

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 Interim Report

27 August 2019 — 20 December 2019

Prepared by
Meagan Byrd and Ivan Hsieh
and the G7 Research Group

15 March 2020

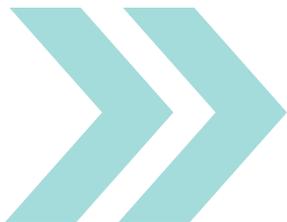
www.g7.utoronto.ca
g7@utoronto.ca
[@g7_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

“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*



At Trinity College
1 Devonshire Place
Toronto, ON
Canada M5S 3K7
T: 416.946.8900 F: 416.946.8915

At the Observatory
315 Bloor Street West
Toronto, ON
Canada M5S 0A7
T: 416.946.8929 F: 416.946.8877

www.g7.utoronto.ca
munkschool.utoronto.ca

At the Canadiana Gallery
14 Queen’s Park Crescent West
Toronto, ON
Canada M5S 3K9
T: 416.978.5120 F: 416.978.5079

Contents

Preface	3
Research Team	4
Executive Summary.....	6
The Interim Compliance Score	6
Compliance by Member	6
Compliance by Commitment.....	6
The Compliance Gap Between Members.....	6
Future Research and Reports.....	6
Table A: 2019 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment	7
Table B: 2019 G7 Biarritz Interim Compliance Scores	9
Table C: 2019 G7 Biarritz Interim Compliance Scores by Member	10
Table D: 2019 G7 Biarritz Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment	11
1. Digital Economy: Digital Infrastructure	12
2. Digital Economy: Digital Democracy	23
3. Digital Economy: Artificial Intelligence	37
4. Gender: Gender Equality	50
5. Gender Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa	70
6. Gender: Women’s Entrepreneurship in Africa.....	83
7. Gender: STEM Education	99
8. Regional Security: Iran.....	112
9. Regional Security: G5 Sahel Security and Development.....	128
10. Regional Security: G5 Sahel Police	145
11. Development: G5 Sahel	157
12. Development: Sustainable Development Goals.....	171
13. Development: Entrepreneurship in Africa.....	191
14. Trade: World Trade Organization Reform	201
15. Trade: Tax Policy.....	209
16. Health: Primary Health Care	221
17. Health: Universal Health Coverage	235
18. Health: Mental Health	269
19. Environment: Biodiversity.....	284
20. Crime and Corruption: Procurement	299
21. Education: G5 Sahel	308

13. Development: Entrepreneurship in Africa

“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 and Africa Partnership

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average		+0.25 (63%)	

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.¹²³⁰ 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.¹²³¹ 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.¹²³² 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.¹²³³

In July 2005 during the Gleneagles Summit, former 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.¹²³⁴ 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.”¹²³⁵

¹²³⁰ Youth employment in Africa, International Labour Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://www.ilo.org/africa/areas-of-work/youth-employment/lang--en/index.htm>

¹²³¹ Youth employment in Africa, International Labour Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://www.ilo.org/africa/areas-of-work/youth-employment/lang--en/index.htm>

¹²³² Biarritz Declaration for a G7 & Africa Partnership, European Council. 25 August 2019. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40532/biarritz-declaration-for-a-g7-and-africa-partnership.pdf>

¹²³³ Biarritz Declaration for a G7 & Africa Partnership, European Council. 25 August 2019. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40532/biarritz-declaration-for-a-g7-and-africa-partnership.pdf>

¹²³⁴ Chair’s Summary, Final Press Conference, Gleneagles Summit, 8 July 8, 2005. Access Date: 17 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>

¹²³⁵ Joint Africa Plan, Gleneagles Summit, 8 July 2005. Access Date: 17 November 2019. http://data.unaids.org/topics/universalaccess/postg8_gleneagles_africa_en.pdf

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.¹²³⁶

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.”¹²³⁷ 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.”¹²³⁸ According to Guterres, the international community needs to help the continent adapt as it heads for a new wave of industrialization.¹²³⁹

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.¹²⁴⁰ 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.”¹²⁴¹

