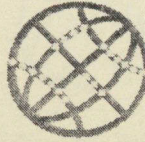


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**CURRENT CANADIAN POLICIES TOWARDS AFRICA:  
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE POLICIES.**

Vuyiswa Keyi and Dorothee Gizenga,  
Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance.

April 11, 2002.

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## FOREWORD

By Deborah Turnbull, Chair of CAABWA

Launched in November 2000, the Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance (CAABWA) is making its mark. For the past two years the young organization has been consolidating structures and relationships in Canada and in eight African countries.

Indeed, working with local women entrepreneurs' associations, CAABWA has been carrying needs analysis to determine the capacity and the potential areas for business linkages for African and Canadian women. The local socio-economic conditions, accessibility to resources and information, as well as opportunities to influence the decision-making process determine in large the capacity for establishing business ventures with African women.

CAABWA takes a strong advocacy role for African women in business, facilitating the recognition of the significant role of African women in economic growth, and the potential for growth through participation in global markets.

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*Program for Africa Development*



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CAABWA takes a strong advocacy role for African women in business, facilitating the recognition of the significant role of African women in economic growth, and the potential for growth through participation in global markets.

In Canada, CAABWA has been at the forefront of promoting awareness of the African untapped markets and of the opportunities that exist within the continent. SMEs and individuals are working CAABWA to develop for-profit and non-profit projects for specific African countries. Numerous Canadian companies and African companies rely on CAABWA's due diligence and information services.

Africa is at the focus of the G8 Summit 2002 at Kananaskis. This paper is CAABWA's contribution to Canada's policy development for Africa both for during and for beyond the Summit to benefit not only the women of Africa, but also the African economies that they determine, and to assure the effectiveness of new policies in support of the *New Program for Africa Development*.

*Deborah Turnbull*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance (CAABWA) gratefully acknowledges the significant contribution of several individuals and organizations to the formulation of the paper. The availability of this professional report has been made possible through the financial support of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT).

This paper has been conceived and written for CAABWA by Ms. Vuyiswa Keyi of Keyi Consulting Services and Ms. Dorothee Gizenga of Gizenga Group, both members of CAABWA's Board of Directors.

This paper was formulated with research and administrative support provided by the following students: Nadia Gouveia, University of Toronto; Atieno Okelo, York University; and Namwaka Omari, York University.

The following organizations, groups and individuals have contributed to the development of the paper through participation in surveys, focus groups, and interviews:

- African Embassies and High Commissions and their respective officials;
- African Women's Organizations including:
  - African Women Development Fund (AWDF)
  - Association Mauritiennes des Femmes chefs d'Entreprises
  - Business Women's Association (South Africa)
  - Federation of Women Entrepreneur of Tanzania
  - Ghanaian Association of Women Entrepreneurs
  - Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Association Limited
  - CAABWA-Nigeria
  - CAABWA-Senegal
  - CAABWA – South Africa
  - CAABWA-Tanzania
  - CAABWA - Uganda
- Dr. Safwat Ayoub, former diplomat of Egypt
- Mr. Chris Roberts, Founder and Executive Director of Africa Direct West

Our sincerest gratitude is extended to non-governmental organizations that have shared their perspectives with us.

A special thank you to our local CAABWA membership whose desire to offer both personal experiences and a continental perspective gave a much-needed qualitative layer to the paper.



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The paper written by the Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance is on the Canadian political system's impact on the continent's economic growth. It identifies strategies that have worked in Canada's past and offers recommendations for Africa, as well as Canada's role in developing a strong African continent.

Policy recommendations are presented in the paper. The intent of the recommendations is to assist other studies on Canadian policy for Africa.

Canada's political system is a mix of federal and provincial government. The federal government is responsible for the majority of the country's policies, while the provinces are responsible for their own. The federal government's role is to set the overall direction of the country's policies, while the provinces are responsible for implementing them.

Through an analysis of various media, both primary and secondary sources, the CAABWA conducted a study of the non-profit sector in Africa. The study was based on the premise that the non-profit sector is a key driver of economic growth and development in Africa. The study found that the non-profit sector is a key driver of economic growth and development in Africa. The study found that the non-profit sector is a key driver of economic growth and development in Africa.

CIDA's policy role is to provide financial assistance to African governments, NGOs, and ODA for development projects. CIDA's policy role is to provide financial assistance to African governments, NGOs, and ODA for development projects. CIDA's policy role is to provide financial assistance to African governments, NGOs, and ODA for development projects.

make her a confident printer for such a large project. She has a strong background in business and a passion for helping others succeed. She is a dedicated professional who is always willing to go above and beyond to ensure the highest quality of work.

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Africa's capacity to attract international business and Canadian business' interest and capacity to do business with Africa.

The significance of African women in ensuring the economic participation of Africa in the global market needs to be recognized and understood. It remains the base for policy development, precisely because Africa is embarking on a new partnership with G8 countries and Canada. It is important to ensure that the G8 countries respond effectively to Africa's needs.

CAABWA regards recommendations on the focus of Canadian policy that will further the social development of Africa. We believe that such a focus should be on investment activities, and not on aid. We believe that such a focus should be on investment activities, and not on aid. We believe that such a focus should be on investment activities, and not on aid.

with the G8 Summit 2002 objectives.

## 1.0 ABSTRACT

The paper written by the Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance is on the Canadian policies towards Africa. The paper compiles the current existing policies and strategies that frame and guide Canada's trade and investment activities in Africa, as well as Canada's social and developmental agenda towards Africa.

Policy recommendations are presented in the paper. The intent of the recommendations is to facilitate other studies on Canadian policies for Africa and to gender mainstream Canadian policies. A focus on women at all levels of policy-making is an investment that results in benefit to all African communities, as it is the goal of the Africa Action Plan which will be tabled at the G8 Summit 2002 priorities.

This paper was formulated with research and consultation by the following students: Nadia Gervais, University of Toronto; and Namwaka Oman, York University.

The following organizations, groups and individuals provided support and assistance in the development of this paper: African Embassies and High Commissions; African Women Development Fund (AWDF); Association Mauritiennes des Femmes chefs d'Entreprises (AMFE) (South Africa); and the Canadian and African Women's Alliance (CAAWA).

Special thanks go to the following individuals for their assistance and support: Mr. Chris Roberts, Founder and Executive Director of Africa Direct West.

Our sincere gratitude is extended to non-governmental organizations and individuals who have provided their perspectives with us.

A special thank you to our local CAABWA members whose efforts to establish a strong African Women's Alliance in Canada have provided us with the necessary support and resources to complete this paper.

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## 2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DFAIT and CIDA are the two bodies that assume the strategies and policies development role. DFAIT is a Department with two Ministers, one responsible for Foreign Affairs and the second responsible for international Trade. CIDA is an agency that reports to the Minister of International Cooperation. Thus, in terms of foreign policy, there are three ministers involved.

The policies undertaken by either CIDA or DFAIT, flow from the *Canada in the World* document, the government's foreign policy statement. It began as a promise in the Liberal Party's *Red Book* and was later published following a major round of public consultations.

Through analysis, review of various media, both primary and secondary sources the required statistical, quantitative and qualitative research was conducted. CAABWA also engaged its broad-based membership, both local in Canada and continental in Africa. Through personal interviews, surveys and discussion, significant input was gained.

Between DFAIT and CIDA there are a number of policies, strategies, plans and initiatives. (Initiatives are also undertaken independently by the non-profit and business sectors.). There is however, evidence of little policy coordination within the government in relation to Africa. To a large extent, CIDA is by default a primary policy driver of the agenda for action in Africa within the Canadian government. CIDA's policy role vis-à-vis Africa can be partly explained through its international development and ODA focus, where Africa's social and economic conditions, make her a continent primed for such programs.

Finally, there is no single source of information or repository of policies and strategies relating to Africa. The research component of this paper required speaking to both CIDA and DFAIT individually, as well as liaising with several staff in each section of government. Most staff had knowledge limited to their area and had difficulty providing comprehensive information for the countries of Africa they are responsible for.

Gender mainstreaming in Canada's foreign and trade policies is critical to fast track Africa's capacity for international business and Canadian businesses' interest and capacity to do business with Africa.

The significance of African women in ensuring the economic participation of Africa in the global market needs to be recognized and understood. It presents the base for policy development, precisely because Africa is embarking on a new partnership with G8 countries and Canada is once again taking the lead in ensuring that the G8 countries respond effectively to the NEPAD initiative.

CAABWA makes recommendations on the focus of Canadian policies that will further the social development of African women, enhance their benefits from the trade and investment activities, and as a result will profit all African communities, in alignment with the G8 Summit 2002 priorities.

## **Recommendations**

### **A. Impacts on Women:**

1. That a separate and independent study be undertaken to thoroughly analyse the Canadian Trade and Development Policies as well as International Commitments relating to Africa for their impact on African women.

### **B. Policy Setting, Coordination and Communication:**

2. There should be linkages between various government policies and greater coherence amongst policies.
3. There is need for beneficiaries and for Canadian and African businesses to have a greater knowledge of policies. Greater dissemination and communication about the various Canadian policies is required. The Secretary of State for Africa should assume such communication and dissemination role.
4. That DFAIT and CIDA form a joint policy coordination committee for policies towards partnership with Africa. These policies need to balance economic policies (trade, investment, business sector development, etc.), social and sustainable development.
5. That the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development as it is already its role, be the liaison between the committee and the Canadian civil society and businesses operating or interested in operating in Africa.
6. That all policies, strategies, agreements and MOU's etc. towards or with Africa be centralized in one place. This will allow businesses and NGOs to have an accessible and comprehensive reference centre to facilitate their work with Africa. We suggest that the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development be the repository of all policies towards Africa.
7. We also recommend that resources be set aside to ensure the Centre's capacity to provide these services to other government departments and to civil society.

### **C. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade**

#### **Gender Mainstreaming of DFAIT Policies:**

8. That all foreign and trade policies of DFAIT be gender mainstreamed with support of Status of Women Canada.
9. That the International Women's Equality Section at DFAIT and CIDA work jointly to coordinate the gender mainstreaming of foreign and trade policies as per the International agreements that Canada is a signatory to.

10. That DFAIT use the opportunity presented by the work on Africa Action Plan in response to NEPAD to initiate the gender mainstreaming of Canada's foreign and trade policies towards Africa.

#### **Africa Trade Strategy 2000:**

11. That DFAIT work with the business associations to develop an implementation plan for the strategy.
12. That the implementation plan and the work learn from and build on CIDA Inc's experience.
13. That the Africa Trade Strategy and CIDA Inc. develop a framework for the integration of Canadian and African women business owners and integrate specific measures for the women's participation in trade and international business.
14. That the strategy minimizes the tier-trading system where one country becomes the only "gateway" to all the other countries in a region, but promotes the other countries so that the trade benefits are diversified across the continent.

#### **D. Canadian International Development Agency**

##### **Gender Equality Policy:**

15. That CIDA Inc. create a specific programme for women entrepreneurs with more flexible eligibility criteria.
16. That CIDA consider the recommendations #1, #2, #3, #6, #9, and #10 above and also consider allocating resources for the coordination work as recommended in #4.

#### **E. International Sphere of Policy Influence**

17. That Canada use its influence to ensure that financial, sectoral and trade arrangements or agreements set up through the WTO and other IFI's do not create further barriers and disparities to Africa.
18. That the G8 Africa Action Plan (AAP) establishes a Framework for the Integration of Women in all activities and decision-making processes. Specific results sought for women are:
  - enhanced employment opportunities and autonomy
  - access to new technologies
  - increased purchasing power
19. That the activities of Canadian and other foreign corporations be specifically directed to respect:

- land rights
  - environment and biodiversity
  - indigenous knowledge
20. On the issue of land rights, care and attention is needed to address women's land rights.
  21. That Canada ensures that within their own decision-making and consultation processes there is adequate and balanced participation of women through their organizations, companies and political representatives.
  22. That a Round Table of African and Canadian women be held for the purpose of:
    - Contributing to the development and implementation of the Africa Action Plan
    - Greater alignment with NEPAD
    - Developing the Framework for the Integration of Women in both the AAP and NEPAD
  23. That Canada establish a DFI as an effective means of ensuring that its international commitment to promote and enhance sustainable socio-economic development in those countries that need it the most.
  24. That Canada ensure that the DFI incorporate and adapt CIDA's Gender Equality Policy as part of its framework of operations.

