The G7 Research Group presents the

2022 G7 Elmau Summit Final Compliance Report
28 June 2022 to 17 April 2023

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit
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“Through our Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, we aim to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.”

Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué

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Background

Concern for global infrastructure has featured prominently in G7 summit declarations for nearly two decades. The creation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016 served as a catalyst for a reimagining of infrastructure investment. SDG 9 is “to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.” The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic triggered an unprecedented shock to global manufacturing, disrupting the flows of supply and demand for goods. The manufacturing growth rate in least-developed countries grew only by 1.2 per cent in 2020 in comparison to 8.7 per cent in 2019. The uneven diffusion of the pandemic has given way to an uneven rebound in manufacturing and innovation, exposing significant vulnerabilities to contemporary supply chain patterns. Furthermore, the increasing material consequences of the climate crisis are testing global infrastructure systems, particularly in least-developed countries.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 members promoted investment in infrastructure to stimulate growth, improve trade and boost business on the African continent. This initiative was a result of cooperation with the United Nations and African leaders on the Africa Action Plan, addressing “escalating poverty levels, underdevelopment and the continued marginalization of Africa.”

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 members “committed to working with Africans to create conditions that can lead to an increase of private investment through various measures including strategies to build institutional capacity in financial markets, public-private partnerships to develop infrastructure, financial and technical assistance and risk-sharing guarantees for entrepreneurs and support of investment funds.”

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, G8 members continued their focus on African infrastructure investment and committed to “explore and identify…the further steps it can take together or individually, in collaboration with

the private sector, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and other international organizations to facilitate institutional investment flows into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries.” 3834

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 members pledged to “[work] with governments and citizens in Africa to enhance governance and transparency, improve infrastructure, notably in the energy sector, eliminate trade barriers, facilitate trade and investment and strengthen the responsible and sustainable management of natural resources and the revenues they generate.” 3835 They also welcomed a New Partnership for Africa’s Development in the process of reforming the Africa Partnership Forum.

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, commitments regarding infrastructure were reframed to concern the global economy; G7 members committed to “foster growth…supporting private investment with a business-friendly climate especially for small and medium-sized enterprises, ensuring an appropriate level of public investment, promoting quality infrastructure investment to address shortfalls through effective resource mobilization in partnership with the private sector and increasing productivity by further implementing ambitious structural reforms.” 3836

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 members restructured infrastructure in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. They released the five Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment “so as to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth and to enhance resilience in our society, as well as to contribute to the global efforts for the SDGs.” 3837

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 members “[agreed] on the importance of improving the quality of public finances, including by prioritizing high-quality investment, such as in infrastructures,” particularly on the African continent. 3838

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 members committed to “promoting smart, sustainable and high-quality investments, such as in infrastructure, to boost growth and productivity and create quality jobs.” 3839 G7 members also announced the Charlevoix Commitment on Innovating Financing for Development, promoting investment “in quality infrastructure with open access.”

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 members committed to “develop a new partnership to build back better for the world, through a step change in our approach to…infrastructure financing, notably on quality infrastructure and investment, to strengthen partnerships with developing countries and help meet their infrastructure needs.” 3840 Members introduced the pledge as the Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 members pledged to “collectively [mobilize] up to USD600 billion in public and private investments with a particular focus on quality infrastructure over the next five years.” 3841 This commitment, named the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII), is a response from the G7 members to China’s Belt and Road Initiative and builds upon the Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative.

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3836 Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-g7-declaration-en.html
3837 G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/infrastructure-investment.html
introduced at the 2021 Cornwall Summit. Members further committed to “deepen collaboration among MDBs and DFIs, by pooling forces with a particular focus on project preparation capabilities and aligning support for policy and regulatory frameworks for sustainable infrastructure investments.”

**Commitment Features**

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 members pledged that through the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, they “aim to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.” The PGII aims to raise USD600 billion in “private and public funds … to finance needed infrastructure in developing countries and counter China’s older, multi trillion-dollar Belt and Road project.” This commitment consists of five dimensions that should guide infrastructure investment mobilization to narrow the global investment gap: 1) sustainability, 2) inclusivity, 3) climate-resilience, 4) intensified cooperation and 5) democratic values.

“Infrastructure” refers to the “system of public works in a country, state or region including [but not limited to] roads, utility lines and public buildings.” In the context of this commitment, improving infrastructure can refer to building rural roads and creating safe transport methods that improve access to schools or health facilities, improving digital connectivity and implementing solar development projects—among other avenues.

“Mobilize” is understood as “to marshal [resources] for action.” In the context of this commitment, G7 members should move USD600 billion within the next five years in order to address the insufficient investment and inadequate infrastructure plans in countries that require infrastructure capacity development.

“Global investment gap” refers to the disparity in funds provided to address many low and middle-income countries’ lack of access to high quality financing that can aid in meeting long-term infrastructure investment needs. In the context of this commitment, G7 members should aim to narrow this global investment disparity by allocating their committed USD600 billion to support infrastructures in need.

“Sustainable” infrastructure is understood as infrastructure “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” In the context of this commitment, examples of sustainable infrastructure include but are not limited to: infrastructure projects developed with the aim of withstanding pandemics, economic shocks or natural disasters, infrastructure projects prioritize long-term adaptability and resilience and restructuring infrastructure projects to account for changes in migration.

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3844 G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 2 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html
3845 G7 pledges to invest $600 billion into infrastructure for developing countries, World Economic Forum (Geneva) 27 June 2022. Access Date: 2 October 2022. https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/06/g7-pledges-invest-600-billion-infrastructure-developing-countries/

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“Inclusive” infrastructure is understood as infrastructure in which “all parties are included in the discussion and decision making process taking into account relative capabilities.” As such, in the context of this commitment, infrastructure projects should aim to enhance social inclusivity by engaging with local and national actors to enact policy that guides projects or ensure that infrastructure is improving access to job opportunities, education and health for marginalized groups, among other examples.

“Resilient” infrastructure is understood as infrastructure that is constructed with the “capacity of to recover from a disturbance.” Thus, a “climate resilient” infrastructure is an infrastructure with the capacity to recover from climate-induced disturbances such as natural disasters. Examples of “climate resilient” infrastructure could include projects that reduce the risks or vulnerabilities posed by climate change or projects that account for climate migration.

“Intensified cooperation” is understood as a renewed or fortified “action or process of working together to the same end.” In the context of this commitment, it refers to efforts to strengthen partnerships between G7 members and other states in order to mobilize USD 600 billion to close the investment gap.

“Democratic values” refer to the following as declared by the UN Commission on Human Rights in 2002: “respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, freedom of association, freedom of expression and opinion, access to power and its exercise in accordance with the rule of law, the holding of periodic free and fair elections by universal suffrage and by secret ballot as the expression of the will of the people, a pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, the separation of powers, the independence of the judiciary, transparency and accountability in public administration and free, independent and pluralistic media.” In the context of this commitment, infrastructure investment should be made to promote democratic values; this can include: accessible transportation that prevents disenfranchisement, building broadband Internet access, and working alongside partners that prioritize democratic values.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong action to mobilize investment in at least four of the five dimensions: sustainability, inclusivity, climate resilience, intensified cooperation and democratic values. Strong action entails any public and/or private investment mobilization that supports infrastructure to narrow the global investment gap. Public investment may take the form of foreign aid or other financial contributions. Mobilization of private sector investment may take the form of loan financing programs organized by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) to encourage businesses to invest in emerging markets and developing countries. Such policies may be issued by an executive or a national legislature. Both the creation of new policy or the amelioration of current initiatives will count toward fulfillment of these two dimensions.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong action to mobilize investment in three of the five dimensions: sustainability, inclusivity, climate resilience, intensified cooperation and democratic values. A member will be assigned partial compliance if it has taken weak or no action in the unacknowledged dimensions. In the context of this commitment, weak action includes any verbal affirmations that a member will mobilize investment, attendance at international meetings to discuss fund allocation and sharing information on prospective investment mobilization.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if one of the following scenarios takes place: the G7 member exemplifies demonstrable investment in two or fewer of the aforementioned five dimensions or the G7 member

exemplifies investment in none of the aforementioned five dimensions. For example, if a member mobilizes no investment to close the global investment gap or the member’s investment only advances a sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure while neglecting inclusivity, intensified cooperation and democratic values, then the member will be assigned a non-compliance score.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member has NOT taken action to mobilize USD600 billion to narrow the global investment gap OR has prioritized two or fewer of the following dimensions in their investment: 1) sustainability, 2) inclusivity, 3) climate-resilience, 4) intensified cooperation and 5) democratic values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken action to mobilize USD600 billion to narrow the global investment gap and prioritized ONLY three of the following dimensions in their investment: 1) sustainability, 2) inclusivity, 3) climate-resilience, 4) intensified cooperation and 5) democratic values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken action to mobilize USD600 billion to narrow the global investment gap and prioritized four OR more of the following dimensions in their investment: 1) sustainability, 2) inclusivity, 3) climate-resilience, 4) intensified cooperation and 5) democratic values.</td>
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**Canada: +1**

Canada has complied with its commitment to mobilize USD600 million over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.

