

Canadian Centre
for Foreign Policy
Development



Centre canadien
pour le développement
de la politique étrangère

National Forum

on Canada's International Relations

Africa



Toronto
Montreal
Saint John
Vancouver

National Forum

on Canada's International Relations

Africa





Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
Tel : (613) 944-8278 Facsimile: (613) 944-0687
www.cfp-pec.gc.ca info.ccfpd@dfait-maeci.gc.ca



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Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade



Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

Montreal
February 8, 2002

I would like to congratulate the Université du Québec à Montréal and the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development for organizing this important event.

I welcome the opportunity to have your views, and recognize the commitment and dedication you bring to African affairs.

Your participation is a reaffirmation that what goes on outside Canada's borders is important to Canadians. Africa's situation is unique, as it is the most impoverished region in the world and wracked by long-standing, ingrained crises.

This month, Prime Minister Chrétien addressed world leaders and business people gathered in New York at the World Economic Forum. In a world turned upside down since the tragic events of September 11, the Prime Minister's speech focussed on one theme: Africa.

The Prime Minister's message was one of both alarm and hope. Alarm because by every index or measure, and in spite of decades of development aid, Africa lives on the fringes of our globalized world. And it is at risk of falling so far behind that it may never catch up. Africa is the only continent where poverty is on the rise; where life expectancy is 47 years, *and declining* largely from HIV/AIDS; where more than 140 million youths are illiterate; where one in five persons is caught up in armed conflict. Hope, because progressive African leaders have embraced a new vision, embodied in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). It is a vision founded on freedom and democracy. And the principle that the key to progress in Africa lies, first and foremost, with Africans.

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The Prime Minister reaffirmed a commitment to work with committed African leaders to build and expand the new partnership in the NEPAD. Canada will play a leading role. The G8, under Canada's leadership, is now working on the development of a concrete Africa Action Plan for adoption at the summit this June in Kananaskis.

We must reverse the trends that are sinking Africa. Canada recognizes the staggering, long-term nature of this challenge, for both Africans and the developed world. However, all nations have a moral obligation, and an economic interest, to tackle these issues.

Canada brings to this endeavour many years of innovative international development assistance, and close ties with over 40 African countries through La Francophonie and the Commonwealth. Canada has been a leader in debt relief. We have forgiven over \$1 billion in foreign debt owed to us by developing countries. In January 2001, Canada stopped collecting debt payments from eleven Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). The Prime Minister announced in the recent budget that \$500 million will be set aside to support the NEPAD objectives through implementation of the G8 Africa Action Plan.

However, NEPAD asserts that debt relief and aid are not by themselves enough. Democracy, the rule of law, and transparent, predictable and enforced regulations create and sustain the conditions for economic growth. We also need to support Africa's efforts to create these conditions that will attract greater resources, both public and private, over the short and medium term. Also, in the developed world, we have to recognize that there will be little prospect of investment and trade if Africans are denied access to our markets.

There is much food for thought in NEPAD. I wish you good and productive work. I look forward to reading the final report of the National Forum.

The Honourable Denis Paradis, M.P.
Secretary of State
(Latin America and Africa) (La Francophonie)



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de la politique étrangère

*Canadians are really actively engaged in foreign
policy today in a way they never were before.*

— Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham,
February 21, 2002

Dear Friends,

The National Forum on Africa, in January and February, provided important and useful policy advice in preparation for the G8 Kananaskis Summit and for longer-term foreign policy development. The National Forum also provided an opportunity for Canadians, Africans and others to explore their common interests and strengthen their ties. These recommendations and the advice from the National Forum on Africa have already been provided to policy makers across government for their ongoing work.

In total, nearly 400 people took part in the Africa National Forum: Members of Parliament, government officials, academic experts, NGO experts, students, youth activists, business, labour, international organizations and guests from African governments and civil society. I am especially grateful to all the rapporteurs and to our partner hosts: Mary Lynne Bratti and Janice Stein (Munk Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto, January 25); Alex Macleod and Bonnie Campbell (Université du Québec à Montréal, February 8); Andrea Thornton and Robert MacKinnon (University of New Brunswick at Saint John, February 15); and Helen Augustin and Robert Anderson (Simon Fraser University, February 25).

At each of these meetings participants requested feedback. In response, we are publishing this report which includes subsequent policy development activities which flow from some of the National Forum recommendations. We are including the latest available information on the Africa Action Plan, and at our National Forum website (www.ecommons.net/ccfpd-africa), you will find a feedback guest book. As well, up-to-date information can be found on the G8 website at www.g8.gc.ca.

For those interested in the expert presentations made at the National Forum, with access to Internet media players (RealPlayer or Windows Media), you can view the National Forum presentations at www.ecommons.net/ccfpd-africa. This resource is a part of our ongoing partnership with the byDesign eLab. We have also produced online video from other recent policy discussions, including “Clash of Civilizations?”, New Directions in U.S. Foreign Policy, and The Future of Canada–Europe Relations. These are valuable tools for both public and formal education.

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I would like to thank The Honourable Denis Paradis, M.P. (Secretary of State for Latin America, Africa and La Francophonie), The Honourable Jean Augustine, M.P. (now Secretary of State for Multiculturalism and the Status of Women), Elsie Wayne, M.P., Keith Martin, M.P., Elizabeth Weir, M.L.A., Assistant Deputy Minister John Higginbotham (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade), Rémi Gosselin from the Government of Québec, and Raj Venugopal from the Government of New Brunswick for their participation. Guests from abroad, including Francis Deng (The U.N. Secretary General's Special Representative for Internally Displaced Persons), Wendy Mayimele (High Commission for South Africa), Célestin Monga and Julie McLaughlin (World Bank, Washington, D.C.), Chris Fomunyoh (National Democratic Institute, Washington, D.C.), John Mwaniki (Development Innovations and Networks, Zimbabwe), Meredith Turshen (Rutgers University, New Jersey), Howard Stein (Roosevelt University, Chicago), and Dieudonné Ouédraogo (Centre national des recherches scientifiques, Burkina Faso) were among the outstanding presenters. Kathryn Dunlop (Analyst, Southern Africa Program, Canadian International Development Agency) participated in all four meetings as did a range of officials from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, including Ellen Wright (Deputy Director, G8 Summit Africa Action Plan Office) and Percy Abols (Economic Policy Officer, Economic Relations with Developing Countries Division), under the guidance of Arthur Perron, Director General of the Africa Bureau. We would also like to thank all participants of the preparatory roundtables held in Ottawa on October 25 and November 15, 2001.

The National Forum would not have been possible without the tireless work of anchor-organizer Julie Rechel. Chief Rapporteur Suman Bhattacharyya and Chantale Walker, in charge of our communications, are the gratefully acknowledged producers of this report.

Africa National Forum participants, as well as others, are invited to share comments and suggestions. As well, we welcome your project proposals for the ongoing development of Canada's foreign policy. Our project fund is available to support such projects. For details, see our website: www.cfp-pec.gc.ca. Your participation in policy development is most welcome. Public contributions and partnerships in foreign policy have taken on new importance in the past year as Canada faces new challenges and uncertainties in the international environment. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Steve Lee
Executive Director
May 2002



Putting Africans First: A Way Forward for Canada's Africa Policy

Introduction

In January and February of 2002, the National Forum on Africa took place within the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development¹, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's G8 leadership on Africa, and a desire to further develop Canada's long-term Africa-related foreign policy. The Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development, with our host partners, brought together nearly 400 Canadians, Africans and others from universities, non-governmental organizations, professional groups, parliament, business, labour, youth, and international organizations to provide public advice on Canada's Africa policy.² The Secretary of State for Africa, Latin America and the Francophonie, the Honourable Denis Paradis, M.P., and government officials from several departments also took part. The policy advice and recommendations included in this report (pages 9 to 17) are the cumulative result of 14 working groups at National Forum meetings in Toronto, Montreal, Saint John and Vancouver in January and February 2002. Video archives of all National Forum plenary sessions are available online at www.ecommons.net/ccfpd-africa.

Overview

National Forum participants proposed an integrated approach to policy that places

Africans' needs at the centre of all Canadian initiatives. This integrated approach should include peace and security; aid architecture; trade and economic issues; governance and institution building; education; health and social issues; the environment; and public participation in foreign policy, they said.

