



Die
Bundesregierung

Germany and Africa:

A Strategy Paper by the German Government



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Front cover photos:

Top left: The Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, Germany

Top right: A solar panel for a health centre in Mali

Centre: A laboratory assistant checking water quality in Tanzania

Bottom left: Children with a German flag in Nouakchott, Mauritania

Bottom right: The Hillbrow Tower in Johannesburg, South Africa



Last updated: June 2011

Africa and Germany: The German Government's areas of focus in brief

Africa is a continent undergoing tremendous political, economic and social change, as well as a place marked by contradictions. On the one hand, its citizens are calling for democracy, the rule of law and protection of human rights. High growth rates, reaching double digits in some countries, and a strengthened civil society are signs of a boom. Regional integration, including within the African Union, is bringing Africa closer to the goal of independently resolving the continent's crises. Countries such as China, India and Brazil have discovered Africa as a political and economic partner. On the other hand, the continent continues to be dogged by an image of poverty and conflict – as seen in Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia, the Congo, Zimbabwe and the Sahel.

Germany's Africa policy is based on a realistic assessment of the continent. It is grounded in universal values and at the same time guided by interests. It bears in mind that the people of Africa hold the primary responsibility for their continent.

Cooperation between Germany and Africa today encompasses far more than crisis management and development work. It focuses on opportunities and prospects for the continent and its people, thus emphasizing six key areas of common values and interests:

- Peace and security;
- Good governance, rule of law, democracy and human rights;
- Economic development;
- Climate change and the environment;
- Energy and raw materials; and
- Development, education and research.

The success of Germany's Africa policy depends on coordinated action by the German Government and the national and international organizations cooperating with it. This ensures that Germany's Africa policy remains internally coherent, sets realistic goals and serves our values and interests.

This strategy paper largely deals with pan-African issues. The momentous changes in

North Africa and the results they will bring cannot yet be appraised conclusively. With its Africa Strategy, Germany is opening

I. Africa and Germany – a partnership of equals

Africa is undergoing rapid political, economic and social change. The majority of the more than one billion people who live there are demanding democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights. This is true not only of the countries of North Africa but of the whole continent. **Responsible new governments** are assuming leadership in an increasing number of African countries – and are being monitored through active civil society.

The continent is becoming ever more integrated into the global economy. Since the start of the new millennium, **Africa's economy** has been growing at an average rate of almost six per cent per year, above average in global comparison. In some African countries, this trend is being driven by a growing middle class – although social inequalities persist.

a new chapter of close partnership with Africa – politically, economically, culturally and socially.

Africa offers a microcosm of global trends: as the significance of the traditional European industrial economies fades, the influence of other countries is escalating rapidly. Countries such as China, India and Brazil have greatly amplified their political and economic presence in Africa. At the same time, Africa itself has become a **player on the global scene** and its 54 countries (including the newly founded South Sudan) are helping shape the future of global governance.

Africa is increasingly speaking with a single voice. Milestones in this development include the 2002 founding of the **African Union** (AU) and the advent of initiatives such as the African Peer Review Mechanism. Regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the East African Community (EAC) are driving **regional integration** forward and

taking on responsibilities in the African Peace and Security Architecture.

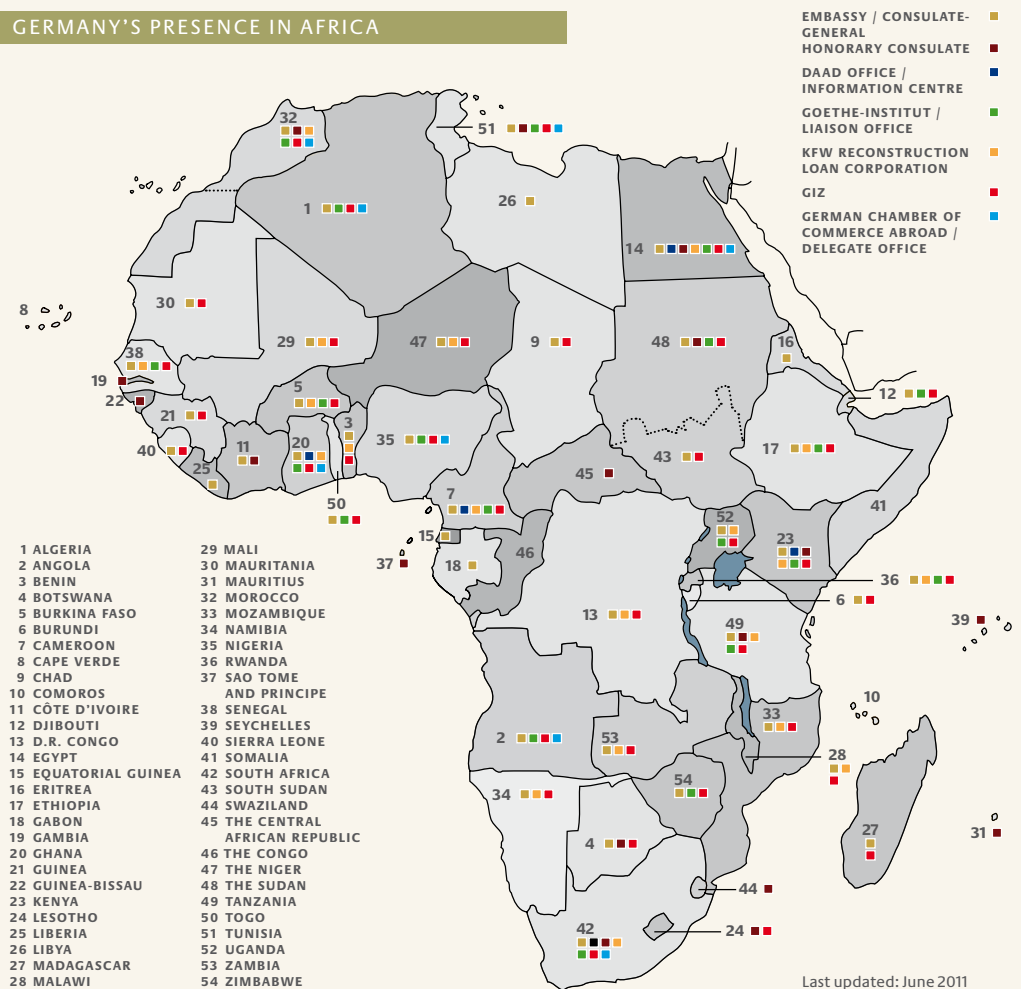
However, this positive image of change and opportunity stands in juxtaposition to **massive challenges**: poverty and hunger, corruption, diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria, internal conflicts, ethnic tensions and precarious statehood even to the extent of potentially failing states are all more prevalent in Africa than anywhere else in the world. Parts of the continent continue to suffer human rights abuses as well as weaknesses in the rule of law. Rural depopulation, rapid urbanization and high birth rates are also at play. The upheaval in North Africa offers major opportunities for the development of democracy, but the democratic processes underway remain fragile.

German and European cooperation with Africa includes much more than development cooperation. At the 2007 EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon, the European Union and the countries of Africa created a new foundation for European-African relations with the Joint EU-Africa Strategy. The values, interests and aims of the Joint EU-Africa Strategy provide the framework for German policy. Germany and Africa are linked by a long **shared history**, extending from the era of the

German colonial presence in Namibia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Cameroon and Togo to the support that Germany has given to African countries since their independence. Today Germany maintains diplomatic ties with every country in Africa and has embassies in nearly every capital city on the continent. Germany, one of the continent's leading trade partners, is generally well regarded and is viewed as an attractive partner for Africa: German products stand for quality, and cooperation with Germany means reliability. Germany's experiences with federalism, political coalitions and neighbourhood policy are considered assets, as is our experience of conflict prevention during the Cold War and the process of German reunification. Europe and Germany have also reaped the benefits of progress in Africa. The 2003 Maputo Protocol on the rights of women in Africa, for instance, served as an important example in the drafting of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

The political, economic and social changes underway in Africa, as well as the continent's ongoing challenges, demand new responses on the part of German policy.

GERMANY'S PRESENCE IN AFRICA



For its **Africa policy** to be **effective**, the German Government must speak with a unified voice. For this reason, we are putting forward an Africa Strategy, as stipulated in the coalition agreement. This Strategy takes into consideration the potential that our neighbouring continent holds as well as the challenges it faces, and presents steps towards better coordination of Germany's Africa policy. The Strategy forms the framework of this policy and serves as a foundation for policy regarding specific countries – as well as for thematic strategies suited to the continent's great diversity.

The Africa Strategy names the key elements of the German Government's coordinated action in Africa. We want to realize an **equal partnership** which finds shared German and African answers to global, regional and national challenges. The need for equality in men's and women's participation in the development process will be taken into account cross-sectorally, with the longterm aim of improving the status of women and bringing about gender equality.

The first section of the Africa Strategy defines the values, interests and aims of Germany's Africa policy. The second part describes approaches and instruments used in the

German Government's pursuits of its goals in the areas outlined. We then elucidate the European and international context in which Germany's Africa policy is embedded, followed by the guiding principles for coordination between the German ministries and other parties which take part in Africa policy.



Villagers in the Fada N'gourma region, Burkina Faso

II. Universal values and German interests

Human rights are universally valid and are legally binding obligations for Germany and the countries of Africa. These values are explicitly enshrined in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Banjul Charter), the Constitutive Act of the African Union and further documents such as the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the Charter of the United Nations. They are standards by which Africa can be measured.

German policy serves the **advancement of human rights** as the “basis of every community, of peace and of justice in the world” (Basic Law, Article 1). Our partners in Africa are first and foremost those countries which share these values. A free and active civil society (including religious institutions, media, unions, associations and NGOs) is indispensable to the defence of human rights. Germany thus views representatives of German and African **civil society** as major partners whose contributions we wish to better incorporate. Beyond this, the German Government campaigns for the protection of human rights in dialogue with African governments which hold values divergent from our own.

German human rights policy in Africa combats impunity for grave violations of human rights such as genocide and crimes against humanity. Germany is campaigning for international standards regarding refugees to be upheld and strengthened.

Other human rights violations include the structural disadvantages faced by women, not least in the form of gender-specific violence (such as female genital mutilation, which remains widespread) and systematic sexual violence during conflicts. Germany is combating these abuses together with our African partners. Through numerous projects, the German Government supports the interests of African women as agents of change.

We have been campaigning to bring about the worldwide abolition of the death penalty. Capital punishment still exists in 32 African countries, although it is no longer enforced in many places. The fact that Togo and Burundi abolished the death penalty in 2009 shows the results that encouragement of a domestic dialogue about its abolition can yield in African countries.

In many parts of the world, including numerous African societies, people face discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation.

Homosexuality is also subject to prosecution in many African countries. The German Government promotes acceptance of sexual minorities and legalization of homosexuality, working primarily through NGOs' public awareness campaigns and through dialogue with authority figures.

Beyond the internationally called-for protection of human rights and the advancement of **fundamental values** such as freedom and justice, Germany also has a number of interests in its partnership with Africa. We place particular priority on six equally important areas of Germany's Africa policy:

1. Peace and security

Our foremost interests are peace and security in our neighbourhood. Civil wars and the collapse of public order, terrorism, environmental devastation, piracy, organized crime, the international drug trade and the movements of migrants and refugees all impact Germany directly. In building up the African Peace and Security Architecture, the countries of Africa have taken on responsibility for peace on their continent. Germany is supporting them in this, in part within the framework of the United Nations. We are especially focused on conflict prevention. In dire crises and in cases in which African capacities are insufficient, the

German Government is in principle prepared to engage directly, within the framework of international law. The top priority, however, is **strengthening African ownership**.



Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel with Nelson Mandela

2. Good governance, rule of law, democracy and human rights

The global spread of good governance, the rule of law, democracy and human rights is in the interest of Germany's Africa policy. A democratic society guided by the rule of law is the best long-term guarantor of stability and sustainable development. The rule of law also provides the conditions necessary to protect German investments. The advancement of all human rights is a core concern for Germany, as only on this basis can safe and open societies be encouraged in Africa.