On 26 October 2022, the Canadian Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of International Trade, and Minister of International Development met with representatives of the African Union. Both sides expressed interest in developing deeper and more secure economic ties. The Canadian delegation also highlighted the importance of the proliferation of democratic values.

On 13 November 2022, the Canadian Prime Minister’s office and the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) jointly-released their 45th Anniversary Commemorative Summit Joint Statement. The communication expressed their collective desire to strengthen cooperation on food supplies and agricultural development, as well as Canada’s willingness towards building an ASEAN-Canada Trust Fund.

On 16 November 2022, Canada announced numerous investments in developing countries. On the matters of health and the pandemic, Canada is committing CAD15 million to strengthening vaccine production in Latin America and the Caribbean, CAD15 million for the mRNA vaccine technology transfer hub, and CAD50 million to the Pandemic Fund, which looks at preventing and responding to pandemics. In terms of aiding the preservation of ecosystems, Canada is investing CAD three million to help Indonesia restore its blue carbon ecosystems, CAD10 million to Oceans for Prosperity, CAD15 million to Indonesia for research and policy implementation to mitigate flood impacts, and CAD20 million to protect mangroves in Indonesia.

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On 19 November 2022, at the summit of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, leaders outlined new resolutions to improve sustainable infrastructure in the region, with a particular focus on digital infrastructure. The key aspect of these investments is to improve connectivity amongst members.

On 27 November 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly launched the Indo-Pacific Strategy. Amongst numerous initiatives, Canada has committed CAD47.4 million for cyber security capacity in select regional partners, CAD100 million for Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy in the area, and CAD750 million to further support FinDev Canada’s work to support high-quality, sustainable infrastructure in the region.

On 30 November 2022, the Canadian government promised further investment in the Indo-Pacific Region. Canada will contribute more from the Canada Climate Finance Commitment, on top of previously allocated CAD1.26 billion, towards helping partner countries recover economically, build infrastructure, and develop inclusively and sustainably. Canada will also prioritize the area in its Powering Past Coal Alliance, facilitating the nations’ transition to cleaner energy. In addition, Canada will aid the development of digital infrastructure to enhance trust and security in the digital economy while stressing the importance of democratic values and rules-based trade.

On 15 December 2022, Global Affairs Canada partnered with the United Nations Development Programme to support the Haitian government’s recovery plans to repair and reconstruct social infrastructure from the earthquake in August 2021. Canada has committed CAD20 million to the cause.

On 6 January 2023, Global Affairs Canada commenced a collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund to “provide emergency obstetric care, sexual reproductive health services, and medication and reproductive health kits to” vulnerable women and girls in Haiti who are affected by cholera cases. Canada has an initial budget for the program of CAD1.25 million.

Canada has acted towards its collective commitment to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap. Canada has mobilized public and private investment in emerging markets and prioritized all five dimensions of sustainability, inclusivity, climate-resilience, intensified cooperation, and democratic values in these initiatives.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ruixue (Kerry) Zhong

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.

On 5 July 2022, the National Council for Development and International Solidarity announced large-scale French negotiations with African states regarding the use of French IMF Special Drawing Rights to fund

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initiatives such as French Funds for the Global Environment and the International Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission.\textsuperscript{3863} This mission focuses on the development of agricultural infrastructures to accelerate the transition to sustainable and climate-resilient food systems, working alongside public and private actors, including international organizations.\textsuperscript{3864}

On 8 July 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs published details of discussions with the South African Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation.\textsuperscript{3865} In this interaction, French Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna reaffirmed France’s commitment to the ongoing development of South African health infrastructure and the clean energy transition and announced EUR3 billion in private French investment in South Africa.

On 21 September 2022, President Emmanuel Macron announced an additional EUR300 million in French funding for The Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, bringing France’s total to EUR1.6 billion for this cycle.\textsuperscript{3866} France believes that such donations can strengthen global health infrastructure.

On 4 October 2022, Minister of State for Development, Francophonie and International Partnerships Chrysoula Zacharopoulou attended the launch of various democratic initiatives operated jointly by France and South Africa.\textsuperscript{3867} Minister Zacharopoulou met with South African Deputy Minister of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation Candith Mashego-Dlamini to discuss French investment in the Just Energy Transition Partnership in South Africa.

On 14 October 2022, Minister Zacharopoulou called for aid reform, with a greater emphasis on International Monetary Fund (IMF) trust funds such as the Resilience and Sustainability Trust.\textsuperscript{3868} Approximately 20 per cent of France’s USD37.6 billion of IMF Special Drawing Rights have been donated to IMF trust funds. Financial contributions to the Resilience and Sustainability Trust promote climate resilience and sustainability in middle-income countries.

On 28 October 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs reaffirmed France’s continued commitment towards investment in Ukraine, citing the donation of EUR2 billion for housing rehabilitation, bridge repair and electricity generation.\textsuperscript{3869} These funds aim to strengthen Ukrainian infrastructure damaged by the ongoing Russian war in Ukraine.


On 28 October 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs announced the mobilization of EUR30 million to support non-governmental organizations working to meet the needs of Ukraine, targeting building insulation, health and logistical support. This mobilization aids private sector investment in Ukrainian infrastructure, working with 17 private organizations.

On 3 November 2022, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna reaffirmed France’s commitment to the Berlin Process Summit for the Western Balkans. This initiative has increased cooperation between the European Union and the western Balkan states in infrastructure development. The Minister has also reaffirmed France’s commitment to improve cybersecurity infrastructure in Montenegro.

On 11 November 2022, Minister Colonna met with the African Union Commission, private financiers, and private businesses to make plans for a Euro-African fertilizer partnership. Partners agreed to cooperate on the development of fertilizer production capacities in Europe and Africa through European financing and intercontinental private-sector dialogue.

On 14 November 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty committed EUR20 million in subsidies to the Global Shield Against Climate Risks for 2023. France will also mobilize EUR eight million for the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative. These investments support and protect developing economies vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly in terms of infrastructure destruction.

On 23 November 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs announced the delivery of 100 generators to Ukraine, in addition to the 85 generators already sent to Ukraine and Moldova since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as a part of a wider European Union delivery totalling 500 generators.

On 29 November 2022, Minister of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire and the French Development Agency granted an additional loan of EUR100 million to Ukraine, in part to maintain public services and infrastructure in the country.

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On 1 December 2022, the European Commission authorized France’s EUR 1 billion support package for Ukrainian businesses. Subsidized loans and other aid will be granted to businesses of all sizes and will help Ukraine’s private sector to support the nation’s economic stability.\(^{3876}\)

On 7 and 8 December 2022, Minister Delegate for Foreign Trade, Economic Attractiveness and French Nationals Abroad Olivier Becht traveled to Poland in an effort to coordinate the French and Polish private sectors for the purpose of assisting Poland’s clean energy transition.\(^{3877}\)

On 13 December 2022, France and Ukraine co-chaired the international conference in support of the Ukrainian people in Paris, which included 47 states and 24 private international organizations. The conference resulted in the commitment of EUR 1 billion for emergency assistance, primarily for energy, food supplies, water, healthcare and transportation infrastructure.\(^{3878}\) This conference intensified cooperation between private and public sector actors in response to the challenges faced by Ukraine over the winter months.

On 13 December 2022, France and Ukraine co-signed two agreements in support of reconstruction on the sidelines of Catherine Colonna’s visit to Addis Ababa, Minister Delegate for Foreign Trade, Economic Attractiveness and French Nationals Abroad. \(^{3879}\) These contributions will help to repair Pakistani infrastructure and will bolster Pakistan’s climate resilience.

On 9 January 2023, President Macron announced an additional EUR10 million in direct emergency aid to Pakistan, as well as EUR360 million through the French Development Agency for post-flood reconstruction and projects aiding Pakistan’s adaptation to climate change.\(^{3880}\) These contributions will help to repair Pakistani infrastructure and will bolster Pakistan’s climate resilience.

