

Canadian Embassy



Ambassade du Canada

Prime Minister's Personal Representative for Africa  
Représentant Personnel du Premier Ministre pour l'Afrique

As we prepare for the G8 Summit in Sea Island, Canada continues to show leadership within both the G8 and the broader international donor community in responding to Africa's clearly expressed development and governance needs.

At the G8 Summit in Kananaskis, two years ago, Canada led the creation of an Africa Action Plan in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The Government of Canada's commitment of six billion dollars in new and existing resources over five years, including the 500-million-dollar Canada Fund for Africa, underscored a government-wide engagement with Africa.

Through the Africa Action Plan, the G8 has succeeded in giving high-level political attention to issues where political weight is essential to achieve progress. It is important that we, in the G8, focus our assistance where it will have most impact. A concerted effort by G8 and African leaders to tackle key issues including HIV/AIDS, trade, education and conflict situations is essential if we are to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

With Canada's support, at Evian in 2003, the G8 engagement with Africa was broadened through the creation of an extended Africa Partnership Forum which includes our NEPAD African partners and other key bilateral and multilateral donors. The Forum will maintain the high-level political engagement on NEPAD that African Heads of Government have emphasised as being key to G8 engagement with Africa.

Increasingly, African partners are emphasizing their own responsibility in tackling the problems on their continent. Our role is to help Africa help itself. We, in Canada, are strongly committed to the G8 Africa Action Plan and the Africa partnership. The partnership framework and dialogue which is now in place should result in a constructive engagement with the African people and their Leaders and help ensure that a stable, democratic and successful Africa takes its rightful place in the global economy.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Fowler'.

Ambassador Robert Fowler

Prime Minister's Personal Representative for Africa

**Canada**

# **Canada and the G8 Africa Action Plan: Maintaining the Momentum**

## **I Building a New Partnership with Africa**

Canada, other members of the Group of Eight (G8) industrialized nations and other development partners are forging a new partnership with Africa. At the 2001 G8 meeting in Genoa, African Leaders presented their vision of a new development partnership. Through Canada's leadership, G8 Leaders embraced the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) at the Kananaskis summit of June 2002 and adopted, in the presence of African leaders, the G8 Africa Action Plan (AAP), which complemented NEPAD in defining a new partnership between the G8 and African countries. In addition to leadership in the creation of the AAP, the Government of Canada also established the \$500 million Canada Fund for Africa (CFA) as a distinct and visible commitment to the NEPAD agenda and implemented a number of policy initiatives in support of NEPAD and the Africa Action Plan.

At the 2003 G8 Summit in Evian, G8 leaders reviewed progress in the implementation of their Africa Action Plan and undertook to do so again no later than the 2005 Summit in the United Kingdom. G8 Leaders also agreed at Evian to expand the G8-NEPAD dialogue to include other major donors and key multilateral institutions through a new Africa Partnership Forum. Both decisions respond to African calls for ongoing dialogue with the G8. The establishment of the Africa Partnership Forum will serve to broaden international political and practical support for NEPAD and allow for stronger participation of several international organizations, including financial institutions able to fund major infrastructure projects - identified as a priority area in NEPAD.

This interim report is intended to provide an update on the implementation of Canada's AAP commitments and to demonstrate Canada's leadership in support of NEPAD through tangible results in a wide range of areas, including political and economic governance, social development and human security. This report focuses on issues likely to be discussed among G8 Leaders at the upcoming 2004 G8 Summit at Sea Island, namely food security, HIV/AIDS, and peace and security. The report also provides an overview of the steps being taken to ensure that Africa remains a high priority for the international community and that the momentum of the G8 Africa initiative is maintained.

## **II Africa at the Centre of Canada's Cooperation Agenda**

Canada remains committed to NEPAD and is fulfilling the engagements it made in the G8 Africa Action Plan. A May 2003 study by the G8 Research Group at the University of Toronto concluded that Canada led the G8 in implementation of a selected set of 11 Africa-related priority commitments assessed post-Kananaskis, with a final compliance score of 85%. A further study of interim compliance results in February 2004 concluded that, along with the UK, Canada continues to lead the G8 in implementation of 12 post-Evian issue areas.