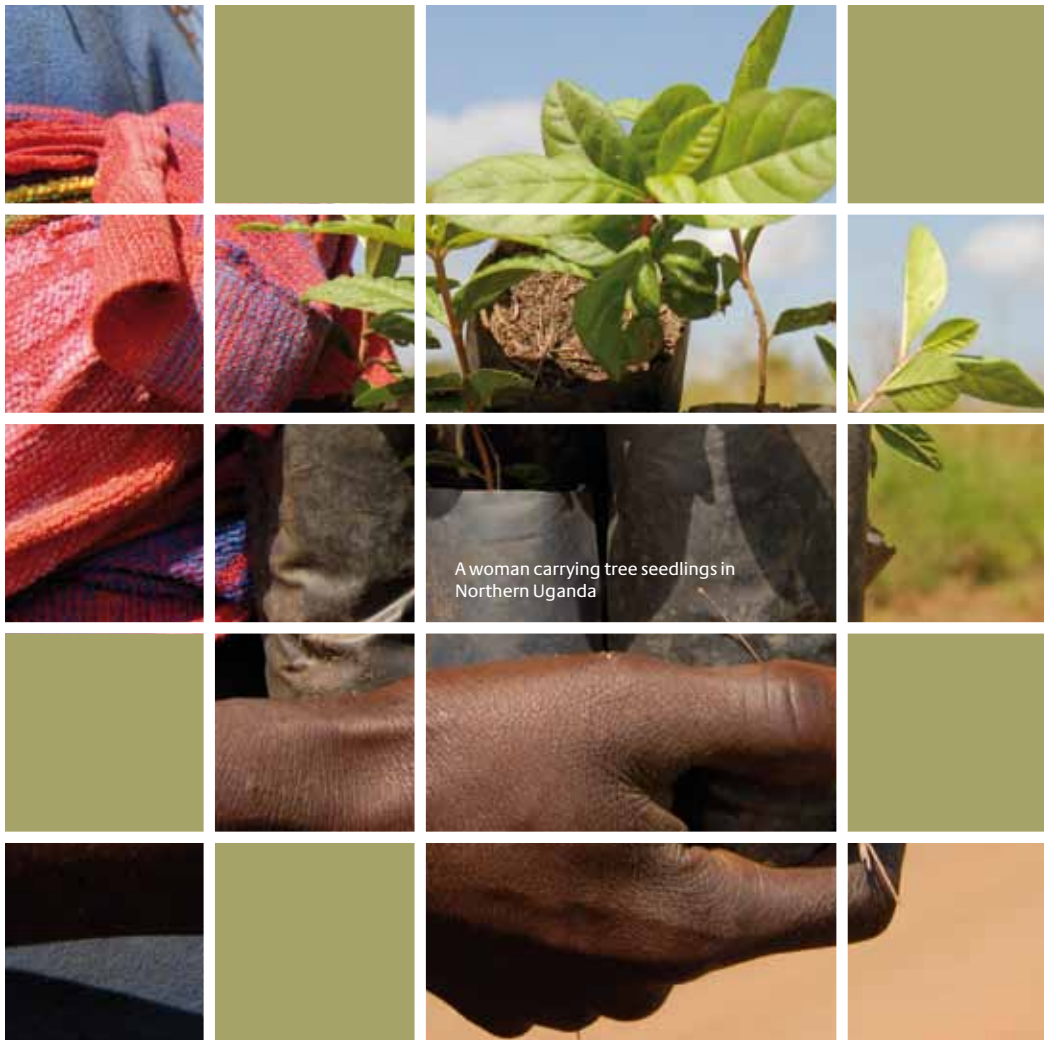
3. Economic development

As one of the world's leading trade nations, Germany has a natural interest in free global trade, a diversified African economy, increased integration of African markets with one another and into the global economy, and growing prosperity in Africa. At the same time, foreign investment is in the interest of African countries, as it creates jobs, furthers education and training and can contribute to **long-term economic growth**. The removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade as well as trade-distorting measures is a significant factor in realizing Africa's potential for development. This is why the German Government is supporting Africa's efforts towards regional economic integration as well as the World

Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations within the framework of the Doha Round, particularly those concerning liberalization of global trade. The negotiations on regional economic partnership agreements which the EU and many African countries are currently holding aim to integrate Africa more extensively into the global economy and to develop the continent. Germany also supports the further opening of European markets to African products. The aim of Germany's Africa policy is a partnership oriented towards both the strengths of the German economy and the growing significance of economic cooperation with Africa, as well as the particularities and opportunities that African markets present.

4. Climate change and the environment

Africa faces many pressing environmental problems. The challenges of combating desertification, managing water, waste and chemicals, securing a sustainable energy supply, and preserving biodiversity have grown in recent years. **Climate change** threatens food security, increases health risks and endangers Africa's development successes. Shrinking harvests due to water scarcity or soil erosion can lead to food crises, migration and resource-driven conflicts, with consequences spreading as far as Germany and Europe.



A woman carrying tree seedlings in Northern Uganda

Africa's forests contribute significantly to food security, the eradication of poverty and the extraction of raw materials. They play a major part in stabilizing the world's climate – which is our climate too. The preservation of Africa's unique biological diversity and sustainable management of its forests are in Germany's interest too – for environmental, economic, social, cultural and ethical reasons.

5. Energy and raw materials

The German economy depends on the import of raw materials. Africa is a significant producer of important fossil fuels such as oil and natural gas, and holds a great deal of potential for the use of solar, wind and hydro power. The continent holds major reserves of raw materials such as coltan, tungsten, and platinum which are needed by the technology industry. At the same time, large swathes of Africa suffer from energy shortages and rely on outdated, inefficient and environmentally destructive power stations. Broad-ranging cooperation and **raw materials partnerships**, as agreed in the German Government's Raw Materials Strategy, can secure Germany's supply of energy and raw materials while increasing the state revenues of the countries supplying materials and modernizing Africa's infrastructure and economy. In improving the efficiency of African energy systems

and increasing the use of renewable energy sources, the German Government is also boosting German exports and investment.

6. Sustainable and knowledge-based development

Supporting the development of our African partners remains an important part of Germany's Africa policy. African development is in Germany's interest, as it improves security, strengthens growth and creates the right conditions for closer cooperation. **Sustainable development** is vital to the advancement of human rights, peace, stability and justice and of societies that ensure their citizens opportunities for political, economic and cultural participation. Development thus diminishes the causes of irregular migration.

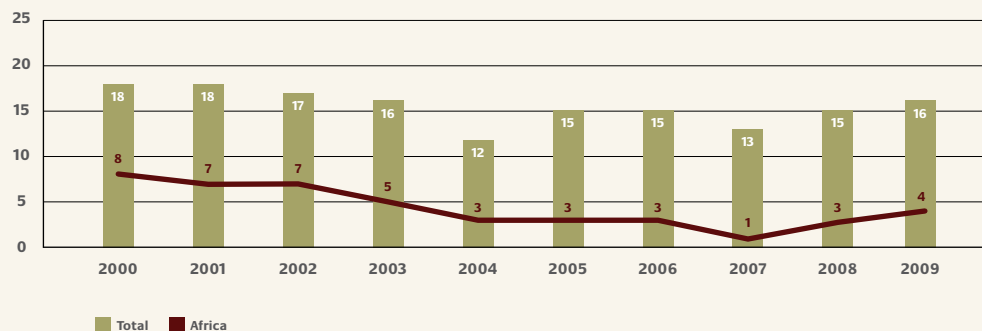
As development policy has so importantly come to realize in recent decades, development must arise at least in part from within developing societies themselves. Development cooperation has to orient itself towards the partners' policies and systems. The German Government's Africa policy emphasizes the potential of the individual, the principle of helping people help themselves, and the special role of women, while also stressing our development partners' sense of ownership and motivation to develop. Development coop-

eration is in growing measure supplemented by other forms of cooperation in areas such as education, research and cultural exchange. In the long term, development cooperation should give way to **economic cooperation**.

The German Government seeks to protect human rights, help reduce poverty and hunger, and promote broad-based socially and envi-

ronmentally sustainable economic growth as an engine of long-term development processes. Effective results from development policy and efficient use of resources are important measures of our work. Increased bilateral trade and investment opportunities for German companies also help render development cooperation superfluous in the long term.

Proportion of the world's armed conflicts occurring in Africa



Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Yearbook 2010

III. Tools for implementing Germany's Africa policy

On the basis of our values and interests, the goals of Germany's Africa policy are targeted towards the circumstances of African countries and societies. Africa and Germany want to work together as equal partners with shared interests who have moved beyond outmoded donor-recipient structures. The key elements of realizing these goals in the six aforementioned areas are strengthening African ownership of peace and security; promoting open societies; seizing economic opportunities together; strengthening cooperation on environmental protection and climate change; securing and sustainably extracting and using energy resources and raw materials; and supporting new approaches to sustainable and knowledge-based development.

1. Peace and security: strengthening African ownership

The situation

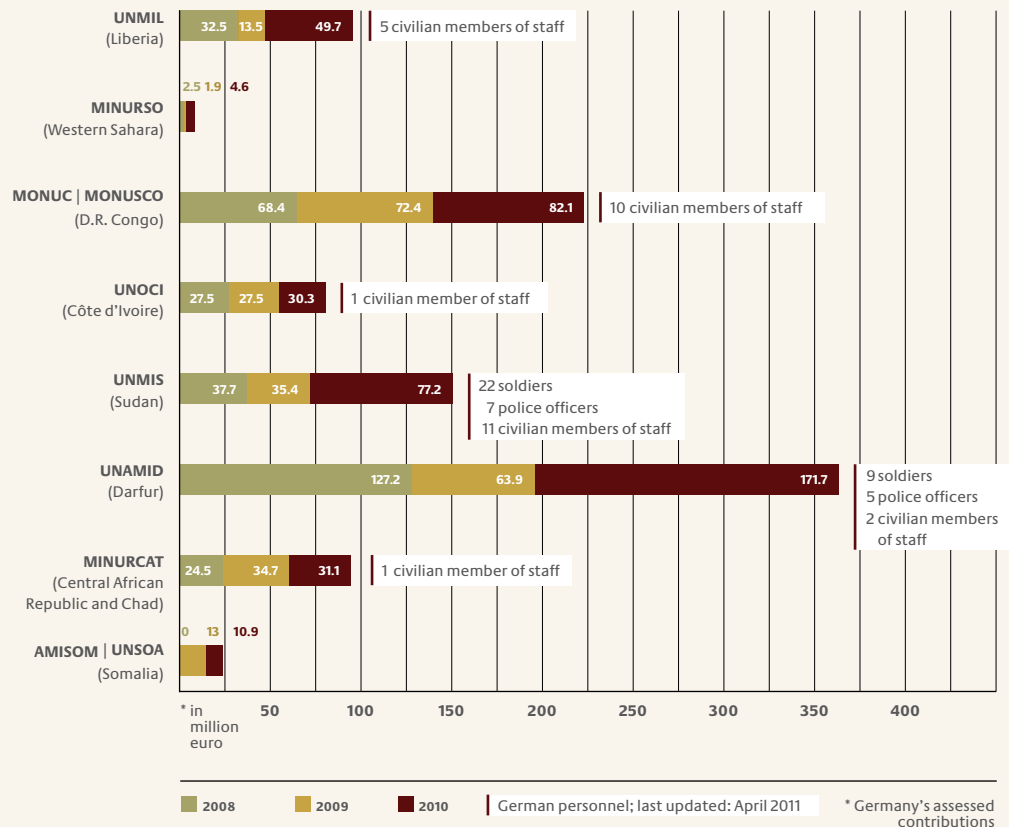
Social, economic and political progress in some parts of Africa is hindered by numerous armed conflicts, political and ethnic tensions, border conflicts and the fragility of statehood. The conflicts are primarily but not exclusively

internal in nature, and human rights abuses are a key cause of conflict. In Central Africa and the Horn of Africa, security is gravely threatened and statehood is weak. Transnational terrorism is a growing problem in North Africa, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa. Piracy in the Indian Ocean and drug transit in the Gulf of Guinea are likewise increasing dangers. Conflicts like those in Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (especially Eastern Congo) and Somalia often destabilize the entire surrounding region. Intra-African conflicts give rise to refugee flows, some of them massive.

