



Canadian International  
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de  
développement international

# CanadaFund for **Africa**



## DELIVERING RESULTS

Canada



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**CanadaFund**  
for **Africa**

Canadian International Development Agency  
2006



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*Overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity; it is an act of justice. It is the protection of a fundamental right, the right to dignity and a decent life.*

– Nelson Mandela



# AFRICAN VISION, AFRICAN PRIORITIES

Africans are increasingly taking charge of their destiny. They are confronting great challenges—poverty, HIV/AIDS, armed conflict, environmental decline, political and economic corruption—with an ambitious plan, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). NEPAD, created by a group of progressive African leaders, is a strategic framework that aims to put Africa in the mainstream of global development. The

principles of partnership and African ownership that underpin the plan are critical to the continent's sustainable development. NEPAD identifies the priorities of the peoples of Africa; it recognizes good governance and conflict prevention as preconditions for progress; and it invites the world to join Africans, as equal partners, in pursuit of their vision.

That vision can become a reality.

CIDA/Samuel Gervais





## The Canada Fund for Africa

*The Canada Fund for Africa is driven by priorities set by Africans in NEPAD: eradicating poverty; establishing peace, security, and good governance; promoting health and education; investing in infrastructure, including water and sanitation and information and communications technologies; and ensuring environmental sustainability and agricultural productivity.*

*The Canada Fund for Africa, administered by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), supports 33 initiatives in the following areas:*

- *governance;*
- *peace and security;*
- *trade and investment;*
- *health;*
- *agriculture;*
- *environment and water resource management; and*
- *integration of information and communications technologies.*

*The Fund works with African governments, institutions, and community-based organizations (including youth and women's groups), as well as multi-lateral organizations active in Africa. Canadian partners play a key role, providing technical expertise and experience in a wide range of fields, from peacekeeping to information technology to fighting corruption to private-sector development.*

*Canada has also taken other measures: it has opened its market to imports from the world's poorest countries, which has helped give African exports a more level playing field. Meanwhile, ongoing debt-relief assistance has freed up resources for African countries to spend on their priorities. Finally, CIDA's increased investments in Africa include a doubling of spending in basic education, which totaled close to \$100 million for 2005.*

Despite the acute challenges facing the continent, Africa has seen progress in the last decade. The economic growth rate now averages 5 percent a year, up from 2.9 percent in 2002. In many parts of the continent, infant and child mortality rates are dropping, and literacy levels and school enrolments are rising. More than two thirds of all Africans live in multiparty democracies. African-led peace processes have gained significant ground in resolving conflicts, including those in West Africa and the Great Lakes region. African leadership and unity have been revitalized with the 2002 formation and ongoing strengthening of the African Union.

The international community has taken the opportunity to accept NEPAD's historic invitation and increase investments in Africa. As host of the G8\* Summit for 2002, Canada took the leadership role in coordinating the G8 Africa Action Plan (AAP). At the same time, Canada launched the \$500-million Canada Fund for Africa.

\* The G8 includes Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union.



The path of sustainable development in Africa is not an easy one. The challenges are complex and formidable, and Africa is still building its own institutions to address them. The Canada Fund for Africa works on two levels, by enhancing the capacities of African institutions and supporting the programs they are implementing.

This involves calculated risks and considerable innovation—such as a unique Government of Canada initiative to support private equity and foreign direct investment in Africa—and ongoing relationship building.





## A BOLD APPROACH

The Canada Fund for Africa is a bold approach to development. Its aim is to act as a catalyst and a source of strategic intervention in large-scale, high-impact initiatives that take a long-term perspective. These initiatives include helping to build institutions that provide peace and security, supporting research into biosciences and HIV/AIDS, and attracting private-sector investment. Not only do these interventions tackle current challenges, they help create new partnerships and strengthen institutions to take on more and bigger challenges. They generate new ideas and approaches that can be adopted and adapted by others.

These interventions also provide seed money that can get things started and inspire additional contributions. This creates a multiplier effect and extends the reach of Canada's original investments. For example, Canada's contribution to UN-HABITAT's Water and Sanitation Trust Fund (\$15 million) for its Water for African Cities program has helped mobilize over \$580 million for water and sanitation programs that will benefit almost one million people.