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 of an individual or group of individuals makes to initiate an economic activity under a legal form of business within the formal sector.”¹²⁴² 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.¹²⁴³ 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

¹²³⁶ Summit Declaration on Africa, G8 Summit Heiligendamm, 17 May 2007. Access Date: 17 November 2019.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007heiligendamm/2007-leaked-africa.pdf>

¹²³⁷ With Africa in spotlight at G7 summit, Secretary-General Guterres urges investment in youth, UN News, 27 May 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2017/05/558282-africa-spotlight-g7-summit-secretary-general-guterres-urges-investment-youth>

¹²³⁸ With Africa in spotlight at G7 summit, Secretary-General Guterres urges investment in youth, UN News, 27 May 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2017/05/558282-africa-spotlight-g7-summit-secretary-general-guterres-urges-investment-youth>

¹²³⁹ With Africa in spotlight at G7 summit, Secretary-General Guterres urges investment in youth, UN News, 27 May 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2017/05/558282-africa-spotlight-g7-summit-secretary-general-guterres-urges-investment-youth>

¹²⁴⁰ G20 Compact with Africa, 8 July 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2019.

<https://www.compactwithafrica.org/content/compactwithafrica/home/about.html>

¹²⁴¹ G20 Compact with Africa, 8 July 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2019.

<https://www.compactwithafrica.org/content/compactwithafrica/home/about.html>

¹²⁴² Entrepreneurship Viewpoint, Financial and Private Sector Development Vice Presidency, World Bank, November 2006. Access Date: 16 November 2019.

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEXP/COMNET/Resources/FIAS_Note_313.pdf

¹²⁴³ Promoting Entrepreneurship and Innovative SMEs in a Global Economy, OECD. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/31919590.pdf>

which protect entry firms from unfair competition by incumbent firms, financial market regulations that ensure entrepreneurs have access to financing, and labour policies that ensure entrepreneurs have ready access to the labour 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.¹²⁴⁴

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.¹²⁴⁵ 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.¹²⁴⁶ 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 a 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.¹²⁴⁷ The goal is to encourage such businesses to provide meaningful employment for African youth, those aged 15 to 24.¹²⁴⁸ Measures designed to address short-term issues could include tackling weak aggregate demand, tackle demand-side barriers such as high labour 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 labour market, strengthening vocational education and training for youth already in the labour market, assisting the transition from education to work, and by introducing policies that provide employment protection.¹²⁴⁹ 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. 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

¹²⁴⁴ Promoting Entrepreneurship and Innovative SMEs in a Global Economy, OECD. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/31919590.pdf>

¹²⁴⁵ Meaning of multilateral in English, Cambridge Dictionary. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/multilateral>

¹²⁴⁶ G20 Compact with Africa, 8 July 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://www.compactwithafrica.org/content/compactwithafrica/home/about.html>

¹²⁴⁷ Types of Business Organisations, BBC. Access Date: 19 November 2019. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpx7gdm/revision/1>

¹²⁴⁸ World Youth Report, United Nations. 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2019. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/youth/wp-content/uploads/sites/21/2018/12/WorldYouthReport-2030Agenda.pdf>

¹²⁴⁹ The OECD Action Plan for Youth – Giving Youth a Better Start in the Labour Market, OECD. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/Action-plan-youth.pdf>

initiatives as the wording of the commitment includes the word “continue.” A member will receive partial compliance if they meet two of the four parts of this commitment. 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.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The 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.
0	The 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.
+1	The 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.

*Compliance Director: Laila Kanji
Lead Analyst: Amanda Burns*

Canada: 0

Canada has partially 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).¹²⁵⁰ This project is located throughout six districts of the Manica and Sofala provinces in Mozambique.¹²⁵¹ 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.¹²⁵²

On 26 August 2019, Canada announced that it will invest CAD12.5 million to the African Guarantee Fund towards Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA).¹²⁵³ Canada’s investment in AFAWA will improve access to finance for women entrepreneurs in Africa.¹²⁵⁴ AFAWA is led by the African Development Bank, and seeks to change the banking and financial climate for women entrepreneurs in Africa.¹²⁵⁵