### **Special Recommendations from Survey Responses**

25. While ODA policies have a "poverty reduction" focus, CIDA's lack of an agriculture and food security priority results in an urban bias to Canada's development assistance programming. This is the case even though between 66% and 75% of the poorest people of developing countries live in rural areas and derive a major portion of their livelihood from agriculture.
26. In relation to rural Africa, the lack of an agriculture and food security priority undermines women's development and defeats CIDA's strategy of mainstreaming gender in any rural development programming. Rural African women contribute more toward family food security than do their male counterparts. They depend most on their farm production to meet family food needs.

27. It is absolutely essential to recognize that Africa's rural women are food producers, entrepreneurs and food managers as well as mothers. Their first obligation to their families is to provide enough food. Most rural women achieve this through a combination of farm production and enterprises based on value added processing businesses and trades of their agricultural products. New partnerships that aim to deliver benefits and effectively assist African women will need to promote and implement policies and strategies that:
- Support women's agriculture production practice and recognize the food production and income earning roles of rural women;
  - Increase women's access to land, to technology (that is appropriate for women's production and processing), to technical training, to micro-business training and to credit for enterprise development;
  - Mainstream gender considerations into the programs of research institutes and into the training and extension services delivered by Departments of Agriculture and NGOs;
  - Recognize the impact that HIV/AIDS is having on the labour supply for food crop production, especially the activities of women producers, and promote technical and labour saving strategies that mitigate the effects of this constraint on food crop and other food security efforts of rural households.
28. Canada should increase dramatically the total amount of foreign aid it gives worldwide and in particular to Africa.
29. Canada should work towards fundamental changes in the World Bank/IMF such that structural adjustment policies are abandoned.
30. Redraft the anti-terrorist legislation.
31. Move away from structural adjustment policies.
32. Strengthen moves to control the traffic in small arms.
33. Controls on corporate investment (and Canada's financial aid to this) in keeping with ethical and environmental standards.
34. There should be a facilitation of trade between Canada and Africa, Tanzania in particular, and products from Africa Tanzania to Canadian markets, should be duty-free. In mining sector Canada should provide technical assistance more than financial assistance.
35. With regards to terrorism, cooperation is needed in sharing of information, advanced technology in detection and putting up tight security measures.
36. Africa needs up to date medical information, more funding for training, education, counselling and provide access to generic drugs.
37. There needs to be further transfer in technology and expertise.

38. Canada should show more support in education through scholarships, free tertiary education, etc.
39. With the signing of the Textile agreement in 1995 regarding quota exports to Canada, opportunities for African businesses must be given greater exposure.
40. Investment loans to African businesses must be issued at lower rates.
41. In situations where funds/grants generally transit through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, oftentimes the beneficiaries of these are not made aware of the transfer. Therefore grants must be directed to beneficiaries or groups like associations for capacity building and clustering.
42. Policies on micro-finance must be reformed and refined to combat globalization's adverse impact on employment in some sectors. Micro-finance policies and projects must include an initiative that will promote and support micro-enterprise development.



### **3.0 RATIONALE OF THE PAPER**

Since the founding of the Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance (CAABWA) in 2000, we have been working on developing linkages, not only among businesswomen in African countries and in Canada but with various levels of governments in the countries where CAABWA is.

Championing women entrepreneurs is our organization's vision and mandate. This means finding ways to make sure that women entrepreneurs have the maximum benefit of all opportunities for building and enhancing their businesses through access to national and international markets, credit, resources, training, business development supports and other supports available to all citizens.

When we proposed a partnership with the Centre for Foreign Policy Development on Canadian foreign policies and their impacts on African women, we were hoping to open the doors to the recognition of the need to ensure that Canada's commitments on Gender Equality become integral components of all foreign and trade policies between Canada and Africa.

We are aware that Canada is known to be a champion of women's rights and gender equality at all international conferences and is usually one of the first to sign and ratify international conventions on women's and children's rights. To that end, we hope to compile the existing policies and for developing gender specific foreign and trade policies.

The significance of African women in ensuring the economic participation of Africa in the global market needs to be recognized and understood. It presents the base for policy development, precisely because Africa is embarking on a new partnership with G8 countries and Canada is once again taking the lead in ensuring that the G8 countries respond effectively to the NEPAD initiative.

At the Fifth Global Summit of Women in 1998, Irene Natividad noted that, "Global markets and women are not often used in the same sentence, but increasingly, statistics show that women have economic clout – most visibly as entrepreneurs and most powerfully as consumers".

Gender mainstreaming in Canada's foreign and trade policies is critical to fast track Africa's capacity for international business and Canadian businesses' interest and capacity to do business with Africa.

Fulfillment of our own mandate as a Women's Business organization to facilitate stronger links between businesswomen in Canada and African countries to international political and economic agendas is another reason we undertook the work on Canadian policies. Understanding of the prevailing policies is important to our work as it allows us to better serve our members in their efforts to develop their businesses.

## 4.0 PURPOSE FOR THE PAPER

As Canada hosts the G8 Summit, 2002 and leads the preparation of the *G8 Africa Action Plan*, it is important to check on the guiding frameworks that determine Canada's actions agenda. As indicated above, women are the backbone and driving force of African economies.

The purpose of this paper is to compile Canada's current policies and strategies towards Africa and to make recommendations for future policies so that they may benefit African women.

To develop the recommendations, CAABWA identifies, as comprehensively as possible, those Canadian policies and strategies that frame and guide Canada's social and developmental actions towards Africa, as well as its trade and investment activities.

CAABWA makes recommendations on the focus of Canadian policies that will farther the social development of African women, enhance their benefits from the trade and investment activities, and as a result will profit all African communities, in alignment with the G8 Summit 2002 priorities.

### CAVEAT

In conducting this research and developing the recommendations, we were faced with a number of constraints. First our initial plan proved to be too ambitious. We had planned to conduct an extensive review of all the policies, strategic plans, agreements, arrangements and any other relevant government documents concerning Africa! Our short timelines and the difficulty of finding all the policies, MOUs, agreements and strategies did not permit such an extensive review.

This compilation of policies, strategies, agreements, MOU and arrangements were the ones we could find or get access to. There may well be other policies that we have not identified in this paper. We hope that our work will inspire others to conduct more research into the policies that exist within various Canadian departments.

The paper also does not make any recommendations or review of the globalization issues that have been addressed by various organizations. That work would require more time and the involvement of women from several countries. We hope that we will be able to conduct the kind of review that is necessary for the maximization of benefits to African and Canadian women in business and those in development work.

For those interested in conducting work on the policies in place at present and those required for the future support of businesswomen in African countries, we hope you will share your work with us, and the women in Canada and African countries.

## 5.0 METHODOLOGY

This section outlines the varied methods and techniques used to review the impact of the Canadian policies on African women. Through analysis, review of various media, both primary and secondary sources the required statistical, quantitative and qualitative research was conducted.

CAABWA also engaged its broad-based membership, both local in Canada and continental in Africa. Through personal interviews, surveys and discussion, significant input was gained.

### Specific Methods Used:

- *Focus Groups and Discussion:* The use of unstructured and informal focus groups was instrumental in the development of the concept and focus of the paper. Discussions and meetings were scheduled on a regular basis whereby further approaches and sources were identified and explored. The focus groups consisted of CAABWA members, trade representatives, private and public sector members and African officials.
- *Literary Research and Review:* To conduct the research several government documents, policies and statements were reviewed. As well as documents and publications made by several international organizations ranging from the United Nations to the World Bank. Statistical data was also collected from these sources. Journal and newspaper articles offered a more qualitative perspective to the paper (both Canadian and African sources were beneficial here).
  - Throughout the duration of the formulation of the paper a running literary review was kept to maintain awareness and supplement the other research methods used. The review was useful in gaining both a historical context, as well as, an analytical perspective to many of the documents and issues addressed in the paper.
- *Surveys:* As a method of obtaining information from various parties operating in or out of Africa that may or may not be affected by Canadian policy a questionnaire was drafted, finalized and submitted to several relevant global partners. The survey covered Canadian policies toward Africa, the respondent's experience with such policies, and their consequent recommendations.
  - The surveys were submitted to 32 NGOs operating in Africa, 15 individuals with relevant experience and knowledge in dealing with Canadian Foreign Policy, such as academics, project directors, etc. Surveys were also submitted to 35 Embassies and High Commissions of a range of African countries. Finally, in order to establish significant contribution from continental African women involved in organizations, 17 surveys were distributed to CAABWA affiliates and other women's organizations in various countries.
  - The average response rate was about 46%.

#### 4.0 PURPOSE FOR THE PAPER

- Individual surveys were conducted via telephone and personal interviews, and questionnaires were sent out by fax and email. A database was established to keep track of the organizations' and individuals' responses and opinions applicable and contributory to the paper. Follow-up interviews were conducted as well, as a method of further clarification and elaboration on the responses to the questionnaire.
- *Interviews:* As mentioned above, interviews were conducted with various individuals and with African officials, such as the former Egyptian Ambassador to Zambia, and other High Commissioners and Ambassadors.
- *Participation in events:* CAABWA has actively participated in government, as well as, private sector organized sessions. Participation included:
  - The co-sponsorship of the Canadian Manufacturers & Exporters day event to discuss "Trade and Investment Issues in Doing Business Between Canada and Africa".

CAABWA made a presentation of the preliminary findings of the research to participants at the CME's consultation. The response to the findings was illuminating as several business owners had not been aware of many of the policies (e.g. Tax Treaties and FIPAs between Canada and a number of African countries).

- Attendance at the Toronto presentations on Kananaski's Summit 2002 and Africa Action Plan by the Ambassador, Robert Fowler.
- Participation at the consultation organized by the G8 Research Group at University of Toronto.

Between DFAIT and CIDA there are a number of policies, strategies, plans and initiatives. (Initiatives are also undertaken independently by the non-profit and business sectors.). There is however, evidence of little policy coordination within the government in relation to Africa. To a large extent, CIDA is by default a primary policy driver of the agenda for action in Africa within the Canadian government. CIDA's policy role vis-à-vis Africa can be partly explained through its international development and ODA focus, where Africa's social and economic conditions, make her a continent primed for such programs.

Finally, there is no single source of information or repository of policies and strategies relating to Africa. The research component of this paper required speaking to both CIDA and DFAIT individually, as well as liaising with several staff in each section of government. Most staff had knowledge limited to their area and had difficulty providing comprehensive information for the countries of Africa they are responsible for.

The G8 Africa Action Plan presents an extraordinary opportunity for new policy development and coordination within the various government bodies.

## 7.0 DFAIT'S POLICIES

The strategic direction given to the Department's mandate and role comes from the three key objectives of Canada's foreign policy set out in the Government's statement, *Canada in the World*:

The Department is responsible for:

- Conducting all diplomatic and consular relations on behalf of Canada;
- Conducting all official communication between the Government of Canada and the government of any other country and between the Government of Canada and any international organization;
- Conducting and manage international negotiations as they relate to Canada;
- Coordinating Canada's economic relations;
- Fostering the expansion of Canada's international trade;
- Coordinating the direction given by the Government of Canada to the heads of Canada's diplomatic and consular missions and to manage these missions;
- Administering the foreign service of Canada; and
- Fostering the development of international law and its application in Canada's external relations.