Canada was the first donor to the African Water Facility, inspiring other donors to contribute a total of \$83.5 million, including the European Union, which has contributed \$28 million, and France, which brought in \$17 million. Canada's leadership in contributing funds and supporting and encouraging global, national, and



CIDA/Patti Gower



local partners to work together has resulted in the mobilization of some \$365.5 million for a wide range of water-supply and sanitation projects now underway across Africa.

These investments provide opportunities for African partners to link with each other and create their own multiplier effects, particularly in areas that have lacked coordination in the past. For example, in the critical area of small-arms control, Canadian support helped the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to establish its small arms unit, while also funding two other small arms control projects with other partners at the community level. Canada's multi-level approach opened the door for all parties to work together to implement the West African Moratorium on

the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons. Today, these parties are sharing experiences and expertise with one another.

While the impact of these investments will be felt in years to come, many of the Canada Fund for Africa's activities are contributing to concrete results on the ground today. These include new clinics and schools; water and sanitation systems; increased trade; containment of polio; and the integration of information and communications technologies into health care, education, and business.

The following section provides highlights of the Fund's achievements to date.



# DELIVERING ON COMMITMENTS

## *Governance: Meeting the Challenges of Democracy*

*...development is impossible in the absence of true democracy,  
respect for human rights, peace and good governance.*

— NEPAD

### Governance initiatives supported by the Canada Fund for Africa

**Africa-Canada Parliamentary Strengthening Program (\$9 million)**—training and capacity building of parliamentarians and their staff members in poverty reduction, gender equality, and fighting corruption

**African Local Governance Programme (\$6 million)**—technical assistance to municipalities for implementing decentralization programs in areas such as legal reform, public participation, environmental sustainability, and HIV/AIDS

**African Public Sector Capacity Building (\$28 million)**—training and technical assistance for public servants in economic policy analysis, financial management and accountability, and public service management

**NEPAD Outreach Fund (\$2.5 million)**—support for African initiatives to inform and involve Africans in the NEPAD process

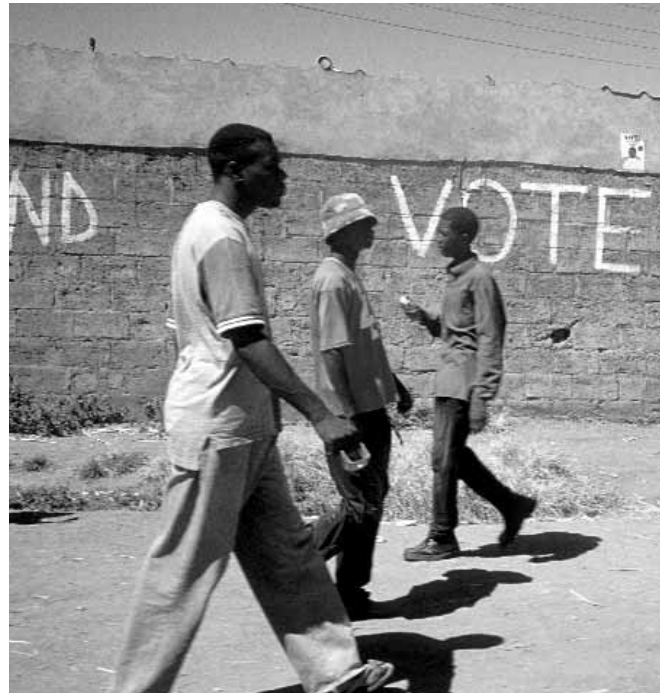
**African Peer Review Mechanism (\$700,000)**—support for a process of peer assessment by African countries that aims to improve political, economic, and corporate governance



Good governance is the first of the eight founding principles of NEPAD. African leaders identify governance—the institutions and processes that support economic growth, political accountability, and social and environmental stability in a society—as the bedrock for sustainable development. Africans are increasingly pursuing greater democracy, openness, and technical and administrative capacity for their governments, public institutions, corporate organizations, and community groups. Some African governments are tackling some of the most difficult and contentious issues, such as corruption and financial management. They are also bringing government closer to the people, working to increase public participation and strengthen the ability of local governments to provide high-quality social services to the community.

The Canada Fund for Africa is working closely with a wide range of African governments and institutions, creating networks for Africans to share their successes with each other and discuss ways of tackling their governance challenges together. For example:

- African parliamentarians and parliamentary staff followed a special training course at the Ghana-based Institute for Policy Alternatives and are now actively monitoring government expenditures, such as those for the delivery of HIV/AIDS services to the poor.
- One municipality in Tanzania is upgrading its property classification system to increase the tax base and strengthen urban planning to better deliver services to its people.



