

## 2001 Genoa Compliance Report

### Africa Action Plan

#### Commitment:

“To take this process forward, each of us will designate a high level personal representative to liaise with committed African Leaders on the development of a concrete Action Plan to be approved at the G8 Summit next year under the leadership of Canada.”

#### Assessment:

Country	Non-Compliance	Work in Progress	Compliance
Britain		0	
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United States		0	
<b>Overall</b>		<b>0</b>	

#### Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

##### Britain: 0

The Blair government has been actively engaged in the furthering of the G8 Africa Plan, first introduced in Genoa. Upon his return, Prime Minister Blair designated Baroness Valerie Amos as his APR. As the current Parliamentary Undersecretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Baroness Amos is one of the Government's spokespersons in the House of Lords on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, and is the principal spokesperson in the House of Lords on international development. She is also the Minister for Africa at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and is responsible for Sub-Saharan Africa. Previously, from 1995 to 1998, she served experience as an adviser to the post-apartheid South African Government on public service reform, human rights, human resource development and employment equity.

Since Genoa, Baroness Amos has met with the other APRs, visited Africa, and liased with African leaders. There have been three meetings: London (October 2001), Addis Ababa (December 2001) and Cape Town (February 2002). Each of these meetings has been critical in the development of the G8 response to the NEPAD Initiative as well as continuing the dialogue with African leaders.

In May 2002, Baroness Amos traveled to Mozambique where she was responsible for confirming the 100% cancellation of all of Mozambique's debts to the UK, consolidated in the UK/Mozambique debt agreement. She also represented the UK at another meeting of the G8 APRs while in Mozambique and

met senior Mozambicans including President Chiassano, PM Mocumbi and Mr. Dhlakama, the leader of the opposition.

Baroness Amos' efforts are very much in line with the Blair government's statements regarding the 2002 G8 summit and the Action Plan for Africa. In February 2002, at a press conference given in Dakar with the President of Senegal, Prime Minister Blair emphasized trade and conflict resolution in Africa as areas in which he anticipated that concrete measures would be agreed upon at upcoming G8 Summit. At the same press conference, Blair declared that he will be a "very strong advocate for NEPAD," and suggested that "it will effectively dominate the G8 proceedings." Later that month in Nigeria, Prime Minister Blair presented a speech to the Nigerian National Assembly entitled "Partnership for African Development," wherein he promised to advocate in Kananaskis that all G8 countries should introduce duty-free and quota free access for imports from all the Least Developed Countries, and that where there is a clear commitment to reform, donors should increase their aid flows. He also stated that he would call upon the G8 to redouble its efforts to end the conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, and in the Sudan.

While the Blair government has taken concrete steps to fulfill the commitments made at Genoa, the plan remains a work in progress. As Prime Minister Blair himself has said, Kananaskis will be a benchmark in the efforts of the G8 to help Africa develop, and it is only at the Summit that a more complete sense of the success of the project will emerge.

#### **Canada: 0**

Canada has been one of the most ardent supporters for the development of a G8 Action Plan for Africa. As host of this year's Summit, Canada has from the start placed African Development as one of major focuses of G8 discussion in Kananaskis. Even following the events of September 11<sup>th</sup> and the focus on terrorism in the international community, Canada is committed to ensuring that the African remains a priority at the upcoming G8 Summit.

Following Genoa, Prime Minister Chretien was quick to appoint his personal representative to Africa (APR). Mr. Robert Fowler, the Canadian Ambassador to Italy, was chosen by the Prime Minister no doubt for his previous experience with the United Nations and with the African continent. He began his government service with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in 1968 and has held numerous posts in Ottawa's civil service for a variety of ministries.