¹²⁵⁰ Creating a better future, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 15 December 2019. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2019/08/26/creating-better-future>

¹²⁵¹ Creating a better future, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 15 December 2019. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2019/08/26/creating-better-future>

¹²⁵² Creating a better future, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 15 December 2019. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2019/08/26/creating-better-future>

¹²⁵³ Creating a better future, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 15 December 2019. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2019/08/26/creating-better-future>

¹²⁵⁴ Is Canada Missing the Big Picture? Trudeau and Sustainable Development at G7 Summits (Ottawa) 3 September 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. <https://www.mcleodgroup.ca/2019/09/is-canada-missing-the-big-picture/>

¹²⁵⁵ Is Canada Missing the Big Picture? Trudeau and Sustainable Development at G7 Summits (Ottawa) 3 September 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. <https://www.mcleodgroup.ca/2019/09/is-canada-missing-the-big-picture/>

Canada has partially complied with its commitment as it has support private sector youth employment through bilateral actions and entrepreneurship through multilateral actions. Canada however has not supported private sector youth employment through multilateral actions, nor has it supported entrepreneurship through bilateral actions.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Lisa Hub

France: 0

France has partially 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. The AFAWA programme aims to work with African banks to establish a financing mechanism for African women entrepreneurs.¹²⁵⁶

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 neighborhoods of New Caledonia.¹²⁵⁷ It aims to quantify the informal economy and promote entrepreneurship in the region.¹²⁵⁸

On 9 December 2019, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) launched a new EUR15 million seed fund to expand Africa's digital ecosystem and support African start-ups.¹²⁵⁹ 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 2022.¹²⁶⁰ The Digital Africa seed will finance six programs, including two professionalization and capacity building programs, to accompany and fund digital start-ups.

France has partially complied with its commitment as it has supported entrepreneurship through both bilateral and multilateral actions. However, France has not taken action of private sector youth employment.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Minh-Anh (Mia) Nguyen

¹²⁵⁶ G20 – Jean-Baptiste Lemoine's participation in the G20 Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers (Nagoya, 22-23 November 2019), France Diplomatie Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 23 November 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/news/article/g20-jean-baptiste-lemoine-s-participation-in-the-g20-meeting-of-foreign-affairs>

¹²⁵⁷ AFD and ADIE launching a study to promote entrepreneurship in New Caledonia, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 28 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/afd-and-adie-launch-study-promote-entrepreneurship-new-caledonia>

¹²⁵⁸ AFD and ADIE launching a study to promote entrepreneurship in New Caledonia, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 28 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/afd-and-adie-launch-study-promote-entrepreneurship-new-caledonia>

¹²⁵⁹ AFD Group: Driver for African Start-Ups, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 9 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/afd-group-driver-african-start-ups>

¹²⁶⁰ AFD Group: Driver for African Start-Ups, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 9 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/afd-group-driver-african-start-ups>

Germany: +1

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

On 6 June 2019, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in partnership with German software company SAP announced plans create 450 jobs for highly qualified personnel in the IT sector in ten African countries. The collaboration, will target 600 unemployed university graduates who will undergo a three-month training programme, followed by assistance to help them find jobs in local companies. The programme will cover Algeria, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria and Tunisia.¹²⁶¹

On 14 August 2019, Development Minister Gerd Müller reiterated Germany's support during his visit to Central and East Africa that "In Rwanda, we are actively involved in helping to facilitate more private sector investment and improve vocational education and training."¹²⁶²

On 18 November 2019, 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.¹²⁶³

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.¹²⁶⁴

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: Minb-Anb (Mia) Nguyen

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.