CIDA/David Trattles

- Other municipalities in Southern and West Africa are increasing their interaction with citizens in order to better represent them.

Public participation in national affairs is also increasing. For example, a two-week course in youth leadership given by the African Youth Parliament has enabled young Africans to contribute to the national self-assessment process coordinated by the African Peer Review Mechanism.



## Better government by the people, for the people

### *Fighting corruption*

*Canada's Parliamentary Centre is providing training and awareness raising in anti-corruption measures to African Parliamentarians through its collaboration with the 18-member African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption (APNAC). APNAC helps national governments to develop corruption-fighting tools, including legislation, improved institutions and practices, and media and public awareness. For example, APNAC-Uganda has played a major role in mobilizing Members of Parliament to pass laws on public procurement, access to information, a leadership code, and a stronger Inspectorate General of Government.*

*With its increased powers in investigation, arrest, and prosecution, the Inspectorate General of Government is pursuing a wide range of cases. Among them was an investigation into improper hiring practices at the Uganda Electricity Board. The investigation resulted in demotions and dismissals for the employees involved. In May 2005, APNAC-Uganda signed an agreement with Transparency International-Uganda to help adapt the country's laws, practices, and standards to meet its obligations under the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption, which Uganda has signed and ratified. APNAC is assisting several countries to adopt and implement this convention, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption.*

### *Strengthening the role of women in local government*

*Africa has the highest rate of urbanization in the world. The Canada Fund for Africa is helping local governments to increase their participation in national-level policy-making and to build their skills in local service delivery. In Ghana, where the role of local governments was already fairly strong, local politicians still had little understanding of gender issues and little appreciation of what women could bring to the process of local governance. With help from the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana created a Women's Caucus, provided funds for a handbook on promoting women's participation in local government, and gave awards to district assemblies for empowering women.*

*The Women's Caucus held their first National Conference on Women in Local Governance in July 2005, drawing some 250 participants. In their final communiqué, delegates presented 13 priorities for the central government, including setting up a fund to support women who aspire to political positions, and establishing fixed monthly allowances for both men and women who sit in the Assembly. These proposals are now under consideration by the government. Meanwhile, plans are underway to start women's caucuses in Mali, Mozambique, and Tanzania, with the eventual goal of sponsoring their development throughout the continent.*



## *Peace and Security: Safer Communities, Safer Countries*

*African leaders have learned from their own experience that peace, security, democracy, good governance, human rights and sound economic management are conditions for sustainable development.*

– NEPAD

### Peace and security initiatives supported by the Canada Fund for Africa

**Strengthening the Peace and Security Capacity of the African Union (\$4 million)**—supporting unarmed military observer missions, political mediation, and peace-support missions, as well as institutional capacity building. Also supports the African Union Special Representative for the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, who advocates on behalf of war-affected populations.

**West Africa Peace and Security Initiative (\$15 million)**—increasing community security in West Africa through targeted efforts to strengthen capacities for peace support operations, and addressing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons through:

- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (\$4.5 million)
- the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (\$3 million)

- the Government of Sierra Leone-UNDP Arms for Development Program (\$1.5 million)
- the Small Arms and Light Weapons - Subregional Program for West Africa (\$2 million)
- strengthening regional capacities for civilian policing in peace-support operations (\$3.12 million)

**War-affected Youth (\$6 million)**—rehabilitation and reintegration of war-affected children and youth into their communities by supporting initiatives in health, education, skills training, and peacebuilding. War Child Canada and Defence for Children International-Canada implement the program with local organizations in some of Africa's most conflict-affected societies, such as Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Northern Uganda.



One in every five Africans is affected directly or indirectly by armed conflict. Through NEPAD, African leaders have given peace and security high priority, underlining the need to establish peace before sustainable development can begin to take place. NEPAD identifies two key areas for action:

1. building the capacity of African institutions to prevent, manage, and resolve conflict; and
2. promoting the long-term conditions for peace by addressing the sources of conflict.

As a first step in this process, Africans identified building and keeping the peace as one of the major roles for the African Union.