Africa is at the centre of Canada's cooperation agenda. Recent measures taken in support of Canada's long-term commitment to promote sustainable development in Africa include:

- The February 2003 federal budget increased Canada's International Assistance Envelope by 8 per cent annually through 2004/05, in support of the objective of doubling the assistance budget by 2010. Budget 2004 continued this trend by providing a further 8 per cent increase, or \$248 million, for 2005/06. Half or more of these increases are earmarked for Africa. Canada's Official Development Assistance to the continent will reach \$6 billion over the five-year period beginning with the 2002 Summit in Kananaskis.
- Canada took a leadership role on the issue of debt forgiveness for the world's poorest countries, particularly in Africa, through the allocation of an additional \$75 million to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Trust Fund of the IMF and World Bank, bringing the total contribution to \$315 million. In 2004, under the Canadian Debt Initiative (CDI), the Government will add Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the list of countries benefiting from Canada's debt moratorium, increasing the total number of countries benefiting under the CDI to thirteen. This action will build on debt relief already being provided under the HIPC Initiative. As announced in March 1999, in accordance with the CDI, Canada will forgive 100% of our commercial debts (i.e. debts owed to the Export Development Corporation and Canadian Wheat Board) owed by these heavily indebted poor countries, when they complete the HIPC process. Six countries, including Benin, Ethiopia, Senegal, and Tanzania, have received, or are in the process of receiving, full debt cancellation affecting roughly \$100 million in debts.
- Canada has extended the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Tariff for an additional 10 years, benefiting 48 of the world's poorest nations, 34 of which are in Africa, by providing duty-free and quota-free access to the Canadian market for all products with the exception of certain supply-managed agricultural products (dairy, poultry and eggs).
- Canada passed, on May 13, 2004, the *Canada and Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa Act*, the first legislation of its kind permitting drug companies to provide anti-HIV/AIDS drugs at low cost to African countries, thereby making medical treatment more accessible to the estimated 30 million African citizens currently suffering from HIV/AIDS.
- Canada also committed in May 2004 to contribute \$100 million to the World Health Organization's "3 by 5" initiative, an ambitious and urgently needed program aimed at getting 3 million people suffering from AIDS in developing countries in treatment by the end of 2005.
- Prime Minister Paul Martin and former Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo recently co-chaired a high-level Commission on the Private Sector and Development, an initiative organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The report of the Commission, entitled *Unleashing Entrepreneurship: Making Business Work for the Poor*, stressed that in the absence of a dynamic private sector, no amount of aid can sustain an economy, and concluded that no country can succeed without institutions that ensure stability and freedom from corruption. The report of the UN Commission dovetails with

NEPAD and the Africa Action Plan in the emphasis it places on creating the conditions necessary for greater private-sector engagement in the development process.

- On March 8, 2004, Canada's Minister for International Cooperation, Aileen Carroll, announced a contribution of \$13 million to the World Health Organization and UNICEF to support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, building upon Canada's previous commitments. Within the last three years, \$105.4 million has gone towards the Global Polio Eradication Initiative. A three-year commitment of \$50 million to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative was made at the G8 Kananaskis Summit in June 2002. Canada has supported activities in Nigeria (\$6 million over two years ending in FY 2001), with a subsequent announcement of another \$20 million, three-year commitment to the World Health Organization (WHO) for Nigerian activities (FY 2001-2004). Canada has provided a \$3 million matching grant to the Canadian Rotary Committee for International Development with the provision that every Canadian dollar will be matched by three Rotary dollars, bringing the combined Rotary and Canadian total to \$12 million. A one-time \$10 million grant for polio eradication (50% to WHO, 50% to UNICEF) was announced in March 2001, earmarked for polio immunization activities in sub-Saharan Africa.

The manner in which Canada is engaging African partners is changing, in keeping with the spirit of NEPAD. For example, in the context of African efforts to develop their own peer review system, Canada asked the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to invite two African observers from the UN Economic Commission for Africa to join the review team reviewing Canadian development assistance, both to help build African capacity for peer review, and in the spirit of mutual accountability between donors and developing countries. This was the first time that such an invitation was extended.