Since his appointment, Fowler has met with the other G8 APRs on three occasions in London (October 2001), Addis Ababa (December 2001) and Cape Town (February 2002). In addition, he has extended consultations on the New Economic Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) initiative with both African leaders and civil society representatives. Within Canada, Mr. Fowler has spoke at Universities and other public discussions in order to increase awareness of the NEPAD and receive input from Canadians. This Canadian-African dialogue has been further promoted by CIDA. In May 2002, CIDA hosted a conference that brought together CIDA's African and Canadian partners to discuss the challenges facing Africa and what NEPAD can do for the poor of that continent. Topics discussed were related to key issues outlined in the NEPAD, such as governance, health and education, peace and security, and economic growth. CIDA has also established a NEPAD Africa Outreach Fund, which is designed to support African-driven initiatives that promote awareness and public discourse on NEPAD in Africa.

In addition to the above efforts, there has also been high-level political involvement to bring international attention to issues of African development. Prime Minister Chretien has been particularly active in this area. His efforts culminated in a nine-day, six country visit to African where he consulted with 14 African leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan. The Prime Minister has also demonstrated his willingness to back his dialogue and rhetoric with well-needed funds. On February 1<sup>st</sup>, he announced that Canada, as the G8 host, is setting aside \$500 million as a special fund for NEPAD.

While Canada has been an extremely active supporter of NEPAD, they still receive a compliance grade of 0 since NEPAD is a work in progress and the outcome of the above mentioned consultations will not be known until after Kananaskis.

#### **France: 0**

Since the introduction of the *Genoa Plan for Africa* at the 2001 G8 Summit, France has maintained its unwavering support for the new partnership and affirmed its commitment to see concrete progress and its final implementation at the upcoming 2002 G8 Summit in Kananaskis. France has long been characterized as the champion of African development. Within the G8, French President Chirac has placed particular emphasis on Africa since the 1999 Summit in Cologne. While the focus of African development at the upcoming Summit has been challenged by international efforts to counter terrorism, President Chirac has stated that France would “keep guard that the procedure of partnership with Africa, put in place in Genoa, would be translated into concrete results following the next summit in Canada.”

In terms of the above commitment, President Chirac was the first G8 leader to appoint his APR. He designated Mr. Michel Camdessus, the former managing Director of the IMF (until May 2000) and a prominent figure internationally on questions of development and world poverty, thus indicating the weight attached to the successful completion of this G8 initiative.

Since assuming the post, Mr Camdessus met his G8 counterparts for a series of discussions in what is expected to produce a program of support to be endorsed by the G8 leaders at Kananaskis. Meetings of the APRs took place in London (October 2001), Addis Ababa (December 2001) and Cape Town (February 2002). At the third meeting, working papers were introduced on the top four priorities: governance, peace and security, human development, growth, and the themes of cooperation, regional integration, agriculture, and the problems of water. France has stated its intentions to concentrate most on the areas of ‘peace and security’ and ‘growth’ along with a focus on the problems of water.

France has also hosted a number of bilateral and multilateral meetings with African heads of state and representatives, such as the February 8<sup>th</sup> NEPAD meeting, where President Chirac met with the Presidents of Nigeria, Egypt, Senegal, Algeria, and Zambia. President Chirac (assisted by Mr Camdessus) expressed hope that this meeting would enable all present to gain some perspective before the next G8 meeting and to demonstrate to the Africans France’s level of commitment. He emphasized the need to have a “departure point” before Kananaskis and strongly urged his African partners to be present at Monterrey (Mexico).

At the Monterrey meeting, President Chirac indicated that France would reverse the downward trend in public spending on official assistance (0.5% in five years, 0.7% in ten). He added that his participation at Monterrey was a clear indication of the French support for the attainment of this “new and great ambition” and that at the negotiation table in Mexico, as later in Canada, he “will plead for Africa.”

Although France has been very active in the area of African development throughout the year, it remains a work a progress until the action plan is adopted in Genoa.

#### **Germany: 0**

Following the Genoa Summit in 2001, German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder appointed Dr. Uschi Eid of the Green Party as his APR. Dr. Eid holds the position of Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Since her appointment, Dr. Eid has attended the meetings of the APRs in London (October 2001), Addis Ababa (December 2001), and Cape Town (February 2002). On the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> of May, she invited the NEPAD steering committee to an information meeting in Berlin. This included representatives from the

five founding countries of NEPAD - Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa. She has also been involved with various Africa-related initiatives on the part of the German government during the past months, including the "Afrika ist im kommen--Africa works" forum devoted to the African economy and its potential (held in Berlin during April 2002) and the awarding of the German Africa Prize 2002.