The Canada Fund for Africa's approach is to support key institutions, such as the African Union (see Building the peace in Africa, page 11) and ECOWAS, as well as specific community-based initiatives. Canada has helped to support ECOWAS's mission planning and management and critical work on the development of the

ECOWAS Standby Force, a regional and continental priority. Canadian support has also helped ECOWAS to establish a Small Arms Unit to support the West African Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons. Another key institution, the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, has received the assistance of the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre to develop curriculum and training capacity to benefit African peacekeepers.

At the community level, support to former child soldiers and other war-affected young people includes rebuilding of schools and special training for teachers; rehabilitation through community sports programs, psychosocial counselling and vocational training, particularly for abducted girls; providing legal protection for war-affected children's rights; and training for young people in civic education, group leadership, and implementation of community-based projects in reconciliation and awareness raising for youth.



CIDA/Roger LeMoynes



## Building the peace in Africa

### *Arms for Development in Sierra Leone*

*The 11-year conflict in Sierra Leone not only took tens of thousands of lives, it introduced an immense array of weapons into the country, creating a culture of violence that outlasted the war and continues to threaten security today. The United Nations Development Programme, working with the Government of Sierra Leone and local authorities, is helping communities to take weapons out of circulation in exchange for support for community development projects. Communities are setting up project management committees, receiving training, and surrendering their arms to the Sierra Leone Police for destruction (e.g. AK-47s) or registration (e.g. hunting shotguns) pending the passage of updated licensing legislation.*

*With grants averaging approximately \$20,000, Sierra Leone is building primary schools, health clinics, market centres, roads, seed banks, and social centres, while traps and nets are being provided for hunters who surrender their guns. At the same time, the democratic process used to identify, manage, and implement projects is breaking down barriers, including traditional power structures, and empowering communities to take on other development projects. Two years into the program, more than 3,600 weapons have been collected in 35 chiefdoms, half of which have subsequently been declared weapons-free.*

### *Mission-critical support for the African Union*

*Canadian funds have helped the African Union to launch, staff, and develop its Peace and Security Directorate, and have supported the work of the African Union's Special Representative for the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict. With Canada's support, the African Union's Rapid Response Mechanism has sent military monitoring missions to the conflicts in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Togo, and the Great Lakes Region. These missions have enabled experts at the African Union to develop strategies towards peace in these countries, including Somalia, where the African Union is supporting negotiation and mediation efforts. The African Union has also been able to send military and civilian observers to Darfur and to provide representatives and technical assistance to the Sudanese Peace Talks in Abuja, Nigeria.*

*The Canada Fund for Africa has also enabled preparatory work towards the establishment of a continental early-warning system and the African Standby Force, the adoption of a draft framework on a common African defense and security policy, the launching of an African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism, and the technical upgrading of the African Union's Situation Room.*





## *Trade and Investment: Benefiting from the Global Economy*

*The New Partnership for Africa's Development seeks to increase private sector flows to Africa, as an essential component of a sustainable long-term approach to filling the resource gap.*

— NEPAD

### Trade and investment initiatives supported by the Canada Fund for Africa

**Canada Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA) (\$100 million)**—a public-private fund providing risk capital for private investment that can generate growth; the aim is to channel at least \$200 million into Africa

**Programme for building African Capacity for Trade (PACT) (\$8 million)**—training and technical assistance to increase competitiveness and promote trade opportunities for small- and medium-sized businesses

**Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP) (\$7 million)**—training and technical assistance for trade negotiations, implementation of WTO agreements, policy formulation, and market development

**African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC) (\$5 million)**—research and technical assistance to enhance trade negotiations and trade promotion in areas like market access, non-tariff barriers, and trade preferences

**NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF) (\$10 million)**—technical advice and assistance in analyzing projects, assessing key opportunities, and encouraging proponents to take new approaches, such as public-private partnerships, to attract financing for projects in areas like water and sanitation, transportation, energy, and information and communications technologies

Private-sector development can play a key role in poverty reduction and wealth creation by creating jobs and generating tax revenues to fund social programs. In NEPAD, African leaders have underlined the need for more trade and investment, noting the

important role of infrastructure in economic development. A growing number of African countries have dynamic and successful private sectors and, even in the poorest areas, the potential exists for small- and medium-sized businesses to grow and prosper.