Public support for Africa remains strong in Canada. A Communications Survey released by Foreign Affairs Canada in December 2003 ranked Africa second in importance to Canada (29% of respondents), after the Americas (32%) and ahead of Europe (18%) and Asia (11%). This is the second consecutive year that Africa placed second.

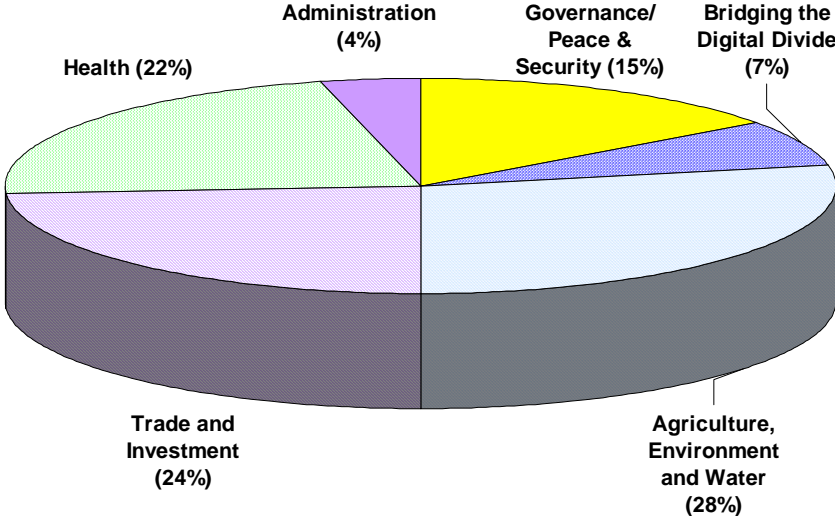
### **The Canada Fund for Africa:**

The Canada Fund for Africa, launched at the G8 Summit in Kananaskis in June 2002, was established to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the G8 Africa Action Plan. The \$500 million Fund is designed to support bold new initiatives and predominantly large-scale programs that have a major impact on sustainable development in Africa. Its objectives are to foster innovation and economic growth, strengthen African institutions, improve the well-being of future generations of Africans, and help Africans build their capacity to achieve their own development goals.

The CFA has been fully allocated to specific programs and virtually all initiatives are operational. The initiatives of the Fund support African development in such areas as governance and peace and security (15%); health (22%); agriculture, environment, and water (28%); economic growth through trade and investment (24%); and information and

communication technologies (7%). Concrete results are being demonstrated in the following Fund initiatives, amongst others:

### Canada Fund for Africa Allocations



#### Governance:

*Fighting corruption:* The African Parliamentarians’ Network against Corruption (APNAC) has played an active role in encouraging governance reform in Africa, and African leaders are mounting a major campaign against corruption through APNAC. APNAC’s influence is spreading, and national chapters are now being formed across the continent, allowing parliamentarians to share lessons learned in fighting corruption, open government, citizen participation, funding of political parties, public procurement, and other critical governance issues.

*The public service:* Canada is supporting the African Capacity Building Foundation in order to help individual African countries to improve public sector policy. The pan-African foundation focuses on areas such as financial accountability, economic policy and public participation in governance.

*NEPAD Outreach Fund:* This Fund supports the determination of Africans to involve volunteer and community-based organizations, as well as the private sector and the general public, in raising the level of awareness about NEPAD in Africa. The Fund supports activities like Radiobus, a mobile radio studio that traveled across Senegal to host and record village meetings in which participants discussed NEPAD, local governance, peace and security, health, and other

vital issues. The programs were broadcast throughout Senegal as well as in other African countries.

### **Peace and Security:**

Please refer to Section V of this report, *Issues to be discussed at Sea Island: Peace and Security*.

### **Health:**

*The fight against polio:* Canada's contribution of \$50 million, through the Canada Fund for Africa, to the World Health Organization and UNICEF is helping meet the objective of certifying the world polio-free by 2005 through a focus on efforts in African countries. In the fall of 2003, mass immunization campaigns were mounted throughout the region to immunize all children at risk, and an aggressive program to improve immunization coverage in 2004 will build on those campaigns.

