“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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2019-28: “We reiterate our willingness to continue to develop entrepreneurship and private sector youth employment in Africa through multilateral initiatives, such as the G20 Compact with Africa and other bilateral initiatives supported by individual G7 members.”

*Biarritz Declaration for a G7 & Africa Partnership*

**Assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.63 (81%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Background**

With the youngest population in the world, 11 million youth without work and millions more considered to be “working poor,” African youth unemployment threatens economic growth prospects of the continent.2194 According to the International Labour Organization, of the 38.1 per cent estimated total working poor in sub-Saharan Africa, young people account for 23.5 percent.2195 Coupled with the fact that Africa also has the fastest growing population in the world, G7 members recognise that “fighting inequality, strengthening governance and promoting inclusive sustainable economic growth, in the framework of a prosperous global economy, and social development are key elements of stability and peace, and are fundamental to ensuring a shared and prosperous future” for all citizens.2196 Within this context, G7 members reiterate their commitment to support Africa’s priorities based on equal partnership and common goals, taking into account improved competitiveness and business environments across Africa.2197

In July 2005 during the Gleneagles Summit, UK Prime Minister Tony Blair stated in the final press conference the G8 support pledged to African states through the African Partners Forum and a Joint Action Plan.2198 Furthermore, G8 members agreed further measures to promote better governance, stability and peace that is needed for the private sector to grow and create jobs. In addition, members pledged to “support investment, enterprise development and innovation” as well as “youth employment, including vocational education and training relevant to market demands.”2199

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In May 2007, at the Heiligendamm Summit, this was again underscored in the Summit declaration on Africa, whereby it stated G8 commitment to investing in private sector growth, small and medium-sized enterprises, and in efforts to reduce the cost of doing business on the continent.2200

In May 2017 during the Taormina Summit, United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres stated to G7 leaders that “High levels of youth unemployment are not only a tragedy for young people themselves, but can also undermine development and generate frustration and alienation that, in turn, can become a threat to global peace and security.”2201 He stressed the need to educate women and girls and called for “moving manufacturing and traditional activities, such as agriculture, higher up the global value chain, as well as investing in infrastructure that links regions, countries and communities.”2202 According to Secretary General Guterres, the international community needs to help the continent adapt as it heads for a new wave of industrialization.2203

In July 2017, under the G20 presidency of Germany, the G20 Compact for Africa was launched with the aim to increase of private investment through substantial improvements of the macro, business and financing frameworks.2204 Furthermore, the G20 Compact brings together “reform-minded African countries, international organizations and bilateral partners to coordinate country-specific reform agendas, support respective policy measures and advertise investment opportunities to private investors.”2205

**Commitment Features**

At Biarritz, G7 members pledged their continued commitment to develop entrepreneurship and private sector youth employment in Africa through multilateral and bilateral initiatives. In this regard, the commitment is seen to have four parts, which will measure final compliance.

The first two parts both involve “entrepreneurship” in Africa. Entrepreneurship is defined “as the effort an individual or group of individuals makes to initiate an economic activity under a legal form of business within the formal sector.”2206 The G7 leaders have committed to “developing” entrepreneurship. This will be understood as helping African countries to create a business environment that is conducive to entrepreneurship.2207 One aspect of this environment is whether there is a stable macroeconomic environment. Sound fiscal and monetary policies are necessary so that firms can predictably make the long-term investments necessary for expanding a firm. A second aspect of the environment are the policies and regulations. This can include competition policies

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2204 G20 Compact with Africa, 8 July 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2019. https://www.compactwithafrica.org/content/compactwithafrica/home/about.html
2205 G20 Compact with Africa, 8 July 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2019. https://www.compactwithafrica.org/content/compactwithafrica/home/about.html

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which protect entry firms from unfair competition by incumbent firms, financial market regulations that ensure entrepreneurs have access to financing, and labor policies that ensure entrepreneurs have ready access to the labor force. By designing them with entrepreneurs in mind, these policies and regulations should avoid becoming a burden that adversely affects entrepreneurial activity. A third aspect of this environment is education and training. The formal education system could provide access to information, skills and expertise relating to entrepreneurship. There can also be training programs outside of the formal education system that provides similar access. A final aspect of the environment are programmes introduced specifically to promote entrepreneurship.2208

What divides the commitment to “develop entrepreneurship” into two parts is whether the development is achieved through multilateral initiatives or bilateral initiatives. Multilateral initiatives involve more than two countries.2209 One example is the G20 Compact with Africa. This initiative brings together governments, would-be-investors, and international organizations to tackle impediments to private investment in Africa. Interested African countries choosing to participate first engage with international organizations to discuss objectives and possible national priorities and contributions. In the second step, countries work with international organizations to create individual Investment Prospectuses for reform and measures to better mobilize private investment.2210 In both these steps, countries work with international organizations, which are formed by more than two participating countries. Bilateral initiatives on the other hand involve only two countries, one being at G7 member and the other being an African country.