On 13 January 2023, Minister Colonna signed a French Development Agency agreement to provide equipment for the improvement of energy infrastructure in northern Ethiopia. France’s material donations will help to provide energy security to 10 million people in the conflict-stricken region.\(^{3881}\)

On 13 January 2023, Minister Colonna signed a French Development Agency agreement, jointly funded with the European Union, to boost food security in northern Ethiopia. 400,000 farmers, including women, in the regions of Tigray, Afar, and Amhara will be given seeds, livestock, and equipment through the program. A

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second phase will later strengthen Ethiopia’s fertilizer industry. By supporting domestic agriculture in the long and short terms, France’s funding addresses immediate humanitarian concerns in a sustainable fashion.

On 30 January 2023, European Union Ambassador to Ukraine Matti Maasikas announced that France would supplement the European Union’s donation of 30 million LED light bulbs to Ukraine with an additional 5 million bulbs. This contribution will help Ukraine lower its energy usage, relieving strain on its power grid in the short term, and making Ukrainian homes more sustainable for the future.

On 21 March 2023, Minister Zacharopoulou expressed France’s intention to bolster cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on development and infrastructure, alongside issues around climate change, gender equality, and clean drinking water.

On 3 April 2023, Minister Zacharopoulou visited Benin, Togo, and Ghana. In Benin, the minister signed agreements to fund agricultural expansion and rural training. In Togo, the minister signed a cooperation agreement to strengthen France and Togo’s partnership on health.

France has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap. France has mobilized funds and spearheaded initiatives in a cooperative and sustainable manner, fostering collaboration between the private and public sectors. Dialogue on democracy and the environment have accompanied a broad range of its infrastructure investments.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD 600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.

On 18 July 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz delivered a speech at the 13th Petersberg Climate Dialogue reaffirming Germany’s dedication to global climate protection. Chancellor Scholz cited the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment and emphasized the necessity for “a joint global effort – by industrialized countries, developing countries and emerging economies.” Chancellor Scholz thus called upon the cooperation of G7 member states and partner nations to combat the threat of climate change.

On 4 August 2022, the state-owned KfW Development Bank announced a contribution of EUR 45 million to Partech Africa II on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Partech Africa is a fund launched in 2018 that invests in companies throughout nine African countries, developing countries and emerging economies.

France would

**Analyst: Angus MacKellar**

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countries. The additional funding aims to further accelerate Africa’s rapidly growing technology market and support African companies.

On 13 September 2022, the Federal Government initiated the first G7 Ministers’ Meeting on Urban Development to promote sustainable urban development.3888 Chancellor Scholz stressed the importance of cooperation among the G7 member states in achieving “progress towards an equitable world.” Sustainable urban development improves accessibility to “excellent schools and universities, first-rate childcare, functional public transport and cycling paths, attractive public spaces,” among other benefits.

On 26 September 2022, the Federal Foreign Office hosted the G7 conference “Strengthening Democracy – Towards Resilient Institutions and Societies in the G7 and Africa.”3889 In her opening speech, German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock detailed the shortcomings of modern-day democracy, and the challenges of implementing democratic principles given the sociopolitical states of many African states.3890 Minister Baerbock called upon members to “find solutions together to these different challenges” and advocate for democracy in Africa, “because it’s the only form of government which allows all citizens to make their voices heard.”

On 7 October 2022, the BMZ announced its intention to invest more than EUR 180 million toward combating climate change and water infrastructure development in Jordan.3891 The BMZ will collaborate with other international donors in assisting the construction of a desalination plant that will bolster water supply security in one of the world’s most water-poor countries.

On 20 October 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR 100 million to be distributed over the next two years for developing sustainable social and economic growth in Nigeria.3892 The funds program focuses support on four different areas: small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector, women’s employment and the development of renewable energy. Development Minister Svenja Schulze lists “new jobs, less poverty and more opportunities for people to take control of their lives” as benefits of investing in Nigeria.

On 27 October 2022, the BMZ committed EUR 39.5 million to Rwanda, further cementing the Rwandan-German Climate and Development Partnership.3893 The funds will support infrastructure projects, resource-conserving energy supply expansions and sustainable waste management. The projects are expected to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events and improve the health of local communities.

On 28 October 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR130 million to support crisis resilience in Senegal through promoting employment, modernizing the healthcare system and expanding renewable energies.3894 Germany specifically encouraged the development of a clean public transport system in the city of Dakar.


G7 Research Group, 16 May 2023
through investment in low-emission, climate-friendly vehicles. The funds broadly aim to prepare Senegal for future economic shocks, create social protection and prevent future pandemics.

On 3 November 2022, the BMZ and the Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) voiced Germany’s support for green development in Egypt.\textsuperscript{3895} Government officials of Germany and Egypt signed declarations of intent to collaborate in building a sustainable green hydrogen value chain, investing in green hydrogen-specific infrastructure projects and encouraging trade in liquefied natural gas. State Secretary Jochen Flasbarth described the collaboration as a reflection of the relationship between developed and developing countries: “The new global green hydrogen economy must be designed in a way that also benefits emerging and developing economies.”

On 4 November 2022, the BMZ and the BMWK pledged EUR216 million and EUR136 million respectively to Peru for the purpose of climate change mitigation.\textsuperscript{3896} The funds will go toward developing sustainable public transportation systems and combating forest crimes in the Amazon rainforest, among other investments in climate projects. The projects are expected to reduce carbon emissions, protect indigenous communities and mitigate the effects of climate change in Peru.

On 17 November 2022, the BMZ announced its intention to contribute EUR84 million to Tanzania in support of the introduction of universal health insurance to Tanzanians.\textsuperscript{3897} Alongside the BMZ’s funding, Germany also pledged to provide services specifically targeting the health of mothers and children. Overall, the joint negotiations aim to benefit poorer, marginalized communities within Tanzania and promote social equality.

On 25 November 2022, the BMZ announced a commitment of EUR94 million to Zambia as a signal of Germany’s support for the African nation’s reform efforts and commitment to democratic values.\textsuperscript{3898} The funds will help lessen the burden of Zambia’s public debt, as well as promote innovation and adaptation within Zambia’s large farming community. According to Minister Schulze, the joint development cooperation both addresses the effects of climate change and “supports President Hakainde Hichilema’s democratic reform agenda.”

On 30 November 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR80 million to Ghana, highlighting Germany’s support for sustainable growth in the African nation by developing “a socially just and climate-neutral economy.”\textsuperscript{3899} The funding specifically focuses on smaller companies and renewable energies, with the aim of increasing the accessibility of vocational training and employment opportunities in Ghana.


On 5 December 2022, Vice Chancellor Robert Habeck commenced a trip to Namibia and South Africa to showcase Germany’s support for climate neutrality in the southern African region. He stated, “We want to intensify cooperation and expand partnerships, especially with an eye to sustainable development.”

On 11 December 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR112 million to Kenya, establishing concrete commitments to the German-Kenyan Climate and Development Partnership. The funds will go toward promoting vocational training, “developing renewable energies, expanding the electricity network, establishing hydrogen production and creating new jobs.”

On 13 December 2022, the BMZ announced its intention to contribute EUR60 million to the African Union for the purpose of expanding infrastructure, promoting gender equality, and addressing the impact of COVID-19. The funds aim to create new jobs, expand opportunities for women and bolster preparedness for future pandemics in Africa.

On 17 December 2022, Germany announced a commitment of EUR29 million to the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Accelerator Partnership. The new initiative was launched at the United Nations Biodiversity Conference as a collaboration between Germany and Colombia to support the implementation of a global biodiversity framework in developing countries. Development State Secretary Jochen Flasbarth promoted the partnership as “a joint initiative involving both developing and industrialized countries.”

On 9 January 2023, the BMZ committed EUR84 million in additional funding for Pakistan to aid in addressing the infrastructure damage caused by climate-related events last year and to help in adapting to climate change.

On 24 January 2023, Minister Schulze presented the BMZ’s new Africa Strategy at a press conference alongside the African Union’s Special Envoy for Africa’s Youth Chido Mpemba. The strategy focuses on sustainable economic development, building social protection, health and pandemic prevention, feminist development policy, and overall peace and security. Schulze specifically called upon the creation of new jobs through the Africa Strategy, but emphasized that “[t]he Development Ministry cannot create these jobs itself. But we can work with Africa to create good foundations and conditions.”