In his Vancouver address to the National Forum on Africa, Dr. Francis Deng, the UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Internally Displaced Persons, highlighted the need to empower Africans to encourage "development from within:"

One has to be aware of the extent to which a particular people in a particular context in a particular long experience with managing their own affairs have developed norms and operational principles of dealing with conflict, for respecting human dignity and for seeing development not as something that is brought from elsewhere but as a process for self-enhancement from within.

(February 25, 2002)

As well, placing Africans' needs at the forefront of public policy is central to the New Partnership for Africa's Development, a comprehensive approach as set out by African leaders at the 2001 G8 Summit in Genoa.

¹ With its partners, the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD) at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has carried out the National Forum on Canada's International Relations since 1996. The goal of the National Forum is to contribute public advice to the long-term development of Canada's foreign policy. Previous National Forum reports are archived on the CCFPD website (www.cfp-pec.gc.ca).

² The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was endorsed by 53 member states of the Organization of African Unity. In the New Partnership, African leaders propose to improve governance, address armed conflict, bridge the digital divide, seek investment and access to new markets, and improve health and education. The full document is available at online at www.africainitiative.org/Documents/AA0010101.pdf.



Defining a Clearer Policy for Africa

Forum participants were in general agreement that Canada should have a clearer focus for foreign policy related to Africa. In order to achieve this, further resources (both financial and other) need to be allocated towards Africa. On the political level, some suggested, Canada should establish a Secretary of State exclusively for Africa. In addition, two tools were proposed to assist policy makers in conceptualizing a more coherent Africa policy: creating a framework that builds on previous foreign policy successes; and determining policy based on a priority list of key elements of development.

Peace and Security as a Precondition for Development

Rejecting a military only concept of security, most Forum participants affirmed the view that Canada should continue to pursue Human Security. To this end, Canada must concentrate on the resolution of violent conflict to build a minimum base of security and stability. Such stability was identified as a precondition for investment. In keeping with this Human Security approach, participants

said Canada's current commitment to halt the small arms trade and implement the ban on anti-personnel landmines should be major areas of focus at the upcoming Kananaskis G8 summit. Canada's promotion of Human Security should also address the recruitment of children into military forces.

Though Forum recommendations focussing on Human Security and conflict prevention were key, participants did not identify specific proposals for conflict resolution. In addition, some recommended the achievement of peace and security through more traditional means. According to these prescriptions, Canada should take on a prominent role in supporting regional and subregional efforts to develop an African military Rapid Reaction Force. Others noted that Canada should support a stronger and better-funded continental African military security pact.

Making Better Use of Aid

Discussions on aid architecture included a near unanimous call for Canada to raise Official Development Assistance (ODA) to meet the international target of 0.7 percent of GDP. Participants presented differing perspectives

If there is any region in the world that justifies a more coherent and institutionalized approach to human security, it is Africa. While traditional military threats continue, an exclusive focus on this dimension provides a limited understanding of the sources of insecurity in the contemporary period...Ultimately the solutions to African security problems will have to come from within the continent itself, however, through a more constructive engagement that balances ethical solidarity with self-interest. This is necessary to facilitate the transition to a more durable and sustainable peace.

James Busumtwi-Sam
Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Simon Fraser University
(Vancouver, February 25, 2002)



To participate in global flows of trade, investment and communications, developing countries need to generate new capacities, incentives, regulations, organizations, and institutions. The aim is towards the enhancement of competitiveness, economic diversity, economic depth and economic linkages.

Howard Stein

Canadian Professor of Economics at Roosevelt University, Chicago

(Toronto, January 25, 2002)

on how Canada can improve ODA effectiveness. The overwhelming majority expressed a need to severely limit or eliminate conditionality in all forms of development assistance. Others noted that if there are conditions, Canada should promote a peer review approach where African states would monitor each other's progress in meeting the prescribed conditions.

Some participants argued that aid programs should be targeted to disadvantaged socio-economic groups, such as women and children. Others maintained that aid should be channelled to specific country groups. Two conflicting views were put forth: focussing aid on strategically important states capable of facilitating regional economic growth and development (the most promising); or directing aid toward countries with fewer resources and capacity (the poorest of the poor).

Promoting Trade and Investment

Forum participants advocated eliminating trade barriers to promote investment and economic development in African states. In order to further this goal, most participants called for Canada to take measures to improve market access for African goods while pressing other developed countries to do the same. However, others argued that Canada should

introduce preferred tariff treatment as an alternative to market access, while granting developing countries greater flexibility. Another alternative proposed was that Canada should not press African states to adopt trade liberalization. Rather, African states should be allowed to retain "strategic trade policy options" including protectionism.

Promoting African exports also figured prominently in discussions, with disagreement over whether Canada should continue to support such programs. While the majority argued in favour of export promotion for African products, others questioned the necessity to support such programs without an evaluation of their distributional impact on the poor and other socio-economically disadvantaged groups.

Furthermore, while continuing to encourage Canadian investment in Africa, many advocated that Canada assume a leadership role in promoting corporate social responsibility. This could be done, they said, by developing enforceable codes of conduct for Canadian companies and ensuring the independent monitoring of corporate activities. On the international level, Canada should set an example by taking a lead role in establishing progressive trade policy guidelines in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other multilateral bodies.



Instead of setting up an individual project that we're proud of, what is important is to help the state and the country carry out these programs itself...State projects develop countries. We must help the state and work to develop a state's capacity alongside the private sector, and the media have a fundamental role. It is not just an issue of developing spectacular projects. To train journalists can be 100 times more important for development than to build a road that will not be maintained.

Célestin Monga

**Country Economist, Africa Macroeconomics Group, World Bank
(Montreal, February 8, 2002)**

Participants also noted that Canada should cancel all bilateral debts and advocate the cancellation of all multilateral debts being held by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and Regional Development Banks. Others added that Canada should accelerate the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) scheme to reduce debt with good performance.

Strengthening Governance

Policy advice on governance centred on institution building. In particular, it was proposed that Canada take an active role in supporting public sector reform; infrastructure renewal; transparency in government finance; media freedom and locally owned and directed development projects. Participants in all meetings pointed out that Canada should not attempt to impose a Western system of government on African states. Rather, it was recommended that Canada work with African states to develop political systems tailored to the African context. Nonetheless, participants recommended key elements of Western democracy should be established in African states. Moreover, recommendations promoting further support for the "organs of government" also drew on Western models including the creation of "checks and balances" in government. In order to

remedy a perceived overemphasis on the "formal trappings of democracy," some participants argued that Canadian policy should be geared more toward resolving the root causes of weak governance in many African states.

Encouraging Self-Sufficiency Through Education

It was argued that educational initiatives, both in Canada and Africa, were required to build capacities at the ground level. Some proposed that the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) make a more concerted effort to educate Canadians about foreign policy issues, particularly about Canada's involvement in African affairs. This would enable Canadians to make more informed contributions to policy development. In addition, African Studies should be encouraged and supported in Canada, especially at the university level. Awareness-raising among Canadians through increased support for cross-cultural understanding was also suggested in order to raise Africa's profile in Canada.

Divergent views were expressed on how Canadians could best contribute to capacity building and education for Africans. One



group proposed that Canada take further action (through more scholarship and exchange programs) to ensure that potential African leaders are able to study in Canada in order to transfer education and skills to their home countries. This would include formal university training and co-op programs. Others suggested that a capacity building institute for Africans should be created in Canada. However, a contrary opinion was that Canada could better contribute to Africans' educational needs by bringing skilled Canadians to Africa to build capacities at the ground level there. Several initiatives were proposed to this effect, including faculty and professional exchanges and youth programs emphasizing cross-cultural understanding. In order to better assist in aid and development efforts, it was strongly recommended that Canada develop a resource bank of qualified people, starting with National Forum participants. At the international level, participants noted that Canada could provide technical training and assistance to African countries at WTO negotiations and other international fora.

