

## 2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Development - Official Development Assistance (ODA)

### Commitment:

Assuming strong African policy commitments, and given recent assistance trends, we believe that in aggregate half or more of our new development assistance commitments announced at Monterrey could be directed to African nations that govern justly, invest in their own people and promote economic freedom.

### Background:

Official Development Assistance is required to address the needs of the world's least developed countries (LDCs). Geared towards basic social services such as health, education, transportation, housing, safe water and nutrition, tied and untied ODA is crucial to the development of the majority of the world's population, as outlined in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) and the Monterrey Consensus (2002). G8 countries bear the majority of the world's wealth and share a responsibility to reduce global poverty for the benefit of all. Each G8 member has committed to achieve ODA/GNP levels of 0.7 percent, yet each donor country remains below the target. Kananaskis, bearing a strong focus on African development and the region's high concentration of LDCs, resulted in the above commitment to increase the proportion of new aid to the continent by at least fifty percent of total new ODA.

### Assessment:

<b>Score</b>	<b>Lack of Compliance -1</b>	<b>Work in Progress 0</b>	<b>Full Compliance +1</b>
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>			+1
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>		0	
<i>Russia</i>		0	
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>			+1
<b>Overall</b>			<b>+0.50</b>

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

### 1. Canada: +1

The Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) September 2002 report entitled "Canada Making a Difference in the World: A Policy Statement on Strengthening Aid Effectiveness" outlines Canada's contribution to the implementation of the G8 Africa Action Plan. Canada was the first G8 country to commit a specific sum of money to the plan through the Canada Fund for Africa in June 2002. The Fund will allocate CDN\$500 million over three years in addition to its regular ODA for Africa. The report notes that in total "Canada will allocate [CDN]\$6 billion in new and existing resources over five years to Africa's development, including the [CDN]\$500 million Canada Fund for Africa".<sup>89</sup>

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Peer Review Committee released its report on Canada on 6 December 2002. The Committee was pleased with Canada's commitment to increase ODA funding by 8% per annum in order to double its ODA volume by 2010. The Committee noted that "half of the new aid flows will be allocated to Africa".<sup>90</sup>

### 2. France: +1

In a G8 Summit press conference given by President Jacques Chirac on 27 June 2002 he emphasized that France is committed to increasing its ODA to 0.5% of GDP within the next five years.<sup>91</sup> In an interview given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dominique de Villepin, on 21 July 2002 France's goal of doubling its ODA in five years was restated. Villepin noted that this was "a great French ambition aimed at helping, in particular, our African friends".<sup>92</sup> At a press conference held by the President of France and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom at the World Summit on Sustainable Development on 2 September 2002 Mr. Chirac stated that "France was determined to increase its official aid for development, a significant portion of which was earmarked for the African continent".<sup>93</sup> In a statement of the Governor for France at the African Development Bank Group Year 2002 Annual Meetings the "African priority" was emphasized. The Governor

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<sup>89</sup> Canadian International Development Agency, "Canada Making a Difference in the World—A Policy Statement on Strengthening Aid Effectiveness," September 2002, <[http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/5714a0be7c23bcb285256c3a0063793e?OpenDocument#pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/5714a0be7c23bcb285256c3a0063793e?OpenDocument#pdf)>.

<sup>90</sup> Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, "DAC Peer Review of Canada," 6 December 2002, <<http://www.oecd.org/EN/document/0,,EN-document-590-17-no-12-37244-590,00.html>>.

<sup>91</sup> Jacques Chirac, President of France, "G7/G8 Summit Press Conference (Excerpts)," 27 June 2002, <<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actual/declarations/bulletins/20020702.gb.html>>.

<sup>92</sup> Embassy of France in the United States, "France's Africa Policy—Interview Given by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dominique de Villepin, to TV5," 21 July 2002, <<http://www.info-france-usa.org/news/statmnts/2002/africa1.asp>>.

<sup>93</sup> World Summit on Sustainable Development, "Press Conference by President of France, Prime Minister of United Kingdom," 2 September 2002, <<http://www.un.org/events/wssd/pressconf/020902conf3.htm>>.

noted that France “devotes more than half of its bilateral assistance to Africa”.<sup>94</sup>

### 3. Germany: 0

The German Federal government’s emergency humanitarian aid to address the food crisis in Africa amounted to two million euro by the beginning of September. Bilateral emergency humanitarian aid for six countries in southern Africa reached approximately 21 million euro within the same time period.<sup>95</sup>

A 2002 document that reviews the progress of German development policy entitled “From Rio to Johannesburg” outlines an effort to increase ODA to 0.33% of GDP by 2006.<sup>96</sup> A statement by the Governor for Germany at the African Development Bank (ADB) Group Year 2002 Annual Meetings notes that a major part of additional ODA resources of the EU will flow to Africa. The Governor emphasized that “Germany also aims to increase its spending from 5 billion US\$ now to approximately 7 billion \$US per annum by the year 2006.”<sup>97</sup> The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Joschka Fischer, focused attention on Africa in his address at the 57<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nation General Assembly. Fischer voiced particular concern over food shortages in Southern Africa and called for comprehensive assistance.<sup>98</sup> German aid to Africa is on the rise yet, no specific commitments have been made as to the direct proportion of new ODA towards the region.