Africa's own **peacebuilding and crisis prevention measures** are growing in significance. Mediation missions by the AU (for example, in Sudan and Madagascar) and by regional organizations such as ECOWAS (in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire) offer examples of initiative taken by African countries.

The AU-led **building of an African Peace and Security Architecture** is at the heart of African efforts to prevent and end violent conflicts. As components of this architecture, the AU is developing a continent-wide early warning system, strengthening its capacity to mediate in crises and building up a regionally organized peacekeeping force, the African Standby Force,

GERMANY'S PEACEKEEPING MEASURES WITHIN UN MISSIONS IN AFRICA



Source: Federal Foreign Office

with regional organizations and regional coordination mechanisms. Through peacekeeping missions such as the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the AU is already working to bring peace to the continent. Beyond this, African regional organizations are assuming ever-greater responsibility for securing peace in their regions. However, the AU and the regional organizations remain dependent on outside support. Nearly half of all United Nations peacekeeping missions are active in Africa, while roughly 70 per cent of all peacekeeping soldiers serve there.

The focus of German involvement

One of the main emphases of Germany's Africa policy is working together with African countries, the United Nations, the European Union, international initiatives such as the G8 and organizations such as NATO to strengthen Africa's capacity for regional **conflict prevention and resolution**. This concerns various conflicts such as those currently raging in parts of North Africa and in Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (especially Eastern Congo), Somalia and Zimbabwe. African conflict prevention and resolution will ease the peacekeeping burden on the United Nations. The German Government believes in and promotes **African approaches to problem-solving**.

German involvement is focused on supporting the African Peace and Security Architecture. Since 2004 the German Government has been providing substantial support to the AU Department for Peace and Security for organization and management and the development of the continent-wide conflict early warning system. The German Government also supports the departments for peace and security of ECOWAS, the EAC, the SADC and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in North-East Africa, as well as the East Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM). This broad-based support for capacity-building in the areas of peace and security is unique to Africa.

As the fourth-largest financial contributor to United Nations peacekeeping measures, Germany has a major share in funding peacekeeping missions (nearly 1.3 billion euro in 2008-2010, of which 1 billion went to missions in Africa). Conflict prevention is also one of our priorities: violent conflicts should be prevented at an early stage – for example, by safeguarding and monitoring elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Burundi. The Civilian Crisis Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Post-Conflict Peace-Building Action Plan has since 2004 provided the foundation for German Government activities.

The key to democracy and stability in Africa is ensuring security, especially by **combating and preventing terrorism**. Democracy and stability are in turn indispensable to prosperity, freedom and justice.

By helping combat and prevent terrorism, Germany contributes to the further democratic development of the police, judiciary and military in fragile states. This encompasses efforts to strengthen public institutions in order to prevent the collapse of state authority as well as projects intended to confront the ideological roots of terrorism and prevent the radicalization of the population.

Since December 2008, the German Government has participated in the international fight against piracy in the Gulf of Aden as part of the EU-led military operation Atalanta. Germany is also a longstanding partner in numerous projects for small arms control and clearance of mines and explosive remnants of war in Africa. Together with the EU, the German Government also contributes to reforming the security sector in countries such as South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Germany provides **humanitarian aid** in dire crises and after severe natural disasters. It is

important to the German Government that this aid correspond to what is needed, be coordinated internationally by the United Nations, and seamlessly segue into longer-term transitional aid and development cooperation.



Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle visiting the EU training mission for Somalia in Uganda

Forward-looking initiatives

1. The German Government views the **African Peace and Security Architecture** of the AU, along with regional organizations and regional coordination mechanisms, as the guiding strategy for future initiatives. Germany will thus continue and expand its support for the AU, regional organizations and regional coordination mechanisms in expanding their peace and security capacities as well as in developing early warning mechanisms. The German Government will coordinate this among the ministries in order to bolster the impact and visibility of Germany's contribution. Political dialogue with the AU, for example, is jointly led by the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), with the involvement of the Federal Ministry of Defence on peace and security issues.
2. Under the auspices of the EU and – especially – the United Nations, Germany will continue to promote **international crisis and conflict resolution** in Africa. The German Government will also participate especially actively in formulating the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) with regards to Africa.
3. Germany's Africa policy will continue to focus on **peacebuilding**, reconstruction and

development in post-conflict countries. Germany will maintain its extensive involvement in many post-conflict African countries in the following areas: demobilization and integration of former combatants; integration of refugees; small arms control; investment in the (re-) construction of social and economic infrastructure; and strengthening the rule of law, political and administrative capacities, civil society and local democracy.

4. The combination of civilian and military components in a **concept of networked security** will remain a defining feature of German activities. We will keep supporting African training centres for peacekeeping missions in the training of security forces and civilian staff for peacekeeping missions, while working in close coordination with other partners, especially the EU. These centres currently include the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping and Training Centre (KA IPTC), the Alioune Blondin Beye Peacekeeping School (EMP) in West Africa, and the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) in Southern Africa.
5. Confidence-building measures and appropriate steps towards arms control and disarmament can bolster stability and regional cooperation in Africa, as can projects for the non-proliferation of



Parliamentary and presidential elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2006

weapons of mass destruction. Working in part within the EU, the German Government will above all keep supporting small arms projects and landmine clearance, and in doing so will increasingly include regional organizations and civil society. We want to work together with the AU and African countries to solidify confidence-building measures and the international treaty architecture in the area of **arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation**. We want to push forward with the universalization of the conventions banning landmines and cluster munitions as well as with expanding cooperation in export controls and furthering the creation of a legally binding arms trade treaty under the auspices of the United Nations.

6. Through **military policy instruments**, Germany helps develop democratically oriented armed forces in Africa. These instruments currently include accrediting defence attachés, engaging in bilateral cooperation, providing military advisers, and offering assistance with training and equipment. Additional possibilities include participation in military exercises and military support for humanitarian aid, which is to be decided on a case-by-case basis. Military policy instruments contribute to reforming the security sector and

to a sense of ownership for the regions involved.

7. Germany wants to help stop the recruitment of boys and girls as **child soldiers** and to demobilize and reintegrate as many child soldiers as possible. Alongside numerous bilateral projects, on a global level the German Government supports the work of the UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict. Additionally, as part of its non-permanent membership in the UN Security Council for 2011-2012, Germany has assumed the chair of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, and is fighting against both recruitment of children as soldiers and sexual violence against girls and boys during conflicts.

8. In the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women and Peace and Security and its follow-up resolutions, Germany wants to further the equal involvement of women and men in **building just and democratic societies**. We are also continuing to support the work of the UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

2. Good governance, rule of law, democracy and human rights: promoting open societies

The situation

The **democratic transformation** underway in Africa is encouraging. The number of African countries holding multi-party elections has risen from three to 40 since 1973. In Tunisia and Egypt, protesters have toppled the regimes of long-reigning autocrats. Autocratic regimes in other North African countries face pressure to enact reforms. The number of military coups in Africa has declined, as has the likelihood of African regional organizations standing for them, as evidenced most recently in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Madagascar. The AU explicitly condemns violent regime change. Opinion polls show that the vast majority of African citizens support **democracy as a form of government**.

The advancement of good governance, the rule of law, democracy and human rights remains, however, a major challenge. Despite positive trends, the security and stability of many parts of Africa is still endangered by despotic systems of law and justice, poorly functioning administrations, patronage and corruption, and organized crime, including trafficking of women.

Freedom of opinion and the press is often limited, while both governmental and non-governmental actors impinge upon human rights in many countries. Weak statehood often endangers democratization: many political upheavals have ended not in democracy and freedom but rather in political systems stuck between dictatorship and democracy.

The focus of German involvement

Good governance is a cross-cutting focus of German development cooperation with 16 African countries – no other area of focus appears as frequently in development cooperation agreements. With its annual public development cooperation most recently totalling 285 million euro, Germany is one of the three largest bilateral supporters of good governance in Africa. The components of **good governance** include government accountability, division of powers and responsible behaviour by the public administration. Another core area of our support is decentralization to strengthen a sense of ownership and closeness to citizens on the local level. Support for good financial governance with a particular eye towards budgetary reform, increased state revenues and improved external financial control is also an important area of focus.

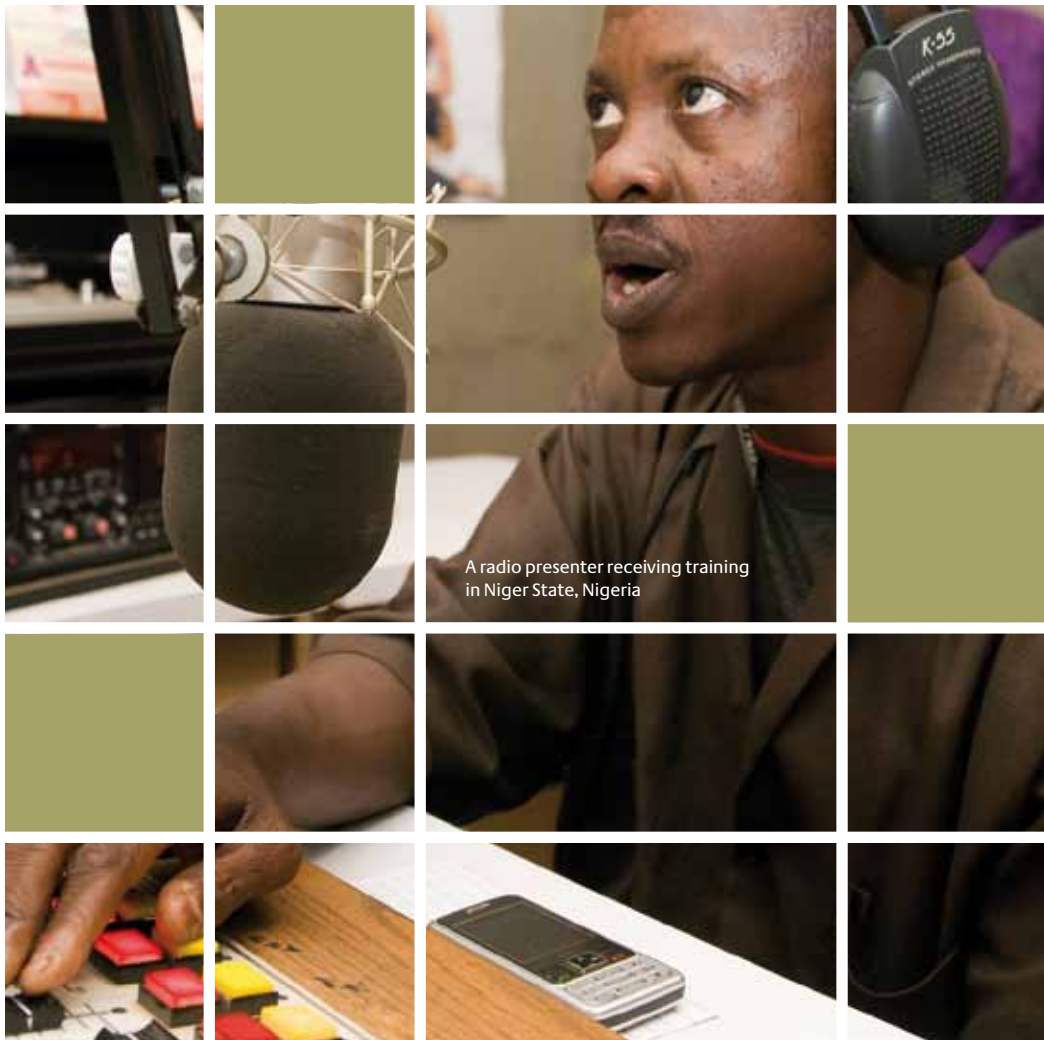
Advising for police forces, reform of the security sector and development of independent judicial systems are key instruments of German promotion of the **rule of law**. The German Government finances programmes to strengthen the judiciary in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Along with basic and further training for judges and lawyers, our programmes also assist the justice ministries of three West African countries. We furthermore support the International Criminal Court as well as the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights in Tanzania, which was founded in 2006, and both the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Using a variety of instruments, we provide targeted assistance for the reconstruction and **stabilization of governmental structures** in fragile states and post-conflict situations, particularly by promoting human rights and the rule of law and building up police forces. Reinforcing the rule of law, public capacities, civil society and local democracy is especially important.