The latter two parts both involve private sector youth employment in Africa. “Private sector” is defined as businesses owned or controlled by individuals rather than by the government.2211 The goal is to encourage such businesses to provide meaningful employment for African youth, those aged 15 to 24.2212 Measures designed to address short-term issues could include tackling weak aggregate demand, tackle demand-side barriers such as high labor costs, and encouraging employers to expand quality apprenticeship and internship programmes. Measures designed to address long-term issues can include strengthening the education system to prepare young people for the labor market, strengthening vocational education and training for youth already in the labor market, assisting the transition from education to work, and by introducing policies that provide employment protection.2213 Similar to the commitment to “develop entrepreneurship,” the commitment to “develop private sector youth employment” is divided into two parts. Development can occur through multilateral initiatives or bilateral initiatives.

To achieve full compliance, a G7 member must take strong action in most aspects of these compliance. Specifically, they need to strongly meet at least three of the four parts of this commitment (>75%). For example, a G7 member that introduces both multilateral and bilateral initiatives to promote entrepreneurship along with bilateral initiatives to promote private sector youth employment would be fully complying with its commitment. Compliance does not require new initiatives as the wording of the commitment includes the word “continue.” A member will receive

2210 G20 Compact with Africa, 8 July 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2019. https://www.compactwithafrica.org/content/compactwithafrica/home/about.html
2211 Types of Business Organisations, BBC. Access Date: 19 November 2019. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpx7gdm/revision/1
partial compliance is they meet two of the four parts of this commitment (50%). For example, a G7 member that introduces both multilateral and bilateral initiatives to promote entrepreneurship but no initiatives on private sector youth employment would be partially complying with the commitment. Finally, no compliance will be given to a G7 member that introduces initiatives on only one or two of the four parts of this commitment (<50%).

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>G7 member has helped to develop in Africa LESS THAN TWO of the following four parts: entrepreneurship through bilateral actions, entrepreneurship in through multilateral actions, private sector youth employment in through bilateral actions, and private sector youth employment through multilateral actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member has helped to develop in Africa TWO of the following four parts: entrepreneurship through bilateral actions, entrepreneurship in through multilateral actions, private sector youth employment in through bilateral actions, and private sector youth employment through multilateral actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member has helped to develop in Africa MORE THAN TWO of the following four parts: entrepreneurship through bilateral actions, entrepreneurship in through multilateral actions, private sector youth employment in through bilateral actions, and private sector youth employment through multilateral actions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to take bilateral or multilateral action to support both youth employment and entrepreneurship in Africa.

On 26 August 2019, the Canadian government announced it will invest CAD9.5 million to Mozambique for the initiative, Empowering Adolescent Girls to Learn and Earn (EAGLE). This project is located throughout six districts of the Manica and Sofala provinces in Mozambique. EAGLE is designed to increase economic empowerment through expanding literacy, numeracy and skills development of 3,000 adolescent mothers and girls with HIV/AIDS or disabilities.

On 26 August 2019, Canada announced that it will invest CAD12.5 million to the African Guarantee Fund toward Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA). Canada’s investment in AFAWA will improve access to finance for women entrepreneurs in Africa. AFAWA is led by the

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On 10 April 2020, the Government of Canada announced an investment of CAD4.8 million to ACUMEN, an international non-profit organization. ACUMEN invests in companies at early stages through patient capital and provides business support to assist entrepreneurs in reducing poverty.\footnote{Canada working with partners in Africa to advance shared priorities (Ottawa) 10 February 2020. Access Date: 10 April 2020. https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2020/02/10/canada-working-partners-africa-advance-shared-priorities} Canada’s investment will help provide leadership training to 200 youths and support businesses led by women in communities affected by conflict.\footnote{About our organization. 2019. Access Date: 10 April 2020. https://www.trademarkea.com/who-we-are/}


Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Lisa Hub
France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to work with the African continent in supporting youth employment and entrepreneurship in Africa.