### Africa Trade Strategy 2000

In recognition of the opportunities that Africa offers as region and of the Canadian industry capabilities to match the needs of the this emerging market, DFAIT created an Africa Trade Strategy. The Strategy designed for the Sub-Saharan Africa is designed to:

- Help Canadian companies compete successfully and take maximum advantage of trade opportunities in Africa
- Focus Trade Commissioner Service efforts on responding to Africa's emerging opportunities; and
- Show how Canadian companies can work with Trade Commissioner Service and its expanding network of partnerships with other federal and provincial government departments, agencies, industry associations, and the private sector.

The strategy is closely linked to longer-term, strategic goals of Canadian foreign policy aimed at helping Africa reduce poverty levels and integrate into the global economy. It also takes into account the business-specific challenge offered by a tiered emerging market dominated by South Africa but including over 40 less developed countries. Thus, the strategy has the following four main objectives:

- 1) Image building: marketing Africa and Canada;
- 2) Expanding Two-way trade and Market Access;
- 3) Mobilizing the Private Sector; and
- 4) Integrating Africa into the new Economy.

Parts of this strategy, such as disbursement of \$50,000 for project proposals to Canada-Africa business associations with national focus were quickly implemented. There is an increase of visits of African leaders to Canada and of Canadian officials to Africa. Most parts of the Strategy are yet to be visibly implemented.

## 6.0 POLICY SETTING FOR AFRICA

The various bodies within government that specifically relate to Africa include:

- The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT);
- The Office of the Secretary of State for Africa and Latin America, and la Francophonie; and
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

DFAIT and CIDA are the two bodies that assume the strategies and policies development role. DFAIT is a Department with two Ministers, one responsible for Foreign Affairs and the second responsible for international Trade. CIDA is an agency that reports to the Minister of International Cooperation. Thus, in terms of foreign policy, there are three ministers involved.

The policies undertaken by either CIDA or DFAIT, flow from the *Canada in the World* document, the government's foreign policy statement. It began as a promise in the Liberal Party's *Red Book* and was later published following a major round of public consultations. The Government identified three key objectives for its international actions in years to come:

- The promotion of prosperity and employment;
- The protection of our security, within a stable global framework; and
- The projection of Canadian values and culture.

These key objectives are the focus for the full span of the Government's instruments, including the programs of international trade, assistance and diplomacy.

While *Canada in the World* sets the context for the overall foreign policy, we hoped to identify an overarching foreign policy towards Africa that would possibly determine the framework for Canada-Africa relations, and within which relevant political, trade, and cooperation relations, as well as sectoral agreements would be defined. Such continental Africa specific foreign policy was not found.

In contrast, Canada has specific frameworks, such as EU-Canada, Canada-APEC, NAFTA, South Asia Trade Action Plan, and FTAA, with other continents. Africa policies, strategies and programs are developed reactively and on a-as-needed basis defined by short-term commercial and political interests.

**Table 1: DFAIT's Foreign Policy Instruments**

Any single one of these instruments may be undersigned independently whether there is a trade agreement or not.

Agreement	Description
<p><b>Bilateral Trade Agreements</b>  <b>Regional Trade Agreements</b>                      TICA: Trade and Investment Co-Operation Arrangements                       TECA: Trade and Economic Co-Operation Arrangements</p>	<p>Create a framework for promoting investment, cooperation and economic development with the objective of strengthening economic relations between the parties and promoting. The agreements reflect mutual interests to establish a free trade area between the two parties through the removal of trade barriers with due regard to fair conditions of competition.</p>
<p><b>Sectoral Agreements</b></p>	<p>Create a framework for investment and cooperation within specific sectors of the economy.</p>
<p><b>Foreign Investment Protection and Promotion Agreements (FIPAs)</b></p>	<p>FIPAs are bilateral, reciprocal agreements designed to protect and promote foreign investment through legally-binding rights and obligations. A FIPA is Canada's version of what is more commonly known as a <b>Bilateral Investment Treaty</b>.</p> <p>FIPAs are targeted toward ensuring access and protection for Canadian investment in developing countries where a commitment to clear, predictable and non-discriminatory treatment for foreign investment is still very much evolving. A FIPA serves to provide an assurance to investors that the rules governing investment will remain bound by a certain standard of fairness and predictability.</p>
<p><b>Tax Treaties</b></p>	<p>A tax treaty is designed to <b>avoid double taxation</b> for people who would otherwise pay tax on the same income in two countries.</p> <p>Generally, a tax treaty determines how much each country can tax income such as: pensions, wages, salaries, and interest. A tax treaty may exist with a country even in absence of a bilateral or regional trade agreement.</p>
<p><b>Memoranda of Understanding</b></p>	<p>General agreements that may be undersigned between departments of various governments. DFAIT oversees and participates in negotiations.</p>



## AGREEMENTS WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The instruments below have been undersigned prior to the Africa Trade Strategy 2000 and are not the development of the Strategy.

### 1. Bilateral and Regional Arrangements TICA/ TECA

The only country in Africa to have a Trade and Investment Agreement with Canada is South Africa.

### 2. Sectoral Agreements

Canada is a signatory of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) *Agreement on Textiles and Clothing* (ATC). The purpose of this agreement is the progressive elimination of the quantitative restraints (quotas) maintained on imports of textiles and clothing, over a ten-year transition period.

Canada has ATC bilateral agreements with four African countries, members of WTO: Lesotho, Mauritius, South Africa and Swaziland. These countries are subject to import quota restrictions.

Canada has an *Audiovisual Co-Production Agreement* with South Africa that establishes a framework for audiovisual relations and particularly for film, television and video co-productions.

### 3. Foreign Investment Protection Agreements (FIPA)

The Canadian government initiated a bilateral investment protection agreement program in 1989. From 1990 to 1993, Canada negotiated five Foreign Investment Protection Agreements (FIPAs) in Europe and South America, modeled on the OECD model FIPA.

After 1994, a new Canadian FIPA was developed based on the investment protection standards of the NAFTA investment chapter, and since that time eleven FIPAs have been signed and are in force. One such agreement has been signed with **Egypt** in 1997. Six other FIPAs, including with **South Africa** have been signed but are not yet in force.

### 4. Memoranda of Understanding

As memoranda of Understanding may be undertaken by different departments of government directly with the department of interest in the African country, it has been extremely difficult to compile the information on these agreements. Most staff could only vaguely indicate that such memoranda existed for their assigned country or countries.

Examples of MOUs include: between the Department of Transportation (Canada) and its counterpart in South Africa; a separate one between **Industry Canada**, the Office Of International Partnerships, Information Highway Applications Branch, and **The Ministry of Education, Government of South Africa** on educational and technological cooperation.

## 5. Tax Treaties

### A. Tax Treaties currently in Force:

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| - Algeria     | - Nigeria      |
| - Cameroon    | - South Africa |
| - Egypt       | - Tanzania     |
| - Ivory Coast | - Tunisia      |
| - Kenya       | - Zambia       |
| - Morocco     | - Zimbabwe     |

### B. Signed but not yet in Force

- Senegal

### C. Under Negotiation/ Re-negotiation

#### Egypt

Negotiations completed in August 1998. Egyptian authorities have since requested that negotiations be re-opened. Date for a further round of negotiations as yet to be determined

#### Gabon

Negotiations completed. Awaiting signature.

#### Mauritius

Second round of negotiations, scheduled to take place in Ottawa in October 2000, were postponed at the request of Mauritius due to elections in that country. New date has not been fixed.

**Table 2: Summary of DFAIT Agreements with Africa**

<b>Agreements</b>	<b>Status in Africa</b>	<b>Page Reference</b>
Bilateral Trade Agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ TICA: trade and investment co-operation arrangement</li> <li>➤ TECA: trade and economic co-operation arrangement</li> </ul>	South Africa is the only country in Africa that has a TICA agreement.	See page 21
Regional Trade Agreements	None	<b>N/A</b>
Sectoral Agreements	Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) with 4 countries  Audiovisual Co-Production Agreement with South Africa	See page 21
Foreign Investment Protection and Promotion Agreements (FIPAs)	Agreements signed with two countries	See page 21
Memoranda of Understandings	Several with various countries	See page 21
Tax Treaties	Signed with 13 African countries and negotiating with 3.	See page 22

## 8.0 CIDA's POLICIES

Development assistance is a vital component of Canadian foreign policy. Official development assistance (ODA) and official assistance (OA) programs, which benefit, among others, the developing countries and countries in transition that are members of La Francophonie, take a variety of forms:

- bilateral assistance;
- multilateral assistance through the UN system, La Francophonie and the international financial institutions; and
- support for the initiatives of NGOs and Canadian business firms.

Established in 1968, CIDA is the federal organization primarily responsible for the Canadian international cooperation program. Its mandate consists in applying policies related to the Canadian official development assistance (ODA) program and managing the bulk of its budget. As such, CIDA is responsible for about 78% of Canada's aid. (The other 22% is administered by the Department of Finance and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, which have responsibility for specific aspects of the aid program, such as our contributions to the World Bank and other international organizations.)

CIDA reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Cooperation and Minister responsible for La Francophonie.

The purpose of Canada's ODA is to support sustainable development in developing countries, in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world. To achieve this purpose, Canadian ODA concentrates available resources on the following six program priorities:

- basic human needs;
- women in development;
- infrastructure services;
- human rights, democracy and good governance;
- private sector development; and
- the environment.

Below is the list of African countries eligible for Canadian ODA. CIDA bases the list on the one established by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The Canadian list indicates countries, which Canada may choose to support through the various programs funded by the ODA budget. The disbursements to those countries will be counted officially as ODA by the DAC. Canada may however determine that some of the countries on the DAC list are ineligible on the basis of the status of human rights within the country or Canada's relations with them.

## Countries eligible for Canadian ODA

Algeria	Egypt	Mauritania*	Swaziland
Angola*	Equatorial Guinea*	Mauritius	Tanzania*
Benin*	Eritrea*	Morocco	Togo*
Botswana	Ethiopia*	Mozambique*	Tunisia
Burkina Faso*	Gabon	Namibia	Uganda*
Burundi*	Gambia*	Niger*	Zambia*
Cameroon*	Ghana*	Nigeria*	Zimbabwe*
Cape Verde*	Guinea*	Rwanda*	
Central African Republic*	Guinea-Bissau*	Sao Tome and Principe*	
Chad*	Kenya*	Senegal*	
Comoros*	Lesotho*	Seychelles	
Congo*	Liberia*	Sierra Leone*	
Côte d'Ivoire*	Madagascar*	Somalia*	
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Malawi*	South Africa	
Djibouti*	Mali*	Sudan*	
*	Least developed/low-income country (LDC/LIC)		

The list excludes Libya and Western Sahara. (Since sanctions against Libya were lifted in the year 2001, Canada has resumed diplomatic relations with Libya by opening an embassy in Tripoli in May 2001.)

Even though some countries are listed as eligible for Canada's assistance, they may not fall within Canada's priorities or have in place an infrastructure that supports ODA assistance. These countries therefore may not be beneficiary of government to government assistance, but might be recipients of multilateral aid, and of indirect CIDA's aid through CIDA's funding of NGOs and private enterprises involved in these countries.

## WHERE IS CIDA PRESENT IN AFRICA?

Some countries benefit from both bilateral and regional projects or programs. For certain regions and countries, CIDA has also established Programming Frameworks. Countries with no bilateral or regional assistance, benefit from the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives.