Our guiding concept is the **open society**, and our key means of promoting it are culture, media and cooperation with African civil society. The cultural exchange sup-

ported by the German Government (through, for example, the Goethe-Institut, the Schools: Partners for the Future network, the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, the German Archaeological Institute and the broadcaster Deutsche Welle) is understood as a contribution to a conversation on equal footing between German society and African societies. Political foundations also play a key role in this exchange. Beyond this, every German embassy in Africa devotes its own funds to promoting cultural projects in African countries and cultural cooperation between Africa and Germany. Deutsche Welle reaches an estimated 40 million young Africans with "Learning by Ear", an interactive educational programme. In addition, numerous projects – for example, in Rwanda – support training for journalists. Cooperation with UNESCO in the areas of education, science and culture likewise helps strengthen civil society.

The tremendous significance of – and need to support – good governance, the rule of law, democracy and human rights is particularly apparent in light of the **upheavals in North Africa**. The German Government is on the side of the democratic movements in North Africa. We have offered a transformation partnership, which intends – through concrete projects



A radio presenter receiving training in Niger State, Nigeria

to strengthen civil society and the rule of law – to help the political change underway in North African countries (currently Tunisia and Egypt) bring people greater opportunities in life, thereby contributing to making the change irreversible. The German Government will provide nearly 40 million euro for this partnership in 2011 from the funds at its disposal. Drawing on funding for development cooperation, we also established three funds for North Africa in February 2011: one for the promotion of democracy, another for education and a third for economic development. Beyond this, funding from the areas of cultural relations and education policy, crisis prevention and promoting democracy has gone to the transformation partnership. An additional 50 million euro per year is to be devoted to these areas in 2012 and 2013. The German Government is campaigning for the EU Neighbourhood Policy to be used to support democratic change in North Africa. We are also working to ensure that countries undertaking reforms receive particular advantages in the areas of trade, agricultural and mobility policy, which we believe will improve prospects for economic growth.

Forward-looking initiatives

1. Bilaterally as well as multilaterally and at the European level, the German Government is continuing to work on behalf of **good governance**. Our efforts in this area include support for decentralization and local administration as well as promotion of a responsible and development-oriented approach to public finances. At a continent-wide level, Germany promotes good governance in cooperation with the AU Commission, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Pan-African Parliament.
2. **Democratic change** in Egypt offers an opportunity to reinvigorate the Africa-EU Partnership on Democratic Governance and Human Rights. Germany is currently chairing this partnership along with Portugal and Egypt. We will also offer the partnership proposals for how Africans and Europeans can work together to reinforce the democratic developments in North Africa. This process will particularly draw on the intercontinental dialogue platform that was launched at the end of 2010.
3. **International dialogue on justice** – that is to say, cooperation with judicial institutions and courts in African countries – will remain a key element of German policy.

This dialogue strengthens judiciary powers in relation to executive powers.

4. In future the German Government will continue to work on developing **journalists' skills**. We do so with the aim of bolstering the media's responsibility for peaceful co-existence and warding off all forms of repression of the dissemination of information and opinion. We promote African and German media (especially radio) so that their educational offerings can reach as many people as possible. Our means of pursuing this goal include German-African media dialogues, study trips to Germany by African journalists and the International Journalists' Programmes.
5. Using a variety of instruments, the German Government will boost its support for **democratic change** in North Africa and for building and expanding democratic structures in sub-Saharan Africa. We will bring together democracy-promoting, development policy, migration policy and economic policy approaches.
6. Working in cooperation with local NGOs, we will keep organizing and supporting numerous projects on behalf of human rights education, women's rights, and **strengthening defenders of human rights**, as well as in other areas.

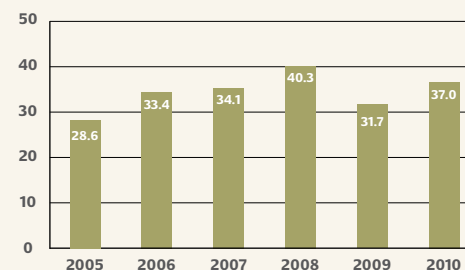
7. The German Government will provide greater support for **parliamentary exchanges** in order to further democratic behaviour and adherence to the rule of law.
8. We will lend our support to the implementation of the 2000 Palermo Convention and its protocols (**United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children**).

3. Economic development: seizing opportunities together

The situation

Through reforms in recent decades, many African countries have created conditions favourable to long-term economic growth. In the past ten years annual growth has averaged roughly six per cent, and inflation is now at a single-digit average rate. Multiple African countries have been among the world's fastest-growing economies over the past decade. The influx of foreign private capital (foreign direct investments of nearly 40 billion euro in 2009) now exceeds official development cooperation (approximately 32 billion euro in 2009).

Germany's trade with Africa in billion euro



Growth of Germany's trade with Africa 2005–2010: **29.5%**
Growth of Germany's total foreign trade 2005–2010: **24.8%**

Source: Federal Statistical Office

An African middle class with purchasing power has already grown to number up to 300 million people, depending on estimates. While Africa still accounts for just two per cent of global economic output, this share is increasing in light of above-average growth rates. Africa has become the scene of a global competition as the continent's economic ties to influential countries such as India and China have expanded rapidly in recent years. German businesses must enter this growing competition, and will be supported by the German Government in doing so.

African sectors that are considered especially dynamic include not only raw materials and energy but also agriculture, consumer goods, services (including telecommunications, banks and insurance) as well as the infrastructure areas of transport, electricity and water. Africa's rapid urbanization is demanding massive investment in its infrastructure. It is above all renewable energy and decentralized production that can ameliorate the continent's energy shortage.

However, conditions still vary tremendously from country to country. The five largest African economies – South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria, Algeria and Morocco – contribute nearly 60 per cent of the continent's total revenue. Despite

declining rates of poverty and improvements in socio-economic indicators such as child mortality, Africa remains the poorest continent on earth. The high rate of economic growth generally does not benefit the population at large. On the contrary, it often aggravates inequality and foments considerable discontent. The informal – that is, unregistered – sector of the economy, which includes trade and small-scale agriculture, will for the foreseeable future remain the main source of income for many people in Africa.

African **agriculture** holds especially significant potential for improving food security, providing jobs and generating products for export. In principle, the German Government supports investment in the agricultural sector; however, food security and adherence to international standards must be ensured. The vast majority of **German foreign trade** is currently conducted with only five of the 54 countries in Africa: South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria, Tunisia and Algeria. The more than 600 German companies which have established a base in Africa employ over 146,000 people.



A container port in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

The focus of German involvement

We would like to promote broad-based economic growth through a **dynamic private sector**, increase economic interaction with Africa and facilitate trade and investment. Germany's Africa policy seeks to encourage growing prosperity in African countries through **trade, investment and economic development**. A burgeoning private sector and improved conditions for business activity benefit trade within Africa and with other continents, while also benefiting Germany as an export country.

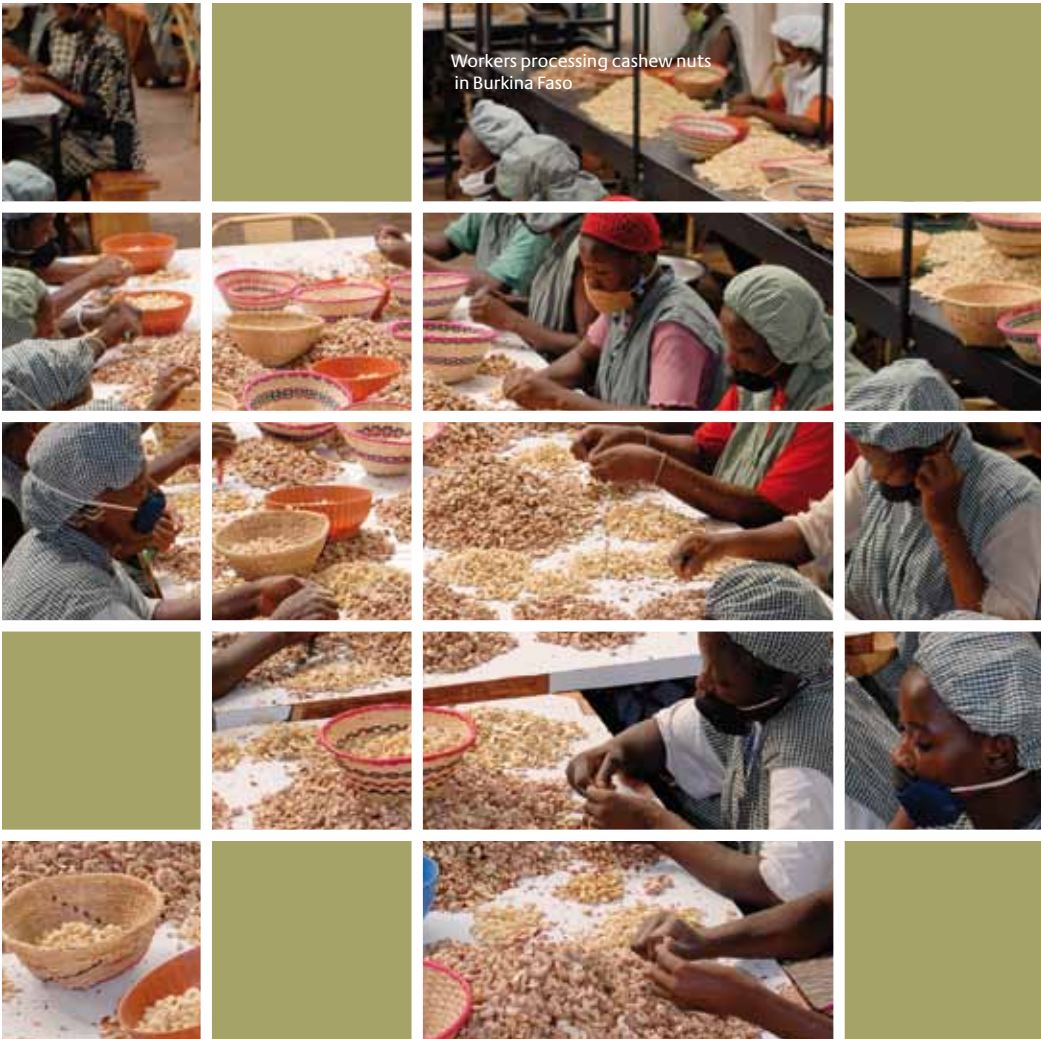
That is why we are providing a current total of more than 800 million euro to assist numerous African partner countries with a comprehensive approach to long-term economic development. We want private capital to be increasingly used for development, and we intend to expand economic cooperation. The essential instruments for pursuing these goals are export credit guarantees and investment protection treaties.

Germany's Africa policy also aims to introduce the strengths of German business to Africa. Greater **dovetailing of external economic promotion and development cooperation** creates more potential markets for German companies, invigorates economic

development in Africa and helps improve and stabilize conditions for **increased business involvement** there. "One-stop" problem-solving approaches are particularly advantageous in the areas of infrastructure and environmental technology. Coordination among German construction and consulting firms in the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of modern transport systems in Africa, for example, would make a major contribution to economic development while also boosting export opportunities in this area.