### 4. Italy: 0

An information paper released on 26 July 2002 notes that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Alfredo Mantica, stressed the importance of giving new and added impetus to cooperative efforts that effectively utilize ODA directed towards Africa.<sup>99</sup> The United Nations’ country profile of Italy that was compiled in the lead up to the 2002 Johannesburg Summit notes that Italy’s National Document for

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<sup>94</sup> The African Development Bank Group, “ADB Group Year 2002 Annual Meetings—Statement by Governor for France,” <<http://www.afdb.org/knowledge/speeches2001/statement-gov-france-am2002e.htm>>.

<sup>95</sup> Federal Foreign Office of Germany, “Food Crisis in Southern Africa—the Federal Government’s Emergency Humanitarian Aid,” January 2003, <[http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/humanitaere\\_hilfe/brennpunkte/nahrungsmittelkrise\\_afrika\\_html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/humanitaere_hilfe/brennpunkte/nahrungsmittelkrise_afrika_html)>.

<sup>96</sup> Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development, Germany, “From Rio to Johannesburg—Financing Sustainable Development,” <[http://www.bmz.de/en/media/materials/from\\_rio\\_to\\_johannesburg/rio15.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/media/materials/from_rio_to_johannesburg/rio15.html)>.

<sup>97</sup> The African Development Bank Group, “ADB Group Year 2002 Annual Meetings—Statement by Governor for Germany,” <<http://www.afdb.org/knowledge/speeches2001/statement-gov-germany-am2002e.htm>>.

<sup>98</sup> Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations, “Address by Joschka Fischer, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the Fifty-seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly,” 14 September 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/UN/archive/speeches/2002/sp\\_09\\_14\\_02.html](http://www.germany-info.org/UN/archive/speeches/2002/sp_09_14_02.html)>.

<sup>99</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy, “Meeting Between the Director General for Multilateral Political Affairs and the Ambassador of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea,” 30 December 2002, <<http://www.esteri.it/attualita/2002/eng/notes/index.htm>>.

Economic and Financial Planning for the years 2002-06 reaffirms the 0.7% goal for ODA/GNP and that ODA funding increased to €154,937,070 in 2002 and is projected to reach €206.582,760 in 2004.<sup>100</sup> The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alfredo Mantica, emphasized at the International Conference on Financing for Development that ODA should be examined more closely on a qualitative level. Mantica noted that in “order to speed up our advance towards equitable development, Monterrey sends three clear messages: strengthen commitment; enhance coherence; and heighten the capacity for innovation.”<sup>101</sup> Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi’s statement to the 57<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the UN on 13 September 2002 committed 0.39 percent of Italian GDP to less developed countries, with particular emphasis on Africa. Berlusconi noted that financial aid was no longer enough and that donors should take heed of the action plan developed at Genoa and Kananaskis.<sup>102</sup>

## 5. Japan: 0

According to Grant Aid statistics for FY 2002, grants to Africa have totaled 172.75 (100 million yen) since 1 July 2002 until 31 December 2002. This number is below the 50% range.<sup>103</sup> The ODA Budget for FY 2002 was 538.9 billion yen, 613.9 billion yen has been requested for FY 2003.<sup>104</sup> A policy speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yoriko Kawaguchi, on 26 August 2002 outlined Japan’s basic African aid policy through an explanation of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process. Japan is looking forward to strengthening aid on route to TICAD III in October 2003.<sup>105</sup> Japan continues to pursue strong ODA initiatives towards the less developed regions of the world however, with a robust commitment to the Asian region it will prove challenging to shift 50% of new aid monies to Africa alone. However, Japan is making definite progress.

## 6. Russia: 0

A press conference given by President Vladimir Putin following the G8 Summit at Kananaskis on 27 July 2002 outlines Russia’s position on African development. Putin emphasizes Russia’s debt write-offs, contributions to health care

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<sup>100</sup> Government of Italy, “Johannesburg Summit 2002—Italy Country Profile,” <<http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/wssd/italy.pdf>>.

<sup>101</sup> Alfredo Mantica, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Italy, “Statement at the International Conference on Financing for Development,” 22 March 2002, <<http://www.un.org/ffd/statements/italyE.htm>>.