On 24 August 2019, French President Emmanuel Macron and G7 members leaders approved a financial package totalling USD251 million to support the African Development Bank (AfDB)’s Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA) initiative to support women entrepreneurs in Africa.2229 The AFAWA programme aims to work with African banks to establish a financing mechanism for African women entrepreneurs.2230

On 28 October 2019, AfDB partnered with the Association for the Right to Economic Initiatives (ADIE) to support a study on informal workers in the neighbourhoods of New Caledonia.2231 It aims to quantify the informal economy and promote entrepreneurship in the region.2232

On 9 December 2019, the Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD) launched a new EUR15 million seed fund to expand Africa’s digital ecosystem and support African start-ups.2233 This Digital Africa seed fund is part of the Choose Africa initiative through which AFD Group has committed to allocating EUR2.5 billion to African start-ups and small and medium-sized enterprises by 2022.2234 The Digital Africa seed fund will finance six programs, including two professionalization and capacity building programs, to accompany and fund digital start-ups and will also permit youth employment in the private sector.2235

On 31 January 2020, France, along with Digital Africa, gave 1000 African entrepreneurs the opportunity to participate in the Africa-France Summit in Bordeaux, France, from 4 to 6 June 2020.2236 The summit will enable African entrepreneurs to present their projects and solutions for sustainable cities and territories.2237

On 3 April 2020, applications opened for the French-African Foundation Young Leaders Program in France and Senegal. The Young Leaders program was created to support new generations of leaders in Africa. The program will be held under the double patronage of President Macron, and the President Nana Akufo-Addo of Ghana.

France has fully complied with its commitment as it has supported entrepreneurship through both bilateral and multilateral actions, as well as private sector youth employment.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Minh-Anh (Mia) Nguyen**

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to work with the African continent in supporting youth employment and entrepreneurship in Africa.

On 18 November 2019, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) launched the Africa Cloud initiative, which offers e-learning opportunities to young people in remote and rural areas of Africa. The content of these courses, aimed at vocational trainers, young farmers and digital entrepreneurs, will be developed locally and can be downloaded onto a computer or smartphone, with local partners and a coach offering learners support.

On 19 November 2019, Development Minister Gerd Müller announced the signing of new reform partnership agreements with Senegal and Ethiopia, focussed on ownership, private investment, vocational education and employment, so as to make sure that Africa’s young people have a future in Africa. Funding under this agreement will be disbursed once agreed reforms have been implemented.

On 7 December 2019, Enpact, a Berlin-headquartered non-profit organization, announced the launch of a special edition of the organization’s mentoring programme, dedicated to supporting high potential technology businesses in scaling and creating strategic international partnerships in Europe and Africa. The initiative is under the Strategy Partnership Digital Africa (SPDA), funded by the

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Federal Ministry of economic Cooperation and Development and coordinated by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).2246

On 19 December 2019, GIZ Egypt and Enpact Egypt held the Demo Day for the first cycle of their entrepreneurial support program, Founders’ Support, at Startup Haus Cairo.2247 Founders’ Support is an entrepreneurial program that provides financial support and mentoring for entrepreneurs in Egypt in their first year of business.2248

On 24 January 2020, the German Federal Government together with the African Union Commission (AUC) launched the second open call for project proposals under the African-German Youth Initiative (AGYI) Innovation Fund.2249 The aim of the fund is to improve and innovate youth exchange and mobility between African countries and Germany and to develop competencies and skills among young talents from African countries.2250

On 19 February 2020, BET Ghana organized the 8th annual conference on “Universities, Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development in Africa.”2251 The conference aims to increase knowledge transfer between entrepreneurship in Africa and private sector academic to support African and German small and medium-sized enterprises in Africa.2252 The conference and BET Ghana project are funded by BMZ.2253

On 29 February 2020, GIZ and BMZ supported the WeCode programming academy and #eSkills4Girls initiative through launching eight digital projects in eight African countries.2254 These include the WeCode programming academy in Rwanda, where women learn to develop their own apps and other solutions. WeCode also employs graduating women for six months following program completion.2255

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to work with the African continent in supporting youth employment and entrepreneurship in Africa through both bilateral and multilateral initiatives.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Minh-Anh (Mia) Nguyen

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Italy: −1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to take bilateral or multilateral action to support both youth employment and entrepreneurship in Africa.