### **Agriculture, environment, and water:**

*Support for water resource management:* The CFA is contributing to UN HABITAT's Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, which is improving water and sanitation governance in selected African cities. Focusing on the poor, it will promote water demand management, education and awareness campaigns, and strengthen management capacity.

### **Trade and investment:**

*Investing in Africa:* The \$100 million Canada Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA), a joint public-private sector initiative, will provide risk capital for private investments in Africa that generate economic growth. Canada has recently announced that Actis and IFPT Management Inc. (IMI) have been selected to jointly manage CIFA. It is expected that a final agreement with the Fund Manager will be finalized in the fall of 2004.

The African Trade Policy Centre will increase the capacity of Africans to represent their interests in negotiating trade agreements, integrate trade into national economic policies, and promote trade both within Africa and with the rest of the world.

The Program for Building African Capacity for Trade (PACT) provides technical assistance to small- and medium-sized enterprises in order to enhance their competitiveness and increase their capacity to export. One activity under PACT has led to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters, allowing both to explore the promotion of business opportunities and strengthen the linkages between their two organizations.

### **Bridging the digital divide:**

*Plugging into life-saving information in Uganda:* The Connectivity Africa initiative ([www.connectivityafrica.ca](http://www.connectivityafrica.ca)), managed by the International Development Research Centre

supports research, development and effective uses of ICTs in innovative, low-cost applications in Africa; connectivity across regions; research and development; and partnership and convergence.

One such application is an innovative wireless server called “Jack”, which has been installed in health care facilities across remote communities in Uganda. In these communities, where there are no fixed telephone lines and there is no regular access to electricity, doctors and other health care workers cannot always access and share critical information. The Jack servers have enabled health care workers to retrieve or submit information and send and receive e-mail, allowing them to read the latest medical journals, order and track supplies, consult with colleagues and provide the most up-to-date treatment to their patients, no matter where they are.

### **Africa-Canada Youth Program:**

More than 60 per cent of Africa’s people are under the age of 24. The Canada Fund for Africa is responding to this demographic “bulge” through four initiatives:

- *War-affected Youth:* This program is helping rehabilitate and reintegrate war-affected children and youth into their communities by supporting community and school-based initiatives in health, education, skills training, and peacebuilding.
- *Youth and HIV/AIDS:* The Canadian Coalition on HIV/AIDS, which is currently supporting a wide range of community-based programs in Africa, is working with African organizations and young people to support local efforts, concentrating on issues facing youth, especially girls, who are the most affected by the disease.
- *Childhood Development through Sport in Refugee Camps:* Programs in Angola, Kenya, and Sierra Leone, run by Right to Play, support the healthy development of children in refugee camps and returnee areas.
- *Youth and the Environment:* International exchange programs run by Canada World Youth enhance the knowledge and abilities of both African and Canadian youth to address environmental challenges in their communities. They focus on activities currently being implemented by local communities and on South-South exchanges that lay the groundwork for future collaboration among Africans.

### **III Issues to be discussed at Sea Island: Food Security**

Canada is responding to concerns about food insecurity in developing countries, particularly in Africa. In April 2003, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) unveiled a new policy statement on agriculture and food security, *Promoting Sustainable Rural Development through Agriculture* that serves to increase the focus on agricultural and food security programming. Since the launch of this policy, the Agency has significantly increased its investments in agriculture.

As a result of their selection as countries of concentration for bilateral programming and the concomitant increase in development programming, countries such as Ethiopia, Ghana and Mozambique are significantly increasing their investments in agriculture and food security. Current initiatives support water harvesting and small-scale irrigation, development of appropriate technologies for crop and livestock production, and rehabilitation efforts including distribution of seeds and tools. In Ethiopia, a planned \$150 million will be committed to support agricultural programming over the next five years. It is expected that support for agriculture in Ghana will reach \$25 million in 2004/05. Support for agriculture and rural development in Mozambique will have been increased by over \$32 million by 2006/07.