Canadian support is helping Africans to build up competitiveness, improve their trade negotiating positions, and attract investment. This support includes a first-of-its-kind mechanism for the Government of Canada—the Canada Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA). CIFA is an innovative public-private initiative that provides risk capital for private investments in Africa to generate economic

growth. The Canada Fund for Africa is contributing \$100 million to CIFA with the aim of attracting at least another \$100 million from the private sector. As of May 2006, CIFA had attracted roughly \$150 million from third-party investors, indicating a keen interest on the part of the private sector to invest in Africa, and has invested over \$37 million in mining, oil, paper processing, and banking.



CIDA/Samuel Gervais



## Levelling the playing field: assistance for African exporters

### *More competitive products: Hello, Africa!*

*In October 2004, the South African government and the South African Cosmetics Export Council, working with the Trade Facilitation Office Canada and the UN's International Trade Centre, held a week-long course to help emerging cosmetics companies owned and operated by black and women entrepreneurs to prepare for the demands of the international market. The following April, nine participants were briefed on the Canadian market and brought to Canada on a trade mission. One of those companies, Mólô Africa, which means "Hello, Africa!" in the Xhosa language, was looking for the right distributor for its products. At a trade show in Toronto, Mólô Africa's owner found a perfect match in Cosmetics Based on Nature, a Canadian firm. Since then, the distributor has marketed Mólô Africa's award-winning line of products to exclusive spas and department stores across the country. Now available at a major Canadian department store, these natural products from the Karoo district of South Africa are poised to expand into the US and Europe as well.*

### *Stronger negotiating positions: a new road map and new strategies*

*Technical support from the African Trade Policy Centre has helped African countries to develop a consensus on negotiating positions on a wide range of issues, including market access, agricultural subsidies, and trade in services. This includes the development of the Tunis Roadmap, which sets out priorities for future negotiations under the current round of trade talks (known as the Doha Development Round). In the fall of 2005, the African Trade Policy Centre supported a workshop to help negotiators assess the document, which was presented at the World Trade Organization meeting in Hong Kong in December 2005.*

*The Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme helped Africans prepare for the Hong Kong meeting, providing workshops on negotiating techniques and on trade issues for negotiators, business representatives, and technical advisors. The programme has also helped officials to develop strategies for commodities with export potential, such as coffee in Kenya and livestock, meat, and hides in Burkina Faso.*



## *Health: People Come First*

*One of the major impediments facing African development efforts is the widespread incidence of communicable disease.*

– NEPAD

### Health initiatives supported by the Canada Fund for Africa

**AIDS Vaccine Research and Development (\$50 million)**—training for African researchers, upgrading of laboratory facilities, development of standards and laws to support candidate trials

**Polio Eradication Program (\$50 million)**—immunization programs in Africa, with special attention to countries where the wild virus is still prevalent

**Youth and HIV/AIDS (\$12 million)**—prevention and care programs that involve and target young people, stressing issues like the impact of HIV/AIDS on education, work, and family

**Childhood Development through Sport in Refugee Camps (\$1.5 million)**—sports and play programs that teach war-affected children life skills such as cooperation, peaceful conflict resolution, and HIV/AIDS awareness

Infectious diseases still claim millions of African lives, create untold human misery, undermine learning and productivity, and limit progress in all parts of the continent. In 2005, sub-Saharan Africa lost an estimated 2.4 million men, women, and children to

HIV/AIDS; 3.2 million new infections were contracted, and almost 30 million people were HIV positive. Other diseases, such as polio, tuberculosis, and malaria, also took a major toll on African lives.



The Canada Fund for Africa is tackling HIV/AIDS on several different fronts by supporting community prevention and care programs and contributing to the search for an AIDS vaccine. Although a vaccine is considered to be at least 10 years away, due largely to the complexity of this constantly mutating virus, it is considered the world's best hope for containing and ultimately controlling HIV/AIDS. Canadian support has focused on the testing of vaccines specific to the strains of the virus prevalent in Africa. Trials are now underway in Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, and Zambia. Canada's financial support and its vigorous advocacy on behalf of vaccine research, as well as African immunization campaigns against polio, have helped increase the visibility and urgency of both these efforts, stimulating donor interest and mobilizing additional resources.