Bringing Health and Well-being to the Forefront

Overall, Canada should pursue a hierarchy of basic needs supported by a strong education commitment. Within this hierarchy, participants noted, health care should be a high priority, including: research and development on African diseases such as Malaria and Tuberculosis; ensuring that affordable medication (especially HIV/AIDS treatment) is available to the majority of Africans, particularly pregnant women; and focussing on the alleviation of HIV/AIDS as a policy priority in its own right. In order to achieve Canada's health care goals, education programs must be instituted for the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS as well as appropriate technology transfers. In addition, others noted that exchange programs should be established between African and Canadian doctors for a mutually beneficial capacity building effort. Other issues high on Canada's priorities should include: implementation of labour standards as articulated by the International Labour Organization (ILO); a concerted effort to promote children's rights

If we do not have the solutions, then what do we have for Africa? Well, money alone, as we have seen, is not the solution. I would propose that it is information, so that Africa can define its own solutions...our aim is not to achieve short-term, unsustainable gains in outcomes, but to enable African governments to plan, prioritize, define locally appropriate strategies based on global evidence, and demand and allocate internal and external resources effectively.

Julie McLaughlin
Health Specialist, Human Development
Eastern and Southern Africa
The World Bank
(January 25, 2002)



through diplomatic means; and support of census projects that often form the primary building blocks for economic and development planning.

It was argued that Canada should develop a more coherent policy for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). To this end, the Canadian government should develop a regulatory framework for NGOs that would provide for independent monitoring of their activities without jeopardizing their work. Dialogue among Canadian and African NGOs should also be encouraged.

Protecting the Environment and Promoting Agriculture

Canada's aid policies should cause minimal harm to the environment. In particular, it was noted that Canadian projects should not compromise food safety. In order to ensure that Canadian aid in Africa is environmentally friendly, participants recommended that Canada should encourage a Canadian or international agency to conduct environmental and social impact studies on all proposed trade and aid packages. Furthermore, in order to ensure that African states do not become

dependent on imported produce, Canada should promote investment in African agriculture. Finally, community-based environmental management programs should be actively promoted as a means of protecting the environment and ensuring the continued supply of natural resources.

Engaging Civil Society

Civil society involvement, both in Canada and Africa, was identified as an important component for any balanced long-term policy. To this end, some suggested that the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade seek further opportunities for dialogue with African civil society. Participants also recommended that Africans should take a leading role in developing Canada's Africa Action Plan. Furthermore, when implementing Canada's Africa policy, the Department should cultivate the skills and expertise of its domestic Africanist community and Canadians of African descent. The Canadian government should also keep people informed of progress on the Africa Action Plan and other developments in Canada–Africa relations after the G8 Summit.

It hardly needs saying, in a meeting like this, that without an end to violence and civil war in Africa, and the protection of all fundamental rights — political and civil, as well as socio-economic, there are likely to be early limits to what can be achieved by even the best efforts at poverty reduction and sustainable development...Canadians would, I believe, take great pride in a government that joined others in seeking to move the G8 and the world towards constructive responses to African development challenges.

Gerry Helleiner
Professor Emeritus, Economics and Distinguished Research Fellow
Munk Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto
(January 25, 2002)

Conclusion

Canada should develop a multi-pronged approach to its Africa relations. Canada's Africa policies should focus on the needs of ordinary Africans. The National Forum highlighted a desire for a highly-developed, multi-disciplinary capacity building effort to

strengthen aid and development efforts, strengthen regional security and create a favourable investment climate. National Forum participants also emphasized the role of African and Canadian civil society in policy development and Canada–Africa relations.







Policy Recommendations from National Forum on Africa Working Groups (Toronto, Montreal, Saint John and Vancouver)

General

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1.1 Canada needs to define its policies towards Africa more clearly.</p> <p>1.2 The Canadian government needs to devote more resources and attention to Africa. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, should, for example, have a Secretary of State exclusively for Africa.</p> <p>1.3 While embarking on new projects and initiatives, Canada must strive to build on successes and strengths of those areas</p> | <p>1.4 The Canadian government should determine the key elements of development and focus Africa policy from that standpoint.</p> |
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Health/Social Issues

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>2.1 Canada's development projects should be human centered, putting the needs of people as a primary priority. To this end, foreign policy should be centred on a hierarchy of basic needs.</p> <p>2.2 The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade should apply pressure on Canadian corporations active in Africa to provide social services for African communities.</p> <p>2.3 Canada should promote primary health care in a human rights framework, as well as research and development on African diseases, including malaria and tuberculosis.</p> | <p>2.4 Canada should focus on the alleviation of HIV/AIDS as a policy priority in its own right. To this end, Canada should ensure that affordable drugs for HIV/AIDS are available for the majority of Africans, particularly pregnant women.</p> <p>2.5 Canada should ensure that patent and licensing issues do not impede the availability of affordable HIV/AIDS drugs for the majority of Africans.</p> <p>2.6 Education for the prevention and spread of HIV/AIDS as well as appropriate technology transfer should form a major component of Canadian policy initiatives in Africa.</p> |
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- 2.7 An exchange program should be initiated between African and Canadian doctors.
- 2.8 When promoting and supporting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Africa, Canada should also encourage the implementation of labour standards as articulated by the ILO.
- 2.9 Canada should place children's rights at the centre of policy by applying pressure on African governments.
- 2.10 South Africa should be seen as a model for transformation. As was the case in that country, Canada needs to encourage consistent and systematic investment in the rest of Africa.
- 2.11 The Canadian government should help develop a regulatory framework for NGOs that would provide for the independent monitoring of their activities without jeopardizing their work. Further dialogue between African and Canadian NGOs should also be encouraged.
- 2.12 Canada should support census projects in Africa, as they are often the sole building blocks for economic and development planning programs.
- 2.13 Canada should not create new entities or bureaucracies for development. Rather, the Canadian government should work within existing structures to achieve development goals.

Aid Architecture

- 3.1 Canada should increase ODA to meet the target of 0.7 percent of GDP.
- 3.2 Canada should reduce tied aid to less than 10 percent of total assistance, a level some other western states have already achieved.
- 3.3 The notion of 'triangulation' is strongly recommended as a viable alternative to traditionally tied aid. Canada should provide aid to African countries while allowing them to use that aid to purchase goods and services from other African countries.
- 3.4 Canada should provide directed loans focussing on education and health care, where the needs are particularly pressing and the returns are high.
- 3.5 Canadian aid projects should focus on economic diversification.
- 3.6 Canadian aid projects should focus on locally owned and administered projects.
- 3.7 Canada should encourage independent monitoring of aid projects to ensure that funds are properly allocated.
- 3.8 Tobin Taxes should be enacted to yield money for development aid.
- 3.9 The Canadian government should limit or eliminate conditionality on development assistance.
- 3.10 Canadian aid packages should not be contingent on WTO or International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditions on openness.



- 3.11 If conditions need to be attached to aid, Canada should promote a peer review approach whereby African countries are able to monitor each other's progress.
- 3.12 Canadian aid programs should aim to reduce poverty and target disadvantaged groups at the bottom of the social and economic ladder, including women and children.
- 3.13 Canada should strive to channel resources to the so-called 'growth triangles,' or those strategically important states that are able to facilitate regional growth and development.
- 3.14 Canada should focus anti-poverty efforts on countries with fewer resources and capacity.