Canada also provides funding to the major multilateral organizations that promote agriculture and rural development such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Canada is also a major donor to the United Nation's World Food Programme (WFP), which provided food aid to 104 million people in 81 countries worldwide in 2003. Canada's commitment to WFP has doubled from \$64 million in 2000/01 to \$145 million in 2003/04, with a further planned increase to at least \$150 million per year over the next two years. Of this amount, \$48.9 million was provided specifically to respond to emergencies in Africa, and \$25 million to fund school feeding programs in 5 African countries (Senegal, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Mali.) Canada also provided \$35 million in unearmarked funds to support WFP's development portfolio and \$6 million to the WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA). An estimated \$22 million of Canada's unearmarked funding was directed to African countries. This would bring the total Canadian funding for Africa through the WFP to nearly \$96 million, or 66% of total WFP expenditures.

Through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a network of 15 research centres around the world, the Government of Canada is also supporting specialized programs in order to build the capacity of research institutions to conduct and diffuse research to national research centres, women producers and small farmers. Notable among these initiatives is a program of the Canada Fund for Africa to support the establishment of a biosciences centre based at the International Livestock Research Institute in Nairobi, Kenya. This Centre of Excellence in Bioscience in Agriculture will serve as a focal point for African scientists to develop their capacity to conduct, drive, and fund advanced bioscience research in key agricultural issues, including gender equality, development of new vaccines for animal diseases and better diagnostic tests for food safety (see box).

Canada's response to humanitarian assistance includes support for initiatives such as providing essential maternal and child health and nutrition services, ensuring access to

#### **Harnessing biotechnology for Africa**

A new centre of excellence in biosciences for agriculture is helping Africans to fight poverty, improve health and food security and promote environmental sustainability. Based in Nairobi, Kenya, this Centre will work with a network of African centres of excellence to carry out cutting-edge research. Their work will help scientists to develop new vaccines for animal diseases and better diagnostic tests for food safety. Researchers will also be able to map genes for stronger breeds, new varieties and new products for local and international markets.

The Centre of Excellence in Bioscience in Agriculture will serve as a hub for research in East and Central Africa, disseminating new knowledge, training and developing new scientists and making the critical connection between the laboratory and the field.



safe water and sanitation facilities, support to agriculture recovery programs, and emergency assistance for internally displaced and refugee populations. Canada has also taken a leadership role in addressing micronutrient malnutrition in developing countries, providing over \$41 million in 2003 for micronutrient supplementation and fortification programs globally through organizations such as UNICEF and the Micronutrient Initiative. Of this amount, approximately half was used for programming in Africa.

The G8 proposes to focus on putting an end to chronic hunger and food insecurity, starting with Ethiopia and moving out to the whole of the Horn of Africa and beyond. In Ethiopia, with approximately 70 million people, about 5-7 million are recognized as chronically food insecure. Since October 2002, Canada has provided over \$64 million for food aid, health and nutrition, water and sanitation and agricultural support programs as part of a comprehensive humanitarian response package to assist drought-affected populations. In response to the disastrous drought of 2002/03, the Government of Ethiopia has led the development of The New Coalition on Food Security (NCFS). Its mandate is to develop a new strategy and investment package in order to address the problem of chronic food insecurity in a comprehensive, coordinated manner. This is consistent with the NEPAD Food Security Initiative tabled at the April 15-16 Africa Partnership Forum in Maputo. Many donor countries including the U.S. and Canada have been strongly supportive of the Coalition and the G8 Sea Island Summit will contribute to the momentum. Most of CIDA's new programming in the agriculture/food security sector will be targeted to support Ethiopia's New Coalition on Food Security.

#### **IV Issues to be discussed at Sea Island: HIV/AIDS**

NEPAD identifies HIV/AIDS as a major barrier to development. Canada has demonstrated global leadership in responding to the pandemic, for example, by being the first country to pass new legislation intended to facilitate the export of lower-cost pharmaceutical products to least-developed and developing countries devastated by AIDS and other health crises. This legislation, the *Canada and Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa Act*, will improve access to affordable life-saving drugs, including medicines for HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other epidemics, thereby making medical treatment more accessible.