Within the German government's broad focus on African development, there has been a particular emphasis placed on the potential of the African economy and international trade with the African continent. Chancellor Schröder, speaking in Berlin on April 22, emphasized that the German government is committed to assisting Africa, particularly through the development of a trade relationship. While the German government has fulfilled its commitment to appoint a high-level representative for Africa, their efforts remain a work in progress until the plan is adopted.

## **Italy: 0**

Through its 2001 Presidency of the G8, Italy played an integral role in bringing NEPAD to the G8 agenda. Indeed, the first international acknowledgement of the New Initiative for Africa (NIA) took place at Genoa with the G8 *Genoa Africa Action Plan*. As in 2001, African development and poverty has remained a key objective of Italy in the G8. Despite the changes in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a seemingly shaken international profile, Italy remains committed to the Plan.

The Italian Prime Ministers Berlusconi, appointed Minister Alberto Michelini as his Personal Representative for the Africa Plan. Minister Michelini was elected to the House of Representatives in 2001 as a member of Forza Italia (Prime Minister Berlusconi's party). A former journalist, Minister Michelini also holds the Humanitarian Emergencies portfolio in the Berlusconi government.

Since his appointment, Minister Michelini has met with the other G8 APRs on three occasions: London (October 2001), Addis Ababa (December 2001) and Cape Town (February 2002). Given the introduction of the plan under the Italian Presidency of the G8, Italy has worked with Canada to ensure the agenda it introduced maintains momentum. In December 2001, Prime Minister Berlusconi's Personal Representative for the G8, Ambassador Castellaneta, and Minister Michelini (accompanied by the Canadian Sherpa and Mr Chretien's APR, Ambassador Fowler) held a press conference in December 2001 to outline the functioning of the Africa Plan. Prime Minister Berlusconi also received Mr Chrétien on 10 May in Rome in the anticipation of the Kananaskis Summit.

The Italian parliament has also taken a leadership role in stimulating dialogue with Africa leaders. This culminated in the "Italy-Africa Parliamentary Day" that took place in Rome in late May. Promoted by the Italian House of Representatives and attended by the Italian Head of State, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, and the President of the House of Representatives, Pier Ferdinando Casini, the event provided for an exchange of views on democracy, development, and Euro-African partnership. The main theme, "Parliamentary cooperation and support for Africa," embraced the topics of "The strengthening of representative institutions in new African democracies" and "The role of parliaments in cooperation between Europe and Africa" and was attended by the Presidents of 36 African State Assemblies (notably including the NEPAD member states).

Mr Casini had previously met with the South African Archbishop Tutu (President of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission), Namibia's President Sam Nujoma, and South Africa's President of the National Assembly Ginwala, to discuss the launching of Italy and Europe's commitments regarding the problems facing Africa: poverty, AIDS, conflict prevention, economic development, and the growth of democratic institutions.

Also in March, President Ciampi made an official visit to South Africa. Meeting with President Mbeki and other dignitaries, he affirmed Italy's commitment to the G8 Genoa obligations and its intention to reach the level of 0.7% GPD for ODA.

While Italy has remained engaged in the elaboration of the Action Plan and the ongoing African dialogue, the commitment remains a work in progress until a concrete action is introduced in Kananaskis.

### **Japan: 0**

Following Genoa, Prime Minister Koizumi appointed Minister Oshima Shotaro as his APR. In addition to this recent appointment, he currently serves as the vice-minister of Foreign Affairs. Minister Shotaro joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1968 and has since held a variety of positions in embassies around the world, including, the United States, Israel, Russia and Saudi Arabia. He has also served the Ministry as the Director of Overseas Establishments Divisions.