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From 18 February 2023 to 25 February 2023, Parliamentary State Secretary of the BMZ Dr. Bärbel Kofler visited Southern Africa in order to deepen Germany’s cooperation with Malawi and Zambia.\textsuperscript{3907} Secretary Kofler expressed the importance of Germany’s developmental cooperation with the two countries: “we want to support the efforts of the Governments of Malawi and Zambia to fight hunger and poverty – for instance through feeding programmes for children, social protection, and efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality.”

On 1 March 2023, Minister Schulze voiced the BMZ’s intention to draw attention to and invest in development projects with the specific purpose of advancing gender equality.\textsuperscript{3908} This includes “increasing the proportion of new project funding to promote gender equality to more than 93 per cent by 2025,” ensuring equal gender representation, among other commitments.

On 6 March 2023, Secretary Flasbarth announced at the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries the BMZ’s intention to increase investment by EUR200 million toward underdeveloped countries.\textsuperscript{3909} The investments will primarily target the private sector in African countries in order to provide long-term support through resilient infrastructure and food systems.

On 24 March 2023, the BMZ and the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands announced the Urban Water Catalyst Initiative at the Second UN Water Conference to improve accessibility to drinking water in the global south.\textsuperscript{3910} Germany is expected to contribute EUR32 million in order to support sustainable water and sanitation infrastructure in underdeveloped countries.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD 600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap. Germany has invested in various projects aimed at bolstering the economies and social equality of developing countries, from contributing funds toward improving public services to financially supporting private companies. Furthermore, Germany heavily vocalizes its democratic values in international interactions and actively seeks collaboration with other countries to advance sustainability economically, socially and environmentally.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Mia Xie}

\textbf{Italy: 0}

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize USD 600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.

On 5 July 2022, Undersecretary Benedetto Della Vedova reaffirmed Italy’s full political, military, and financial support for the reconstruction of Ukraine at the Lugano Conference.\textsuperscript{3911}

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On 6 July 2022, Undersecretary Manlio Di Stefano reaffirmed Italy’s commitment to expand economic relations with South-East Asia at the closing ceremony of the High-Level Dialogue on ASEAN-Italy Economic Relations.\textsuperscript{3912} The forum hosted over 2,000 representatives from Italian institutions, Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN) countries, and the private sector in Kuala Lumpur and focused on the themes of “aerospace, economy, green technologies, and ‘smart technologies.”

On 14 July 2022, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Marina Sereni spoke at the virtual event “Towards an inclusive and sustainable recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean,” and reaffirmed Italy’s interest in helping the regions make “green transitions.”\textsuperscript{3913} Sereni also highlighted active investments by Italian companies in Latin American “renewables, power networks, sustainable mobility, and green hydrogen.”

On 23 August 2022, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) Ambassador Ettore Francesco Sequi reaffirmed Italy’s pledge of part of its Special Drawing Rights to “more vulnerable economies” in the International Monetary Fund (IMF).\textsuperscript{3914}

On 19 September 2022, Italian Permanent Representative to the United Nations Maurizio Massari signed an Italy-Caribbean Development Bank agreement on the “Programme supporting sustainable development projects in Caribbean Community countries.”\textsuperscript{3915} As a part of the Programme, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation will provide EUR 50 million in aid credits and EUR 2.5 million in donations to fund sustainable development projects with a focus on “agriculture, energy, management of coastal zones and water resources, transport, social housing, and healthcare.”

On 21 September 2022, Undersecretary Di Stefano traveled to Bali to meet with G20 Ministers of Commerce.\textsuperscript{3916} The meeting addressed expanding sustainable investment between trade and industry, and the creation of sustainable and resilient global value chains.

On 3 October 2022, the Italian Embassy in Dar es Salaam, the Italian Trade Agency, the Italian Ministry of Foreign and the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized a business and investment forum for 800 companies in Zanzibar, Tanzania.\textsuperscript{3917} The conference promoted private investment opportunities to explore economic collaborations in agribusiness, machinery, and infrastructures.


On 8 December 2022, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni reaffirmed Italy’s mission to “intensify cooperation with Africa to bring investment and development” in the announcement from the European Commission to allocate EU307 million to co-finance interconnecting infrastructure between Italy and Tunisia. The new interconnection will be a 200 km submarine power line connecting Europe with Africa and promote renewable energy production.

On 14 December 2022, Prime Minister Meloni met with Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh at the EU-ASEAN Commemorative Summit, reaffirming cooperation in sectors of “trade, energy transition, culture and defense.”

On 27 December 2022, Prime Minister Meloni renewed the Italian government’s “full support” for Ukraine’s restoration of energy infrastructure and future reconstruction efforts.

On 10 February 2023, the Italian government’s ‘Ukraine electricity emergency’ task force sent electrical equipment consisting of transformers, generators, electrical cables and accessories to Ukraine. The supply of electrical equipment could benefit approximately 3 million Ukrainians amidst electricity shortages from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war.

On 28 March 2023, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Antonio Tajani met with European Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen. DPM Tajani affirmed Italy’s support for the EU Global Gateway, “an investment strategy for sustainable infrastructure,” and ongoing infrastructure developments in Africa. DPM Tajani and EU Commissioner Urpilainen highlighted the importance of the EU Global Gateway project’s priorities in green hydrogen transportation and electrical connections, digital transition, and sustainable growth. DPM Tajani also announced Italy’s entry into the EU Digital 4 Development Hub (D4D Hub) with the goal of promoting “inclusive and sustainable digital transformations” in partner countries.

On 29 March 2023, DPM Tajani affirmed Italy’s commitment to economic and development cooperation with Algeria. DPM Tajani emphasized Italy’s continued support on “innovative sectors, such as agro-industry, biomedical technologies, and digital infrastructures” in Algeria.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize USD 600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap. Italy has taken moderate action towards generating public-private partnerships through intensified cooperation, democratic values and high standards.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.
Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD 600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.

On 1 July 2022, the Ministry of Environment committed to “provide financial support of up to [a half] of the initial investment cost for projects, performing measurement, reporting, and verification for 16 new selected projects for JCM Model Projects of Joint Crediting Mechanism.”

On 27 August 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida and Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi participated in the Eighth Tokyo International Conference on African Development and committed a sum of USD30 billion in public and private investment “on ‘investment in people’ and ‘quality of growth’” in Africa over the next three years. In addition, the government of Japan will provide USD four billion in total from public and private contribution for the country’s Green Growth Initiative with Africa, co-fund a maximum of USD five billion for the African Development Bank, contribute up to USD one billion to the Global Fund over the next three years to bolster health infrastructure and combat major infectious diseases, and support the African Development Bank with USD300 million with the African Development Bank to increase food production.

On 28 August 2022, the government of Japan, those of the African member states, and representatives of Tokyo International Conference on African Development co-organizers underscored and advocated for both public and private investment in Africa. They are also investing in ameliorating infrastructure such as “transportation and cold chains for rural development to add value to agricultural products and reduce post-harvest loss and food waste.”

From 27 August 2022 to 28 August 2022, the government of Japan agreed to mobilise “private investment in renewable energy projects and expansion of geothermal power generation by 110 MW and in transition to hydrogen and other energies [in Africa, to] promote public-private investments [to aid Africa’s] decarbonisation and sustainable development,” and to “contribute USD15 million to the World Bank trust fund for the development of green hydrogen, geothermal power and battery storage” [and“]USD5 million to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency trust fund to promote private investment in renewable energy projects, including in Africa.”

On 25 October 2022, the government of Japan and the government of Uzbekistan established a Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) and affirmed that JCM will “facilitate [the] diffusion of, among others, leading decarbonizing technologies, products, systems, services and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions” to reduce or remove greenhouse gas emissions and support “sustainable development in the Republic of Uzbekistan.”

On 30 August 2022, Minister of the Environment Akihiro Nishimura met with Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan and promised to

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mobilise “private investment in waste treatment projects in priority areas in Indonesia, such as Bekasi-Karawang-Purwakarta (Bekarpur) and Legok Nangka in West Java Province.”

On 4 November 2022, Minister Hayashi met with Cabinet Secretary and Foreign and Diaspora Affairs of the Republic of Kenya Alfred Mutua. Both reaffirmed intentions to continue long-time investment and cooperation. Japan wishes to improve bilateral economic relations “through ‘investment in people’” such as the ABE initiatives,” promoting democratic values by condemning Russia’s disregard of the international order with the invasion of Ukraine.

On 12 November 2022, Japan agreed to “facilitate quality infrastructure investment based on the Master Plan on [the Association of Southeast Asian Nations] Connectivity 2025,” assist in connectivity issues and the development of legal systems, and help the Association of Southeast Asian Nations formulate a Climate Change Strategic Action Plan for 2030.