Country	Bilateral Aid/ Projects	Regional Programs/ Projects	Programming Framework	Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives	Membership WTO –W Commonwealth-C La Francophonie- F
Algeria	?	?	?	?	W*
Angola	-	X	-	-	W
Benin	X	X	-		F, W
Botswana	-	X	-	X	C, W
Burkina Faso	X	X	-	X	F, W
Burundi	suspended	-	-	X	F, W
Cabo Verde				X	F, W
Cameroon	X		X		C, F
Central African Republic	-	-	-	X	F, W
Chad	?	?	?		F, W
Comores	-	-	-	X	F
Congo	-	-			F, W
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	-	X	F, W
DR Congo	X	-	-	X	F, W
Djibouti	-	-	-	X	F, W
Egypt	X	-	-	X	F, W
Eritrea	Freeze	-	-		
Ethiopia	X	-	-	X	
Gabon	X	-	-	X	F
Gambia	-	-	-	X	C
Ghana	X	X	-	X	C
Guinea	X				F
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	X	F
Guinea (Equatorial)	?	?	?	?	F
Kenya	X	X	-	X	C
Lesotho	-	X	-	X	C
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-

Country	Bilateral Aid/ Projects	Regional Programs/ Projects	Programming Framework	Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives	Membership WTO –W Commonwealth-C La Francophonie- F
Madagascar	-	-	-		F
Malawi	-	X	-	X	C
Mali	X	X	-	X	F, W
Mauritania	X	X	-	X	F, W
Mauritius	-	-	-	X	C, F
Morocco	X	-	-	X	-, W
Mozambique	X	X	X		C, W
Namibia	-	X	-	X	C, W
Niger	X	X			F, W
Nigeria	X	-	-	X	C, W
Rwanda	X	-	-	X	F, W
Sao Tome e Principe	X	-	-	X	F
Senegal	X	X	-	X	F, W
Seychelles	-	-	-		C, F
Sierra Leone¥	-	-	-	-	C, F,W*
Somalia¥	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	X	X	X	X	C, W
Sudan	X peacebuilding small funding	-	-	-	-, W
Swaziland	X	X	X	X	C, W
Tanzania	X		X		C, W
Togo	-	X	-	X	F, W
Tunisia	X	X	-	X	F, W
Uganda	X	X	-	X	C, W
Zambia	X	X	-	X	C, W
Zimbabwe	interrupted	X	-	X	C, W

W\* -m countries awaiting ascension to WTO

¥ - countries with substantial contribution of CIDA through multilateral aid.

As previously indicated, CIDA has substantial presence in Africa and therefore many of its policy instruments are being implemented in Africa, as those are specifically designed for the benefit of development.

However, for many regional socio-political reasons CIDA presence in Africa is also not evenly distributed, where some countries receive absolutely no assistance and others, have a range of activities from bilateral, regional, programming frameworks to multilateral aid.

CIDA's aid to various countries is complimented through funding provided to Canadian businesses, institutions, professional associations and NGOs etc., who are developing linkages or joint development projects with counterparts in developing countries. Thus, through its Industrial Cooperation program, CIDA supports the initiatives of Canadian companies interested in investment-related or professional services-related projects in developing countries. CIDA's NGO Division supports the grassroots development work of Canadian NGOs and volunteer-sending agencies.

Country	W	C	F	A	S	Other
Algeria		X				
Angola						
Argentina						
Australia						
Austria						
Bahamas						
Bahrain						
Bangladesh						
Barbados						
Belgium						
Belize						
Bhutan						
Bolivia						
Brazil						
Burkina Faso						
Burundi						
Cameroon						
Canada						
Chad						
China						
Colombia						
Costa Rica						
Cuba						
Cyprus						
Dominican Republic						
Dominica						
Egypt						
El Salvador						
Equatorial Guinea						
Ethiopia						
France						
Ghana						
Guatemala						
Haiti						
Honduras						
India						
Indonesia						
Italy						
Jamaica						
Japan						
Jordan						
Korea						
Lebanon						
Lesotho						
Liberia						
Lithuania						
Madagascar						
Malawi						
Malaysia						
Maldives						
Mali						
Malta						
Mexico						
Moldova						
Morocco						
Mozambique						
Netherlands						
Nicaragua						
Niger						
Nigeria						
North Korea						
North Macedonia						
Oman						
Pakistan						
Panama						
Papua New Guinea						
Paraguay						
Peru						
Philippines						
Poland						
Portugal						
Romania						
Russia						
Saudi Arabia						
Senegal						
Seychelles						
Singapore						
Slovakia						
Slovenia						
South Africa						
Spain						
Sweden						
Switzerland						
Taiwan						
Tanzania						
Togo						
Tunisia						
Turkey						
Uganda						
Ukraine						
United Kingdom						
United States						
Uruguay						
Venezuela						
Zambia						
Zimbabwe						



## **9.0 INTERNATIONAL AREAS OF CANADA'S SPHERE OF POLICY INFLUENCE ON AFRICA**

Most African countries are either members of Commonwealth or members of la Francophonie, including the Lusophone countries such as Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome e Principe, Cabo Verde, and Mozambique.

Canada considers its involvement in both institutions an integral part of its foreign policy. The Commonwealth and la Francophonie are seen as a model of multilateralism, ideal instruments with which to broaden international understanding and consensus. Membership in these institutions helps Canada play a constructive role in North-South issues and adds weight and credibility to Canadian foreign policy efforts in general.

### **Commonwealth:**

A founding member in 1931, Canada is one of the Commonwealth's strongest supporters and promoters. The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 54 diverse, independent states, consulting through a largely informal network of governmental and non-governmental links. Today, while half the members are small states with populations under one million people, member states represent nearly one quarter of the world's population and one third of the membership of the United Nations.

### **La Francophonie:**

La Francophonie, an international organization that was established in Niamey, Niger, in March 1970. La Francophonie now consists of 55 member states and participating governments on all five continents, representing a population of 625 million people.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is the main source of funds granted by Canada to Francophonie cooperation programs and managed by la Francophonie Affairs Division. In addition to CIDA and Canadian Heritage, which play an essential role in la Francophonie, other departments, such as Industry Canada [information technologies], Justice Canada [democracy, legal cooperation] and Environment Canada [particularly management of the Energy and Environmental Institute of la Francophonie (Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie) are also involved.

There is a specific **Pan-African Program for la Francophonie**. The program supports a number of regional initiatives involving countries of la Francophonie in the areas of health, governance, peace building and private sector development. There has been an extension of the Program to Strengthen Technology in Francophone African Institutions [PRIMTAF II] to promote transfer of technological know-how with an emphasis on employability. Canadian educational institutions are executing this project in partnership with institutions at the same level in member countries of la Francophonie that are not recipients of bilateral aid programs.

In addition, a Business Immersion Program (BIP) has been launched in partnership with young Canadian SMEs, along with a project to develop peacekeeping and security capabilities (DCMPS) that is still in the development phase.

### **World Trade Organization**

Currently forty-one out of fifty-four African countries are members of WTO. Three additional countries are awaiting accession. To help support the accession of some developing countries CIDA provides funding through several projects.

Established in 1995, the World Trade Organization (WTO) is the cornerstone of Canadian trade policy and the foundation for Canada's relations with trading partners. Canada's overarching objective at the WTO is to increase Canada's economic growth and social prosperity by making trade more free, fair, and predictable.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade is charged with the responsibility for developing Canada's trade policy and does so in close cooperation with other federal government departments, and with its provincial and territorial counterparts.

**Multilateral Aid:** is another forum for Canada's policy influence. It includes:

1. United Nations (UNICEF, UNIFEM, INSTRAW, FAO, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP, UNDAW)
2. World Bank
3. African Development Bank

### **Additional fora:**

4. Global Coalition for Africa
5. G8 Summit

## 10.0 ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. Impacts on Women:

When we began the research on this paper, we planned to analyse the impacts of specific Canadian policies on African women. What we found in compiling the various agreement instruments is that there were:

Trade policies - treaties, MOUs, bilateral and sectoral trade agreements and FIPAs

Development policies - bilateral country programmes, regional programmes, planning frameworks, CFLI and multilateral contributions and some optional protocols.

International commitments (that are not legally binding – moral persuasion agreements) made by the Government of Canada at the UN, Commonwealth and other forums (e.g. Platform for Women)

Economic Gender equity requires that all economic policies be based on an analysis of both practical needs and strategic interests of men and women. Practical needs of women in the business sector include credit, infrastructure building, market access and autonomy, land rights etc. The strategic interests include economic rights, policy development participation and taxation equity. Some of these needs and interests are not yet met in various countries. Canadian policies need to be developed with a recognition and sensitivity to all these issues.

In our literature review, we found several research documents and books that speak to some of the impacts of economic policies on women. Most of these, on the surface, appear to be gender neutral, but actually entrench systemic barriers to women, especially in the business sector. Our preliminary analysis shows that the Tax Treaties do not take into account differential gender taxing systems of various countries. For example, until recently in Canada, married couples submitted one Income Tax Return. This had the effect of negating married women's contribution to the economy. When a Canadian couple resides in another country, it is important for countries signing Tax Treaties to harmonize their tax systems.

The above agreement instruments need specific analysis with respect to impacts on and implications for African women.

#### *Recommendation:*

1. That a separate and independent study be undertaken to thoroughly analyse the Canadian Trade and Development Policies as well as International Commitments relating to Africa for their impact on African women.

## **B. Policy Setting, Coordination and Communication:**

Our research has shown evidence of little policy coordination within the government in relation to Africa. To a large extent, CIDA is by default a primary policy driver of the agenda for action in Africa within the Canadian government. CIDA's policy role vis-à-vis Africa can be partly explained through its international development and ODA focus, where Africa's social and economic conditions, make her a continent primed for such programs. The Africa Trade Strategy 2000 is the first continental trade policy by DFAIT.

There are often contradictions between policies. For example, Human security policy contradicts with trade policy. Many times a market necessary for trade is not established due to human security issues that are ignored; trade policy does not consider these issues.

As we also found, there is no single source of information or repository of policies and strategies relating to Africa. It is critical at this time for Canada to develop the mechanism for policy coordination in general and more specifically towards Africa.

We have found that most Canadian and African business people were not aware of Canadian policies. NGOs were more familiar with the programs and strategies of CIDA that frame their international development work. Beneficiaries of the programs are not aware of the foundations of the programs: policies, strategies, treaties, funds, and therefore cannot efficiently access them. As well, they are unable to support and participate the development of more effective policies.

Both DFAIT and CIDA bring valuable experience and knowledge of Africa that they can use to ensure effectiveness of Canada's role in working with Africa.

### *Recommendations:*

2. There should be linkages between various government policies and greater coherence amongst policies.
3. There is need for beneficiaries and for Canadian and African businesses to have a greater knowledge of policies. Greater dissemination and communication about the various Canadian policies is required. The Secretary of State for Africa should assume such communication and dissemination role.
4. That DFAIT and CIDA form a joint policy coordination committee for policies towards partnership with Africa. These policies need to balance economic policies (trade, investment, business sector development, etc.), social and sustainable development.
5. That the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development as it is already its role, be the liaison between the committee and the Canadian civil society and businesses operating or interested in operating in Africa.

6. That all policies, strategies, agreements and MOU's etc. towards or with Africa be centralized in one place. This will allow businesses and NGOs to have an accessible and comprehensive reference centre to facilitate their work with Africa. We suggest that the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development be the repository of all policies towards Africa.
7. We also recommend that resources be set aside to ensure the Centre's capacity to provide these services to other government departments and to civil society.

### **C. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade**

#### **Gender Mainstreaming of DFAIT Policies:**

DFAIT has a gender mainstreaming focal point at the International Women's Equality Section (Human Rights, Humanitarian Affairs and International Women's Equality Division) whose function is to facilitate the development of gender equality and to integrate these issues into the foreign policy development work of the Department. It would be more beneficial to the development of gender equity policies beyond the facilitation of Canada's participation at international conferences on women, if this section would be more involved in specific foreign and trade policy development work.

The Status of Women takes a lead role at the International Conferences on Women, and there were also responsible for working for the gender mainstreaming of APEC. In Canada, the SWC coordinates work in gender mainstreaming with the various government departments.