Since his appointment, Minister Shotaro has met with the other APRs in London (October 2001), Addis Ababa (December 2001) and Cape Town (2002) in order to discuss the most effective and efficient way to implement the NEPAD.

In addition to these meetings, Japan also hosted the Third Tokyo International conference on African Development (TICAD). In December 2001, the TICAD held its Ministerial-Level Meeting which welcomed representatives from all 53 African nations, 11 countries in Asia, 23 donor countries, 38 international organizations as well as the host organizations (Japan, the United Nations, the World Bank and the Global Coalition for Africa). Key Japanese participants at the TICAD meeting included: Prime Minister Koizumi, Foreign Affairs Minister Makiko Tanaka, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiken Sugiura and Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs Taimei Yamaguchi. In addition to evaluating the efforts of the international community in implementing the 1998 "Tokyo Agenda for Action", participants also exchanged views on NEPAD. Discussions included themes like governance, education, health and information technology.

Similar to the other G8 member countries, Japan has received a grade of 0 because the action plan for Africa has not yet been adopted.

### **Russia: 0**

In contrast to the other G8 leaders, President Putin was significantly delayed in fulfilling the Genoa commitment to appoint an APR. Indeed, at the first meeting of the APRs in October 2001, Russia was the only country to have sent an interim representative. Following this, President Putin appointed Dr. Simonia Nodari, Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. Dr. Nodari has a strong background in Third World economic development. It is interesting to note, however, that Dr. Nodari's research has focussed much more on Asia than Africa.

Since his appointment, Dr. Nodari has participated in two subsequent meetings of the APRs in Addis Ababa (December 2001) and Cape Town (February 2002). Both of these meetings have included discussions with members of the Steering Committee for the NEPAD. The APRs also had the opportunity in Cape Town to meet with several African Heads of State on the NEPAD Implementation Committee.

In addition to discussions between the African leaders and Dr. Nodari, the Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov has also been active in the dialogue on the Africa Action Plan. In December 2001, he completed his first African tour, visiting Angola, Namibia and South Africa.

Although President Putin was delayed in appointing a representative, Russia has since become relatively engaged in this process. It does, however, remain a work in progress until a concrete action plan is adopted.

## **United States: 0**

Following the introduction of the G8 *Genoa Plan for Africa* in July 2001, President Bush appointed Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Walter H. Kansteiner, III, as his APR. Assistant Secretary Kansteiner has brought extensive African experience to the table of APRs. Prior to his current appointment, he served as the Director of African Affairs on the National Security Council. He also has more than 20 years experience in various advisory capacities on emerging market business issues in Africa.

Since his appointment, Assistant Secretary Kansteiner has met with the other G8 APRs on three occasions: London (October 2001), Addis Ababa (December 2001), Cape Town (February 2002). These meetings have included discussions with African members of the Steering Committee for NEPAD. At the meeting in Cape Town, the APRs had the opportunity to liaise with the African Heads of State on the NEPAD Implementation committee.

Outside the APR process, the US Administration has also been engaged in the dialogue with African leaders regarding the Action Plan. President George Bush discussed the issue in bilaterals with President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria in November 2001 and President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa in January 2002. He also met in February 2002 with Presidents dos Santos of Angola, Chissano of Mozambique, and Mogae of Botswana to discuss efforts aimed at bringing peace, prosperity, and stability to Southern Africa. In addition to these efforts, in May 2002 Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill also visited four African states (South Africa, Uganda, Ethiopia and Ghana) with the purpose of highlighting and enhancing the effectiveness of US African development policies.

In addition to this dialogue, at the International Conference on the Financing of Development in Monterrey, Mexico, President Bush recently proposed a 50 percent increase in the core US development assistance over the next three budget years. This would eventually translate into a \$5-billion annual increase over current levels. President Bush has stipulated that these additional funds would be allocated to a new Millennium Challenge Account. This account would provide money for projects only in countries that govern justly, encourage economic freedom and invest in their people.

The US has thus been actively involved in the development of an Action Plan for Africa. Although the plan is nearing completion, it remains a work in progress until its adoption in Kananaskis.

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