Capacity Building/Education

- 4.1 The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade should make a more concerted effort to educate Canadians about foreign policy issues, and more specifically Canada's involvement in African affairs.
- 4.2 On a general level, Canada should help support education through the following initiatives: educational exchanges at all levels; diplomatic exchanges; awareness-raising; increased support for cross-cultural understanding in Canada; increased support and assistance to African countries in information technology development and use of other forms of technology; increased support for curriculum development at all levels of education; increased resources towards educating Canadians about Africa, development and child labour issues.
- 4.3 African studies programs and initiatives need to be encouraged in Canada, especially at the university level.
- 4.4 Canada should initiate policies both at home and in Africa to encourage the reversal of the African 'brain-drain.'
- 4.5 Canada should create further educational scholarship programs in order to enable potential African leaders to further their studies in Canada.
- 4.6 The Canadian government should create programs whereby skilled Canadians are able to teach in Africa in order to resurrect courses and research there. To this end, the Canadian government must ensure that course material is relevant to the local society and situation.
- 4.7 Upon determination of needs, the Canadian government should establish a Canada-based capacity building institute for Africans.
- 4.8 The Canadian government should press Canadian educational institutions to reduce foreign student fees in order to further enable Africans to bring education and skills to their home countries.
- 4.9 Canada should strengthen links with African educational institutions.
- 4.10 The Canadian government should institute a program to send Canadian



- university faculty members (including retirees) to teach at African educational institutions. To this end, Canada could administer a government fund for any Canadian academic to take on a temporary teaching position in an African country. A similar scheme could be established for skilled non-academics or retirees to bring much-needed technical skills to Africa.
- 4.11 Canada should create a co-op program that would provide African students with concrete opportunities to combine their studies with “hands on” work experience in both the public and private sector. This scheme would apply to trainee journalists, doctors and other professionals.
- 4.12 The Canadian government should create links between Canadian NGOs and African students studying in Canada. Upon their return to Africa, these students could help facilitate the activities of Canadian NGOs in Africa.
- 4.13 In implementing educational programs, the Canadian government should emphasize education for both boys and girls. Programs should also focus on training women.
- 4.14 To further aid conflict resolution and reconciliation, Canada should promote and finance small-scale education projects for African youth in order to cultivate cross-cultural spirit, tolerance, mutual aid, protection and solidarity, especially in conflict zones.
- 4.15 Canada should focus educational initiatives on rural areas, where the majority of children do not attend school.
- 4.16 Literacy should be a primary goal of Canada’s foreign policy initiatives.
- 4.17 Canada should create further opportunities for Canadian youth and seniors to undertake volunteer work in Africa.
- 4.18 Canada should help African regional and subregional organizations build capacity for peacekeeping.
- 4.19 Canada should further develop peacekeeping capacity by committing adequate resources and providing specialized training.
- 4.20 Canada should assist African states in infrastructure development while using local expertise.
- 4.21 The Canadian government should provide technical training and assistance to African countries at WTO negotiations.
- 4.22 Canada should help facilitate mutual knowledge exchange.
- 4.23 Canada should develop a resource bank of qualified people to assist in aid and development efforts, starting with National Forum participants.



Peace and Security

- 5.1 Canada should work toward building a minimum of stability and security in countries torn by armed conflict. This is a precondition for investor involvement.
- 5.2 Canada should focus on development instead of military security strategies, emphasizing priority areas of Human Security.
- 5.3 With respect to human rights, Canada should help strengthen institutions like the International Criminal Court.
- 5.4 Canada should help strengthen the role of regional and subregional organizations, and support them in efforts to develop an African Rapid Reaction Force.
- 5.5 Canada should develop strategic alliances in order to influence major powers.
- 5.6 As a middle power with no colonial tradition, Canada has a unique opportunity to play a mediation role in African conflicts.
- 5.7 Canada should continue to campaign against the small arms trade and use the G8 summit as a platform to renew our international commitment to ban anti-personnel landmines.
- 5.8 The Canadian government should promote and support a reliable African continental security pact that would be better co-ordinated, better funded and more effective than previous or existing regional or subregional organizations.
- 5.9 Trade sanctions, which often punish entire populations, are not the most effective means of sanctioning political leaders who constitute a threat to Human Security. Canada should work to find alternate means of applying pressure on recalcitrant regimes.
- 5.10 Canada should assume a leadership role in facilitating military reform and putting existing military forces to alternate uses. For instance, in its educational aid efforts, Canada could help develop student activities such as soccer and other games in order to help prevent child recruitment into military and paramilitary forces.

Governance

- 6.1 Canada should assist African states in developing political systems tailored to the African context.
- 6.2 For collapsed states, Canada should:
- target aid at rebuilding infrastructure following the commencement of a reconciliation process;
 - reinvest in its physical presence in Africa (e.g., embassies and missions) to support reconciliation efforts; and
 - reinvest in relationships with individuals and institutions that deal with Africa.



- 6.3 For weak and stable state systems, Canada should:
- support the process of government reforms and decision-making; abide by labour standards articulated by the ILO when supporting FDI in Africa;
 - promote transparency in government finance and accessibility of this information to citizens;
 - target public sector reforms, including more support for the Africa Capacity Building Foundation in Harare;
 - provide debt relief by accelerating the HIPC scheme to reduce debt with good performance;
 - continue to support public diplomacy through high-level visits to Africa, creating a visible connection with African leaders and countries;
 - strengthen regional economic centres such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the East African Community (EAC), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC);
 - promote freedom of the media; and
 - support local level initiatives.
- 6.4 Canada should punish Canadian companies that support corrupt governments.
- 6.5 Canada should promote democracy and punish regimes that undermine democracy.
- 6.6 Canada should help African states preserve their skilled civil service to prevent a 'brain drain' to private sector companies.
- 6.7 Canada should promote pluralism in African politics.
- 6.8 In order to remedy a previous overemphasis on the 'formal trappings of democracy' in Canadian policy initiatives, Canada should concentrate on resolving underlying causes that result in weak governance structures in Africa such as the lack of inclusive, broad-based governments.
- 6.9 Canada should work toward developing the organs of government (e.g. ombudsman, auditor general, and legal system) in order to institute appropriate checks and balances on governmental power.
- 6.10 Canada should support the development of justice systems, a necessary prerequisite for trade and investment.
- 6.11 Canada should work to ensure that independent magistrates form a part of the justice system.
- 6.12 Canada should not attempt to impose a Western system of government on African states.
- 6.13 Canada should combine macro-level policy efforts with grassroots-level initiatives.



Trade and Economic Issues

- 7.1 Canada should cancel all bilateral debts and advocate the cancellation of all multilateral debts being held by the IMF, the World Bank, and Regional Development Banks.
- 7.2 Canada should continue to apply diplomatic pressure while entering into strategic alliances to counter drastic measures imposed by the Bretton Woods institutions such as the IMF.
- 7.3 Canada should improve market access for African goods and press other developed countries to open their markets to African goods.
- 7.4 Canada should lower or eliminate all trade barriers.
- 7.5 As an alternative to market access, Canada should introduce preferred tariff treatment, while granting developing countries greater flexibility.
- 7.6 Canada should not make trade liberalization a necessary condition for aid; African countries should be allowed to retain the option of strategic trade policy.
- 7.7 Canada should not blindly support export promotion programs. Rather, the Canadian government should evaluate the distributional impacts of these economic programs. In particular, evaluations must be carried out on the impact of improved market access on the poor and other disadvantaged groups such as women.
- 7.8 Canada must set an example and play a leadership role in establishing trade policy guidelines, in the WTO and in its international development decisions, in order to ensure respect for human rights, health and education.
- 7.9 Canada must assume an international leadership role in fostering an environment of corporate social responsibility. This could be accomplished through a combination of any of the following: public education through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); an export tax on undesirable trade commodities (e.g. weapons); and tax or grant incentives to companies that are accountable and responsible in the global marketplace.
- 7.10 Canada should develop enforceable codes of conduct for Canadian companies that operate in Africa to prevent human rights violations by Canadian companies.
- 7.11 Independent monitoring of corporate activities should be instituted to ensure that Canadian companies comply with human rights standards. To this end, the Canadian government should partner with non-governmental civil society organizations in Africa to ensure the effective monitoring of Canadian corporations.
- 7.12 Loan guarantees and funding from the Export Development Corporation should be contingent on meeting human rights standards.
- 7.13 Canada should assist African states with export development.



- 7.14 Canadian criteria for trade preference should be in compliance with ILO conventions.
- 7.15 Canada should work to help develop Africa's private sector and support entrepreneurship.
- 7.16 Canada should support efforts to permit African states to pursue protectionist trade policies.
- 7.17 Canada should encourage and support indigenous private investment as well as foreign investment in Africa.
- 7.18 Canada should use foreign investment as a tool to help resolve conflicts. To this end, Canada could provide incentives for investors to apply pressure on politicians to curb factors that cause conflict.
- 7.19 The Canadian government should encourage and assist (by way of project financing) small and medium-sized companies to invest in Africa. Canada's Development Finance Institution (DFI) would play a key role in this initiative.
- 7.20 Canada should help Africa create institutions to manage flows of foreign direct investment.

The Environment

- 8.1 Canadian aid projects should not compromise food safety and cause minimal harm to the environment.
- 8.2 Canada should support agricultural investment in Africa in order to ensure that African states do not become dependent on food imports.
- 8.3 Canada should encourage a Canadian or international agency to conduct both environmental and social impact studies on all proposed trade and aid packages.
- 8.4 Canada should support community-based environmental management initiatives that are sustainable and financially self-sufficient.