CIDA/Samuel Gervais



## Stopping a killer: infectious diseases in Africa

### *Targeting the next generation: helping African youth to prevent HIV/AIDS*

*With support from the Canada Fund for Africa, young people in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Mozambique are being trained as leaders in HIV/AIDS prevention work in their communities. They help raise awareness through songs, drama, posters, and dialogue with their peers, and they work in a wide range of local organizations to provide services to young people. Youth drop-in centres provide comfortable surroundings for open communication, while outreach workers follow migrant communities to meet with young people at sporting events. Mobile testing plays a key role in reaching small and isolated villages. Nurses provide medical treatment and community-based organizations provide services to the affected families. These services include counselling, transport, and negotiations with hospitals over fees. They also provide assistance with making wills and compiling memory books for future generations. Parent-teacher associations give material support such as food and school supplies to orphans and children who are vulnerable.*

### *Polio: the end is in sight*

*Canada is part of a multidonor campaign to consign polio to history. During 2005, thanks to this campaign, the number of countries affected by polio dropped by half, and the outbreaks in 15 of the 21 countries re-infected since 2003 have been successfully stopped. Egypt, formerly a polio-endemic country, reported a polio-free year. On the other hand, Nigeria, which accounts for 40 percent of the world's cases, continues to report transmission in its northern region. Canada's support has helped limit regional transmission of the Nigerian virus in West Africa, and efforts in the near term will include intensification of this effort to help finish the job of eradicating polio.*



## *Agriculture, Environment, and Water: Sustaining the Life-Support Systems*

*The urgent need to achieve food security in African countries requires that the problem of inadequate agricultural systems be addressed...*

— NEPAD

*Water can make an immense difference to Africa's development if it is managed well and used wisely.*

— African Ministers' Council on Water

### **Agriculture, environment, and water initiatives supported by the Canada Fund for Africa**

#### **Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa**

**(\$30 million)**—establishment of a biosciences research centre for development of stress-tolerant, disease-resistant, nutritionally enhanced crops, plus vaccines and diagnostic tests for livestock, for the benefit of small farmers, especially women

#### **Research on Agricultural Productivity**

**(\$40 million)**—support to Africa-specific research programs of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR), especially to help meet the needs of small farmers

#### **Improving Water Management and Access to Water and Sanitation (\$50 million)**—

- The Partnership for Africa's Water Development (\$10 million), which supports the Global Water Partnership's programs to help integrate water resource management into national planning

- The African Water Facility/African Development Bank (\$20 million), for water resource management and water service-provision programs in Africa
- The Water Partnership Program/African Development Bank (\$5 million), to build the bank's capacity in water resource management
- UN-HABITAT's Water and Sanitation Trust Fund (\$15 million), to provide access to services for the poor

#### **Africa-Canada Eco-Leadership Program**

**(\$12 million)**—in partnership with Canada World Youth, for youth exchange programs with work components in environmental conservation and natural resource management, emphasizing "South-South" knowledge sharing



One in three Africans can never be sure where his or her next meal is coming from. Food security is a major issue: poor resource management, drought, conflict, and poverty limit both food production and access to an acceptable diet. NEPAD notes the economic importance of agriculture in this predominantly rural continent and urges donors to give increased attention to this sector.

Canada's support contributes to the new biosciences research centre for Eastern and Central Africa, and helps to research and develop new strains of staple crops to strengthen both the quality and quantity of foods available to millions (see Support for the essentials of life, page 20). The first phase of this initiative enables the centre to train researchers in the use of technology that helps locate and select genes associated with disease and pest resistance or tolerance to stresses like drought.

More than 300 million Africans lack reasonable access to safe water, and even more lack access to adequate sanitation. Currently, 14 countries are experiencing water stress or scarcity, and another 11 will join them within a generation. NEPAD identifies water resource management as a crucial aspect of the continent's infrastructure and places high priority on access to water and sanitation for the poor. The Canada Fund for Africa's support is helping African governments to better manage their resources and to ensure that safe water and sanitation services are reaching the poor.