German policy in Africa focuses on measures to improve general conditions for business activities. These include not only a better investment climate and more legal certainty but also access to credit, which is vital to the success of many small and medium-sized companies in Africa. Germany is one of Africa's leading development partners in the areas of microfinance and trade promotion.

The German Government is prepared to support German companies in Africa through a range of **instruments of external economic promotion**. German Chambers of Commerce Abroad work together with Germany Trade and Investment (GTAI) and German embassies to offer German businesses detailed information about



African markets. In doing so, they provide an especially important service to small and medium-sized enterprises. German Chambers of Commerce Abroad or Delegate Offices are currently present in Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa and Tunisia, while the GTAI has employees in Johannesburg, Nairobi, Cairo and Tunis. The extensive network of German Chambers of Commerce Abroad, embassies and GTAI employees has in recent years proven itself highly valuable in promoting economic ties.

The network of German Chambers of Commerce Abroad has expanded in recent years: new Delegate Offices of German Industry and Commerce have opened in Angola and Ghana, and an office in Kenya is expected to follow. In combination with the Chamber of Commerce Abroad in South Africa and the Delegate Office in Nigeria, this will mean coverage of all the currently most significant growth markets in sub-Saharan Africa. The Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology is providing funding for the new offices, while the German Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHK) is overseeing them.

Forward-looking initiatives

1. The German Government is devoting particular attention to regional integration. This is the only way to create economic zones large enough to be competitive and attract investors. Working in close cooperation with the AU, the African Development Bank and regional organizations, we will intensify our promotion of **economic integration**, in part through support for regional infrastructure projects. Germany already offers development policy advising to numerous African regional organizations in the creation of customs unions and free trade zones. We also support EU negotiations for comprehensive regional Economic Partnership Agreements with the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP). These agreements, which are to conform with WTO norms, would be a cornerstone of regional integration and a contribution to furthering south-south trade.
2. The German Government will continue to work towards **improving conditions** for private business activities in Africa. Our efforts include bilateral advising and support for the Investment Climate Facility for Africa. We support reforms that aim at fostering market economies and adherence to minimum standards (for example, International Labour Organization norms).

3. The German Government is working for German business to engage more intensively with Africa. On-site employees of Germany Trade and Invest (GTAI), embassies and consulates inform German businesses about Africa's **economic potential**. The German Government promotes economic exchange with Africa through expansion of the network of German Chambers of Commerce Abroad, trips to survey and open up markets, trade fair participation, and political visits.
4. Through German Government **export credit guarantees**, German companies can secure their business against possible defaults by their African partners. We are developing this instrument further in conversation with exporters and banks, and tailoring it more closely to the needs of German business in light of altered markets and conditions. Agreements to promote and protect investments also facilitate economic involvement in Africa.
5. We promote the African private sector through our numerous development policy instruments – for example, through **public-private partnerships**. By sending development scouts to business associations and establishing a service point for cooperation with the private sector at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, we will strengthen the intermeshing of development cooperation with business associations while also significantly increasing the role of companies in development policy.
6. Promotion of the private sector in Africa will in future focus in part on strengthening sustainable and environmentally responsible agriculture. **Sustainable agriculture** is more productive in the long term and can improve food security, boost agricultural exports and ameliorate the pressure that is placed on forests in many parts of Africa by settlement-building and the use of natural resources. The German Government is speaking out in favour of abolishing all trade-distorting agricultural export subsidies in the WTO negotiations. With our support, the EU has already taken substantial measures to rapidly eliminate export refunds. Multiple reforms to the Common Agricultural Policy have since 1994 reduced their scope from approximately 10 billion euro to only about 0.16 billion euro in the current EU budget. The EU's Everything But Arms initiative is already providing duty-free, quota-free market access to all of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). In addition, we are continuing to work to improve African countries' opportunities to export goods to the EU. We support the use of appropriate, energy-efficient, climate-

- friendly technologies in the food industry. In international forums and the EU, Germany advocates business transparency and food security when it comes to agricultural investment in Africa. The German Government also supports EU partnership agreements as well as monitoring of the widespread practice of illegal logging.
7. Through **renewable energy and energy efficiency export initiatives**, we assist primarily small and medium-sized German companies in opening up markets in Africa. These export initiatives provide information about markets, help launch businesses and assist with marketing. They contribute to a clean and sustainable energy supply. At the same time, they help strengthen economic cooperation with African companies and institutions and further the building of local private-sector structures.

4. Climate change and the environment: enhancing bilateral, regional and global cooperation

The situation

Many regions in Africa are exposed to severe **climate risk**. The threats encompass loss of biodiversity, desertification in North Africa and droughts in the Horn of Africa. It is to be feared that Central Africa will suffer dramatic setbacks in food production as well as the spread of malaria. Coastal populations in West Africa may have to face increased flooding.

Environmental problems and greenhouse gas emissions are also rapidly rising in Africa. In contrast, the global climate benefits from Africa's rainforests; the Congo Basin, for example, has the second-largest rainforest in the world. It is therefore essential to halt the ongoing deforestation of such areas.

Many African countries are not yet equipped to **adapt to climate change**. Climate change can be a threat to security and stability as it exposes Africa to, for instance, conflicts over a scarcity of such resources as land and water. Shrinking harvests caused by water scarcity or erosion can also lead to food crises, irregular migration and conflicts, with consequences spreading as far as Germany and Europe.



A supervisor in the pumping hall of a waterworks in Tanga, Tanzania

Much can be achieved in Africa by practising sustainable agriculture, protecting and sustainably managing forests, managing continental water resources and river areas, improving water and waste management and promoting renewable energy. These can all contribute significantly to the protection of the environment and mitigation of climate change as well as to food security, the extraction of raw materials and the eradication of poverty. At the same time, pursuing a green economy will also make Africa more competitive. This will involve improving waste disposal and recycling as well as combating the illegal export of toxic and other waste to Africa

Africa's **biodiversity** is unique in the world, but it is seriously under threat from loss of habitats and overexploitation. The resources of Africa's biodiversity are put to a great many uses, as raw materials or in the production of food and medication. Not only do many Africans depend on them directly for their livelihoods; they also provide the foundations for tourism in Africa.

The focus of German involvement

The German Government supports African efforts to mitigate and adapt to the consequences of climate change at the national, regional and international levels. We promote **conserving and restoring habitats** which represent significant carbon reservoirs. An integral part of this work is reducing deforestation and the destructive exploitation of forests. The German Government is working to see Africa's forests conserved and managed in accordance with integrative, sustainable principles to combine economic and environmental interests and provide the population with additional income. For example, German support is helping promote sustainable forestry in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Ethiopia, community ownership of wood plantations along with fuel-efficient stoves are reducing people's need to fell trees from remaining mountain cloud forests. Furthermore, Germany is supporting African programmes for sustainable management of the continent's water resources at the national, regional and pan-African levels, programmes which are a key part of adapting to climate change.

The German Government is a strong supporter of international projects to slow the progress and adapt to the consequences of climate change. For instance, we actively advocate

protecting tropical rainforests worldwide. The tasks of restoring forests and planting new ones as well as sustainably managing and protecting those which exist all come under REDD+, or Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. Around 20 per cent of all global greenhouse gas emissions are generated by the destruction of forests. It is intended that this destruction will have been stopped worldwide by 2030. This makes REDD+ a significant part of combating climate change. Germany is a collaborator on the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which was created on Germany's initiative in 2007. Since being established, the FCPF has gained twelve African partner countries.

The German Government supports conserving biodiversity and using it, through suitable production and exploitation strategies, to ensure sustainable development. At the international level, we are working to see the benefits of genetic resources fairly and equitably shared with African countries. The important thing here is implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya Protocol.

Germany is also working to see a coordinated approach in Africa to implementing the

international conventions on waste and chemicals (such as the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention).

Forward-looking initiatives

1. The German Government has made international commitments to do significantly more to protect habitats than we already are. We have pledged to spend an additional 500 million euro by 2012, and 500 million euro every year after that, on the conservation of forests and other ecosystems worldwide.
2. Between 2010 and 2012, the German Government will provide an additional 1.3 billion euro for the quick-start fund to combat climate change in developing countries and ensure that the African states benefit in particular. We also seek to collaborate with the countries of Africa on combating climate change at the global level. We expect them to support adopting internationally binding climate change regulations.
3. The German Government will continue to promote adaptation to the consequences of climate change in Africa. This includes supporting sustainable forms of land management, switching to more secure water supplies, not least in urban slums, and developing technology which is more envi-

ronmentally friendly as well as better data on the effects of climate change. All of this work serves to reduce the security-related risks of climate change.

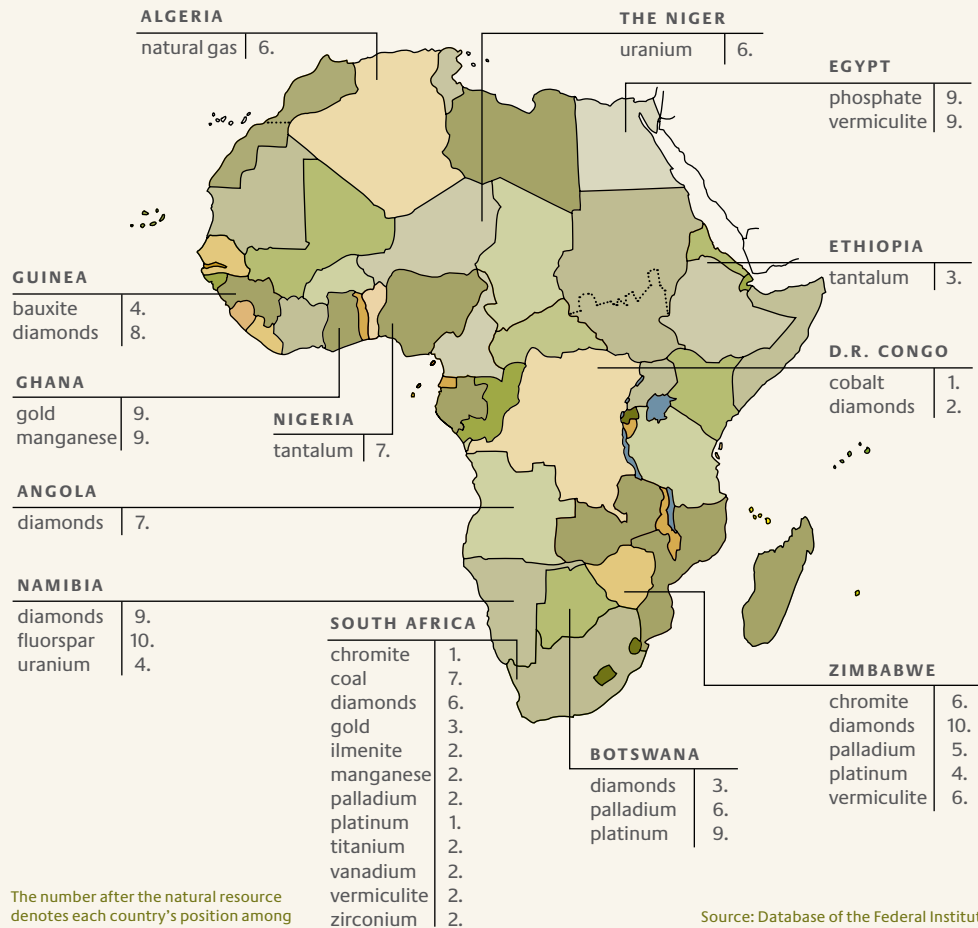
4. Through the Union for the Mediterranean, we are promoting a Solar Plan for the region to establish a framework for North Africa and Europe to develop and use renewable energy together. This plan is intended to lead to energy projects producing 20 gigawatts of electricity by 2020.
5. The German Government will keep on promoting sustainable management of water resources in Africa. Water is of central importance to peace and security as well as to Africa's development (particularly in terms of agriculture and health).
6. The German Government is promoting the introduction of a pan-African eco-label. The label is to be introduced under the aegis of the AU in all countries of the continent.