On 15 November 2022, Prime Minister Kishida announced Japan’s commitment of USD65 billion to infrastructure and finance over the next five years.

On 15 November 2022, Prime Minister Kishida pledged to loan JPY130 billion to Indonesia for its mass transit and highway infrastructure projects.

On 13 December 2022, G7 leaders condemned Russia’s attack and destruction of Ukrainian infrastructure. They also pledged to mobilize USD600 billion to the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment to implement quality infrastructure by 2027 and continue their work on Just Energy Transitions Partnerships.

On 2 December 2022, the Ministry of the Environment announced the four projects selected for the fourth round of Model Projects of the Joint Crediting Mechanism, which seeks to reduce carbon emissions in developing countries with advanced decarbonizing technologies, Financing Support Programme for 2022. The new projects partner with Vietnam, Laos, and the Philippines, and have a maximum estimated greenhouse gas reduction potential of 36,587 total carbon dioxide per year.

On 14 December 2022, Prime Minister Kishida expressed continuous support for Vietnam’s decarbonization and transition to sustainable energy and the Just Energy Transition Partnership.

On 9 February 2023, Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Takeaki Matsumoto and Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines Enrique Manalo, acting on behalf of the Department of Information and Communications Technology of the Republic of the Philippines, signed a memorandum to

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cooperate in the field of information and communications technology.\footnote{3936 “Signing of Memorandum of Cooperation in the ICT Field between MIC and the Department of Information and Communications Technology of the Republic of the Philippines”, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan (Tokyo) 9 February 2023. https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/eng/pressrelease/2023/2/09_01.html} The new memorandum supports the main agreement from the 2017 memorandum while adding the construction of open radio access network (Open RAN) as a new area of collaboration.

On 9 February 2023, Prime Minister Kishida and President of the Republic of the Philippines Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr. met at the Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting.\footnote{3937 “Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting”, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 9 February 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000569.html} Japan pledged JPY600 billion through Japanese Official Development Assistance and private sector investment to the Philippines in the 2023 fiscal year. The two countries also signed the Exchange of Notes that confirms Japan’s loan of JPY377 billion “for the Philippines’ North–South Commuter Railway and its extension.” Prime Minister Kishida also affirmed that Japan is ready to grant an additional JPY30 billion Post-Disaster Stand-by Loan.

On 10 February 2023, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination Hiroshi Yoshida attended the ASEAN Digital Ministers’ Meeting with Japan and presented the ASEAN-Japan 2023 Digital Work Plan, which was supported by participants, and the expansion of access to Open RAN.\footnote{3938 “Results of ASEAN Digital Ministers’ Meeting and Digital Senior Officials’ Meeting with Japan”, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan (Tokyo) 10 February 2023. https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/eng/pressrelease/2023/2/10_04.html}

On 6 March 2023, Minister Hayashi met with Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Retno L.P. Marsudi.\footnote{3939 “Japan-Indonesia Foreign Ministers’ Meeting (Japan-Indonesia Ministerial-Level Strategic Dialogue)”, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000386.html} He affirmed Japan’s continued support for various Indonesian “initiatives including the improvement of maritime security, the development of the Natuna Islands, infrastructure development such as the North-South Line and East-West Line of the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) system in Jakarta and Patimban Port, and energy transition initiatives including coordination on the Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) Concept.”

On 20 March 2023, Prime Minister Kishida made numerous commitments towards “Japan’s new plan for a ‘Free and Open Indo-Pacific’” at the Indian Council of World Affairs.\footnote{3940 “Policy Speech by Prime Minister KISHIDA Fumio at the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA)”, Prime Minister’s Office of Japan (Tokyo) 20 March 2023. Access Date: 18 April 2023. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/101_kishida/statement/202303/_00013.html} Japan will commit USD100 million to the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund towards improving connectivity. The Prime Minister also pledged to support infrastructure development through Japan’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) and to encourage Japanese companies to provide quality infrastructure overseas. Japan will also mobilize an additional USD75 billion “in public and private funds in the Indo-Pacific region by 2030” towards infrastructure.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD 600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap. Japan has marshalled public and private investment to support sustainable, inclusive, climate resilient, and quality infrastructure projects in emerging markets and developing countries through cooperation and the promotion of democratic values.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Ruixue (Kerry) Zhong}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize USD 600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.


On 23 November 2022, United Kingdom representative to the United Nations Ana Baric announced the mobilization of GBP eight billion annually until 2025, in partnership with the private sector, on top of an additional 0.2 per cent of gross national income, to be provided to lesser developed countries. She announced the United Kingdom’s commitment to supporting climate resilience and accelerating the transition to sustainable food systems in lesser developed countries.\footnote{Speech- Supporting resilient and sustainable development in Least Developed Countries: UK statement at UN Second Committee, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 23 November 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/supporting-resilient-and-sustainable-development-in-least-developed-countries-uk-statement-at-un-second-committee}


On 14 December 2022, British Minister of State for Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, Energy, Climate and Environment Lord Goldsmith announced the availability of research grants under the Reversing
Environmental Degradation in Africa and Asia programme. These funds will provide African and Asian institutions with the means to develop environmental solutions for their regions.3947

On 27 February 2023, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office published the United Kingdom’s Small Island Development States strategy, which outlines the government’s intentions from 2022 to 2026. The strategy outlines a collaborative development scheme where the United Kingdom and small island states will work together, with a focus on shared values and inclusive governance, to develop the latter and boost climate resilience.3948

On 1 March 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business and Trade announced a memorandum of understanding between the United Kingdom and Singapore concerning a joint “Green Economy Framework.”3949 The two nations will partner together to encourage, among other things, private investment and decarbonization through industrial, state, and academic collaboration.3950

On 1 March 2023, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office announced the United Kingdom’s membership in International Development Bank Invest, the private sector arm of the Inter-American Development Bank Group. Through the membership, the United Kingdom aims to finance small and medium businesses in Latin America and the Caribbean, with a focus on poverty reduction and climate change.3951 The United Kingdom will work with the private sector to raise approximately GBP150 million in funding for solar power plants and electric-powered public transport.

On 20 March 2023, Business and Trade Secretary Kemi Badenoch and First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy for Ukraine Yulia Svyrydenko signed the UK-Ukraine Digital Trade Agreement, a deal to provide support for the Ukrainian economy “through the current crisis.”3952 Under the deal, the Department of Business and Trade will mobilize UK businesses to invest in future Ukrainian infrastructure reconstruction projects.

On 21 March 2023, the Roads Minister Richard Holden of the Department of Transport announced the new Bus Centre of Excellence initiative.3953 As part of the National Bus Strategy, the Bus Centre of Excellence intends to collaborate with local governments to increase jobs, skills, and diversity within the bus sector. It also intends to contribute to the United Kingdom’s currently ongoing initiative to decarbonize the national bus fleet. The project is being allocated GBP815,000 in government investment.

On 28 March 2023, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office announced the United Kingdom and Poland’s joint-provision of GBP2.6 million worth of generators to power Ukrainian schools, hospitals, and institutions with the means to develop environmental solutions for their regions.


The two countries will also donate up to GBP2.5 million to the Ukrainian Red Cross. Individually, the United Kingdom is providing up to GBP10 million to the partnership to fund housing for hundreds of displaced Ukrainians.

On 6 April 2023, Minister for Development and Africa Andrew Mitchell reaffirmed the United Kingdom’s commitment to continue investing in Cameroonian infrastructure, and expressed further commitment to strengthen economic ties with Cameroon. These dialogues accompanied discussions of humanitarianism, education, and trade.

The United Kingdom has partially complied with the commitment to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap. The United Kingdom has taken moderate action towards generating public-private investment partnerships, though aligned with the goals of intensified collaboration and sustainability.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD 600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.

On 6 July 2022, the US International Development Finance Corporation’s (DFC) CEO Scott Nathan traveled to Honduras to meet with government officials and Hondurans’ small and medium-sized business community. The visit launched a DFC loan portfolio guaranteed to strengthen private sector investment in Honduras and the Northern Central American region.

On 27 July 2022, DFC CEO Nathan traveled to Freetown, Sierra Leone to meet with government officials and reaffirm the United States’ commitment to private sector investment in energy and critical infrastructure in Sierra Leone. CEO Nathan met with representatives of TCQ regarding US financing commitments to the Western Area Power Generation Plant.