No bilateral nor multilateral action has been taken to support either youth employment or entrepreneurship in Africa.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of −1.2256

Analyst: Matthew Kieffer

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to take bilateral or multilateral action to support both youth employment and entrepreneurship in Africa.

On 30 August 2019, Japan announced in the Yokohama Declaration that the country will continue to provide business training through the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative), in order to strengthen micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in Africa for job creation and entrepreneurship.2257 Japan also announced its support to African students in Japan and ABE Initiative graduates in finding employment in Japanese companies.2258

On 30 August 2019, Japan announced in the Yokohama Declaration that the country will continue to develop Africa’s private sector prioritizing youth and women’s entrepreneurship at the 2019 Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7).2259

On 30 August 2019, Japan confirmed its contribution to the African Guarantee Fund toward Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA), through Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative and Japanese International Cooperation Agency private-sector investment.2260 Japan’s investment in AFAWA will improve access to finance for women entrepreneurs in Africa.2261

On 24 February 2020, Japan’s Ambassador Masahiro Imai and Yuko Yokomizo signed a grant contract with the project coordinator for Community Road Empowerment for the “Sustainable Youth Employment through Road Improvement using Locally Available Material Based Approach (3rd Phase)” project.2262 The contract indicates up to a USD288,566 provision from the Embassy of


Japan to CORE for training on-site road repair and creating non-agricultural employment opportunities for Rwandan youth.\footnote{2263}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support both youth employment and entrepreneurship in Africa. Japan supported youth employment in Africa through the ABE Initiative and supported entrepreneurship in Africa through investing in AFAWA to finance women entrepreneurs in Africa and through its TICAD7 commitments.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Lisa Hub}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments to support entrepreneurship and youth employment in Africa.

On 5 August 2019, the Department for International Development (DFID) reinforced its group of “sector development” initiatives, including the ongoing Kenya Market Assistance Programme, which has a budget of GBP48.2 million from 2012 to 2020.\footnote{2264} One of the programme’s components is youth employment.\footnote{2265}

On 28 August 2019, DFID announced that Unilever is receiving aid from the United Kingdom to support female entrepreneurs in Africa to start their own businesses.\footnote{2266}

On 27 September 2019, the UK announced that it would invest GBP90 million into Financial Sector Deepening Africa, a non-profit that informs the poorest Africans about how to handle their money.\footnote{2267} The money being invested by the UK will mobilize GBP500 million in private sector investment.\footnote{2268} Both the aid package and private investment will allow for small financial services businesses and entrepreneurs to expand their companies.\footnote{2269}

\footnote{2265} Overview of sector transformation programmes funded by DFID, Institute of Development Studies (Falmer) 05 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5d9b4e97e5274a5a29d7c22a/617_Sector_Transformation_Programme_s.pdf.
On 4 October 2019, the UK announced it would continue its majority funding to GuarantCo, which offers “innovative local currency contingent credit solutions.” An example of these credit solutions is providing “guarantees” to investor groups if they offer support to “local capital markets.” This is an example of the UK providing financial support to small and medium enterprises by encouraging private sector investment.

On 20 January 2020, the UK government hosted the UK-Africa Investment Summit, which brought together key stakeholders, including senior bureaucrats of various African governments, African and British businesses, investors, and international organisations. The Minister of State for Africa mentioned that the Summit was meant to encourage investment in Africa.

On 20 January 2020, at the UK-Africa Summit, the UK pledged to provide GBP3.5 million for the SheTrades programme. This programme helps female entrepreneurs with developing their business. The SheTrades programme expansion will include “specialist business training” for the female entrepreneurs.

On 21 January 2020, the UK and Kenya issued a joint statement on a new strategic partnership from 2020-2025 that will focus on five areas, and has EUR400 million ready to be dispersed. Under the fifth pillar, called people to people, the UK and Kenya will work together to invigorate new innovation and entrepreneurship.