5. Energy and raw materials: securing supply, and extracting and using resources sustainably

The situation

A number of countries in Africa (above all in Central and Southern Africa) have rich deposits of globally much sought-after raw materials. These resources are not without significance for the German economy (given the high-tech industry's need, for example, of precious metals and minerals). There are also important suppliers of fossil fuels among the countries of Africa. Of all the oil being produced across the globe, 13 per cent is extracted in Africa, principally in the OPEC members of Nigeria, Algeria, Libya and Angola along with 13 others. This rate can be expected to rise following the discovery of major reserves in the Gulf of Guinea. Africa also has rich gas reserves (currently at around six per cent of global production). Nigeria's gas reserves, for the most part as yet unexploited, are the seventh-greatest in the world. Africa also has enormous potential for renewable energy (solar, wind, hydro and geothermal). Germany competes in this field with emerging countries and other industrialized states. China, India, Brazil and the United States are all trying to secure access to raw materials and energy sources in Africa.

PRODUCTION OF KEY NATURAL RESOURCES



Source: Database of the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources

Germany's imports of crude oil are currently 18 per cent African. At the moment, the most important supplying countries are Nigeria and Algeria. Of all the coal Germany imports, 34 per cent comes from South Africa. As yet, Germany does not import much gas from Africa. By far Germany's greatest supplier of metal ore and non-metals is South Africa.

The people of Africa have not as yet benefited much from the continent's natural wealth. Many African states remain nearly exclusively dependent on exporting their raw materials. Their economies do not have much diversity. Mineral resources tend to be processed outside Africa. Only a small proportion of Africa's oil is refined there – and in many places, given the high levels of corruption and flawed financial administration, only a small section of the population profits from the income generated. Africa is still the continent where the lowest percentage of people have access to power and electricity (even, for example, in oil- and gas-rich Nigeria). The infrastructure is often outdated and inefficient as well as a burden on the environment.

The focus of German involvement

African Governments have been expressing increased demand for German technology and German expertise in the field of energy. Since oil prices reached record highs in 2008, they have been particularly interested in technology pertaining to renewable energy and advice on using it more.

Germany is chairing the Africa-EU Energy Partnership together with Austria and Mauritius and working for improved cooperation on energy with our neighbouring continent. The energy partnership was drafted under Germany's presidency of the EU Council and adopted at the second EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon in 2007, as part of the new Joint EU-Africa Strategy. The prime objective of the partnership is to improve access to reliable, affordable and green energy on both continents. With support from the European and AU Commissions, concrete measures will be taken between now and 2020 to enhance energy infrastructure, energy efficiency, renewables and energy trading. Having pledged over a billion euro, Germany is the second-largest development partner in Africa's energy sector. The focus here is on improving access to energy, enhancing sustainable energy provision and promoting regional electricity markets.

One example of Germany's bilateral involvement is the German-Nigerian energy partnership agreed in 2007. Nigeria is seeking support to develop reliable electricity provision. German industry has modern solutions to offer in that area. Germany, for its part, is trying to establish greater diversity among its gas suppliers. Nigeria has major reserves, still largely unused. In a series of conferences, the two Governments, along with German and Nigerian businesses, have identified concrete projects to improve electricity provision in Nigeria and raise Nigerian liquefied-gas exports to Germany. The input and cooperation of Germany's and Nigeria's energy industries complement each other to the benefit of both sides.

The German Government is working to see **sustainable extractive industries** in the producer countries, with social responsibility from businesses as well as appropriate working conditions, transparency and raw-materials certification (in, for example, the Democratic Republic of the Congo). We are supporting such international initiatives as the Kimberley Process and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). We act in favour of fair and transparent contracts on raw materials, of transparency on income from raw materials

and of seeing the people in Africa reap the benefits of the continent's wealth.

Forward-looking initiatives

1. The German Government uses **energy and raw materials partnerships** to bolster involvement in African countries by German companies from the primary and energy sectors, improving Germany's energy supply and simultaneously modernizing Africa's infrastructure and easing the burden on the environment. Having established one with Nigeria, Germany is seeking to put an energy partnership with Angola in place during 2011.
2. The German Government is promoting more efficient African energy systems, renewable energy and the elaboration of low-carbon development strategies in Africa. We are particularly working to see decentralized energy production. There is great potential for **new energy systems** here, especially in sparsely populated rural areas of Africa which receive high levels of sunshine and produce a lot of biomass. Energy systems are among the things German industry does best, which makes us a particularly valued partner for Africa in this field.
3. The German Government supports establishing bilateral energy partnerships with

the countries of North Africa (beginning principally with Morocco and Tunisia). Such partnerships allow North Africa and, in the long run, Germany to benefit from producing electricity from renewable energy sources. This creates jobs in North Africa and enables innovation. The German Government is supporting **DESERTEC**, an initiative involving German, European and North African companies. The aim of DESERTEC is to capture solar and wind power from the North African desert for local electricity needs and, in the longer term, for export to Europe.

4. The German Government supports the provision of raw materials from African countries by guaranteeing untied financial loans, thus securing German raw materials interests with long-term supply contracts.

6. Sustainable and knowledge-based development: supporting new approaches

The situation

Development means seeing human rights respected, having an adequate income, healthcare and access to water and food as well as enjoying social security and education and participating in the political and social spheres. **German development policy** seeks to help make globalization become an opportunity for all people. That is why the German Government will be concentrating its work in Africa, as elsewhere, on education, healthcare, rural development, good governance and sustainable economic development. We also intend to improve civil-society participation in Germany as well as in our partner countries, channel the commitment that exists in the economic sphere towards development policy aims and **make German development policy more effective and visible**.

What a sustainable development process is built on is economic growth. It is growth that creates the necessary conditions for other goals, like protecting the environment, guaranteeing social justice or improving healthcare. We intend our **values-based development cooperation** to help the people of Africa to unleash their productive potential

AFRICAN COUNTRIES AMONG THE WORLD'S LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



and live their lives in autonomous self-determination and free from material need.

The German Government ties its development policy and development cooperation to the expectation that partner countries make suitable complementary efforts and ensure **value for money**. This involves cooperation taking account of the partner countries' policies and systems as well as being built on the principles of international harmonization and division of labour. This is Germany implementing fundamental aims set by the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the September 2010 New York Summit on the Millennium Development Goals.

The challenges facing the African continent are enormous. While it is true that poverty has been decreasing by one per cent a year since 1995, it is still the case that one in two people in Africa live in extreme poverty (subsisting on less than 1.25 US dollars a day). Progress made on the Millennium Development Goals (such as halving worldwide poverty and hunger by 2015) may be greater than on any other continent – but Africa remains by far the poorest region on the planet. Although agriculture is a central pillar of the African economy (employing 60 per cent of workers and generating

17 per cent of GDP), the proportion of people in sub-Saharan Africa who are starving is, at 30 per cent of the population, higher than anywhere else in the world. One of the fundamental reasons for this is that agricultural productivity is so low.

HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases, in combination with **inadequate healthcare systems**, lead to greatly reduced life-expectancy, high child and maternal mortality rates, and impoverishment. In some states of Southern Africa, more than one in five adults are infected with HIV. At around 144 deaths per 1000 live births (2008), the child mortality rate in sub-Saharan Africa is the highest in the world. South of the Sahara, 40 per cent of people do not have adequate supplies of drinking water, and 70 per cent have no access to sanitation. In Africa as elsewhere, **education, science and research** are crucial drivers of economic and social development. The world's highest illiteracy rates are found here, with 29 per cent of men and 46 per cent of women in sub-Saharan Africa unable to read and write. The lack of skilled labour is a hindrance to investment. African schools, universities and research institutions need to be made stronger if the basis for sustainable development on the continent is to improve.

For demographic, economic and environmental reasons, **migration** from as well as within the African continent can be expected to rise. It is therefore important to bolster the potential advantages of migration and work to avert irregular migration and such disadvantages as brain drain. On the basis of the European Union's Global Approach to Migration, the German Government involves itself actively in regional processes and the EU's dialogue on migration with African countries and institutions.

Such players as China, India and Brazil have been increasing their development cooperation with Africa on a massive scale in recent years. **Cooperation between southern countries** is gaining in significance. Germany intends to continue supporting this too, using the framework of triangular cooperation.

The focus of German involvement

With a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, German development cooperation around the world reached a total of around 8.6 billion euro in 2009. This makes Germany the world's **third-biggest development partner**. At 3.1 billion euro, the region constituting the main focus of that assistance is Africa.

The German Government is sticking to its goal of raising its development-cooperation budget to 0.7 per cent of GDP by 2015. Germany joined the other G8 states at Gleneagles in 2005 in agreeing to double its support for Africa and is well on its way to doing so. The German Government will be using 50 per cent of the available regional budget for Africa in pursuit of this aim. What is vital here is that improvements be made to the **effectiveness of development policy**.

Making development policy more effective is an important international goal (as evidenced by both the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda). The German Government contributes to this goal as a signatory to the Accra Agenda for Action and intends to advance it through its own development policy. Development cooperation will evolve further on the basis of our past experience and the **lessons**

learned. We will work on this in collaboration with our African, European and other international partners, involving new players as much as possible. This work will encompass harmonizing donor activities, coordinating our various roles, using partners' systems and focusing on the results of cooperation. We expect our African partners to take a leading role in setting the focus of cooperation and be increasingly involved financially in terms of providing funds from their own budgets. As a first step in reforming our own system, we **merged our implementation agencies** at the start of 2011, forming the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, or GIZ, from the GTZ, DED and InWEnt. The German Government also respects international best practice guidelines in its development policy and helps develop them.

Sustainable development in Africa requires economic and political integration, both regionally and continent-wide. The German Government is therefore increasing its collaboration with the AU and African regional organizations on **promoting pan-African programmes** in such areas as peace and security and infrastructure. Germany is one of the African Development Bank's largest shareholders and financially contributes as much as almost any other country to the African Develop-

ment Fund. We are also a major player in the European Union's development cooperation, the World Bank, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and international debt-relief initiatives (such as the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, HIPC). German development policy thus helps shape global development policy.

Germany is directly active in those key sectors which are crucial to eradicating poverty and hunger and enabling individuals as well as society to develop freely. These include healthcare, water, rural development and food security as well as education, research and culture.

Healthcare

The German Government's involvement in **healthcare in Africa** is guided by African need (as established in, for example, the relevant Abuja and Maputo Declarations and the AU's joint Africa Health Strategy). The principle objective of bilateral cooperation is to strengthen Africa's healthcare systems. During the German Presidency of the G8 in 2007, the German Government joined forces with France to launch the Providing for Health initiative to offer social security to those who fall ill. The German Government also plays a leading role in promoting programmes to



HIV medication being produced locally in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

reduce maternal and child mortality. A further 400 million euro to be provided by 2015 were pledged for that goal at the G8 Summit in Muskoka in 2010. Those funds will principally be used for the BMZ's family-planning initiative started at the UN Millennium Development Goals Summit in September 2010. Germany provides 200 million euro annually to support programmes run by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Thanks to the Global Fund, around 2.5 million people are receiving AIDS treatment today, and tuberculosis medication has reached 7.7 million.

Water

When it comes to water supply and wastewater disposal, Germany is Africa's biggest bilateral development partner. Since 2003, the German Government has been providing **Africa's water sector** an average of 90 to 100 million euro a year, around 70 million euro going towards supplying drinking water and sanitation. The budget pledged to Africa has risen sharply in recent years, reaching nearly 300 million euro in 2010. Germany's development cooperation focuses on water supplies and sanitation in such countries as Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Mali, Morocco, South Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and

Zambia. More than 80 per cent of the funds Germany pledges for this sector goes to these countries.