Public Participation in Foreign Policy/Public Diplomacy

- 9.1 The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade should seek opportunities for dialogue with African civil society while developing policy initiatives for Africa.
- 9.2 Canada should link with NGOs, women's organisations, unions and community groups with a view to building strong civil societies in Africa.
- 9.3 Africans should take on a leading role in developing the Africa Action Plan.
- 9.4 Canada should cultivate its domestic Africanist constituency.
- 9.5 Canada should encourage African communities to take an active role in Canadian projects in order for development strategies to grow from local capacities.
- 9.6 When implementing Canada's policies in Africa, Canadians of African descent must be involved. A systematic method must be used to inform them, involve them, and make use of their expertise and experience.
- 9.7 Canada should ensure a follow-up plan to the G8 Africa Action Plan and a means of monitoring its progress.







National Forum on Africa Papers and Keynote Presentations (January and February 2002)

Note: National Forum on Africa papers and presentations are available online at: (www.ecommons.net/ccfpd-africa).

Presentations are archived in video format on the same site.

Good News Among the Moderate Arab States: Algeria and the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Richard Belliveau,

Canadian Ambassador to Algeria

Toronto, January 25, 2002.

Canadian Trade Policy Towards Africa

Chantal Blouin, Researcher, Trade and

Development, The North-South Institute

Montreal, February 8, 2002.

The Political Economy of Conflicts in Africa

James Busumtwi-Sam, Assistant Professor,

Department of Political Science,

Simon Fraser University

Vancouver, February 25, 2002.

Poverty Reduction Strategies:

Development and Security Issues

Bonnie Campbell, Professor,

Department of Political Science,

Université du Québec à Montréal

Montreal, February 8, 2002.

International Migration in Southern

Africa — A Canadian Response

Jonathan Crush, Director, Southern African

Research Centre, Queen's University

Montreal, February 8, 2002.

New Partnership for Africa's Development:

A Brighter Future or Deja Vu?

Suzanne Dansereau, Assistant Professor and

Co-ordinator, International Development Studies,

Saint Mary's University

Saint John, February 15, 2002.

Towards a Strategic Vision for Africa

Francis Deng, U.N. Secretary General's Special

Representative on Internally Displaced Persons;

Distinguished Professor and Director,

Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies,

City University of New York

Toronto, January 25, 2002; Vancouver,

February 25, 2002.

Democratization in Fits and Starts:

The Challenges Ahead

Chris Fomunyoh, Senior Associate for Africa and

Regional Director for Central and West Africa,

National Democratic Institute for International

Affairs (NDI), Washington, D.C.

Toronto, January 25, 2002.

HIV/AIDS and Security in Africa:

A Threat to Recovery

John Harker, Senior Fellow, Centre for Foreign

Policy Studies, Dalhousie University

Saint John, February 15, 2002.

New Challenges in African Development

and Canadian Foreign Policy

Gerry Helleiner, Professor Emeritus and

Distinguished Research Fellow, Munk Centre for

International Studies, University of Toronto

Montreal, February 8, 2002.

Conflict Diamonds —

The African Connection

Terry Jones, Retired Canadian Foreign

Service Officer

Vancouver, February 25, 2002.



Demographic Issues and Development in Africa

*Dieudonné Ouédraogo, Centre national des recherches scientifique et technologiques, Burkina Faso; Visiting Professor, Université du Québec à Montréal
Montreal, February 8, 2002.*

The New Partnership for Africa's Development: Perspectives from South Africa

*Wendy Mayimele, Acting High Commissioner, South African High Commission in Canada
Saint John, February 15, 2002.*

Challenges in Health, Nutrition and Population in Africa

*Julie McLaughlin, Health Specialist, Human Development, Eastern and Southern Africa, The World Bank
Toronto, January 25, 2002.*

Issues for Aid and Development

*Célestin Monga, Country Economist, Africa Macroeconomics Group, The World Bank
Montreal, February 8, 2002.*

The New Partnership for Africa's Development: Economic and Social Implications

*John Mwaniki, Regional Director, Development Innovations and Networks (IREN) for Eastern and Southern Africa
Toronto, January 25, 2002.*

Rethinking Stabilization, Adjustment and Development in Africa

*Howard Stein, Professor of Economics, Roosevelt University
Toronto, January 25, 2002.*

The Media, Civic Engagement and Intra-African Co-operation

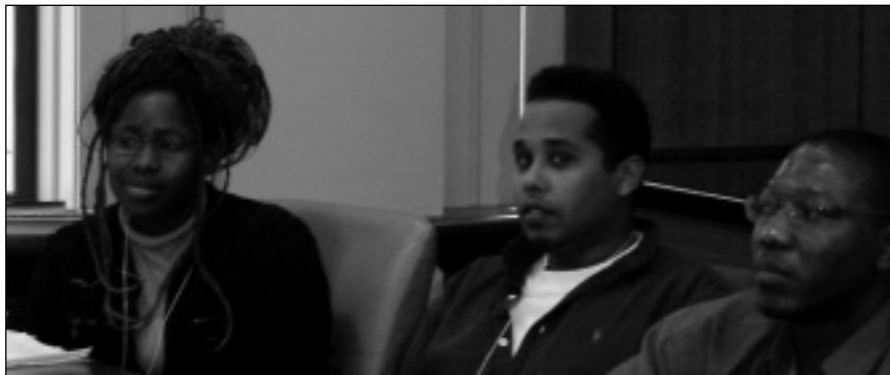
*Wisdom Tettey, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Communication and Culture, University of Calgary
Vancouver, February 25, 2002.*

Health and Human Security

*Meredeth Turshen, Professor, Department of Urban Studies and Community Health, Rutgers University
Montreal, February 8, 2002.*

Kananaskis and the New Partnership for Africa's Development

*Ellen Wright, Deputy Director, G8 Summit Africa Action Plan Office, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Saint John, February 15, 2002.*





Policy Options from Commissioned Papers relating to the National Forum on Africa

Further to the recommendations from the National Forum on Africa (January–February 2002), the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development commissioned policy options papers from the Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters, the Canadian and African Business Women’s Alliance, and the Canadian Labour Congress. These groups were asked to examine tariffs, trade and investment issues. This work was commissioned in the knowledge that officials have been studying Canada’s tariffs policy and access to Canadian markets by the Least Developed Countries. As well, three other papers were commissioned to look at conflict prevention and African renewal.

The commissioned papers are:

- *“Issues in Doing Business Between Canada and Africa”* by the Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters;
- *“Current Canadian Policies Towards Africa”* by the Canadian and African Business Women’s Alliance;
- *“Labour and Africa: The Way Ahead Through Real Partnership”* by the Canadian Labour Congress;
- *“Armed Conflict and Natural Resources: The Case of the Minerals Sector”* by Jason Switzer, International Institute for Sustainable Development;
- *“From Good Intentions to Good Practice: The G8 and New Conflict Prevention Initiatives for Africa”* by John Kirton, Gina Stephens and Kristiana Powell, The G8 Information Centre, University of Toronto; and
- *“The G8 and African Renewal Symposium Report”* by Malinda Smith, Athabaska

University and The International Centre, University of Alberta.

Recommendation Summaries

The Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters recommended that:

- the Africa Branch of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade prepare an umbrella foreign policy for Canada and Africa, including specialized policies for individual African countries, based on the recommendations of the National Forum on Africa and the G8 Summit Office.
- Canada reduce or eliminate quotas or taxes on imports from Africa so that Canadian companies may partner with African firms to import value-added goods. Canada should determine, on a country-by-country basis, where Canadian tariffs and quotas are being detrimental to sectors dominated by women, such as the textile industry.
- Canada, as a pillar of the Africa Action Plan, should pledge to enact more Trade and Investment Cooperation Agreements with African countries.
- Canada should raise Africa’s profile and attractiveness with additional trade missions.
- Canada assist businesses and NGOs to work together to reduce the costs of two-way trade.
- Canadian Trade Commissioners provide quick answers to questions and enhance their local websites to answer generic questions.