#### *Recommendations:*

8. That all foreign and trade policies of DFAIT be gender mainstreamed with support of Status of Women Canada.
9. That the International Women's Equality Section at DFAIT and CIDA work jointly to coordinate the gender mainstreaming of foreign and trade policies as per the International agreements that Canada is a signatory to.
10. That DFAIT use the opportunity presented by the work on Africa Action Plan in response to NEPAD to initiate the gender mainstreaming of Canada's foreign and trade policies towards Africa.

## **Africa Trade Strategy 2000:**

DFAIT developed the Africa Trade Strategy in the spring of 2000. Parts of this strategy, such as disbursement of \$50,000 for project proposals to Canada-Africa business associations with national focus were quickly implemented. While there has been an increase of visits of African leaders to Canada and of Canadian officials to Africa, since then, there has not been sufficient focus on activities to ensure that all objectives (image-building, expanding two-way trade, mobilizing the private sector and integrating Africa into the new economy) are met.

On the other hand CIDA has been implementing international business strategies through the CIDA Inc program. The experience from this work would be valuable for the implementation of the Africa Trade Strategy. Both CIDA Inc and Africa Trade Strategy would require a focused integration of women as full beneficiaries of the programmes.

### *Recommendations:*

11. That DFAIT work with the business associations to develop an implementation plan for the strategy.
12. That the implementation plan and the work learn from and build on CIDA Inc's experience.
13. That the Africa Trade Strategy and CIDA Inc. develop a framework for the integration of Canadian and African women business owners and integrate specific measures for the women's participation in trade and international business.

Most of the current agreements between Canada and a few African countries were developed prior to the Africa Trade Strategy. As indicated above, the most comprehensive agreements are with South Africa and North Africa. To establish equity within the regions of the African continent, Africa Trade Strategy needs to promote other countries capable of trading with Canada. This requires establishing more than development support aid with the least developed countries but adding business development infrastructure support in partnership with both governments and the business sector.

### *Recommendation:*

14. That the strategy minimizes the tier-trading system where one country becomes the only "gateway" to all the other countries in a region, but promotes the other countries so that the trade benefits are diversified across the continent.

## **D. Canadian International Development Agency**

### **Gender Equality Policy:**

CIDA has done extensive and commendable work in the area of gender policy development. All of the agency's development programmes work within its Gender Equality Policy. The policy is also reviewed and updated to take into account new developments in the analysis framework identified by women's equality seeking groups. The human development priority areas that CIDA uses benefit from this policy. As well CIDA has been involved in providing training on Gender analysis with NGOs in other parts of the world.

Work that needs to be done in this area is to ensure that the infrastructures are in place for the various development beneficiaries to learn from and to be able to adequately monitor the projects. In Africa, CIDA Inc's CABSA project has not yet been a benefit to women owned businesses in South Africa.

### *Recommendations:*

15. That CIDA Inc. create a specific programme for women entrepreneurs with more flexible eligibility criteria.
16. That CIDA consider the recommendations #1, #2, #3, #6, #9, and #10 above and also consider allocating resources for the coordination work as recommended in #4.

## **E. International Sphere of Policy Influence:**

As noted above, most African countries are either members of Commonwealth or members of la Francophonie, including the Lusophone countries such as Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome e Principe, Cabo Verde, and Mozambique. Forty-one African countries are also members of WTO.

Canada is in a unique position to influence not only the international policy arena for Africa, but also to promote the integration of African women in decision-making about political and economic policy development and implementation.

### *Recommendations:*

17. That Canada use its influence to ensure that financial, sectoral and trade arrangements or agreements set up through the WTO and other IFI's do not create further barriers and disparities to Africa.
18. That the G8 Africa Action Plan (AAP) establishes a Framework for the Integration of Women in all activities and decision-making processes. Specific results sought for women are:
  - enhanced employment opportunities and autonomy
  - access to new technologies
  - increased purchasing power
19. That the activities of Canadian and other foreign corporations be specifically directed to respect:
  - land rights
  - environment and biodiversity
  - indigenous knowledge
20. On the issue of land rights, care and attention is needed to address women's land rights.
21. That Canada ensures that within their own decision-making and consultation processes there is adequate and balanced participation of women through their organizations, companies and political representatives.
22. That a Round Table of African and Canadian women be held for the purpose of:
  - Contributing to the development and implementation of the Africa Action Plan
  - Greater alignment with NEPAD
  - Developing the Framework for the Integration of Women in both the AAP and NEPAD



Canadian businesses need equal opportunities to compete with other businesses seeking business linkages in Africa. Other Western countries have set up Development Financial Institutions (DFI) to support the efforts of the business sector in their jurisdiction in benefiting from international business. A DFI that has a special focus on Africa and African women would enhance the Prime Minister's commitment to development in Africa. CAABWA supports the Canadian businesses' initiative in recommending a DFI for Canada.

*Recommendations:*

23. That Canada establish a DFI as an effective means of ensuring that its international commitment to promote and enhance sustainable socio-economic development in those countries that need it the most.
24. That Canada ensure that the DFI incorporate and adapt CIDA's Gender Equality Policy as part of its framework of operations.

### **Special Recommendations from Survey Responses**

25. While ODA policies have a "poverty reduction" focus, CIDA's lack of an agriculture and food security priority results in an urban bias to Canada's development assistance programming. This is the case even though between 66% and 75% of the poorest people of developing countries live in rural areas and derive a major portion of their livelihood from agriculture.
26. In relation to rural Africa, the lack of an agriculture and food security priority undermines women's development and defeats CIDA's strategy of mainstreaming gender in any rural development programming. Rural African women contribute more toward family food security than do their male counterparts. They depend most on their farm production to meet family food needs.
27. It is absolutely essential to recognize that Africa's rural women are food producers, entrepreneurs and food managers as well as mothers. Their first obligation to their families is to provide enough food. Most rural women achieve this through a combination of farm production and enterprises based on value added processing businesses and trades of their agricultural products. New partnerships that aim to deliver benefits and effectively assist African women will need to promote and implement policies and strategies that:
  - Support women's agriculture production practice and recognize the food production and income earning roles of rural women;
  - Increase women's access to land, to technology (that is appropriate for women's production and processing), to technical training, to micro-business training and to credit for enterprise development;
  - Mainstream gender considerations into the programs of research institutes and into the training and extension services delivered by Departments of Agriculture and NGOs;

- Recognize the impact that HIV/AIDS is having on the labour supply for food crop production, especially the activities of women producers, and promote technical and labour saving strategies that mitigate the effects of this constraint on food crop and other food security efforts of rural households.

Policies and strategies built on the understanding and recognition of the centrality of food production and agriculture as the main means used by rural African women to achieve family food security and as their main base of products for income generating trades and value added micro-processing is essential in order for New Partnerships in official development assistance to deliver benefits to rural women and their families. With a base of appropriate policies and strategies in place, rural women will be able to achieve a higher level of self-empowerment, contribute more to their family's livelihood (especially the improved health, nutrition and education of children), more effectively participate in development of their communities and add to the economies of their communities. Self-empowered women will be more in control of their lives, a necessary change in order to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS and more able to influence who and how many of their children can be educated.

28. Canada should increase dramatically the total amount of foreign aid it gives worldwide and in particular to Africa.
29. Canada should work towards fundamental changes in the World Bank/IMF such that structural adjustment policies are abandoned.
30. Redraft the anti-terrorist legislation.
31. Move away from structural adjustment policies.
32. Strengthen moves to control the traffic in small arms.
33. Controls on corporate investment (and Canada's financial aid to this) in keeping with ethical and environmental standards.
34. There should be a facilitation of trade between Canada and Africa, Tanzania in particular, and products from Africa Tanzania to Canadian markets, should be duty-free. In mining sector Canada should provide technical assistance more than financial assistance.
35. With regards to terrorism, cooperation is needed in sharing of information, advanced technology in detection and putting up tight security measures.
36. Africa needs up to date medical information, more funding for training, education, counselling and provide access to generic drugs.
37. There needs to be further transfer in technology and expertise.

38. Canada should show more support in education through scholarships, free tertiary education, etc.
39. With the signing of the Textile agreement in 1995 regarding quota exports to Canada, opportunities for African businesses must be given greater exposure.
40. Investment loans to African businesses must be issued at lower rates.
41. In situations where funds/grants generally transit through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, oftentimes the beneficiaries of these are not made aware of the transfer. Therefore grants must be directed to beneficiaries or groups like associations for capacity building and clustering.
42. Policies on micro-finance must be reformed and refined to combat globalization's adverse impact on employment in some sectors. Micro-finance policies and projects must include an initiative that will promote and support micro-enterprise development.



## **11.0 BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF CANADIAN POLICIES IDENTIFIED BY BOTH CANADIAN AND AFRICAN NGOS**

### **Benefits:**

1. The focus on:

- the mainstreaming of gender
- Poverty reduction; and
- Priority on HIV/AIDS

provides the best orientation and appropriate framework for Canada's development policies for NGOs' work.

2. The existence of some of the policies such as human security policy and peacebuilding are seen as providing a framework for analysis for program development and mechanism for projects to take place.
3. Canada has played a leading role in the move to get an international treaty on the issue of conflict diamonds and this benefits directly the resolution of conflicts in the west African region.
4. The support of CIDA to Tanzania Women Lawyers Association to enable the association provide legal aids to women and children have been of a great help to women who can not afford to pay for legal service in Tanzania. This support also has enabled Tanzania Women Lawyers Association provide legal education to women via Television.
5. CIDA's program that has been supporting higher education for women in Tanzania. To a certain extent this program has help in bridging the gap on education between men and women. Canada has established a training fund for Tanzania women under the African Canadian Fund, thus providing training in various areas.
6. CIDA is leading in providing support to health sector in Tanzania. Also CIDA has been involved in the advocacy work to fight FGM (female genital mutilation) and other traditions that are harmful to women.
7. The Canadian High Commission in Tanzania has now and then been assisting women who are in business here particularly in sponsoring trade exhibitions so as to solicit markets for the women's products.
8. Small grants and loans have been made available to few women entrepreneurs through the Canadian High Commission to Tanzania.

## **Drawbacks:**

1. Specific Issues that NGOs address must fit into CIDA framework in order to get funding.
2. Human Security Policy is very broad and does not adequately address Economic security of livelihood.
3. Peace Building policies often fail to address the infrastructure that needs to be put in place in African countries before peace building will be most effective.
4. Canada provides far too much of its aid as tied aid with the objective of furthering trade interests and not reducing poverty or resolving conflicts.
5. Canada continues to be a major supporter of World Bank/IMF policies of structural adjustment that are severely damaging the societies in Africa.
6. Canada's new anti-terrorist legislation makes dealing with small civil society organizations extremely risky for Canadian NGOs as nobody knows at what point they may suddenly be classified as terrorist groups. As many have pointed out, funding of the ANC as part of an anti-apartheid strategy would have been classified as funding of terrorism under the new law.