CIDA/Patti Gower





## Support for the essentials of life

### *Developing new and improved food sources*

*Through its support to the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR), the Canada Fund for Africa has contributed to a wide range of concrete results in food security for Africans:*

- *on-farm yields of new cassava varieties increased by 40 percent in Ghana and Nigeria;*
- *drought-resistant maize varieties are producing 30 percent higher yields in participating farms in Southern Africa; and*
- *new bean varieties have boosted household income by 73 percent in project areas in Rwanda and by 190 percent in Tanzania.*

*Over 100 million people consume beans in the target region of Central, East, and Southern Africa, and over the next five years, CGIAR expects to reach over 10 million people in 12 countries with these new varieties.*

### *Putting water on the national agenda*

*Water is abundant in Africa, but not all countries share in its bounty. Managing the water resources of the continent is critical to Africa's future, and it requires the participation of governments at all levels, institutions, businesses, and local communities.*

*The Canada Fund for Africa is helping African governments to create the framework for this multilevel, multicountry cooperation. In their national development plans, these governments are including integrated water resource management (IWRM) plans that stress strong public participation and the inclusion of the needs and priorities of women, the main users of domestic water supplies.*

*In Zambia, there has been a 45 percent increase in participation of stakeholders—government, media, and non-governmental organizations—in the planning process. The country's National Development Plan now includes a complete IWRM, and the European Union is providing approximately \$7 million for its implementation. In Malawi, the budget allocated to the water sector was increased by 25 percent and an IWRM plan is now included in the National Economic Growth Strategy. In Senegal, formerly marginalized populations, including women and rural communities, are participating more and more in water resource planning.*



## *Bridging the Digital Divide: Information and Communication Technologies for Development*

*Rapid advances in technology and the diminishing cost of acquiring the new ICT tools have opened new windows of opportunity for African countries to accelerate economic growth and development.*

— NEPAD

### Information and communications initiatives supported by the Canada Fund for Africa

**Connectivity Africa (\$15 million)**—increased network connectivity, community access, and creation of content based on local demand, especially in health care, economic growth, and community development

**Enablis (\$10 million)**—support to small- and medium-sized entrepreneurs using information and communication technologies (ICTs) and provision of seed money for business development and expansion, capacity building, business technology and support, and advisory services

**e-Policy Resource Network for Africa (e-PolNet) (\$10 million)**—technical assistance to policy-makers for development of ICTs, including advice on policies, strategies, and regulations for areas like e-commerce, e-government, telecommunications, and Internet governance



CIDA/Samuel Gervais

In Africa, there is one telephone for roughly every 100 people. Without the tools to participate in the information age, Africans are at a significant disadvantage, not only in the international marketplace, but in all aspects of community life. NEPAD sees information and communication technologies (ICTs) as windows of opportunity for African countries to accelerate growth and development.

The Canada Fund for Africa takes a multilevel approach to helping Africans integrate ICTs into the mainstream of their economies. First, it strengthens the framework of laws, regulations, and policies that encourage the development and use of ICTs. Second, it supports the development of technical innovations that are affordable, easily expanded, and self-sustaining.

This support is increasing productivity in small business; improving access to and quality of public services, especially health and education; and empowering communities. With financial support from the Canada Fund for Africa and technical support from the International Development Research Centre, several trailblazing initiatives have emerged, including:

- wireless servers that connect rural health care workers with up-to-date health information; and
- wireless technology and shareware that enable Senegalese university students to create voice and graphic icon interfaces for illiterate users.



## Africa adapts ICTs to its own goals

### *The “cantenna”: appropriate technology for Africa*

*The Canada Fund for Africa supports Connectivity Africa, a program implemented by the International Development Research Centre and its African partners. This program supports workshops for African researchers, non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurs, and public servants to develop wireless solutions for communications. The workshops are finding novel solutions: the pilot, held in Zanzibar in April 2005, helped participants to construct an antenna out of tin cans and common computer parts. Participants built and tested the “cantenna” by placing a call via cell phone from a location in the Indian Ocean to onshore recipients at the project site. Participants are now back home, developing similar applications for cost-effective, accessible, wireless technology in their own communities.*

### *Enabling business through use of ICTs*

*The Canada Fund for Africa supports Enablis, a non-government, non-profit organization funded by Telesystem, Accenture, and Hewlett Packard USA to develop small businesses in Africa. Its first office, located in South Africa, manages a network of some 150 members, the majority of whom are black- or women-owned businesses. Enablis provides technical assistance to these members and operates trust funds to provide loans. By the end of March 2006, loans totaling \$2.5 million had been disbursed to 12 members. Since joining the Enablis network, entrepreneurs have created an average of two new jobs each. Further, more than half of the entrepreneurs have introduced a new product or service, and more than one quarter have extended their geographic reach.*

