.

On 23 September 2019, Prime Minister Johnson announced GBP100 million investment in the new Bio-diverse Landscapes Fund to slow, stop, and reverse biodiversity loss in some of the world’s most valuable habitats such as forests and mangroves.

On 24 September 2019, Prime Minister Johnson announced GBP515 million to fund quality education for 12 million children – half of them girls – to improve women’s rights in some of the poorest countries in the world.

On 27 September 2019, International Development Minister Alok Sharma announced a UK aid package will help mobilise GBP500 million in private sector investment and create 50,000 jobs across

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sub-Saharan Africa to give 12.5 million people across Africa better access to financial services, with a specific focus on providing benefits to women.\(^\text{2141}\)

On 15 October 2019, the UK government introduced a new Environment bill to create a framework for legally binding targets, to move toward a circular resource and waste economy, and to improve air quality, water service, green space, and waste management.\(^\text{2142}\)

On 1 November 2019, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sajid Javid announced GBP250 million in funding for the Housing Infrastructure Fund to ensure over 20 000 new homes nationwide have access to the vital infrastructure they need.\(^\text{2143}\)

On 5 November 2019, Minister Sharma pledged UK aid support to help vaccinate more than 400 million children a year against polio, with up to GBP400 million funded through the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.\(^\text{2144}\)

On 16 January 2020, Minister Sharma committed GBP 3.5 million in aid for women’s economic empowerment to extend the SheTrades Commonwealth Programme from the Department for International Development.\(^\text{2145}\) As an initiative of the International Trade Centre, a joint agency of the United Nations and World Trade Organization, the SheTrades Programme supports African women entrepreneurs to expand businesses into global markets, creates up to 3 000 jobs in female-run businesses, and empowers women in Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya.\(^\text{2146}\)

On 20 January 2020, Minister Sharma announced that the UK is partnering with five African countries to mobilize private sector investment in quality, environmentally-friendly infrastructure projects with low carbon emissions and projects that will be resilient to a changing climate.\(^\text{2147}\)

On 22 January 2020, DFID provided GBP3 million to the United Nations World Food Programme to help improve food security of Burundian refugees in Mahama Camp in Eastern Rwanda.\(^\text{2148}\)

On 3 March 2020, International Development Secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan announced a new GBP89 million UK aid package to help protect people at increasing risk of violence as the conflict in


Syria escalates.2149 This package will provide basic necessities, facilities to protect women and girls from sexual attacks, emergency access to education facilities, emergency obstetric care, and access to contraception and ‘dignity kits’ for girls, pregnant women, and new mothers.2150

On 11 March 2020, the UK government pledged up to GBP150 million of UK aid toward the International Monetary Fund’s Catastrophe Containment and Real Trust (CCRT) to help developing countries mitigate economic challenges caused by coronavirus.2151 Eligible countries will receive support if they experience severe decline in national income or government revenues as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.2152

On 29 April 2020, the Department for International Development announced new funding and support for Gavi, the Vaccine alliance.2153 The International Development Secretary announced a funding pledge of GBP330 million a year over five years to help fund the immunizations of 75 million children in some of the world’s poorest countries.2154

On 20 May 2020, the United Kingdom announced that it would invest GBP20 million into the new “African Union Covid-19 Response Fund” to help tackle the coronavirus on the continent.2155 This aid will be used in the African response to the pandemic, as well as to help train African health experts to address the pandemic in Africa.2156

The United Kingdom has complied with its commitments to multiple sustainable development actions that achieve the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda and takes actions that support the African Union Agenda 2063, in the economic, social, and environmental aspects of the goals.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Hillary (Hyunji) Song

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United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to uphold the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while supporting the African Union’s Agenda 2063.

On 5 September 2019, Deputy Secretary of State John Sullivan met with the Argentine Foreign Minister Jorge Faurie to discuss their shared interest in women’s empowerment and small business promotion. Minister Faurie welcomed the Overseas Private Investment Corporation approval of USD400 million in financing to restore and expand the Corredor C Toll Road, an “essential trade route for Argentina’s economy.”

On 25 September 2019, the United States and the LEGO Foundation announced joint contributions of USD24.5 million to the global Education Cannot Wait (ECW) fund. ECW aims to provide “safe, free and quality education to crisis-affected youth.” Through the partnership with the LEGO Foundation, the United States committed USD12 million and the LEGO Foundation provided a private-sector match of USD12.5 million.