## 12.0 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFDB	African Development Bank
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
AU	African Union
AWID	Association of Women in Development
CAABWA	Canadian And African Business Women's Alliance
CAAPD	Canadian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
CAPG	Canadian African Parliamentary Group
CCIC	Canadian Council for International Cooperation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CME	Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
ECA	Economic Commission on Africa
ECTI	EU-Canada Trade Initiative
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	foreign direct investment
FIPA	Foreign Investment Protection Agreement
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
G8	Group of Seven leading industrialized nations plus Russian Federation
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Assistance
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFI	International Financial Institution
NAC	National Action Committee for the Status of women
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RDB	Regional Development Bank
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SMEs	small and medium-sized enterprises
TICA	Trade and Investment Co-operation Arrangement
TRIMs	Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures
TRIPs	trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights
TRQ	tariff rate quota
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Women's Fund
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization



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## Government, IFI and NGO Web Sites

<b>Africa Policy Information Center</b>	<a href="http://www.africapolicy.org">www.africapolicy.org</a>
<b>African Business Network of the World Bank's International Finance Corporation</b>	<a href="http://www.ifc.org/abn/">www.ifc.org/abn/</a>
<b>African Development Bank</b>	<a href="http://www.afdb.org">www.afdb.org</a>
<b>African Growth and Opportunity Act</b>	<a href="http://www.agoa.gov">www.agoa.gov</a>
<b>African Women Global Network (AWOGNet)</b>	<a href="http://www.osu.edu/org/awognet">www.osu.edu/org/awognet</a>
<b>Association of Women in Development</b>	<a href="http://www.awid.org">www.awid.org</a>
<b>Canadian Council for International Co-operation (CCIC)</b>	<a href="http://www.ccic.ca">www.ccic.ca</a>
<b>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)</b>	<a href="http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca">www.acdi-cida.gc.ca</a>
<b>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)</b>	<a href="http://www.comesa.int">www.comesa.int</a>
<b>Department of Justice Canada</b>	<a href="http://canada.justice.gc.ca">canada.justice.gc.ca</a>
<b>DFAIT's Africa Page</b>	<a href="http://www.dfait-maeci.ca/africa">www.dfait-maeci.ca/africa</a>
<b>G8 Summit Site</b>	<a href="http://www.g8.gc.ca">www.g8.gc.ca</a>
<b>Government of Canada</b>	<a href="http://www.gc.ca">www.gc.ca</a>
<b>Industry Canada</b>	<a href="http://strategis.gc.ca">strategis.gc.ca</a>
<b>InfoExport – Trade Commissioner Service</b>	<a href="http://www.infoexport.gc.ca">www.infoexport.gc.ca</a>
<b>International Development Research Centre</b>	<a href="http://www.idrc.ca">www.idrc.ca</a>
<b>International Finance Corporation (IFC)</b>	<a href="http://www.ifc.org">www.ifc.org</a>
<b>Southern African Development Community (SADC)</b>	<a href="http://www.sadc.int">www.sadc.int</a>
<b>Status of Women Canada</b>	<a href="http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca">www.swc-cfc.gc.ca</a>
<b>United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women</b>	<a href="http://www.un.org/womenwatch/">www.un.org/womenwatch/</a>
<b>United Nations Development Fund for Women</b>	<a href="http://www.unifem.undp.org">www.unifem.undp.org</a>
<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>	<a href="http://www.undp.org">www.undp.org</a>

<b>UN Economic and Social Development: General Information on Women</b>	<a href="http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/women/">www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/women/</a>
<b>Worldbank Group: African Region on Gender</b>	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/aftdr/bp/GENDER/">www.worldbank.org/aftdr/bp/GENDER/</a>
<b>World Economic Forum: Southern Africa Economic Summit</b>	<a href="http://www.weforum.org">www.weforum.org</a>
<b>World Food Programme, Women and Gender</b>	<a href="http://www.wfp.org/info-themes-women-home">www.wfp.org/info-themes-women-home</a>
<b>World Trade Organization</b>	<a href="http://www.wto.org">www.wto.org</a>

### **Business Information and News Sites and Links**

<b>Africa News Online</b>	<a href="http://www.africanews.org">www.africanews.org</a>
<b>Africa Online Business Information Network</b>	<a href="http://www.africaonline.com/AfricaOnline/coverbusiness.html">www.africaonline.com/AfricaOnline/coverbusiness.html</a>
<b>Africa Recovery</b>	<a href="http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/afrec/">www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/afrec/</a>
<b>Arabic News Online</b>	<a href="http://www.arabicnews.com">www.arabicnews.com</a>
<b>Institute for Global Communications</b>	<a href="http://www.igc.org/igc/">www.igc.org/igc/</a>
<b>Mbendi Information for Africa</b>	<a href="http://www.mbendi.co.za">www.mbendi.co.za</a>
<b>New Africa</b>	<a href="http://www.newafrica.com">www.newafrica.com</a>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Trade and Investment Facts</b>	<a href="http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/geo/html_documents/9002-e">www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/geo/html_documents/9002-e.</a>

March 18, 2002

Dear Global Partner:

The Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance (CAABWA) is a non-profit national organization focusing on strengthening existing business and trade linkages between Canada and African countries, as well as on opening new avenues of trade and investment for women entrepreneurs.

CAABWA is conducting research on the existing Canada's trade, investment and development policies towards Africa and on their impact women. This research is intended for the formulation of a paper for contribution to the discussions at the upcoming 38 Summit, scheduled to take place at Kananaskis, Alberta on June 26-27, 2002.

We are requesting your participation in our survey. We have drafted the attached questionnaire that will allow us to obtain information on the experience of varying parties with regard to the issues surrounding trade and investment in Africa.

CAABWA's paper will recognize the contribution of the information that will participate in this survey. We would appreciate your response as soon as possible.

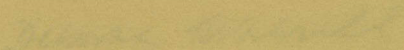
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## **APPENDIX 1:** **Survey to NGOs**

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We thank you in advance for your cooperation in completing this survey and apologize for the limited turn-around time provided. For any questions and clarifications, please contact Linda Gouwsa, Project Assistant, at (905) 568-8300, ext. 261. Completed questionnaires can be faxed to (905) 568-8330 or emailed to [caabwa@cmo-trade.ca](mailto:caabwa@cmo-trade.ca).

Yours sincerely,



Deborah Tuckwell  
Chair





March 18, 2002

Dear Global Partner:

The Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance (CAABWA) is a non-profit national organization focusing on strengthening existing business and trade linkages between Canada and African countries, as well as on opening new avenues of trade and investment for women entrepreneurs.

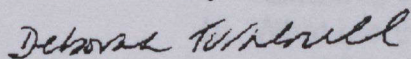
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CAABWA's paper will recognize the contribution of every organization that will participate in this survey. We would appreciate receiving your responses as soon as possible.

We thank you in advance for your cooperation in completing this survey and apologize for the limited turn-around time provided. For any questions and clarifications, please contact Nadia Gouveia, Project Assistant, at (905) 568-8300, ext. 261. Completed questionnaires can be faxed to (905) 568-8330 or emailed to [caabwa@cme-mec.ca](mailto:caabwa@cme-mec.ca).

Yours sincerely,



Deborah Turnbull  
Chair



### SURVEY #3

#### SURVEY QUESTIONS:

1. What is your organization's name and mandate?
2. What type of specific development work do you do in Africa?
3. Please indicate specifically which of Canada's policies/strategies impact on, or influence your organization's work in Africa.
4. Please answer all of the following sub-sections.
  - a) What are the benefits of these policies and strategies to your work.  
  
Please provide an example of a specific benefit of an existing policy or strategy.
  - b) What are the any drawbacks and limitations of these policies?
  - c) What are your recommendations with regard to the policies?
5. Please answer all of the following sub-sections.
  - a) What are the benefits of these policies and strategies to work related to women in Africa?
  - b) What are the drawbacks and limitations to work related to women in Africa?
  - c) What are your recommendations with regard to the policies?

**6. Considering the Summit Priorities overall:**

- *Strengthening economic growth*
- *New Partnership for Africa's development*
- *Fighting terrorism;*

*And additional focus on:*

- *Promoting universal primary education*
- *Fighting the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases*
- *Bridging the digital divide*

- a) What focus should Canada's trade and development policies take in shaping the *New Partnerships for Africa's Development*?
- b) Based on your experience, what strategies and policies need to be considered to render *New Partnerships* beneficial and effective for *African women*?

***We thank you for your cooperation.***

***Fax: (905) 568-8155***

***Email: caabwa@cme-mec.ca***

March 6, 2007

Her Excellency Jeanne  
Address  
Ottawa, Ontario

Your Excellency

The Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance (CABWA) is a non-profit national organization focusing on strengthening existing business and trade linkages between Canada and African countries and on opening new avenues of trade and investment for women entrepreneurs.

Launched since November 2000, CABWA initiated its operations in the following African countries: Ghana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda. We are expanding its work to other countries.

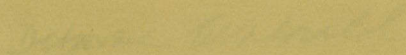
CABWA-Canada is preparing a policy paper that is intended to guide the policy discussions of the Canadian government and its provincial counterparts in Alberta, and beyond. Our focus is the business and trade policies. Commerce, the private sector and women are of particular importance to us. All policies with regard to trade and commerce are being considered for analysis.

The coordinator of African countries is currently working on a research paper. To date we have surveyed Canadian and African women entrepreneurs, associations, private sector.

We kindly request your excellency's participation in our survey. Enclosed is a short questionnaire designed to take the least amount of time possible. We would appreciate receiving responses by March 13, 2007 from CABWA at (800) 568-8330. Ms. Yvonne Hov, Secretary and Ms. Deborah Turner, Vice-Chair, CABWA's Board of Directors, will be following up with your excellency's representative by phone.

We thank you in advance for your participation.

Yours Sincerely,



Deborah Turner  
Chair

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## **APPENDIX 2:**

### Survey Questionnaire to the Embassies and High Commissions

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March 8, 2002

Her Excellency (Name)  
Address  
Ottawa, Ontario

Your Excellency,

The Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance (CAABWA) is a non-profit national organization focusing on strengthening existing business and trade linkages between Canada and African countries and on opening new avenues of trade and investment for women entrepreneurs.

Launched since November 2000, CAABWA initiated its operations in the following African countries: Ghana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda, and is expanding its base to other countries.

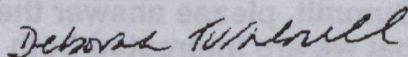
CAABWA-Canada is preparing a policy paper that is intended to guide the policy discussions of the Canadian government at the June 2002 G8 Summit at Kananaskis, Alberta, and beyond. Our focus is the impact on African women resulting from existing policies. Conversely, the impact resulting from lack of specific policies is also of importance to us. All policies with foreign context including trade and investment policies are being considered for analysis.

The contribution of African political representations would be invaluable to our research paper. To date we have surveyed Canadian and African NGOs, African women entrepreneurs' associations, private businesses and individuals.

We kindly request your embassy's participation in our survey. Enclosed is a short questionnaire designed to take the least amount of time possible. We would appreciate receiving responses by March 13, 2002 faxed to CAABWA at (905) 568-8330. Ms. Vuyiswa Keyi, Secretary and Ms. Dorothee Gizenga, Vice-Chair, CAABWA's Board of Directors, will be following up with your diplomatic representation by phone.

We thank you in advance for your participation.

Yours Sincerely,



Deborah Turnbull  
Chair

## I. INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Questionnaire consists of **5 (five) Questions**.
2. Please complete and fax the questionnaire by March 13, 2002.
3. For clarifications, please contact CAABWA through email [caabwa@cme-mec.ca](mailto:caabwa@cme-mec.ca) or at (905) 568-8300 extension 261.
4. If you are familiar with Canadian policies towards Africa, kindly respond as specifically as possible.
5. Please note that we also welcome your general input including any comments about other western policies towards Africa.