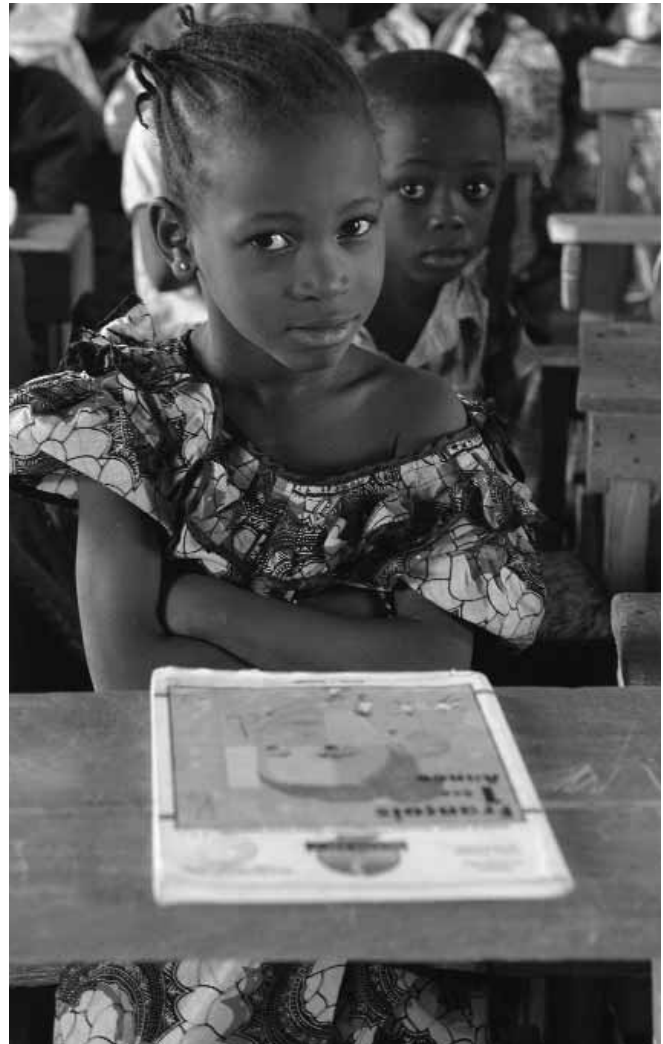


## LOOKING AHEAD

Africa is at a turning point. While significant challenges to sustainable development remain, progress is being made. There is a made-in-Africa plan that guides the efforts of Africa and its technical and financial partners in the donor community. There is an international spotlight on the continent, bringing new resources and new relationships to NEPAD.

More than halfway into its mandate, the Canada Fund for Africa has already made a uniquely Canadian difference, not only in the initiatives it supports, but also in the way it works. Canada is bringing partners together, leveraging financial resources, supporting new ideas, and promoting effective aid practices. Canada is also calling upon its own world-class experts in key areas, including municipal government, human rights and gender equality, community development, peacebuilding, and information technology, to support African initiatives.

In the interconnected and interdependent world of the 21st century, unlocking the human and natural-resource potential of Africa will have an impact not only on Africans, but on the rest of the world as well. The Canada Fund for Africa is accompanying Africans on their journey to making NEPAD a reality.



CIDA/Samuel Gervais



# THE CANADA FUND FOR AFRICA: SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS

	<b>Amount in millions of dollars</b>
<b>Governance</b>	
Africa-Canada Parliamentary Strengthening Program	9
African Local Governance Programme	6
African Public Sector Capacity Building	28
NEPAD Outreach Fund	2.5
African Peer Review Mechanism	0.7
<b>Peace and Security</b>	
Strengthening the Peace and Security Capacity of the African Union	4
West Africa Peace and Security Initiative	15
War-affected Youth	6
<b>Trade and Investment</b>	
Canada Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA)	100
Programme for building African Capacity for Trade (PACT)	8
Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP)	7
African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC)	5
NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF)	10
<b>Health</b>	
AIDS Vaccine Research and Development	50
Polio Eradication Program	50
Youth and HIV/AIDS	12
Childhood Development through Sport in Refugee Camps	1.5
<b>Agriculture, Environment, and Water</b>	
Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa	30
Research on Agricultural Productivity	40
Improving Water Management and Access to Water and Sanitation	50
Africa-Canada Eco-Leadership Program	12
<b>Bridging the Digital Divide</b>	
Connectivity Africa	15
Enablis	10
e-Policy Resource Network for Africa (e-PolNet)	10