- Canada establish a DFI to facilitate Canadian investment and financing in Africa, in order to compete with other G8 countries.
- Canada encourage the creation of private equity funds for Africa, such as the American Modern Africa Fund.
- all future bilateral projects be driven by partnerships between Canadian and local African partners, as stated in NEPAD.
- CIDA return to its focus on infrastructure development, agriculture and food production.

The Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters hosted a workshop and collected views from 75 representatives of companies, NGOs, and individuals. Participating companies included Noramid Corporation, SNC-Lavalin, Modern African Fund Managers, ABC Netting, Society for International Development, Goodmans LLP, South African Airways, Placer Dome Inc., DeBeers Canada Exploration Inc., Hatch & Associates, BMO Nesbitt Burns, Fasken Martineau DuMoulin, Trow Consulting Engineers Ltd., Forum Ontario — Francophone Mondiale, Earth One, and Chevour International Enterprises. Government participants included DFAIT, Canadian Commercial Corporation, the High Commission for the Republic of South Africa, and the Ontario Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

The Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance recommended that:

- the Africa Trade Strategy of Canada minimize the tier-trading system and promote trade among other countries so trade benefits are diversified across the continent.

- Canada, under the 1995 Textile Agreement, give greater exposure to African businesses, particularly regarding to quota exports.
- the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and CIDA form a joint policy coordination committee for policies towards partnership with Africa and that the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development be this committee's liaison to Canadian civil society and business.
- the gender equality sections of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and CIDA coordinate gender mainstreaming of foreign and trade policies as per the international agreements of which Canada is a signatory.
- the G8 Africa Action Plan establish a Framework for the Integration of Women in all activities and decision-making processes.
- Canada ensure adequate and balanced participation of women in its organizations, companies and political representatives.
- Canada establish a Development Finance Institution and adapt CIDA's Gender Equality Policy as part of its framework.
- Canada use its influence to ensure financial, sectoral and trade arrangements of the WTO and other international financial institutions do not create further barriers and disparities for Africa.
- the G8 Africa Action Plan include directions to Canadian and foreign corporations to respect land rights (specifically of women), indigenous knowledge, the environment and biodiversity.



The Canadian Association of African Business Women co-ordinated discussion groups, interviews, and surveys involving more than 100 companies, NGOs and associations operating in Canada and Africa. They co-sponsored the workshop with the Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters.

The Canadian Labour Congress recommended that:

- labour standards must figure in any meaningful discussion of development and the impact of globalization in Africa.
- job creation, in sustainable conditions, respecting internationally recognised fundamental workers' rights and the environment, be made a priority of the G8 response to Africa today.
- proper mitigation measures have to be taken in Canada to ensure that those Canadians who lose out to the opening of the market will be provided with appropriate compensation packages and retraining opportunities.
- Canada and others ensure that private investment plays an appropriate role, not an exploitative role in African recovery.
- Least Developed Countries should have the opportunity to negotiate their own integration into the global economic order at a pace meeting their domestic needs, without the imposition of further liberalization and structural adjustment programmes.
- Canada promote the participation of women in all aspects of recovery in Africa as absolutely essential.
- Canada and other countries promote the distribution of benefits from increased market access to workers and local communities in Least Developed Countries.
- Canada ensure that African peoples can, through civil society organizations in addition to representation by government, participate fully in discussions of NEPAD.
- the G8 governments should now be directing their aid agencies to examine all opportunities for ensuring that African peoples are fully informed about NEPAD deliberations and planning, and are capacitated to respond to opportunities to discuss these among themselves and with African governments.
- the G8 Summit should add to its conclusions a commitment to fostering appropriate mechanisms for institutionalizing ongoing discussions between African governments and civil society.
- civil society must be enabled, challenged, and equipped, to play strong roles in the search for peace, and the G8 has a responsibility to impress this on the African leaders and to provide resources to make it a reality.
- HIV/AIDS be viewed as a security crisis.

The key recommendations from the Canadian Labour Congress were presented by Ken Georgetti in a May 2, 2002 letter to David Karsgaard, Director, Economic Relations with Developing Countries (EEA), Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.



***Armed Conflict and Natural Resources:
The Case of the Minerals Sector***
*Jason Switzer, International Institute for
Sustainable Development*

Policy Recommendations Summary:

- Companies need to address the underlying roots of insecurity and investment risk.
- Firms which develop the capacity to engage in proactive conflict management (seeking to alleviate or resolve the sources of social tension) can maintain a competitive advantage against rivals with higher risk tolerances and lower reputation vulnerability.
- Host governments can reduce mining-related conflict through a commitment to consistently apply social and environment regulations and reinvest royalties in social programs benefiting the people affected by the mining project.
- The mining company's home country can take action by: briefing company staff on the political situation in the country; working with other governments to set international standards for company conduct abroad; and partner with companies in development cooperation initiatives.
- Negative measures such as sanctions and 'naming and shaming' could be balanced with inducements such as tax incentives for community investment or public praise for exemplary conduct.
- NGOs can monitor and 'sanction' the activities of companies, insurgents and governments; assess conflicts and provide early warning and insight; convene adversaries in dialogue; and build community and company capacity for conflict management.

These recommendations were prepared by the International Institute for Sustainable Development on the basis of a workshop organized with the Mining and Minerals

for Sustainable Development Project and the International Institute for Strategic Studies, July 11, 2001.

***From Good Intentions to Good Practice:
The G8 and New Conflict Prevention
Initiatives for Africa***

Policy Recommendations Summary:

- G8 leaders and their respective governments should lead by example and "mainstream" conflict prevention and gender into their domestic, foreign and international trade policies.

Conflict Prevention:

- The G8 should institutionalize the Conflict Prevention Officials' Meetings in order to create a "culture of prevention" that would prevent further conflict from disrupting the G8 Action Plan for Africa.
- The G8 should re-examine the Action Plan for Africa with a conflict prevention lens, taking particular note of the trade and investment sections. Domestically, the G8 governments should lead in applying conflict prevention to their trade and development policies.

Gender

- The G8 members should develop a streamlined monitoring and assessment system capable of generating long-term evaluations from a gender perspective for their development, conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction projects and programs.
- G8 members need to overcome the 'cultural' idea that African men can speak for African women. G8 countries need to design projects in consultation with African women to determine their needs, concerns and capabilities.
- G8 members can support gender mainstreaming with national governments particularly in post-conflict societies, by offering assistance to information



dissemination, the mobilization of public opinion, and through the provision of expertise, financial assistance, training and other operational activities. The reluctance of post-conflict governments to address women's concerns can be overcome through the financial and technical support of women's groups.

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

- The G8 should evaluate the impact of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants on the peacebuilding process and programs. These programs should take into account, with the help of women's organizations, the specific needs, experiences and capacities of female ex-combatants and war widows. G8 members should ensure HIV/AIDS prevention programs are integrated into demobilization strategies and programs.

Corporate Social Responsibility

- The G8 can encourage its members to make clear distinctions between peace and conflict zones. In peace zones, the G8 and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member states can harmonize voluntary codes of conflict for corporations, using incentives such as tax cuts and voluntary standards. An international and independent body of experts could conduct fact-finding missions for corporations with foreign operations and provide context-specific advice on conflict prevention considerations.
- In conflict zones, the G8 can devise a set of legal regulations for the conduct of corporations already operating in conflict zones. An international body working with

home and host governments and regional organizations can monitor compliance. Penalties for violation would be determined and enforced by the home country.

- The G8 countries can discourage initial investment in conflict zones with legislation similar to the OECD's Convention on Bribery, requiring signatories to outlaw violations by companies operating in signatory jurisdictions.

These recommendations were the result of a policy options paper prepared by John Kirton, Gina Stephens and Kristiana Powell of the G8 Information Centre, University of Toronto (March 2002).

*The G8 and African Renewal Symposium
Athabasca University and the International
Centre, University of Alberta*

Policy recommendation summary:

- The present global power relationships between donors and recipients must be transformed in the context of a New International Economic Order which would foster a true partnership between African countries and the global community.
- Good political governance requires a long-term commitment to support democratic mechanisms of political legitimacy.
- Good economic and corporate governance requires a new culture of management that eschews corruption and promotes corporate responsibility and accountability.
- Supporting peace and security initiatives on the African continent, including conflict prevention, and Human Security are important to African renewal. Conflict breeds poverty, displacement, refugees and social exclusion.