On 27 July 2022, DFC CEO Nathan traveled to Lagos and Abuja, Nigeria to meet with prospective DFC clients and small businesses to encourage ongoing development investment projects in Nigeria. CEO Nathan additionally signed a commitment letter with Access Bank, guaranteeing USD 280 million in future DFC financing to support economic growth of Nigeria’s private sector.

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On 15 August 2022, the DFC announced the disbursement of USD 83 million to expand information and communications technology in South Africa.\(^{3959}\) The funding is the first disbursement of a USD 300 million loan from the DFC to the African Data Centres to expand network facilities throughout Africa.

On 8 September 2022, the DFC approved 16 new projects totalling USD 1.6 billion to advance energy supplies, food security, climate solutions, sustainable affordable housing, digital connectivity and shipping logistics across Eastern Europe and Latin America.\(^{3960}\) The approved projects will focus on key development challenges in low- and lower-middle income countries.

On 23 September 2022, the DFC and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) announced a collaboration to provide USD 5 million in financing and USD 10 million in a loan portfolio guarantee to the Conservation International Foundation.\(^{3962}\) The finance intends to help sustainably manage ecosystems in Mexico, Peru, and Colombia by providing capital to businesses seeking to protect and restore ecosystems.\(^{3963}\)

On 13 October 2022, the DFC announced the funding of up to USD 40 million in the Energy Entrepreneurs Growth Fund (EEGF).\(^{3964}\) The EEGF aims to use the funds to help increase access to sustainable and affordable off-grid energy in Sub-Saharan Africa.

On 18 October 2022, DFC CEO Nathan traveled to Mumbai, India to meet with private sector leaders advancing economic development in India and the Indo-Pacific region.\(^{3965}\) The meeting highlighted the DCF's continued partnership and loan issuance to fund clean energy, digital connectivity and supply chains throughout India.


On 19 October 2022, the US Departments of Transportation and Commerce announced a joint US-Ukraine Infrastructure Task Force to help Ukraine rebuild its critical infrastructure and energy resources. The joint task force will facilitate US private sector investment in Ukraine’s post-conflict infrastructure reconstruction.

On 21 October 2022, the DFC and the USAID launched a partnership with Pakistan’s Khushhali Microfinance Bank Ltd. (KMBL) to provide USD 25 million in financing to women-led and micro businesses across Pakistan. Of the financing commitment, USD 10 million will go towards commercial loans to women-led businesses, whilst USD 15 million will go towards commercial loans to micro, small, and medium sized businesses in the Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. DFC Chief Climate Officer Jake Levine noted that the partnership “underscores [the] DFC’s commitment to supporting the resilience of small businesses that improve lives and enable inclusive growth and employment.”

On 9 November 2022, the DFC hosted the Role of Green Hydrogen in Africa’s Energy Transition at COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. DFC CEO Nathan met with public and private sector climate leaders and discussed strategies to “scale innovative climate solutions in developing countries, with an emphasis on investments in green hydrogen technology to support energy needs in Africa.” Furthermore, the DFC launched a business proposal financing program to mobilize private sector capital for small and medium enterprises addressing climate adaptation challenges.

On 9 November 2022, the USAID announced USD 8.5 million in funding to support 22 new solar-powered water pumping projects in Lebanon. The solar projects (to be completed over the next two years) will benefit more than 150 towns and half a million Lebanese citizens by providing reliable access to water.

On 22 November 2022, the USAID announced USD 1.6 million in funding of the second phase of its Environmental Restoration of the Aral Sea activity, expanding the project from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan. The project will continue to improve climate resilience in affected regions near the Aral Sea, with funding directly supporting the research and development of innovative technologies for planting and irrigation.

On 4 December 2022, DFC COO Agnes Dasewicz traveled to Cape Town, South Africa to participate in the Super Return conference focused on the “role of development finance institutions in African private equity markets.” COO Dasewicz then traveled to Johannesburg, South Africa to meet with DFC clients and development finance institutions to promote private sector development opportunities, including the Just Energy Transition Partnership.

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On 8 December 2022, DFC CEO Nathan traveled to Lviv, Ukraine, to meet with U.S. Ambassador Bridget Brink and private sector leaders to strengthen the DFC’s commitment to investment opportunities in Ukraine.3973 CEO Nathan announced a USD15 million, 10-year loan portfolio guarantee with Bank Lviv, which will support micro, small, and medium sized businesses in Ukraine.

On 14 December 2022, the USAID announced the Health Electrification and Telecommunication Alliance (HETA), a five-year commitment to invest more than USD150 million of additional private sector resources to electrify at least 10,000 health facilities across sub-Saharan Africa.3974 The installation of reliable and renewable power will enable digital communications and records management, Internet access, and refrigeration of medical commodities.

On 14 December 2022, Assistant to the Administrator Michele Sumilas led the United States delegation to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation Summit in Geneva, Switzerland.3975 At the Summit, Assistant to the Administrator Sumilas reaffirmed the United States’ commitment to supporting and funding locally-led development.

On 16 December 2022, the DFC and Mastercard launched a collaboration to provide up to USD50 million in support for organizations in Mastercard’s Community Pass network across Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Mauritania and India.3976 The funding will support private businesses under Mastercard’s Community Pass platform addressing “infrastructure challenges that arise in digitizing rural communities.”

On 21 December 2022, the DFC helped launch the world’s first Orange Bond: IIX’s Women’s Livelihood Bond (WLB5), a new asset class focused on financing women-led small businesses across Asia and Africa.3977 Named after the color of Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality), the Orange Bond Initiative will advance inclusive financing and gender-focused investing in emerging markets and developing countries.

On 29 December 2022, the DFC approved five new projects to support critical infrastructure through a USD465 million investment.3978 Of this fund, USD150 million will be used to support transportation infrastructure in Ecuador, USD100 million will be used to improve sanitation infrastructure globally, USD10 million will be aimed at improving access to quality healthcare, USD30 million will support tech-enabled health, education and financial services in Southeast Asia and USD75 million will be used to expand access to affordable housing for women in India.

On 9 January 2023, the USAID announced four new public-private partnerships under the Digital Invest program to improve “digital connectivity infrastructure and digital financial services that strengthen open, inclusive, and secure digital ecosystems in emerging markets.” The four new partnerships are in collaboration with CSquared, Microsoft Airband, Modus Capital, and SIMA Funds, and will improve internet access and digital connectivity in Liberia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia.

On 18 January 2023, the USAID announced an additional USD125 million in future funding to help rebuild Ukraine’s critical energy and utility infrastructure. The USAID will use the funds to procure vital equipment, such as “gas turbines, high voltage autotransformers, distribution substation repair equipment, and backup power for Kyiv’s water supply and district heating services.”

On 18 January 2023, the USAID launched the Enterprises for Development, Growth, and Empowerment (EDGE) Fund, a private sector partnership fund aimed at advancing the USAID’s development objectives. Among the first recipients of the EDGE Fund are initiatives that will enable the acquisition of climate resilient infrastructure and green transportation.

On 7 February 2023, the USAID provided Ukraine with a mobile gas turbine power plant to help supply electricity in the region. The USAID’s provision of generators will provide electricity and heating for up to seven million Ukrainians during Russia’s attacks on critical civil infrastructure in Ukraine.

On 3 March 2023, DFC Chief Climate Officer Jake Levine traveled to Kosovo to meet with government and business leaders to advance private sector development in energy diversification and critical infrastructure in the region. CCO Levine reaffirmed the DFC’s commitment to mobilizing private sector investment to support Kosovo’s energy resource development.

On 17 March 2023, DFC CEO Nathan traveled to Jakarta, Indonesia to meet with senior government officials and private sector leaders to discuss the US’ continued support and investment in Indonesia’s energy sector and general transition. CEO Nathan also met with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) officials, where he reaffirmed the DFC’s support for private sector-led development projects in the region.

On 31 March 2023, the DFC approved 17 new projects worth over USD655 million to support foreign improvements in infrastructure, energy security, food security, and healthcare. The 17 projects span both the private and public sectors. Infrastructure projects include a USD300 million loan to the ISQ Growth Markets

Climate Impact Fund to build sustainable infrastructure in Asia and the Western Hemisphere, a USD10 million loan to expand electricity access in Africa, a USD49.5 million loan to Genus Power Infrastructures Ltd to support grid optimization and efficiency in India, and a USD7.3 million loan to enhance infrastructure in Lesotho.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD 600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap. The United States has demonstrated strong action to generate public-private partnerships through intensified cooperation, democratic values and high standards.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.