Food security and rural development

Rural development is key to poverty reduction, **food security** and stability. It is therefore important to aim to develop rural areas and increase investment in **sustainable agriculture**. The German Government promotes integrating the African countries, with an eye on development, into the global system of agricultural trade providing local food security is guaranteed. Germany respects the food-security obligations entered into at the 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, and we organize our supporting activities within the framework of the AU's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

Basic education and culture

The number of people in Africa who can read and write is still too low. That is why supporting Africa's education sector is a focus of German development cooperation, with basic education at the top of the agenda.

The German Government sees commitment to culture and cooperation on education as essential tenets of its Africa policy. A central

element of Germany's cultural relations and education policy in Africa is the presence of the Goethe-Institut. The **Aktion Africa** initiative has further consolidated Germany's involvement in Africa and cultural exchange between the two, extending grants programmes, intensifying work on language, school exchanges and sports promotion, qualifying culture and media professionals and bolstering academic collaboration as well as the creation of networks. The Cultural Preservation Programme serves to protect historically relevant cultural sites and artefacts in Africa.

A German Government initiative entitled Schools: Partners for the Future creates a network of partner schools which spans the whole globe, 99 of them in Africa alone. The initiative inspires interest in modern Germany and German. Interest in the German language has also been boosted by the broad range of language courses offered by the Goethe-Institut in Africa. There are currently more than 700,000 young Africans learning the language.

Higher education and research

Robust education and research systems can help ensure sustainable social and economic development and must be in place if knowledge-based solutions are to be found

to today's challenges. African countries' national strategies for these sectors and the concomitant investment in education and research tend, however, to be underdeveloped. The German Government supports partners at the national, regional and pan-African levels interested in **developing their own expertise** on the basis of cooperation partnerships. Of particular significance here is the development of modern universities and internationally compatible systems of vocational qualifications as well as **research collaboration** based on solving specific problems.

In the interests of coordinating various players' science and research activities and generating any possible synergies, the German Government supports harmonization procedures within the EU and with such international partners as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the G8. In the EU context, the German Government ties its national and bilateral science and research initiatives in with the 8th partnership area of the Joint EU-Africa Strategy, entitled Science, the Information Society and Space.

In academia, we pay particular attention to improved teaching, university management,

syllabus development and enhanced mobility for students, teachers and researchers. To advance the principle of equal opportunities, Germany is helping enable access to higher education for marginalized groups – through, for example, grants and microfinance options.

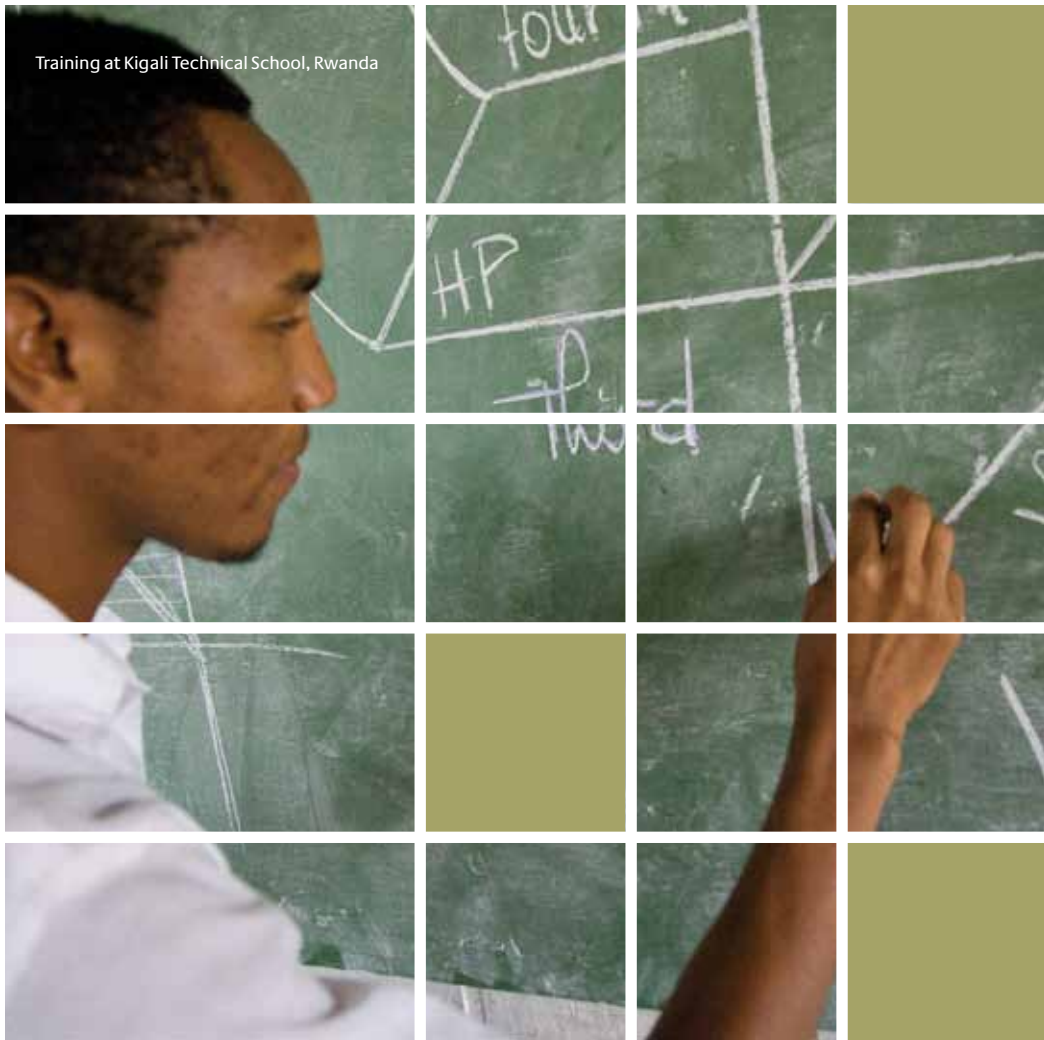
In recent years, **German and African universities** have vastly increased their close links by enhancing their scholarship and exchange programmes. The Federal Foreign Office's annual International Diplomats Programme plays a role in **training young diplomats** from Africa and propagates a network of future decision-makers who have links to Germany. Very much in demand, these courses contribute to the close cooperation which exists between Germany and Africa. In addition, the German Government also promotes centres of excellence at African universities through the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). These train future **leaders for Africa** in key fields – such as microfinance, logistics and law. There are targeted grants to allow selected students from Africa to take their qualifications further. The intention to establish the Pan-African University (PAU) already has several German ministries collaborating during the planning stages. German **research collaboration** in Africa

has traditionally been focused on Egypt and South Africa.

Since the German Government adopted its 2008 Strategy for the Internationalization of Science and Research, we have been increasing our collaboration on such areas in other African countries too. Cooperation is driven by the research interests of the universities and research institutes involved, which seek answers to Africa's development issues as well as to such global challenges as climate change, healthcare, nutrition and scarcity of resources.

The German Government attaches great importance to promoting centres of excellence. One of those we promote in the scientific arena is, for example, the African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS). AIMS has been operating successfully in South Africa since 2003, training top African postgraduates in mathematical as well as statistical and IT skills of the highest level.

Since 2003, the German Government has been supporting the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP), an initiative for research into new treatments and preventive measures for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, carried



Training at Kigali Technical School, Rwanda

out in collaboration with countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Our support is supplemented by newly instigated product development partnerships. These cover better treatments for neglected diseases and those which, as a result of poverty, are hardly treated, principally in newborns, infants and young mothers.

Forward-looking initiatives

1. The German Government will lend more support to African partner countries developing solidarity-based comprehensive healthcare systems, to guarantee for the long term that poor sectors of the population share access to them. This involves training qualified staff and strengthening social-security systems as well as developing finance management in the healthcare sector. The German Government will be promoting research networks focusing on diseases of particular relevance to health care policy in Africa, in order to improve existing structures within healthcare research, training and provision and establish transnational ties between them.
2. In view of Africa's growing population and increasing exposure to the effects of climate change, the German Government will be continuing to provide support in the field of water and sanitation in particular. Germany wants to enable 30

million people in sub-Saharan Africa to gain access to water supplies and sanitation by 2015.

3. In collaboration with 15 African states, the German Government is developing regional centres of excellence for climate change and adapted land management in Western and Southern Africa. They are intended to enhance the expertise of Africa's scientists in order to mitigate the effects of climate change on the basic environmental and economic conditions in which people live.
4. The German Government will be working in selected African countries with projects on innovatively exploiting agricultural potential. One major area will be agricultural training to render agriculture more productive and sustainable. Germany acknowledges its international obligations in the interests of food security and will be increasing its commitments in rural areas yet more on the basis of its new strategy paper entitled "Rural development and its contribution to food security". In addition, the intention is to support the integration of agricultural production into regional and global markets.
5. By 2013, the German Government will have doubled its contributions to education programmes in Africa in relation to 2009

figures and increased the number of partner countries for development cooperation in which the focus is on education.

6. The German Government is supporting Africa in releasing the potential of its vast resource of talented young people. We want to share expertise with Africa more, especially by promoting collaborative university projects and granting scholarships. That is why we established the German-African exchange programme “Go Africa... Go Germany...”, of which the Federal President is patron and which serves to foster personal relationships and networks among young Africans and Germans.
7. Germany is also actively involved in **expanding national systems for vocational training**. Supporting German training providers in Africa contributes significantly to improving the quality and breadth of vocational training available there – and to meeting German companies’ need for qualified staff on the ground.
8. There are major projects being planned which focus on strategic research areas and have positive effects in or indeed beyond their regions, in the interests of increasing Germany’s visibility in **Africa as a key partner in education and research**. For instance, the German Government

is promoting German-African partnerships for sustainable problem-solving and intends to significantly support the expansion of research into global challenges. Through the German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, we are encouraging the sharing of expertise by supporting the Network of African Science Academies (NASAC) and the African Academy of Sciences (AAS).

9. In the humanities and social sciences, the German Government promotes the development of a centre of excellence on West African Integration (WAI). Working with important West African partners such as ECOWAS, the centre is intended to help develop strategies to address as yet unresolved issues of regional integration in West Africa. It is also to help translate research results into a form that can be useful for policy.
10. The German Government will be focusing its attention more strongly on the **results and effects of Germany’s development policy** and playing its part in continuing to develop an effective global architecture for development cooperation.

IV. The context of Germany’s Africa policy

1. Africa policy at the European and global levels

Germany’s Africa policy is to a significant extent the EU’s Africa policy. One of its key frames of reference, for example, is the **Joint EU-Africa Strategy** of 2007. In addition, the European Consensus on Development 2005 identifies gender equality as a common value and an aim in itself. The EU coordinates its activities with the AU and the United Nations as it uses its Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and its Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) to make an important contribution towards peace and security in Africa. The institutional changes brought about by the EU’s Lisbon Treaty (which created the position of High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy as well as the European External Action Service) will further strengthen Europe’s foreign and security policy.

Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Algeria – North African countries with Mediterranean coastlines – are part of the **European Neighbourhood Policy** (ENP) and member states of the Union for the Mediterranean. There is also cooperation in place between

NATO and the AU, and NATO has its tried and tested Mediterranean Dialogue with North African coastal states.

Germany provides around one fifth of the EU’s total budget and pays more than any other contributor into the **European Development Fund**. The German Government wants to maintain its active role in the shaping of EU policy towards Africa. We are working intensively to see the EU take a more united stance in its relations with the countries of Africa. Germany is already playing a decisive role in the EU bodies setting Europe’s Africa policy. With individual strategy papers on, for example, Somalia, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the German Government helps formulate EU policy and collaborates on EU strategies for such regions as the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

Within the **United Nations**, Germany’s Africa policy places particular emphasis on peace and security, the protection of human rights and international law, sustainable development and humanitarian aid as well as research and education. The UN’s adoption of the Millennium Development Goals in the year 2000 created an important frame of reference which Germany, like others, takes as a guide for its development policy in Africa.