## II. INTRODUCTION

The G8 Summit will consist of 30 hours of meetings. The following priorities have been chosen for agenda discussions:

- Strengthening economic growth
- New Partnership for Africa's Development
- Fighting Terrorism

Additional focus is also given to:

- Promoting universal primary education
- Fighting the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases
- Bridging the digital divide

Canada's Africa Action Plan to be presented at the Summit, focuses on:

- Peace and Security
- Governance (political, administrative, judicial, etc)
- Knowledge and Health (e.g. IT, distance learning, distance health, etc)
- Trade and Investment
- Agriculture and Water

**Considering these structural parameters of the Summit, please answer the questions on the following pages. Please note that we are interested both in the impact of existing policies as well as in the impact resulting from lack of specific policies.**



## Question 1

What has been your experience of Canada's policies on Africa and how they have impacted on:

➤ Development

➤ Strengthening economic growth

➤ Trade

➤ Fighting Terrorism

➤ Investment

➤ Promoting universal primary education

➤ Peace and Security

➤ Fighting the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases

➤ Agriculture

➤ Bridging the digital divide

➤ Other

## Question 2

To the best of your knowledge, what has been **the experience of women** in your country or region as a result of Canada's policies for Africa? Could you identify specific impact on women in the following sectors:

➤ Development

4. If you are familiar with Canadian policies towards Africa, kindly respond as specifically as possible.

5. Please note that we also welcome your general input including any comments on our western policies towards Africa.

➤ Trade

## II. INTRODUCTION

The G8 Summit will consist of 30 hours of meetings. The following priorities have been identified for the summit discussions:

➤ Investment

- Strengthening economic growth
- New Partnership for Africa's Development
- Fighting Terrorism

➤ Agriculture

- Promoting universal primary education
- Fighting the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases
- Bridging the digital divide

Canada's Africa Action Plan to be presented at the Summit, focuses on:

➤ Other

- Peace and Security
- Governance (political, administrative, judicial, etc)
- Knowledge and Health (e.g. IT, distance learning, distance health, etc)
- Trade and Investment
- Agriculture and Water

Considering these structural parameters of the Summit, please answer the questions on the following pages. Please note that we are interested both in the impact of existing policies as well as in the impact resulting from lack of specific policies.

### Question 3

Africa Action Plan reflects Canada's engagement in response to NEPAD and in accordance with the Summit's priorities. What are the policies that Canada needs to consider within its Plan to ensure specific benefits to African women in each of the following:

- Strengthening economic growth
- Fighting Terrorism
- Promoting universal primary education
- Fighting the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases
- Bridging the digital divide
- Other

#### Question 4

With regards to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), what policies, strategies and projects have been most helpful to African women in your country or region, e.g. micro-finance, gender equality, health, etc. Please indicate specifically the strategy or policy and how it has been helpful.

- Micro-finance
- Gender equality
- Health
- Information Technology
- Other

## **Question 5**

If you have any comments or suggestions for us to consider, please add them here.

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APPENDIX 3:  
Survey Questionnaire to  
African women's  
organizations

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#### Question 4

#### Question 5

With regard to the area of an intervention, please indicate what policies, strategies and projects have been most helpful to African women in your country or region, e.g. micro-finance, gender equality, health, etc. Please indicate specifically the strategy or policy and how it has been helpful.

> Micro-finance

> Gender equality

> Health

> Information Technology

> Other

## CANADIAN POLICIES QUESTIONNAIRE

To: All CAABWA BRANCH CHAIRS

From: CAABWA-Canada

Date: MARCH 9, 2002

Pages: 7

As you know Canada is hosting the G8 Summit 2002 at Kanaraskis, Alberta.

CAABWA-Canada is preparing a policy paper that is intended to guide the policy discussions of the Canadian government at the summit. The paper will focus on the impact on African women resulting from existing policies. Conversely, the impact resulting from a lack of specific policies is also being considered.

All policies with foreign context including trade and development policies are being considered by the process.

### The Questionnaire

We are requesting your participation in this survey to provide us with the perspective of African women themselves.

We recognize that you may not be specifically familiar with Canada's Africa policies. Your general input about Canadian policies or policies of other western countries towards Africa that you are aware of would be welcome.

Your participation is important. Please take the time to fill out the questionnaire.

**PLEASE COMPLETE AND EMAIL THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE BY MARCH 9, 2002.**

For clarifications, please email both CAABWA at [caabwa@caabwa.org](mailto:caabwa@caabwa.org) and Dorothee Sizanga, Vice-Chair at [profcsizanga@syb.net](mailto:profcsizanga@syb.net).

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## **APPENDIX 3:**

### **Survey Questionnaire to African women's organizations**

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## CANADIAN POLICIES QUESTIONNAIRE

**To:** All CAABWA BRANCH CHAIRS

**From:** CAABWA-Canada

**Date:** MARCH 5, 2002

**Pages:** 7

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As you know Canada is hosting the G8 Summit 2002 at Kananaskis, Alberta.

CAABWA-Canada is preparing a policy paper that is intended to guide the policy discussions of the Canadian government at the Summit and beyond. Our focus is the impact on African women resulting from existing policies. Conversely, the impact resulting from lack of specific policies is also of importance to us.

All policies with foreign context including trade and investment policies are being considered for analysis.

### **The Questionnaire:**

**We are requesting your participation in the survey below so we may obtain the perspective of African women themselves.**

**We recognize that you may not be specifically familiar with Canada's Africa policies. Your general input about Canadian policies or policies of other western countries towards Africa that you are aware of would be welcome.**

**Your participation is important.** Please take the time to fill out the questionnaire.

**PLEASE COMPLETE AND EMAIL THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE BY MARCH 9, 2002.**

**For clarifications, please email both CAABWA at [caabwa@cme-mec.ca](mailto:caabwa@cme-mec.ca) and Dorothee Gizenga, Vice-Chair at [funji@globalserve.net](mailto:funji@globalserve.net).**

## Introduction:

The G8 Summit 2002, in an unprecedented manner, focuses on Africa.

The Summit priorities are:

- Strengthening economic growth
- New Partnership for Africa's Development
- Fighting Terrorism

Additional focus is also given to:

- Promoting universal primary education
- Fighting the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases
- Bridging the digital divide

1. What has been your experience of Canada's policies on Africa and how they have impacted on: (If you wish, you can focus on the experience of others in your country or region)
  - a) Development
  - b) Trade
  - c) Investment
  - d) Business ventures or partnerships
2. Specifically, what has been the experience of women in your country or region of Canada's policies on Africa and how they have impacted on: (If you wish, you can focus on the experience of others in your country or region)
  - a) Development
  - b) Trade

- c) Investment
- d) Business ventures or partnerships

3. What would you recommend as policies to be developed by Canada in building partnerships with African countries to ensure benefits to Africans in the following areas:

- a) Development

- b) Trade

- c) Investment

- d) Business ventures or partnerships

4. What new policies should be in place to address the specific concerns of African women?

5. With regards to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), what policies, strategies and projects have been most helpful to African women in your country or region, e.g. micro-finance, gender equality, health, etc. Please indicate specifically the strategy and how it has been helpful.

- a) Micro-finance

- b) Gender equality

- c) Health

- d) Other

6. In light of the G8 Summit priorities above, what would be your recommendations for action by Canada in order for African women to benefit?

- Strengthening economic growth
- Fighting Terrorism
- New Partnership for Africa's Development
- Promoting universal primary education
- Fighting the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases
- Bridging the digital divide

7. Enclosed are some sections of the NEPAD document. Based on your knowledge of this document and discussions that may have occurred in public and private forums, what would be your recommendations for action by Canada in order to benefit African women?

8. If you have any comments or suggestions for us to consider, please add them here.

**Thank you for taking the time to fill out this questionnaire.**

# THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

Extracted from NEPAD in Brief, website document:

<http://www.africanrecovery.org/home.asp>

## 1. GOALS OF NEPAD

- To promote accelerated growth and sustainable development.
- To eradicate widespread and severe poverty.
- To halt the marginalization of Africa in the globalization process.

## 2. OUTLINE OF THE PLAN

### A. CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A1. The Peace, Security, Democracy and Political Governance Initiatives:

- (i) Peace and Security Initiative
- (ii) Democracy and Political Governance Initiative

A2. The Economic and Corporate Governance Initiative

A3. Sub-regional and Regional Approaches to Development

### B. SECTORAL PRIORITIES

B1. Bridging the Infrastructure Gap:

- (iii) All Infrastructure Sectors
- (iv) Bridging the Digital Divide: Investing in Information and

Communications Technologies

- (v) Energy
- (vi) Transport
- (vii) Water and Sanitation

B2. Human Resource Development Initiative

- (i) Poverty Reduction
- (ii) Bridging the Education Gap
- (iii) Reversing the Brain Drain
- (iv) Health

B3. Agriculture

B4 The Environment Initiative

B5. Culture

B6. Science and Technology Platforms

## **C. MOBILISING RESOURCES**

### **C1. The Capital Flows Initiative**

- (viii) Increasing Domestic Resource Mobilization
- (ix) Debt Relief
- (x) ODA Reforms
- (xi) Private Capital Flows

### **C2. The Market Access Initiative**

- (i) Diversification of Production
- (ii) Agriculture
- (iii) Mining
- (iv) Manufacturing
- (v) Tourism
- (vi) Services
- (vii) Promoting the Private Sector
- (viii) Promoting African Exports
- (ix) Removal of Non-tariff Barriers

## **3. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF NEPAD**

- Ensuring African ownership, responsibility and leadership.
- Making Africa attractive to both domestic and foreign investors.
- Unleashing the vast economic potential of the continent.
- Achieving and sustaining an average gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of over 7 per cent per annum for the next 15 years.
- Ensuring that the continent achieves the agreed International Development Goals (IDGs).
- Increasing investment in human resource development.
- Promoting the role of women in all activities.
- Promoting sub-regional and continental economic integration.
- Developing a new partnership with industrialized countries and multilateral organizations on the basis of mutual commitments, obligations, interest, contributions and benefits.
- Strengthening Africa's capacity to lead her own development and to improve coordination with development partners.
- Ensuring that there is a capacity to lead negotiations on behalf of the continent on major development programmes that require coordination at a continental level.
- Ensuring that there is capacity to accelerate implementation of major regional development cooperation agreements and projects already approved or in the pipeline.
- Strengthening Africa's capacity to mobilize additional external resources for its development.

#### **4. NEPAD'S EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- Economic growth and development and increased employment
- Reduction in poverty and inequity.
- Diversification of productive activities, enhanced international competitiveness and increased exports.
- Increased African integration.

#### **5. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE AFRICAN UNION**

- NEPAD is a project of the OAU / AU.
- The Implementation Committee has to report annually to the AU Summit.
- The AU Chair and Secretary General are ex-officio members of the Implementation Committee.
- The AU Secretariat participates at Steering Committee meetings.
- The management structures of NEPAD are designed to ensure follow-up and implementation in the phase of transition from the OAU to the AU.
- NEPAD is the socio-economic development blueprint for the AU to implement its objectives.
- It is the mechanism for accelerating implementation of the Abuja Treaty.
- The Secretariats of the Regional Economic Communities will participate fully in the NEPAD programme development through workshops and consultation.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Why this initiative, why now and what is the value added?

Many fine initiatives have been developed in the past, such as the Lagos Plan of Action and the Abuja Treaty, but have failed due to three major reasons: timing (Cold War paradigm); lack of capacity for implementation; and a lack of genuine political will.

We are at a significant juncture in history. A critical mass of leadership has developed both on the continent and abroad that are genuinely committed to the regeneration of the continent. Africa's advances in recent years, the convergence of agreement on international development goals and a common agenda for Africa illustrate this.

Also, the NEPAD provides three new key elements, namely, it is African developed, managed and owned; it brings the concept of a new partnership (with mutual commitments, obligations, interest, contributions and benefits); and Africa is undertaking certain commitments and obligations in its own interests which are not externally imposed conditionalities.

In conclusion, we must grasp this precious opportunity. We must maintain the present goodwill and momentum in ensuring implementation. We cannot afford to fail.





May 15, 2002

Dear \_\_\_\_\_

The Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance (CAABWA) is a non-profit national organization focusing on strengthening existing business and trade linkages between Canada and African countries, as well as exploring new avenues of trade and investment for women entrepreneurs.

CAABWA is conducting research on the existing Canada's trade, investment and development policies towards Africa and on their impact women. This research is intended for the formulation of a paper for contribution to the discussions at the upcoming G8 Summit, scheduled to take place at Kananaskis, Alberta on June 26-27, 2002.