In May 2004, the Government of Canada further consolidated its leadership role in the area of HIV/AIDS by committing to become the leading contributor to the World Health Organization's "3 by 5" initiative", through an investment of \$100 million. This initiative will help developing country health systems prepare themselves to get three million people on antiretroviral treatment for HIV/AIDS by the end of 2005. Canada's contribution represents approximately one-third of total funding for the initiative.

In addition, Canada will contribute resources of up to \$100 million over 5 years in order to provide a spectrum of assistance to African countries committed to fighting HIV/AIDS. The two countries selected thus far are Tanzania and Mozambique. Over the next five years, support for combating HIV/AIDS in Mozambique will increase by over \$35 million, with \$5.6 million committed for 2004/05 and \$7.4 million in each of the four following years. In Tanzania, Canada will provide \$4.5 million in 2004/05, with subsequent programming of over \$40 million over the following four years.

These initiatives are part of a multifaceted approach to Canada's HIV/AIDS programming, incorporating support for treatment and care, prevention strategies, and strengthened health systems. Given the additional strain that global programs can place on local systems, through our support of global funds, Canada will encourage coherence and harmonization with locally led strategies. Among the other most significant programs are:

#### *The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria*

Created at the G8 Genoa Summit in 2001, the Global Fund aims to attract, manage and disburse additional resources to make a sustainable and significant contribution to the reduction of infections, illness and death, thereby mitigating the impact caused by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in countries in need. Sixty percent of funding commitments address HIV/AIDS. Initially, Canada pledged a total of US \$100 million to the Global Fund to cover its first four years of operation. On May 12, 2004, Canada committed to extend its contribution with an additional \$70 million in 2005, effectively doubling the annual contribution.

#### *AIDS Vaccine Research*

At the G8 Summit in Kananaskis, Canada announced that \$50 million would be contributed, through the Canada Fund for Africa, to support the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) and the African AIDS Vaccine Partnership (AAVP) in their efforts to research and develop an HIV vaccine, as well as to facilitate vaccine trials and the acceptance and distribution of vaccines once available. This initiative is focused on developing vaccines most appropriate to the HIV strains prevalent in Africa. AAVP's strategy includes the active participation of African scientists and institutions, and funding is helping strengthen regional capacity, research facilities and local expertise in Africa. Canada is currently the largest government donor to IAVI (see box).

#### *UNAIDS and CIDA*

Canada has also been an active leader in the creation of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), to which it contributes on a regular basis. UNAIDS is the main advocate for global action on the pandemic and brings together the efforts and resources of nine UN co-sponsoring organizations to help prevent new HIV infections, provide care and treatment for those already infected and mitigate the impact of the pandemic. Canada's core contribution to UNAIDS has been \$5.4 million which was approximately 3.1% of the overall budget in 2003, making Canada the

#### **AIDS Vaccine Research**

A vaccine is one of the world's best hopes for ending the human tragedy of HIV/AIDS, but only a small proportion of research funds goes to strains prevalent in Africa. The Canada Fund for Africa is contributing \$50 million to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) and the African AIDS Vaccine Programme to support the development and testing of new preventative vaccines specifically for Africa.

In November 2003, a Catholic priest from Pretoria and a 32-year-old mother of two from Soweto became the first volunteers to be immunized in South Africa's two AIDS vaccine trials. One of these trials is co-sponsored by IAVI. South Africa is the first African country to launch two AIDS vaccine trials of different candidates in the same month - a strong signal of that country's commitment to AIDS vaccine research. IAVI has also begun human trials in five other countries, including Uganda, Kenya and the UK.

7th largest donor. On March 8, 2004, Minister for International Cooperation Aileen Carroll announced a further \$5 million as a one-time contribution to UNAIDS; this contribution will also contribute to the recently established Global Coalition on Women and HIV/AIDS. In June, Canada will assume the 2004-2005 chairmanship of the governing body of UNAIDS - a position that will allow for a leading role in the global policy dialogue.

## **V Issues to be discussed at Sea Island: Peace and Security**

NEPAD identifies peace and security as necessary preconditions for development and, in response, the G8 Africa Action Plan contains a series of peace and security commitments, among them an undertaking to strengthen regional capacity to prevent, manage, and resolve conflict.