- Support for Africa renewal requires a long-term commitment to human and social development, including education, health and information and communications technologies.
- A necessary commitment to support African initiatives to implement compulsory, equitable and affordable education for both male and female children is needed.
- Basic health needs to be supported as fundamental to the success of NEPAD and the G8 Africa Action Plan. Public education is particularly needed to support the prevention and spread of communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.
- Information and communications technologies need to be promoted both in the context of e-commerce and the new economy and democratic accessibility of governments to their citizens.
- Fair and affordable strategies to address the issue of land reform are necessary.
- The G8 needs to demonstrate a clear commitment to assist African governments with pressing infrastructure needs, in the areas of road, rail, air and information and media technologies.
- African governments need firm commitments of support to ensure development/renewal in key sectors including industry, energy and agriculture.
- G8 leaders can establish a strategic fund to help build bilateral and multilateral communities engaged in policy-relevant research.

The G8 and Africa Renewal Symposium (March 22–23, 2002) involved one hundred people who met at the University of Alberta in Edmonton for over two days to share insights and perspectives on the G8, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development, and the G8 Africa Action Plan. The keynote speaker was Dr. N. Dlamini Zuma, South Africa’s Minister of Foreign Affairs. The report was prepared by Malinda Smith.

Copies of these reports are available on request. The proceedings of the National Forum on Africa are available in online video format at www.ecommons.net/ccfpd-africa.





Policy Development Update on Canada—Africa Relations

Africa Action Plan

G8 Personal Representatives for Africa (APRs) have completed five of six planned meetings for the development of the Africa Action Plan: London (October), Addis Ababa (December), Cape Town (February), Dakar (April), Maputo (May).

Canada Fund for Africa

In the budget tabled on December 10, 2001, the Government of Canada announced the creation of a \$500-million fund to support the G8 Africa Action Plan and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

The Prime Minister's Commitment

From April 3 to April 13, 2002, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien visited Africa. The visit provided an opportunity for the Prime Minister to speak with African partners about the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the G8 response. During his visit, the Prime Minister met with African heads of government, members of civil society, business representatives, and youth. The Prime Minister continues to reaffirm his commitment that Africa remain a principal focus of the Kananaskis Summit. He has also committed to increase Canada's development assistance by at least eight percent each year for the coming years.

Outreach

Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade (SCFAIT)

SCFAIT is expected to table its report on Summit priorities in Parliament in June. In preparing its report, the Committee conducted hearings across the country.

Civil Society Outreach

Individual reports from over 25 outreach meetings across Canada are being posted progressively on the G8 website. Reports can be viewed at www.g8.gc.ca/consults/infoshare_reports-e.asp.

Examples include:

- Conference on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Edmonton: March 23, 2002);
- University of Toronto's bilingual online course on the G8 and the Kananaskis Summit: www.g8.utoronto.ca/g7/g8online/index.html (May to August 2002);
- Roundtable on the Integration of Women in all aspects of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, organized by the Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance (CAABWA) (Montreal: May 6 and 7, 2002);
- Youth Roundtable on Kananaskis G8 Summit Priorities, facilitated by EDGE (Education and Development in a Global Environment): www.chebucto.ns.ca/%7Eecoegypt/edge/mainE.html (Halifax: May 11, 2002).

CIDA Outreach Fund

The demand for funds from CIDA's \$500,000 Outreach Fund to increase awareness and promote dialogue on principles of the NEPAD in Africa has been high; the original Fund is nearly exhausted. In view of its success, CIDA is currently considering a second phase of the Fund. The Fund is for proposals from African civil society.

CIDA Outreach Event, Montreal: "Canada and Africa: A New Partnership"

The May 4-5 Outreach event in Montreal brought together over 500 African and Canadian members of civil society, including the private sector, to discuss and raise awareness of the NEPAD. Susan Whelan, Minister for International Co-operation, hosted the event. Additional information on CIDA's NEPAD outreach activities can be obtained on the CIDA website (www.acdi-cida.gc.ca). Information will also be posted on the current \$500,000 Outreach Fund.

PARTICIPANTS

National Forum/Forum national

TORONTO

Percy Abols
DEAIT

Howard Adelman
York University

Jean Augustine, M.P.
Etobicoke–Lakeshore

Keith Aird
DEAIT

Laura Barnett
University of Toronto

Nancy Bennett
Developing Countries
Farm Radio Network

Bruce J. Berman
Queen's University

Mary Lynne Bratti
University of Toronto

Stephen Brown
University of Toronto

Leigh Brownhill
University of Toronto

Cornelius Chipoma
University of Toronto

Esther Copland
Canadian and African
Business Women's Alliance

Wesley Cragg
Transparency
International Canada
York University

Hevina Dashwood
University of Toronto

Francis M. Deng
UN Secretary General's
Special Representative
on Internally
Displaced Persons

Kathryn Dunlop
CIDA

Inez N. Elliston
Building the Bridges
to Prosperity

Azim Essaji
University of Toronto

Dickson Eyoh
University of Toronto

Michelle Eil
CPAR Canada

Marc Epprecht
Queen's University

Chris Fomunyoh
National Democratic
Institute

David Gallagher
Oxfam Canada

Lansana Gberie
University of Toronto

Dorothee Gizenga
Canadian and African
Business Women's Alliance

Anne Goodman

Christopher Gore
University of Toronto

Rhoda E. Howard-
Hassmann
McMaster University

John Hay
Consultant

Gerald Helleiner
Munk Centre for
International Studies

John Higginbotham
Assistant Deputy Minister
DEAIT

Fathy Ibrahim
CUSO

Amani El Jack
York University

Vuyiswa Keyi
Canadian and African
Business Women's Alliance

Nola Kianza
Canadian Alliance for
Business in South Africa

Paul Kingston
University of Toronto

Martin Klein
University of Toronto

Tieku Thomas Kwasi
University of Toronto

Joe Leberer
Doctors Without Borders

Ken Luckhardt
Canadian Auto Workers
(CAW–Canada)
International

Emmanuel Mankumah
Canadian Feed The
Children (CFTC)

Linda Mastalir

Patricia L. McCarney
Munk Centre for
International Studies

Julie McLaughlin
World Bank

Kirsten Mercer
University of Toronto

John Mihevc
KAIVOS: Canadian
Ecumenical Justice
Initiatives/Initiatives
canadiennes oecumeniques
pour la justice

Ismael Musah Montana
York University

John Mwaniki
Development Innovations
and Networks Zimbabwe

James Orbinski
Munk Centre for
International Studies

Sangita Patel
University of Toronto

Wendy Phillips
World Vision Canada

Kristiana Powell
University of Toronto

Paul Puritt
Canadian Labour Congress

Aly-Khan Rajani
University of Toronto

Stephen Rockel
University of Toronto
at Scarborough

Mirabelle Rodriguez
Foundation for
International Training

Frank Ruddock
DEAIT

Richard Sandbrook
University of Toronto

John Saul
York University

Mark Schacter
Institute On Governance

Richard Simeon
University of Toronto

Chantal Schryer
IDRC

Michael Sinclair

Joan Simalchik

Ian Spears
University of Windsor

Howard Stein
Roosevelt University
(Chicago)

Janice Gross Stein
University of Toronto

Bernard Taylor
Partnership Africa Canada

Claire Isolkas
University of Toronto

Oldrich Tuma
Institute of
Contemporary History
Prague, Czech Republic

Deborah Turnbull
Canadian Manufacturers &
Exporters and Canadian
Council on Africa