On 29 June 2022, the European Investment Bank (EIB) contributed approximately EUR33 million to the Portland Caribbean Fund III. The fund, with a targeted size of approximately EUR318 million, aims to make “privately-negotiated equity and quasi-equity investments” to support companies in the Caribbean. Through the implementation of a multi-country and multi-sector strategy, the investments are expected to facilitate the expansion of 8-10 small businesses in the region.

On 7 July 2022, the EIB announced a proposal to allocate up to USD12 million from the COVID-19 Essential Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) Manufacturing in Africa Global Authorisation towards expanding the facilities of local manufacturers in Nigeria and establishing Nigeria’s first API manufacturing plant. The API facilities expect to focus on the production of antimalarial drugs, which will in turn address and mitigate the public health threat of malaria prevalent in Nigeria. On a broader scale, the operation aims to promote public health by improving “the availability and security of pharmaceutical products in Nigeria and the West Africa region,” as well as by bolstering Nigeria’s industry by “reducing dependency on imports.”

On 31 August 2022, the EIB released plans to provide approximately EUR200 million to the Development Bank of Southern Africa for funding eligible projects under the Embedded Generation Investment Programme in South Africa. The projects promote environmental sustainability through investments in renewable energy and the development of low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure, leading to significant reductions in carbon emissions.

On 5 September 2022, the EIB introduced a project involving EUR80 million to improve the energy efficiency of Bucharest, Romania’s Sector 2 residential buildings. The investment is the first sub-project under the Romania Municipal EE Programme Loan II: a programme loan of approximately EUR300 million with the purpose of financing energy efficient investments. The project focuses on thermal energy efficiency improvements for 428 buildings (16,688 apartment units), which will in turn reduce energy consumption.

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On 7 September 2022, members of Team Europe and the EU, the EIB, the government of Cabo Verde, the African Development Bank and the German development bank KfW inaugurated a port on the island of Maio. The port is expected to provide “strategic transport corridors in Africa” and increase the potential of environmentally friendly tourism. Prime Minister of Cabo Verde Ulisses Correia e Silva lauded the port’s contribution to “boosting the island’s economy, attracting private investment, promoting mobility and employment, increasing income and improving conditions for a better future for our young people.”

On 9 September 2022, the EIB and EU confirmed the allocation of EUR95 million to the refurbishing of the M001 Road in Malawi. The rehabilitation of the road aims to improve safety, “reduce transport costs, cut travel time and facilitate agricultural exports from rural communities.” The road will connect Malawi with its neighbouring countries and foster globalisation.

From 12 September 2022 to 15 September 2022, members of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) section for Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment (NAT) attended the European Rural Parliament annual meeting in Kielce, Poland. The EESC members promoted the needs of rural communities and voiced their commitment to the EU’s Rural Pact. The Rural Pact aims to achieve sustainable rural-urban development by facilitating communication between local communities, stakeholders and governments of all levels. In regards to the commitment, President of the EESC’s NAT Section Peter Schmidt emphasized its importance in making “the EU’s rural areas stronger, more connected, resilient and prosperous by 2040.”

On 22 September 2022, the EIB signed EUR141.2 million toward the project Modernisation du Reseau Routier au Tchad. The project aims to improve the quality of roads in Chad from the capital N’Djamena to the southern border with Cameroon. The rehabilitation, which aims to provide safer roads and climate change resilience, will improve mobility and accessibility to Chad’s nearest seaport, located in Douala, Cameroon.

On 26 September 2022, the EIB signed EUR15 million toward the project Autonom EV Fleet Deployment Romania. Initially announced on 28 June 2022, the project finances the transition toward electric and low emission vehicles in Romania and promotes the use of alternative fuel sources. In turn, the project will improve sustainability and efficiency in Romania’s transport sector, accelerating Romania’s “transition towards zero emission road transport.”

On 28 September 2022, the European Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development signed a new Financial Framework Partnership Agreement (FFPA). Through the FFPA, the EU funds two new initiatives: it contributes a EUR11.5 million grant toward building “crisis-resilient Micro-
Small and Medium Size Enterprises in Mongolia” and an additional EUR five million toward sustainability for private enterprises in the Central Asian states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The agreement addresses the challenges partner countries faced in light of COVID-19 and promotes investment in sustainable infrastructure and private sectors.

On 10 October 2022, Prime Minister and Finance Minister of Saint Lucia Philip J. Pierre and Vice President of the EIB Ricardo Mourinho Félix announced an agreement to invest EUR14 million into healthcare infrastructure. Saint Lucia was severely impacted by COVID-19; investments aim to improve the island’s preparedness for future pandemics. The loan will “help protect vulnerable groups and accelerate the region’s return to normal economic activities.”

On 21 October 2022, the EIB released approximately USD10 million for the Bandwidth and Cloud Solutions project. Initially announced on 16 December 2021, the project falls under the parent project COVID-19 Digital Africa Loan Envelope. The project facilitates the construction of new fibre optic networks in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The fibre links promote digital transformation in the DRC by enabling high speed broadband, specifically benefitting nine towns located in underserved regions.

On 27 October 2022, the EIB agreed to finance EUR100 million to Nigerian telecommunications company MTN Nigeria Communications Plc. The funding will go toward a network expansion programme that will accelerate 4G coverage and expand broadband access in Nigeria.

On 9 November 2022, the EIB signed a EUR200 million contract with Moroccan national railway company Office National des Chemins de Fer. The funds will go toward strengthening existing railway infrastructure, modernising equipment across the Moroccan rail network and implementing flood protection plans. It is expected that the infrastructure projects will “contribute to the development of low-carbon sustainable mobility, while also promoting more equal access to rail services in the different regions of the country.”

On 11 November 2022, the EIB and the Development Bank of Southern Africa agreed to a EUR400 million initiative focusing on private sector renewable energy investment in South Africa. Launched at COP27, the EIB will contribute EUR200 million to the initiative. The project is expected to generate new construction jobs, as well as boost sustainable energy development and growth in South Africa.

On 21 November 2022, EIB Vice-President Teresa Czerwińska attended the third ministerial conference of the Moldova Support Platform and voiced the EIB’s support to help Moldova further integrate with the European Union and its values.


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On 23 November 2022, the EIB signed an investment of EUR50 million for the purpose of improving the water sector in North Macedonia.\textsuperscript{4005} Municipalities in North Macedonia may access the funds to install wastewater infrastructure, modernise distribution and collection networks and improve upon emergency flood protection measures. Regarding the funding’s impact on North Macedonia, EIB Vice-President Lilyana Pavlova commented, “By improving environmental and living conditions in the country, the funds will create substantial social and economic benefits and make water infrastructure more resilient to climate change.”

On 7 December 2022, the European Commission adopted a new assistance programme for Belarus called “EU4Belarus: Supporting societal resilience and human capital development.”\textsuperscript{4006} The programme includes a fund of EUR25 million in order to support accessibility to education and other democratic aspirations in Belarus.

On 9 December 2022, European Union and Chilean representatives cemented the EU-Chile Advanced Framework Agreement.\textsuperscript{4007} The agreement focuses on increased trade, investments into small and medium enterprises and sustainable development between the two members.

On 10 December 2022, EIB Vice-President Kris Peeters and Vietnam Electricity Chairman Duong Quang Thanh signed a memorandum of understanding, signalling the EIB’s intention to increase commitment and support toward sustainable energy generation and decarbonization in Vietnam.\textsuperscript{4008} Vice-President Peeters emphasized the EIB’s willingness to invest in sustainable transport projects such as the Hanoi metro line and highlighted the need for cooperation with Vietnam in order to further progress in climate mitigation.

On 12 December 2022, the EESC released an initiative opinion that emphasized the need for Latin America to develop a new social contract in order to ensure “political accountability, inclusion, social protection and quality employment.”\textsuperscript{4009} Further, the opinion called upon Latin American nations to build strong alliances with the European Union in order to better combat the effects of COVID-19 through the organization of free and democratic civil societies.

On 14 December 2022, the European Commission announced at the EU-ASEAN Comemorative Summit an agreement among EU Member States to mobilise EUR10 billion for investment in infrastructure projects in South-East Asian nations.\textsuperscript{4010} The agreement is a part of the EU’s Global Gateway strategy and will focus on improving access to renewable energy, investing in digitalization and connectivity and promoting sustainable value chains. Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen described the agreement as a partnership that will help “realise a greener, more prosperous, equal and digital future in both Asia and Europe.”


\textsuperscript{4006} Commission will provide €25 million to support the democratic aspirations in Belarus, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_7376


On 15 December 2022, the European Commission and African partners launched an initiative that aims to improve sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) in Africa. The initiative will focus on reducing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, improving the affordability and availability of SRHR goods and bolstering the health and education sector, particularly for adolescent girls and young women in Africa.