We are requesting your participation in the survey. The attached questionnaire that will allow us to obtain the views of various parties with regards to the issues surrounding the G8 Summit.

CAABWA's paper will recognize the contributions of individuals that will participate in this survey. We would appreciate receiving your responses by 12:00 noon, Monday, March 12, 2002.

We thank you in advance for your contribution in completing this survey and apologize for the limited time period that is required. For any questions and clarifications, please contact Cheryl Okunow, Project Assistant, at (905) 365-8300, ext. 261. Completed questionnaires can be faxed to (905) 365-8300 or emailed to [caabwa@comcast.ca](mailto:caabwa@comcast.ca).

Yours sincerely,



Deborah Tunali  
Chair

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## **APPENDIX 4:** Survey Questionnaire to Individuals

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March 05, 2002

Dear \_\_\_\_\_

The Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance (CAABWA) is a non-profit national organization focusing on strengthening existing business and trade linkages between Canada and African countries, as well as on opening new avenues of trade and investment for women entrepreneurs.

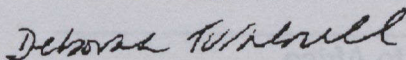
CAABWA is conducting research on the existing Canada's trade, investment and development policies towards Africa and on their impact women. This research is intended for the formulation of a paper for contribution to the discussions at the upcoming G8 Summit, scheduled to take place at Kananaskis, Alberta on June 26-27, 2002.

We are requesting your participation in our survey. We have drafted the attached questionnaire that will allow us to obtain information on the experience of varying parties with regards to the issues surrounding policies and women in Africa.

CAABWA's paper will recognize the contribution of every individual that will participate in this survey. We would appreciate receiving your responses by 12:00 noon, Monday, March 12, 2002.

We thank you in advance for your cooperation in completing this survey and apologize for the limited turn-around time provided. For any questions and clarifications, please contact Nadia Gouveia, Project Assistant, at (905) 568-8300, ext. 261. Completed questionnaires can be faxed to (905) 568-8330 or emailed to [caabwa@cme-mec.ca](mailto:caabwa@cme-mec.ca).

Yours sincerely,



Deborah Turnbull  
Chair

**SURVEY # 2**  
**G8 Summit Policy Paper**

March 02, 2002

1. Name and Current position. \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Please tell us about your work and policy experience with Africa.

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3. Please identify and name the policies you are familiar with:

a. Canadian foreign policies as they apply to Africa.

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b. Canadian policies developed specifically for Africa.

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4. Overall, please indicate what have been your observed impacts (benefits and limitations) of these policies.

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What are the specific impacts of these policies on African women?

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Canadian and African Business  
Women's Alliance  
(CAABWA)

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**APPENDIX 5:**  
CAABWA's Presentation at  
the Canadian  
Manufacturers and  
Exporters' Consultation  
Meeting, March 15, 2002.

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## WHO IS CAABWA?

CAABWA is a national non-profit organization operating in 8 African countries: Ghana, Mozambique, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda.

### Mandate:

# **Canadian and African Business Women's Alliance (CAABWA)**

## **Preliminary Findings re Canadian Policies towards Africa G8 Summit Option Policy Paper**

- Strengthen economic and trade linkages between Canada and African countries; and
- Promote and enhance their participation in global economy;
- Facilitate increased access to resources, information and finances, export/import opportunities, and commercial networks; and
- Support long-term development in Africa.

## OPTION POLICY PAPER

### The Purpose of CAABWA's Policy Paper:

- Review the existing Canadian policies;



# WHO IS CAABWA?

CAABWA is a national non-profit organization operating in 8 African countries: Ghana, Mozambique, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda.

## Mandate:

- Strengthen business relations between Canada and African countries by:
  - reinforcing existing business and trade linkages between Canada and African countries; and
  - opening new avenues of trade and investment;
- Promote women-owned businesses and optimise their participation in global economy;
- Facilitate increased access to resources, information and finances, export/import opportunities, and commercial networks; and
- Support long-term development in Africa.

## OPTION POLICY PAPER

### **The Purpose of CAABWA's Policy Paper:**

- Review the existing Canadian policies;

- Analyze the impact of Canada's policies and strategies on women in Africa; and
- Make recommendations on the focus of new Canadian policies and how best to enhance benefits to African women from the trade and investment activities.

### **The Rationale for the Paper:**

- Facilitation of the recognition of the significance of African women in economic participation of Africa in the global market;
- Support gender mainstreaming in Canada's foreign policy to fast track Africa's capacity for international business; and
- Fulfillment of our mandate as a Women's Business Organization to facilitate a stronger links between businesswomen in Canada and African countries to international political and economic agendas.



# PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

- There is no government body that specifically coordinates policies on Africa;
- There is no overarching foreign policy towards Africa; and
- CIDA is by default a primary driver of the agenda for action in Africa. CIDA's context is international development. However, private sector role and increase of trade are defined within its policies.

## WHAT IS THERE?

### ➤ Agreements:

- Bilateral country programs defined by CIDA;
- Tax treaty with South Africa;
- Audio visual agreement with South Africa; and
- Foreign Investment Protection Agreements (FIPAs) with Egypt and South Africa.

### ➤ Strategies:

- Africa Trade Strategy 2000 (DFAIT); and
- CIDA's social development strategies.

### ➤ Initiatives:

- Canadian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development;
- Canada-Africa Parliamentary Group;
- Africa Action Plan; and
- NGOs' initiatives.



125 promenade Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 0G2  
Telephone/Téléphone : 613.944.8278 www.cfp-pec.gc.ca Fax/Telecopieur : 613.944.0687

## SELECTED CCFPD REPORTS FROM 2000-2002

### ***Terrorism***

Report from the Roundtable: The New Face of Terrorism. CCFPD. October 26, 2001.

Summary Report from the Roundtable: The Impact of September 11 on International Relations and Canada's Foreign Policy. CCFPD. November 27, 2001.

### ***New Diplomacy***

Report from the Conference on New Diplomacy: The Development of International Law. CCFPD. April 5-7, 2001.

The New Diplomacy: The Global Compact and United Nations Institutions. CCFPD. July 14-15, 2000.

Report from the Conference on 'New Diplomacy': The United Nations, Like-minded Countries and Non-Governmental Organizations. CCFPD. September 28, 1999.

Report from the Roundtable on Just War and Genocide. CCFPD. December 8-9, 2000.

Report from the Ottawa Roundtable for the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS). CCFPD. January 15, 2001.

### ***Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding***

Summary Report from the Roundtable on Afghanistan: Governance Scenarios and Canadian Policy Options. CCFPD. October 12, 2001.

Nile Waters Management and Links to Conflict Management and Food Security in the Horn of Africa. Tag El Khazin, Sub Sahara Center. July 3, 2001.

Report from the Roundtable: Judges and Peace Operations. CCFPD. March 9, 2001.

Renewing Partnerships for the Prevention of Armed Conflict: Options to Enhance Rapid Deployment and Initiate a UN Standing Emergency Capability. Peter Langille, Global Human Security Ideas and Initiatives. Fall 2000.

Report from the Roundtable on Expert Deployment to International Peace Operations. CCFPD. September 12, 2000.

Canadian Peacebuilding in the Middle East: Case Study of the Canada Fund in Israel/Palestine and Jordan. Tami Amanda Jacoby, University of Manitoba. Fall 2000.

Les entreprises canadiennes et la consolidation de la paix. Jean-Francois Rioux, Francisco-José Valiente, and Christian Geiser, Université du Québec à Montréal. Le 31 octobre 2000.

### ***New Directions in US Foreign Policy***

Report from the Denver Roundtable: New Directions in U.S. Foreign Policy. CCFPD. November 2, 2001.



Summary of Key Point From Presentations and Discussions: Foreign Policy Trends in the U.S. Roundtable. CCFPD and the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation, University of California at San Diego, California, United States. March 20, 2001.

Summary of Key Points from Presentations and Discussions: The Washington D.C. Roundtable on Trends in U.S. Foreign Policy. CCFPD and the Woodrow Wilson Centre, Washington DC. April 2, 2001.

Summary of Key Points from Brief Presentations and Discussions: Foreign Policy Trends in the U.S. Roundtable. CCFPD and University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. April 12, 2001.

Summary of Key Points from Presentations and Discussions: The Toronto Roundtable on the Bush Administration's Foreign Policy - Challenges and Implications for Canada. CCFPD and the Munk Centre, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. May 18, 2001.

Halifax Roundtable on US Foreign Policy. CCFPD and Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N.S.. June 15, 2001.

#### ***Nuclear Weapons and Small Arms***

UN 2001 Conference on Illicit Trade of Small Arms in All its Aspects: Briefing and Discussion. Wendy Cukier, Coalition for Gun Control. December 19, 2000.

The Ottawa Group Report on Small Arms, Light Weapons (SALW) and Non-State Actors. CCFPD and Centre for Defence Studies. November 7-8, 2000.

Ballistic Missiles Foreign Experts Roundtable Report. Ernie Regehr, Project Ploughshares and CCFPD. March 30, 2000.

NATO-Nuclear Weapons Roundtable Report. CCFPD. August 24-25, 2000.

Small Arms and the OAS Roundtable Report. CCFPD. April 28, 2000.

Examen des récentes initiatives gouvernementales et d'ONG concernant les armes légères et évaluation de leur efficacité: proposition pour un indice de sécurité individuelle (ISI). Frances Gaudreault et al. été 2000.

Globalization and Firearms: A Public Health Perspective. Wendy Cukier et al. Fall 2000.

#### ***Borders***

Perspectives on the Borderless World: Issues for Canada. Heather Nicol and Ian Townsend-Gault. Fall 2000.

#### ***Technology***

Privacy, Sovereignty and Technology Roundtable Report. Marketa Geislerova, Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development. March 23, 2001.

#### ***Children's Rights***

Children and Violent Conflict: Meeting the Challenge of Diversity. Erin Baines, Dalhousie University; Barry Burciul, University of Toronto. Summer 2000.

#### ***Business and Labour***

Canadian Corporate Contributions to Democratic Development and Citizen Participation in Developing Countries: Recommendations on Identifying and Supporting Corporate Efforts through Canadian Foreign Policy. Darin Rovere, Centre for Innovation in Corporate Responsibility. September 26, 2000.



Canadian Firms, Canadian Values. Canadian Business for Social Responsibility. May 2000.

#### *Law*

Canadian Council on International Law 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference - Policy Options Paper. Kim Carter et. al. December 2000.

#### *Africa*

Summary Report from the Roundtable on Good Governance and Africa. CCFPD. October 25, 2001.

Rebirth of the Somali State: Policy Options and Programme Opportunities for Canada. Partnership Africa-Canada, Som-Can Institute for Research & Development. November 3-4, 2000.

Sudan Civil Society Symposium. Sudan Inter-Agency Reference Group. June 5-6, 2000

Report from the Ottawa Nigeria Roundtable. CCFPD. March 20, 2000.

#### *Asia-Pacific*

Report from the Roundtable: Good Governance and the Philippines. CCFPD. March 16, 2001.

Decentralization and Challenges to Unity: Report on the Indonesia Roundtable 2001. Centre for Dialogue, Simon Fraser University. April 19-21, 2001.

Democracy and Identity Conflicts in Asia: Identifying the Issues for Canada and Multilateral Institutions. University of Toronto-York University Joint Centre for Asia Pacific Studies. March 2001.

Report from the North Korea Roundtable. CCFPD. January 22, 2001.

Report from the Burma and Drugs Roundtable. CCFPD. May 15, 2000.

#### *Europe*

Report from the Roundtable Living Together: Sharing the Canadian Experience. Marketa Geislerova, Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development. March 28-30, 2001 (Banff, Alberta) and June 15-17, 2001 (Larnaca, Cyprus).

Report on Cyprus: Living Together in the New Century Roundtable. CCDPE. February 14, 2000.

#### *Americas*

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