Terisa Turner
University of Guelph

Art Van Seters
Presbyterian World Service

Robin Wettlaufer DFAIT	Chantal Blouin Institut Nord-Sud	Joshua B. Forrest University of Vermont	Jean-Paul Kimonyo Consultant PNUD	Pierre-François Mercure Université de Sherbrooke
Tim Wilbur University of Toronto	Bonnie Campbell UQAM	Sandra Friedrich UQAM	Cornéliu Kirjan Ministère des Relations internationales du Québec	Louise Mill DFAIT
Owens Wiwa AFRIDA	Elizabeth Cobbett formerly CUSO	Gaétane Gascon Consultante	Robert Kirke Canadian Apparel Federation	Célestin Monga World Bank
Ellen Wright G8 Summit	Yvan Conoir Centre Lester B. Pearson pour la formation en maintien de la paix, Montréal	Geneviève Gasser CIDA	Bogumil Koss Université Laval	Henry Mooney DFAIT
Africa Action Plan Office DFAIT	Nabé-Vincent Coulibaly CEGEP de St-Hyacinthe	Raymond Genesse Oxfam, Canada	Suzanne Laberge Centre Lester B. Pearson pour la formation en maintien de la paix, Montréal	Paul Morton Forum of Federations
Aaron Yarmoshuk CPAR-Canada	Jocelyn Coulon Centre Lester B. Pearson pour la formation en maintien de la paix, Montréal	Myriam Gervais Université McGill	Jacques Labonté Organisateur communautaire/coopérant au Mozambique	Charles Mugiraneza Alternatives
MONTREAL	Jonathan Crush Queen's University	Francine Godin Consultante	Lucie Lamarche UQAM	Edith Mukakayumba McGill University
Percy Abols DFAIT	Christian Deblock UQAM	Allison Goebel Queen's University	Ariane Lafortune UQAM	Pascal Mukondé Espace à venir
Akouéte Akakpo-Vidah Centre droits et démocratie	Hélène Delisle Université de Montréal	Robert J. Gordon University of Vermont	Jean Lapointe Fédération du travail du Québec	Françoise Nduwimana Centre Justice et Foi
Eugénie Rokhaya Aw-Ndiaye Consultante	Mustapha Diouf University of Vermont	Claudie Gosselin Canadian Council for International Development	Marie-Nathalie Leblanc Concordia University	Francine Néméh AQOCI
Amadou Papa Ba UQAM	Daniel Dos Santos University of Ottawa	Rémi Gosselin Ministère des Relations internationales du Québec	René Le Clere Fondation Paul Gérin-Lajoie	Pauline Ngirumpatse UQAM
Rémi Bachand UQAM	Kathryn Dunlop CIDA	Pascale Hatcher UQAM et McGill University	Jacques Lévesque UQAM	Dan O'Meara UQAM
Sylvie Bélanger Consultante	Myron Echenberg McGill University	Gerry Helleiner University of Toronto and Munk Centre for International Studies	Alex Macleod UQAM	Dieudonné Ouédraogo Centre national des recherches scientifiques, Burkina Faso, et Université de Montréal
Djemila Benhabib UQAM	Elizabeth Elbourne McGill University	Robert Hazel Centre canadien d'études et de coopération internationale (CECI)	Gazibo Mamadou Université de Montréal	Echraf Ouedraogo University of Paris I
Naima Bendris Université de Montréal	Aziz S. Fall McGill University, et Université du Québec à Trois Rivières	Kim Joslin DFAIT	Robinton Medhora IDRC	Lucie Pagé Journaliste
Martine Bernier Save the Children's Fund	Marie-Madeleine Farma Université de Sherbrooke	Molly Kane Inter Pares		The Honourable Denis Paradis, M.P. Secretary of State (Latin America and Africa) (La Francophonie)
Pierre Bigras Observatoire de l'Afrique centrale (OBSAC)				
Serge Blais Développement et Paix				

Sylvie Perras
Inter Pares

Denise Perron
Ministère des relations
internationales du Québec

Emilie Potvin
DFAIT

Paul Puritt
Canadian Labour Congress

Nemer Ramdam
Ministère des Relations
internationales du Québec

Jean-François Rioux
UQAM

Micheline Roberge
Ministère de l'Éducation
du Québec

Chantal Rondeau
UQAM

Étienne Rusimira
Observatoire de l'Afrique
centrale (OBSAC)

Gerd Schönwälder
IDRC

Gwen Schulman
Groupe de recherche et
d'initiative pour la
libération de l'Afrique

Alain Scrosati
Secrétariat à l'aide
internationale du Québec

Michel Sungwa

Nancy Thede
Centre droits et démocratie

Denis Tougas
Entraide missionnaire

Meredeth Turshen
Rutgers University

Brigitte Vaillancourt
UQAM

Ellen Wright
G8 Summit
Africa Action Plan Office
DFAIT

Anne-Sidonie Zoa

SAINT JOHN

Vida Ansong-Danquah

Barry Bartmann
University of PEI

Tamara Beatteay
UNB Saint John

Steve Benedict
Canadian Labour Congress

Percy Abols
DFAIT

Kevin Bonner
UNB Saint John

Jim Brittain
UNB Saint John

Mary Brodkorb
UNB Saint John

Thomas J. Condon
UNB Saint John

Brent Cruickshank
UNB Saint John

Suzanne Dansereau
Saint Mary's University

Kylee Desilets

Don Desserud
UNB Saint John

Shiraz Dossa
St. Francis Xavier
University

Rachelle Dupuis
UNB Saint John

Mark Driscoll
UNB Saint John

Kathryn Dunlop
CIDA

Hossein Euzadi

Joanna Everitt
UNB Saint John

Angela Gallant
UNB Saint John

Harold Godsoe
EDGE
Canada World Youth/
Jeunesse Canada Monde

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Sol Guy
Global Hip Hop
Ambassador

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Irving Oil Limited

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Dalhousie University

Virginia Hill
UNB Saint John

Idee Inuanguodor
UNB Saint John

Erinor Jacob
UNB Saint John

Muriel Jarvis
Family Services Saint John

Leslie Jeffrey
UNB Saint John

Liss Jeffrey
University of Toronto

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Robert MacKinnon
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Wendy Mayimele
Acting High Commissioner
South African High
Commission in Canada

Chris McCarville
UNB Saint John

Roly McIntyre
Liberal Riding Association

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RCS Netherwood

Kathryn McGuire
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UNB Saint John

Donath Mrawira
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Obed Nkuzimana
UNB Saint John

John Noddin
Multi Cultural Association

Francis Noel

Janice Noel
UNB Saint John

Angela Odei
YM-YWCA

Gerry Ohlsen
DFAIT

Ada Onuora

Paul Perret
EDGE
Canada World Youth/
Jeunesse Canada Monde

Phyllis Power
UNB Saint John

Neil Ridler
UNB Saint John

Wendy Robbins
UNB Fredericton

Louisa Seales
UNB Saint John

Jessie Sagawa
UNB Fredericton

Crystal Shaw

Meghan Starkey

Eric Teed
Saint John City Council

Rebecca Tiessen
Dalhousie University

Brian Tennyson
University College
of Cape Breton

Andrea Thornton
UNB Saint John

Peter Turner
Saint John Port Authority

Jennifer Urquart
UNB Saint John

Raj Venugopal
Department of
Intergovernmental
Affairs, Government of
New Brunswick

Jamie Warr
NBCC

Elsie E. Wayne, M.P.
Saint John

Elizabeth Weir, M.L.A.
Saint John South

Robert Whitney
UNB Saint John

Ellen Wright
G8 Summit
Africa Action Plan Office
DFAIT

Yu Xyng

Lily Zhang

Cheri Zhao

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CIDA
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Dawnor Water Treatment Technologies Ltd.
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Esquimalt-Juan de Fuca
- Mashipu Mathy**
Lawyer
- Kambale Mwami Masinda**
Foundation Lazare
- Mambo Masinda**
Bilingual Counselor, MOSAIC and Consultant, Africa Development and Information Centre of Northern BC
- Mbonne Mboneko**
Vancouver Association for Survivors of Torture
- Dawn McLean**
Consultant
- Sally McLean**
University of British Columbia
- Frances McQueen**
Vancouver Association for Survivors of Torture
- John Mills**
University of British Columbia
- David Moore**
Africa Community Technical Service
- Lama Mugabo**
University of British Columbia
- Neda Murray**
Nurse, African Clinics
- Vis Naidoo**
Commonwealth of Learning
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Simon Fraser University
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DFAIT
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University of British Columbia
- Olanrewaju Smith**
IDRC
- Richard Splane**
University of British Columbia and Consultant, Social Policy
- Wisdom Tettey**
University of Calgary
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Okanagan University College
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Commonwealth of Learning
- Jesse Wood**
Simon Fraser University
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Amnesty International
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