¹²⁶¹ SAP and BMZ join forces to create more jobs in the digital sector in Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 26 June 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2020. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2019/juni/190626_pm_038_SAP-and-BMZ-join-forces-to-create-more-jobs-in-the-digital-sector-in-Africa/index.html

¹²⁶² "More involvement in Africa is in Germany's interest" says Minister Müller on his way to visit Central and East Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 14 August 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2020. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2019/august/190814_More-involvement-in-Africa-is-in-Germanys-interest-says-Minister-Mueller-on-his-way-to-visit-Central-and-East-Africa/index.html

¹²⁶³ Minister Müller announces launch of Africa Cloud initiative, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 18 November 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2020. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2019/november/191118_pm_065_Minister-Mueller-announces-launch-of-Africa-Cloud-initiative/index.html

¹²⁶⁴ Minister Müller on the G20 Africa summit: Our offer for the private sector stands, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 19 November 2019. Access Date: 3 January 2020. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2019/november/191119_pm_067_Minister-Mueller-on-the-G20-Africa-summit-Our-offer-for-the-private-sector-stands/index.html

No bilateral nor multilateral action has been taken to support either youth employment or entrepreneurship in Africa.¹²⁶⁵

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1.

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.¹²⁶⁶ Japan also announced its support to African students in Japan and ABE Initiative graduates in finding employment in Japanese companies.¹²⁶⁷

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).¹²⁶⁸

On 30 August 2019, Japan confirmed its contribution to the African Guarantee Fund towards Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA), through Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative and Japanese International Cooperation Agency private-sector investment.¹²⁶⁹ Japan's investment in AFAWA will improve access to finance for women entrepreneurs in Africa.¹²⁷⁰

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.

Analyst: Lisa Hub

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitments to support entrepreneurship and youth employment in Africa through bilateral and multilateral initiatives.

¹²⁶⁵ This non-compliance was determined after research through the following websites: www.bbc.com, www.nytimes.com, www.governo.it, www.esteri.it/mae/en, and www.ansa.it.

¹²⁶⁶ Yokohama Declaration 2019, Advancing Africa's Development through People, Technology and Innovation (Tokyo) 30 August 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama_declaration_en.pdf

¹²⁶⁷ TICAD7: Japan's Contribution for Africa (Tokyo) August 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/ticad7_torikumi_en.pdf

¹²⁶⁸ TICAD7: Japan's Contribution for Africa (Tokyo) August 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/ticad7_torikumi_en.pdf

¹²⁶⁹ Yokohama Declaration 2019, Advancing Africa's Development through People, Technology and Innovation (Tokyo) 30 August 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama_declaration_en.pdf

¹²⁷⁰ Yokohama Declaration 2019, Advancing Africa's Development through People, Technology and Innovation (Tokyo) 30 August 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama_declaration_en.pdf

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 2012-2020.¹²⁷¹ One of the programme’s components is youth employment.¹²⁷²

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.¹²⁷³

On 27 September 2019, the United Kingdom 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.¹²⁷⁴ The money being invested by the United Kingdom will mobilize GBP500 million in private sector investment.¹²⁷⁵ Both the aid package and private investment will allow for small financial services businesses and entrepreneurs to expand their companies.¹²⁷⁶

On 4 October 2019, the United Kingdom announced it would continue its majority funding to GuarantCo, which offers “innovative local currency contingent credit solutions.”¹²⁷⁷ An example of these credit solutions is providing “guarantees” to investor groups if they offer support to “local capital markets.”¹²⁷⁸ This is an example of the United Kingdom providing financial support to small and medium enterprises by encouraging private sector investment.¹²⁷⁹

The United Kingdom has funded bilateral initiatives that support entrepreneurship and youth employment in Africa. However, the United Kingdom has not supported entrepreneurship and youth employment in Africa through multilateral initiatives.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Edwards

¹²⁷¹ 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_Programmes.pdf.

¹²⁷² 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_Programmes.pdf.

¹²⁷³ International Development Secretary to boost infrastructure in the poorest countries with UK aid, Department for International Development (London) 28 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/international-development-secretary-to-boost-infrastructure-in-the-poorest-countries-with-uk-aid>.

¹²⁷⁴ UK aid to boost access to finance for sub-Saharan Africa, Department for International Development (London) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-aid-to-boost-access-to-finance-for-sub-saharan-africa>.

¹²⁷⁵ UK aid to boost access to finance for sub-Saharan Africa, Department for International Development (London) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-aid-to-boost-access-to-finance-for-sub-saharan-africa>.