On 1 March 2020, the UK government received proposals from businesses that had the potential to offer many jobs in the future. Each business proposal that was accepted would receive “grant funding and technical assistance.” The funding, worth GBP5 million in total, will be distributed...
through the Kenya Catalytic Jobs Fund.\textsuperscript{2282} The goal of this Fund is to help enterprises that could provide employment for youth and vulnerable populations.\textsuperscript{2283} The program is four years in length.\textsuperscript{2284}

The UK has multilaterally promoted entrepreneurship through the UK-Africa Investment Summit, and bilaterally through the strategic partnership with Kenya. The UK has bilaterally promoted private sector youth employment through the Kenya Catalytic Jobs Fund.

Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Mark Edwards}

\textbf{United States: 0}

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to take bilateral or multilateral action to support both youth employment and entrepreneurship in Africa.

On 26 September 2019, Senator Lindsey Graham introduced S.2583, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020.\textsuperscript{2285} The Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Fiscal Year 2020 Congressional Budget Justification shows the congressional appropriation to the United States African Development Foundation (USADF) dropping from USD30 million in 2018 to USD4.628 million in 2020.\textsuperscript{2286}

On 27 September 2019, USADF and Nigeria signed a memorandum of understanding agreeing to a five-year partnership.\textsuperscript{2287} The partnership commits both countries to invest USD1 million annually toward the development of small and medium sized enterprises in the Niger State, with an emphasis on youth and women.\textsuperscript{2288}

On 23 January 2020, USADF, in conjunction with the United States Agency for International Development announced plans to award a total of USD400 thousand in grant funding to young African social entrepreneurs in 22 Sub-Saharan countries.\textsuperscript{2289}


On 10 February 2020, USADF and Kebbi State, Nigeria pledged a collective USD10 million over five years to provide seed capital and technical assistance to local agribusinesses. The partnership will focus on the development of small and medium sized enterprises and increase their competitiveness in regional, national, and international markets.

On 12 February 2020, the Lagos State Employment Trust Fund partnered with USADF and awarded grants to 11 vocational training centres. These centres will provide necessary skills to 15,000 youth in Lagos State over the next five years, allowing them to take advantage of employment opportunities.

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to take bilateral and multilateral action to support both youth employment and entrepreneurship in Africa, noting that it has reduced congressional appropriation to the USADF for supporting these initiatives.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Matthew Kieffer*

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitments to support entrepreneurship and youth employment in Africa.

On 11 September 2019, the EU and African Union (AU) alliance invested EUR17.6 million in Erasmus+, a program that allows for university exchanges between many African and European countries. The goal of the alliance’s partnership is “investing in people by investing in education and skills.”

On 19 September 2019, the EU independently announced an initiative, called BEE-LIEVE to help women and landless youth who are considered “smallholder” beekeepers. This initiative works on

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“improving the technical, business and entrepreneurial skills of small producers and other value chain actors and supporters” and offers capacity building for entrepreneurs.2297

On 18 December 2019, the EU stated that it will be entering the third phase of a project that creates quality Internet for research institutes and student groups.2298 This third phase will have EUR30 million in funding.2299 The press release backgrounder outlined how “research and innovation environments” can better the job prospects and enhance the work abilities of youth.2300

On 21 January 2020, the EU announced EUR5 million for the Babban Gona, which is a Nigerian co-operative of farmers.2301 The Babban Gona offers “education and training in sustainable farming practices, provision of high quality affordable agricultural inputs, provision of storage facilities, as well as marketing and distribution support.” 2302 The Babban Gona is intended to generate employment for youth and limit “insecurity.”2303

On 28 January 2020, the EU held an awards ceremony for the Women Entrepreneurs Contest, providing each winning contestant with EUR5000.2304 During the contest the participants were given mentoring, seed funding, and capacity building.2305

On 30 January 2020, the EU, Somaliland, and the Municipality of Berbera presented the Berbera Urban Development Project.2306 This initiative gives EUR7.5 million to “support inclusive and
sustainable development of the coastal city.”\textsuperscript{2307} One of the ways that this will be accomplished is by encouraging entrepreneurship and new jobs.\textsuperscript{2308} The EU Ambassador emphasized the Project’s importance in providing “improved decent work and business activity” for youth and other groups.\textsuperscript{2309}

The EU has multilaterally promoted private sector youth employment by supporting Internet development for research and education networks in Africa, and bilaterally through the Babban Gona partnership and the Berbera Urban Development Project. The EU has bilaterally promoted entrepreneurship through the Berbera Urban Development Project and multilaterally through the Women Entrepreneurs Contest.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Mark Edwards}