On 3 November 2019, the State Department announced the formation of the Indo-Pacific Transparency Fund as a part of the Indo-Pacific Transparency Initiative that had been created in November 2018. The Transparency Fund will support “projects that promote the rule of law, civic space, and transparent and accountable governance in the advancement of a shared vision of an Indo-Pacific that is secure, open, inclusive, and rules-based.”

On 20 February 2020, the White House, State Department and US African Development Foundation announced funding for the Academy for Women Entrepreneurs (AWE). In 2020, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs plans on doubling the size of the program, which is aimed at economically empowering women in the developing world. The additional USD10 million in funding will “provide select AWE graduates in Africa with seed funding to start and scale their enterprises.”

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On 6 May 2020, the United States committed USD128 million in global health and humanitarian assistance.\textsuperscript{2165} This funding includes USD100 million for virus prevention, detection, and control, and USD28 million to help prevent the spread of Covid-19 among refugees and migrants.\textsuperscript{2166}

On 6 May 2020, the Secretary of State announced that the United States would provide almost USD225 million in emergency food assistance to support the World Food Programme in Yemen.\textsuperscript{2167}

On 20 May 2020, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo announced USD200 million in humanitarian and development aid for Venezuela and its surrounding region.\textsuperscript{2168} This additional aid was a part of an international call for donations to help Venezuelan refugees and migrants during the coronavirus pandemic.\textsuperscript{2169}

The United States taken some action to implement the 2030 Agenda and support the Africa 2063 Agenda through its support of women’s economic empowerment in Africa, but has failed to adequately fulfill all dimensions of the SDGs.

Thus, the United States has received a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Alexandra Johnston}

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to address global challenges, in line with Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda and taking into account the African Union Agenda 2063.

On 25 September 2019, European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica committed EUR60 million to assist the Central African Republic implement its peace plan and re-establish basic services for its population.\textsuperscript{2170}

On 3 October 2019, the European Commission committed EUR27.5 million to assist Senegal with renewable energy projects and sustainable economic development.\textsuperscript{2171} The programmes aims to


\textsuperscript{2171} The European Union is strengthening its partnership with Senegal with €27.5 million, European Commission (Brussels) 3 October 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_19_5980
support development of renewable energies; and support technical cooperation to improve the implementation of EU cooperation programmes.\(^{2172}\)

On 27 October 2019, Commissioner Mimica committed EUR53 million to support health care services in Zimbabwe and to promote equal access to health services, especially from a gender perspective.\(^{2173}\) Additionally, the new package will also support households and communities that are facing recurrent environmental and economic stresses by building their capacities to respond to food and nutrition security shocks.\(^{2174}\)

On 6 November 2019, the European Commission adopted an EUR79 million aid package to support development in Yemen.\(^{2175}\) The package will help Yemeni communities such as local councils to improve health services, access to drinking water and food, primary and hospital care sanitation and invest in education.\(^{2176}\) It will also stimulate the private sector, especially small-scale economic actors, for example in the sector of agri-businesses.\(^{2177}\)

On 1 December 2019, European Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen committed EUR50 million to assist the Democratic Republic of Congo fight Ebola and malnutrition.\(^{2178}\) The bulk of the funding will provide access to free and quality health care, including for malnutrition, for those living in Ebola affected areas. The remaining amount will help tackle the food security crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo.\(^{2179}\)

On 6 December 2019, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen committed EUR170 million to assist Ethiopia improve healthcare and create sustainable investment and jobs.\(^{2180}\) This funding will aim to support key economic reforms in the transport and logistic sectors, support the Government of Ethiopia’s Health Transformation Plan for three additional years, support

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These infrastructure projects collectively demonstrate commitments preserving the environment, combating climate change, and creating employment and economic growth.\footnote{EU invests more than €100 million in new LIFE Programme projects to promote a green and climate-neutral Europe, European Commission (Brussels) 17 February 2020. Access Date: 9 April 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_251}

On 28 April 2020, the President of the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs participated in the EU-G5 Sahel video conference where they affirmed...
their support for the region in facing the coronavirus pandemic. As a part of their support, the European Commission announced EUR194 million in aid to support the security, stability and resilience in the region.

On 26 May 2020, the European Union took part in the International Donors’ Conference in solidarity with Venezuelan refugees and migrants. At this conference, the European Commission pledged EUR144.2 million for immediate humanitarian assistance, medium and longer-term development assistance and conflict prevention interventions.

The European Union has committed funds to a variety of sustainable development projects worldwide, especially projects in line with the African Union Agenda 2063.

Thus, the European Union has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Sterling Mancuso

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