¹²⁷⁶ UK aid to boost access to finance for sub-Saharan Africa, Department for International Development (London) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-aid-to-boost-access-to-finance-for-sub-saharan-africa>.

¹²⁷⁷ Kenya closes its first ever green bond, British High Commissioner of Nairobi (Nairobi) 4 October 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/kenya-closes-its-first-ever-green-bond>.

¹²⁷⁸ Kenya closes its first ever green bond, British High Commissioner of Nairobi (Nairobi) 4 October 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/kenya-closes-its-first-ever-green-bond>.

¹²⁷⁹ Kenya closes its first ever green bond, British High Commissioner of Nairobi (Nairobi) 4 October 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/kenya-closes-its-first-ever-green-bond>.

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, 2020.¹²⁸⁰ 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 2020.¹²⁸¹

On 27 September 2019, the USADF and Nigeria signed a memorandum of understanding agreeing to a five-year partnership.¹²⁸² The partnership commits both countries to invest USD1 million annually towards the development of small and medium sized enterprises in the Niger State, with an emphasis on youth and women.¹²⁸³

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 which allows for university exchanges between many African and European countries.¹²⁸⁴ The goal of the alliance's partnership is "investing in people by investing in education and skills."¹²⁸⁵

¹²⁸⁰ S.2583 — Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020, United States Congress (Washington) 26 September 2019. Access Date: 8 December 2019. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/2583/summary/00?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22Department+of+State%2C+Foreign+Operations%2C+and+Related+Programs%22%5D%7D&r=1>.

¹²⁸¹ FY 2020 Congressional Budget Justification — Foreign Operations, U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington) 11 March 2019. Access Date: 8 December 2019. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1881/FY-2020-CBJ-State-and-USAID-Appendix-2.pdf>.

¹²⁸² USADF and the Government of Niger State (Nigeria) Announce \$10 Million Co-Funding Agreement During UNGA, United States African Development Foundation (New York) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 8 December 2019. <https://www.usadf.gov/pressreleases/2019/9/27/usadf-and-government-of-niger-state-nigeria-announce-co-funding-agreement>.

¹²⁸³ USADF and the Government of Niger State (Nigeria) Announce \$10 Million Co-Funding Agreement During UNGA, United States African Development Foundation (New York) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 8 December 2019. <https://www.usadf.gov/pressreleases/2019/9/27/usadf-and-government-of-niger-state-nigeria-announce-co-funding-agreement>.

¹²⁸⁴ Erasmus+: EU boosts participation of African students and staff in 2019, The Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels). 19 September 2019. Access Date: 13 December 2019. <https://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/stay-informed/news/erasmus-eu-boosts-participation-african-students-and-staff-2019>.

¹²⁸⁵ Erasmus+: EU boosts participation of African students and staff in 2019, The Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels). 19 September 2019. Access Date: 13 December 2019. <https://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/stay-informed/news/erasmus-eu-boosts-participation-african-students-and-staff-2019>.

On 19 September 2019, the EU independently announced an initiative, called BEE-LIEVE to help women and landless youth who are considered “smallholder” beekeepers.¹²⁸⁶ This initiative works on “improving the technical, business and entrepreneurial skills of small producers and other value chain actors and supporters” and offers capacity building for entrepreneurs.¹²⁸⁷

The EU has invested in initiatives supporting entrepreneurship and youth employment in Africa.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Edwards

¹²⁸⁶ Beekeepers Economic Empowerment through long-Term Investments in Entrepreneurship and Value chain in Ethiopia, European Union External Action (Brussels). 19 September 2019. Access Date: 13 December 2019. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/67604/beekeepers-economic-empowerment-through-long-term-investments-entrepreneurship-and-value-chain_en.

¹²⁸⁷ Beekeepers Economic Empowerment through long-Term Investments in Entrepreneurship and Value chain in Ethiopia, European Union External Action (Brussels). 19 September 2019. Access Date: 13 December 2019. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/67604/beekeepers-economic-empowerment-through-long-term-investments-entrepreneurship-and-value-chain_en.