Towards this end, Canada is reinforcing the African Union's (AU's) conflict prevention and resolution work by contributing to strengthening its peace and security mechanisms. This will enhance the organization's ability to identify and respond effectively to emerging conflicts through better early warning systems, mediation efforts and political coordination. Recent interventions include support for unarmed AU military observer missions in Burundi and Comoros (see box).

Agreement has also been reached with the AU on the establishment of a Special Representative for Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, who will advocate for and promote the protection of war-affected populations across Africa, with special emphasis on issues affecting women and children. He/she will engage with state and non-state actors, and work with international and civil society organizations on behalf of war-affected populations across the continent, speak out against attacks on civilians, as well as stress the accountability of armed actors for violations of international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law.

In addition, the West Africa Peace and Security Initiative, managed as a collaborative effort among the Canada Fund for Africa, Foreign Affairs Canada, and the Department of National Defence, is supporting the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its member states and regional partners through provision of training and technical assistance in order to strengthen their capacity to manage peace support operations, and to control the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

### **Peacebuilding with the African Union**

The African Union is taking a stronger role in peacebuilding, across the continent. The Canada Fund for Africa's financial support enabled the AU to deploy military observer missions to Burundi and Comoros, and political mediation missions to Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, the Central African Republic and Madagascar. Missions are now ongoing in Somalia, Sudan, Liberia, the Great Lakes Region and Guinea-Bissau, where the AU is working with ECOWAS to support the return of constitutional government in that country.

Canada is also helping the AU to establish its Peace and Security Council and to build up its research, analysis and advisory capacity. This includes training for staff in such crucial areas as conflict analysis, negotiation and mediation skills. Finally, Canada is supporting the appointment of a Special Representative for the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict. This Representative will work with international and civil society organizations, and speak out on behalf of civilian populations, stressing the accountability of all parties to conflict for implementing humanitarian and other human rights agreements.

As part of this initiative, Canada is providing support, through the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC), for the development and implementation of training programs at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre for West African military personnel and civilians participating in peace support operations. The PPC delivered the inaugural course in the Centre on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in November 2003. In 2004, the PPC will undertake a range of activities including support for forums addressing civil-military cooperation and gender in peace support operations; as well, they will continue to work with the Centre to deliver courses and train trainers in areas such as civilian police, logistics, and negotiations in peace support operations.

The West Africa Peace and Security Initiative is also supporting the United Nations Development Program Arms for Development Program, which is working to remove small arms from communities in Sierra Leone in exchange for community development projects.

Canada remains active in supporting international efforts to achieve or consolidate peace in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sierra Leone and Sudan - the four countries identified as priorities in the Peace and Security section of the Africa Action Plan:

- In Angola, where Canada's efforts as chair of the Security Council's Angola Sanctions Committee helped make possible the ending of the civil war, humanitarian and peace-building assistance is being provided along with support for mine-action, and discussions on strengthening bilateral relations are underway.
- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Canada continues supporting its transition process by actively participating in the works of the CIAT (Comité international d'Accompagnement de la Transition) and supporting development initiatives in the area of peace and democracy. Canada is also contributing to consolidating peace and security through its work as the co-chair of the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region which ensures that the international community provides adequate support to the member countries of the International Conference for the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). The ICGLR is aimed at developing a long term "Pact on Peace, Security and Development" for the Great Lakes Region. Canada also contributes to the Multi-Donor Demobilization and Reintegration Program for the Great Lakes Region, led by the World Bank.
- In Sierra Leone, Canada supports international efforts to consolidate the still fragile peace, including support of more than \$3 million to date to the Special Court for Sierra Leone as well as innovative programming through the World Bank and NGO partners in Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration, including war affected women and children.
- In Sudan, Canada is providing \$5 million to several multilateral and non-governmental organizations actively supporting the Sudan peace process. The Canadian Special Envoy for the Sudan Peace Process, Senator Mobina Jaffer, remains actively engaged in encouraging the parties to the conflict to reach a peaceful solution, which will contribute to building peace for all Sudanese, in addition to which some \$46 million towards

primarily humanitarian and peacebuilding assistance (including mine action) has been provided since 1999.