On 19 December 2022, the EIB announced its intention to contribute EUR200 million for the Aqaba Amman Water Desalination and Conveyance Project. The project is Jordan’s largest water investment project to date, and the EIB’s contribution will go toward supplying “an additional 300 million cubic metres of water each year after desalination and transferring it from Aqaba to the Jordanian capital Amman and the rest of its provinces.”

On 19 December 2022, the EIB confirmed a disbursement of EUR73.6 million to the Malagasy Road Agency in order to aid in the modernization of highway infrastructure in Madagascar. The funds will go toward ongoing work on the RN13 and RN6 highways in Madagascar. EIB Vice-President Ambroise Fayolle commented that the EIB, as a member of Team Europe, expects the project to “improve the economic and social opportunities of rural communities while safeguarding the environment.”

On 20 December 2022, the EIB announced a loan of approximately DOP581 million to BANFONDESA for the purpose of investing in microenterprises in the Dominican Republic. The funds specifically aim to “increase credit provision for women entrepreneurs and in remote rural areas where access to banks is limited.” In turn, the funds are expected to promote economic growth and financial inclusion of traditionally excluded groups within the Dominican Republic.

On 21 December 2022, the EIB signed the Essential API - Nigeria project. Originally announced 7 July 2022, the project adjusted its expected contribution to EUR14 million from the initially proposed USD12 million. The project is expected to increase “security and availability of antimalarial drugs,” improve health outcomes by preventing malaria, provide decent jobs and eradicate poverty in Nigeria.

On 27 December 2022, the EIB signed the Dakar Public Transport Network Restructuring project, which proposes EUR167 million for improving the transportation system in Dakar, Senegal. Improvements to the transportation system include the restructuring of the bus network and the development of new roads among other actions. The project intends to reduce emissions, modernize public transit and lower operating costs in Senegal.

On 31 December 2022, the EIB signed a project investing approximately EUR14 million in São Tomé and Príncipe’s water supply. The funding is to be used to increase water supply and improve distribution infrastructure and services in São Tomé. It is expected that improvement in São Tomé’s drinking supply will

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help increase the country’s resilience towards climate change and support more inclusive socioeconomic development.

On 3 January 2023, the EIB approved funding of approximately EUR10 million to Moza Banco for the purpose of financing small and medium-sized businesses in Mozambique.4018 The project specifically aims to expand access to small and medium-sized projects for women in Mozambique, furthering women’s economic equality and empowerment.

On 24 January 2023, the EIB approved the Nairobi Sustainable Transport Programme, which will provide approximately EUR201 million for the development and construction of Bus Rapid Transport Line 3 in Nairobi, Kenya.4019 The programme addresses the congestion in the capital city caused by the current inefficient transport system. Funding will go toward, but is not limited to the “construction of a bus depot, procurement and acquisition of zero emission electric buses, construction of bus stops and associated monitoring, ticketing and management facilities.”

On 25 January 2023, the EIB announced that it signed the Madagascar Electrification Programme on 22 December 2022.4020 The programme allocates approximately EUR10 million to financing mini grids to households, businesses, and other infrastructure facilities in Madagascar without a reliable electricity supply. The programme aims to improve sustainability, infrastructure development and accessibility to under-served local communities.

On 27 January 2023, the European Commission announced a partnership with South Africa on the Just and Green Recovery Team Europe Initiative as part of the EU’s Global Gateway Framework.4021 The EU will invest more than EUR280 million to improve public infrastructure, repurposing coal power plants, “improving energy efficiency in public buildings and accelerating circular economy start-ups” in South Africa. Jutta Urpilainen, Commissioner for International Partnerships, anticipates that “[u]nder Global Gateway, this new Team Europe Initiative with South Africa will support the country to take steps towards ‘greening’ the economy and creating sustainable jobs.”

On 15 February 2023, the EIB signed a project to invest approximately EUR20 million in sustainable agriculture in Madagascar.4022 The funds will go toward agriculture, forestry, fishing and manufacturing within the area to ensure “sustainable income and environmental protection” for people living in environmentally sensitive areas.

On 17 February 2023, the EIB signed the Pembani Remgro Infrastructure Fund II with the intention of allocating approximately EUR75 million in investments for infrastructure in Africa.4023 The fund will target Africa’s regional energy, transport, services, water, sewerage and telecom sectors. The fund is expected to improve mobility in power and energy transition in Africa, particularly in renewable energy.

On 21 February 2023, the EIB signed a project allocating approximately EUR20 million to the KCB Bank in Tanzania.4024 The operation is part of the parent project Tanzania Gender and Blue Economy Facility GA and

will finance small and medium-sized enterprises in the private sector. The project aims to “increase resilience of local communities as well as contribute to gender equality” by focusing on women-led businesses in Tanzania.

On 22 February 2023, the EIB signed another sub-project of the Tanzania Gender and Blue Economy Facility GA allocating approximately EUR150 million to CRDB Bank Plc. The funding goes toward investment in the private sector, focusing on women-led businesses to promote gender equality.

On 23 February 2023, the EIB signed another project allocating approximately EUR100 million to NMB Bank Plc as part of the Tanzania Gender and Blue Economy Facility GA. The funding will focus on “the blue economy and businesses managed or owned by women,” thus promoting women’s economic empowerment.

On 24 February 2023, the EIB signed a project dedicating approximately EUR50 million to investment in private sector development in Morocco. The funding will specifically target small and medium projects and requires that the beneficiaries of the loan comply with the EIB’s Environmental and Social Standards.

On 24 February 2023, the EIB announced the DWM Displaced Communities Fund, a project that intends to invest EUR14 million in microfinance institutions and inclusive financial institutions, among other companies in Africa. The project has been under appraisal since 7 February 2023 and aims to “serve forcibly displaced or migrant populations for conflict, climate or economic reasons.” The fund is also expected to support the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Reducing Inequality.

On 28 February 2023, the European Commission announced an agreement with EIB to mobilize up to EUR4 billion for African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. The funding will focus on private sector investments and work to “create jobs and opportunities, particularly for women and youth, and support green and digital transitions in EU partner countries.”

On 1 March 2023, the EIB announced the project Seedstars Africa Ventures 1, a proposed fund of EUR19 million for investment focused primarily in West and East Africa within Sub-Saharan Africa and to a lesser extent North Africa. The project has been under appraisal since 23 January 2023 with the purpose of investing in small and medium-sized enterprises to leverage “digital technologies to deliver services across sectors.” Through these investments, the project aims to “support the creation of jobs, digitalisation and the private sector development.”

On 3 March 2023, the EIB approved funding of approximately EUR10 million to Moza Banco for the purpose of financing small and medium-sized businesses in Mozambique. The project specifically aims to expand access to small and medium-sized projects for women in Mozambique, furthering women’s economic equality and empowerment.

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On 2 March 2023, Neighbourhood and Enlargement Commissioner Olivér Várhelyi announced funding for new cooperation programmes totaling EUR624 million during an official visit to Morocco. Through a variety of programmes, the EU will financially support Morocco’s commitment to transition to sustainable energy, migration and reforms in education and industry.

On 17 March 2023, the EIB signed the Acre Export Finance Fund I committing roughly USD40 million to create an infrastructure debt fund for Africa. The fund intends to support sustainable infrastructure projects in the renewable energy, health, resource security, and green transportation sectors.

On 27 March 2023, the European Commission announced that it will provide around EUR331 million to support humanitarian projects in the Greater Horn of Africa region. The funding prioritizes promoting international humanitarian law in the region by addressing disaster preparedness, improving food security, educating children, and combating gender-based violence.

On 31 March 2023, the EIB signed Mediterrania Capital IV, a project originally introduced 20 July 2022 investing approximately EUR15 million toward small and medium-sized companies located in the North Africa region. The project supports private sector development in North Africa in order to grow the region’s institutionalization and economic independence.

On 3 April 2023, the European Commission allocated EUR9 million to support Burundian refugees. Commissioner for Crisis Management Janez Lenarčič emphasized that along with providing immediate protection and basic necessities for refugees, “it is also important to continue exploring longer-term solutions, in close cooperation with development actors.”

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap. The European Union has supported infrastructure development in both the public and private sectors through projects funded by the European Investment Bank. Their successful agreements with developing nations are a reflection of intensified cooperation towards achieving goals rooted in democratic values, such as infrastructure sustainability and inclusivity.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Mia Xie

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