<sup>102</sup> H.E. Silvio Berlusconi, Prime Minister of Italy, “Statement to the 57<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations,” 13 September 2002, <<http://www.italyun.org/statements/Berlusconi57eng.htm>>.

<sup>103</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, “Grant Aid: Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2002,” <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/grant-2.html>>.

<sup>104</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, “ODA Budget for MOFA (FY2002 Budget and FY2003 Budget Request),” <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/budget/2002.html>>.

<sup>105</sup> Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan, “Policy Speech at the United Nations Conference Center,” 26 August 2002, <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/fmv0208/ethiopia.html>>.

development, environmental protection, and education. Putin notes that “Russia's assistance to African countries is multi-pronged, and we are convinced that this activity ultimately meets the national interests of the Russian Federation itself and intend to continue this work jointly with the other G8 countries.”<sup>106</sup> A statement on the participation of the Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov in the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg that was released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on 3 September 2002 notes that with regards to assistance to the development of Third World economies Russia is one of the largest donors. Kasyanov remarked that “Russia has written off African debts totaling 35 billion dollars, which constitutes approximately half of the whole amount written off by the other donor nations”.<sup>107</sup> However, no statements pertaining to an increase in ODA to Africa that would fulfil the 50% G8 commitment were found. Russia, while striving to aid Africa, as yet to lay down a solid financial pledge to increase development assistance for the region.

## 7. United Kingdom: +1

A policy paper presented to British Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, entitled “Opportunity and security for all” in July 2002 outlined new public spending plans on ODA. The report notes that by 2005-06 the UK's ODA will be £4.9 billion with an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.40 percent. The UK has called for increased resources for African aid, promising a £1 billion annual bilateral program to Africa by 2005-06.<sup>108</sup> New bilateral aid resources will be targeted at the very poorest, particularly in Africa and Asia. By 2005-06, 90 percent of Department for International Development's (DfID) bilateral assistance will be spent on low income countries.<sup>109</sup> On 23 December 2002 DfID announced that the Secretary of State for International Development, Clare Short, committed a further £30 million of humanitarian aid to Africa, £15 million of which will be

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<sup>106</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia, “President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin Remarks at Press Conference Following Big Eight Summit, Kananaskis, Canada,” 27 June 2002, <<http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/900b2c3ac91734634325698f002d9dcf/2b4bdc75927bba6943256be900321380?OpenDocument>>.

<sup>107</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia, “On the Participation of Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov in the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa,” 3 August 2002, <<http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/900b2c3ac91734634325698f002d9dcf/e3b9dc33b233566843256c29005a6f81?OpenDocument>>.

<sup>108</sup> Government of the United Kingdom, “2002 Spending Review: New Public Spending Plans 2003-2006/Chapter 5—Britain in the World,” <<http://www.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm55/5570/5570-05.htm>>.

<sup>109</sup> Government of the United Kingdom, “2002 Spending Review: New Public Spending Plans 2003-2006/Chapter 14—Department for International Development,” <<http://www.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm55/5570/5570-14.htm>>.

earmarked for emergency needs in Ethiopia and £15 million will go towards assisting southern Africa.<sup>110</sup>

## 8. United States: +1

Text taken from the FY 2003 Congressional Budget Justification indicates that USAID will “increase funding for its core programs in agriculture, child survival and health, democracy and conflict mitigation in Africa”. USAID plans to increase funding for agricultural programs by over 23% in 2003; for the education sector by 28%; for HIV/AIDS by 36%; and for democracy and conflict prevention programs by 53%.<sup>111</sup> The summary of the FY 2003 Budget Request outlines the regional distribution of ODA for the 2000-2003 period. The increase in aid to Africa (US\$112,868,000) from FY 2002 to FY 2003 exceeds 50% of the total increase in aid to other regions (Asia US\$44,820,000; Near East –US\$3,700,000; Europe US\$0; and Latin America and the Caribbean US\$43,953,000) over the same period.<sup>112</sup>

A policy paper concerning President Bush’s Africa policy accomplishments and initiatives emphasizes that over US\$1 billion in ODA is going to Africa in FY 2003, the highest level in US history.<sup>113</sup>

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<sup>110</sup> Department for International Development, “Clare Short Commits a Further £30 Million of Humanitarian Aid to Africa,” 23 December 2002, <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/PressReleases/files/pr23dec02.html>>.

<sup>111</sup> United States Agency for International Development, “U.S. National Interests,” <<http://www.usaid.gov/country/afr/index.html>>.

<sup>112</sup> United States Agency for International Development, “Summary of FY2003 Budget Request,” <<http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/cbj2003/request.html>>.

<sup>113</sup> Government of the United States, “President Bush’s Africa Policy—Accomplishments and Initiatives,” <<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/17141.pdf>>.