## **VI A Look Ahead**

Canada remains committed to the G8 Africa initiative and to the implementation of the G8 Africa Action Plan. We will continue our efforts to help broaden and deepen international support for NEPAD. The 2005 G8 Summit, at which G8 Leaders will again formally review implementation of their Africa Action Plan, will provide a further opportunity to renew the commitment of G8 partners to Africa.

### **Enhanced Partnerships**

In addition to continuing the implementation of the specific commitments contained in the Africa Action Plan, Canada and other G8 partners will proceed soon with the identification of “enhanced partners” in Africa. The Africa Action Plan commits each G8 partner to designate as “enhanced partners” selected African countries demonstrably committed to implementing NEPAD in all its aspects, including political and financial commitments to good governance and the rule of law. G8 partners indicated at Kananaskis that their decisions regarding enhanced partnership would be informed by the results of the African peer-review process. Peer review is to be a voluntary self-assessment process the purpose of which is to identify and apply best practices in political and economic governance, not to generate information that is principally for the benefit of development partners. Canadian decisions regarding enhanced partnership will respect the spirit of the peer-review process and will be informed, but not determined by any results arising from that process.

### **Africa Partnership Forum - Sustaining the Momentum**

In June 2003 at the G8 Summit in Evian, Leaders initiated an expansion of the G8-NEPAD dialogue to include other key development partners of Africa. The resulting Africa Partnership Forum (APF) is intended to serve as a catalyst for cooperation in support of NEPAD and as a forum for information-sharing and mutual accountability amongst development partners, without becoming a pledging forum or operating agency. The APF met in Paris in November 2003, in Maputo in April 2004, and is to meet next in Washington in October 2004. The meetings, at the level of Personal Representatives of Heads of Government (APRs) and of international organizations, included representatives of G8 partners, 11 additional Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) donors heavily engaged in Africa, the members of the NEPAD Implementation Committee, and selected African and international organizations, including the African Union, the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, the OECD, the African Development Bank and African sub-regional bodies.

The APF will be the principal forum at which all relevant development partners will work together in support of NEPAD. The APF’s priority themes include Economic Growth, Education, HIV/AIDS, and Peace and Security. The Forum will focus on strategic and political issues relating to the implementation of NEPAD, and as such, it is NEPAD, not the G8 Action

Plan that will provide the focus of the expanded dialogue. The commitments of the Kananaskis Action Plan will, however, continue to bind the members of the G8.

### **The Commission for Africa**

Canada welcomes the Commission for Africa created by British Prime Minister Tony Blair in February 2004 to review Africa's challenges, identify new African economic and development opportunities, and generate increased support for NEPAD and the G8 Africa Action Plan.

Canada's Minister of Finance, the Honourable Ralph Goodale, is a member of the Commission and serves on its working group on the African economy, which is charged with finding new approaches to meet Africa's financing needs and integrating Africa into the global economy. The findings of this Commission will inform preparations for the 2005 G8 Summit which will focus in large measure on Africa.

### **International Policy Review**

Canada is undertaking an integrated review of its international policy framework for diplomacy, defence, trade and development, with a view to focusing its activities where they can be most effective and where they can best serve Canadian values and interests.

## **VII Conclusion**

Africa faces enormous development challenges, but by concentrating on a limited number of critical issues, progress is being made. NEPAD and the G8 Africa Action Plan give shape to this new agenda and Canada, through its commitments and its actions, has placed Africa at the centre of its development efforts.

Canada is a leader within the G8 in terms of implementing initiatives of the Africa Action Plan, and virtually all the initiatives supported by the Canada Fund for Africa are now on stream and progressing well. In addition, Canada, through its membership in the UK's Commission for Africa, will help to maintain the momentum in the international community toward the realization of Africa's potential. As the G8 progresses in its program of support for Africa's development, Canada will continue to build on its own initiatives and to strengthen the foundation for their success -- partnership with, and ownership by, Africans -- the heart of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

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