The flags of African Union member states, flying in front of the United Nations Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Germany's Africa policy takes effect through the agreements made among the G8.

Africa is the only continent to have been on the agenda in its own right at every single G8 Summit since the turn of the millennium. In order to advance Africa's interests within the G8, the G8 heads of state and government have appointed Africa Personal Representatives to advise and support them on issues of Africa policy. The G8 adopted its first Africa Action Plan at its 2002 Summit in Kananaskis, Canada. This serves to support the reform initiative New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as well as the work of the AU. The subsequent summits, including Heiligendamm in 2007, saw the G8 continue to intensify its partnership with Africa. Like Germany, South Africa is now a member of the G20.

2. Alongside Africa in multilateral settings

Global challenges like climate change and worldwide crises make it essential that Germany collaborate closely with the countries of Africa – totalling 54 since South Sudan became independent. Regularly coordinating with each other in international fora serves German, African and global interests.

At the international level, the African states are seeking **more of a voice**. This applies in the United Nations and its Security Council just as it does in international financial institutions. The German Government is campaigning alongside the countries of Africa for **reform of the United Nations**, including the addition of two permanent seats for African countries on the UN Security Council. Our hope is that our call for a permanent German seat on the Security Council will find African support. Africa's great support for Germany's non-permanent Security Council seat in 2011-2012 proves what confidence is placed in Germany within that continent. The German Government wants to support Africa in its international concerns. This involves continuing to **develop the G8/G20 system**, enhancing development cooperation, supporting Africa's regional institutions and improving access to affordable HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria medication.

Germany supports reforming the voting systems in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to give more of a voice to emerging economies and developing countries as opposed to industrialized

countries. We intend the countries of Africa, having gained in political and economic weight, to deploy it in our international organizations.



Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle and Development Minister Dirk Niebel with South African Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe in Pretoria, South Africa

V. Germany's Africa policy – speaking with a unified voice

The German Government maintains **close collaboration among its various ministries** as well as between the federal and Länder levels. In so doing, it guarantees coherent German policy towards the African countries in the United Nations, the European Union, the G8/G20, NATO, the WTO and the international financial institutions, as in other international fora.

The German Government takes care to ensure close coordination in the work of its ministries, right from the planning stages of any new project involving Africa. The Federal Foreign Office is responsible for **coherence among German projects in Africa** and in the way Germany positions itself in international organizations. The German ministries get German and African civil society involved both in formulating and in implementing policy, paying particular attention to gender equality.

The German Government wants to be more unified still in matters of Africa policy. Our objective is greater coherence among the many areas of policy, from foreign and security policy to agricultural, trade, environmental,

education and research, and development policy. There are to be steering groups set up for individual programmes and policy areas. Wherever an issue is fundamentally about foreign affairs, the Federal Foreign Office takes responsibility for the coherence of German policy. Furthermore, we intend that the numerous measures and projects undertaken by the Länder will be better coordinated with the Federal Government's Africa policy.

Germany's federal ministries respect the framework for Africa policy elaborated in this strategy paper, thereby ensuring that this country's Africa policy is internally coherent, sets realistic goals and serves the values, interests and objectives the document sets out.

The ministries involved already exchange information on their current and projected activities in Africa every six months, compiling a matrix to encompass all of them. This tool is being systematically extended – without infringing on the constitutional principle of ministerial autonomy – in order to improve the overall planning of German initiatives.

Another fundamental objective is continuously to **monitor how effectively and efficiently funds for Africa policy are used.**

In this regard, the German Government will be tying its Africa policy more closely to the achievement of results. We weigh up the intended goals and the means used against what is actually achieved. This applies particularly to development policy funds. Our goal remains the improved measurability of our

development policy activities. Should it become clear that a particular goal is not attainable or that the ratio of funding to benefits is not an appropriate one, the German Government will adjust the terms of its involvement accordingly.

VI. The outlook: Germany as a partner to Africa

Africa is important for Germany. Greater collaboration with our neighbouring continent is in our mutual interest. The countries of Africa are our partners in multifarious fields: tackling urgent international problems; establishing and maintaining peace and security; resolving global issues like climate change, migration and food security; fostering busi-

ness with its rapidly growing markets, an ever-broader middle class and innovative entrepreneurs; and enjoying great cultural and social diversity.

If Africa and Germany stand together, our combined efforts will enable us to unleash our shared potential in the 21st century. People in Africa and in Germany will benefit from the greater exchange taking place in politics, economics, research and culture.



Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel
visiting a hospital for children with
AIDS in Cape Town, South Africa

AA

Federal Foreign Office

Accra Agenda for Action

The Agenda for Action was decided at Accra in 2008 in the interests of the international division of labour among state providers of aid. It serves to coordinate the multifaceted cooperation between German ministries and African Governments and institutions with the activities of other states and international institutions. The intention is to prevent parallel structures and projects developing alongside one another.

African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP)

With a current membership of 79 states, this group serves to coordinate economic relations with the EU within the framework of the Cotonou Agreement.

African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights

Founded in 2004, this organ of the AU is the most recent judicial institution established to monitor respect for human rights in the region. It started work in 2006 and has its headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania.

African Development Bank (AfDB)

A banking group which grants loans to promote economic development and social progress in its African member states, the AfDB was founded in 1964 with headquarters in Abidjan. Its headquarters were temporarily moved to Tunis in 2003.

African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)

This provides the framework for crisis management in Africa. The Peace and Security Council of the AU is a pivotal component.

African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

In this voluntary process, African states qualitatively assess one another's good governance under the aegis of the AU. The APRM is part of the New Partnership for

Africa's Development (NEPAD). To date, 26 AU member states have joined the APRM.

African Standby Force

The military arm of the AU.

African Union (AU)

This international organization has its headquarters in Addis Ababa, was created out of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) in 2002 and has 53 member states."

Aktion Afrika

This is a Federal Foreign Office initiative set up in 2008 to boost cultural involvement in and with Africa.

Alioune Blondin Beye Peacekeeping School

This Bamako-based training centre for peacekeepers was founded in 1999.

Atalanta

The European Union Naval Force Somalia – Operation Atalanta is a multinational naval mission from the EU to protect deliveries of humanitarian aid to Somalia and vulnerable shipping as well as to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia around the Horn of Africa.

Banjul Charter

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights was adopted in 1981, entered into force in 1986 and has been ratified by 53 states to date.

BMZ

Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)

The EU's Common Security and Defence Policy was first established by the 2001 Nice Treaty, when it was called ESDP, or European Security and Defence Policy. This was changed to CSDP by the 2007 Lisbon Treaty.

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

The goal of this pan-African NEPAD strategy is to promote agricultural productivity in Africa.

Cotonou Agreement

This Partnership Agreement was concluded in 2000 between the European Community and its members and the members of ACP. It contains provisions pertaining to advantageous customs conditions for ACP states exporting goods to the EU as well as covering other aspects of development policy and human rights.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

The Federal Republic of Germany's governmental development organization, GIZ was formed on 1 January 2011 from the merger of the GTZ, InWEnt and DED.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)

The GTZ became part of GIZ in 2011.

East African Community (EAC)

Founded in 1999, this community of five member states has its headquarters in Arusha.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

ECOWAS has 16 member states, was founded in 1975 and has its headquarters in Abuja.

Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

EPAs are agreements between the EU and ACP states restructuring their economic and trade cooperation with a view to ensuring that trade relations conform with WTO norms, dismantling trade barriers and strengthening regional cooperation. The legal foundation for EPAs is the Cotonou Agreement of the year 2000.

European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

The ENP is an EU programme to enhance relations with our neighbours to the East of Europe, on the Mediterranean and in the Middle East.

European and Developing Countries**Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP)**

Founded in 2003, the EDCTP is an initiative for research into new treatments and preventive

measures for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, carried out in collaboration with countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Everything But Arms (EBA)

The EU concluded this preferential agreement with the 50 least developed countries worldwide in 2001, guaranteeing duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market for all goods (except arms) produced in those countries.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Founded in Johannesburg in 2002, the EITI campaigns worldwide for more transparency in money flows which have to do with mineral resources. The German Government is a member of the global EITI Board and provides the initiative with both political and financial support.

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The Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Founded in 1945, this UN specialized agency has its headquarters in Rome.

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

This worldwide partnership has been working since 2008 to reduce the emissions caused by deforestation and the degradation of forests.

G8

The Group of Eight (G8) comprises Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; the European Commission is also represented. The Heads of State and Government of the Group have been meeting for annual summits since its foundation in 1975. Issues discussed include global economic policy, foreign, security and development policy, as well as climate and environmental policy.

G8 Africa Action Plan

Under German Presidency in 2007, the G8 confirmed the commitments made at Gleneagles (2005),

pledging in particular to raise official development aid to Africa by 25 billion US dollars a year until 2010, thereby doubling the figures from 2004.

G20

The Group of Twenty (G20) comprises the 19 most important industrialized and emerging economies plus the EU. Against the backdrop of the global economic and financial crisis, a summit format for G20 Heads of State and Government was set up in the autumn of 2008. The G20 Summits played a key role in tackling the economic and financial crisis. The summit format, as participants intend, provides the leading forum for their economic cooperation.

German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

The DAAD is the world's largest organization for the promotion of international student and research exchanges and was founded in 1925.

German Development Service (DED)

DED became part of GIZ in 2011.

Germany Trade and Invest (GTAI)

This limited liability company is attached to the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology and is tasked with "external economic promotion and inward investment", i.e. marketing Germany at home and abroad as a good investment proposition.

Good governance

The principles of good governance include democracy, the rule of law, transparency, participation and accountability.

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative

This debt relief initiative was agreed in 1996 with the aim of reducing the poorest countries' foreign debt to sustainable levels, the idea being to give these countries more room for manoeuvre in their finances to facilitate poverty eradication.

Horn of Africa

Region at the eastern tip of Africa, encompassing Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea and Djibouti.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

IGAD was founded in 1996, currently has six East African member states (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda) and has its headquarters in Djibouti.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

This UN specialized agency was launched in 1946 and has 182 member states.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Founded in 1944, the IMF is a UN specialized agency to promote and monitor international monetary, exchange-rate, credit and financial policy; its headquarters are in Washington, DC.

InWEnt – Capacity Building International, Germany

InWEnt became part of GIZ in 2011.

Joint EU-Africa Strategy

When they elaborated this strategy and adopted it at their Lisbon Summit in 2007, the European Union and the countries of Africa created a new foundation for EU-African relations. The objective is to establish a political partnership which looks beyond the traditional donor-recipient model and raises its sights to new opportunities and global challenges. The strategy is implemented through successive three-year Action Plans.

Kimberley Process

Launched in May 2000, the Kimberley Process now has over 70 participants. Its aim is to prevent trade in "conflict diamonds" through a system of state-issued certificates of origin. The term "conflict diamonds" refers to smuggled diamonds sold to finance wars and rebel activities.

Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)

The KAIPTC was established in 1998 to carry out research and training and has its headquarters in Accra.

Maputo Protocol

Adopted by the 53 member states of the AU in Maputo in 2003, this protocol on the rights of women in Africa

is annexed to the 1986 Banjul Charter and entered into force in 2005. It underscores women and girls' legal entitlement to protection and a stronger position.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In 2000, 189 Heads of State and Government adopted the Millennium Declaration at the United Nations, thus committing themselves to common binding goals. This led to the elaboration of eight MDGs in 2001, such as the aim to halve levels of extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. These goals represent the most important terms of reference for development policy and investment in the world's future.

Nagoya Protocol

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity is an international environmental agreement concluded in 2010 principally to prevent the unfair exploitation of developing countries' resources.

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

The objective of this AU programme is Africa's economic, social and political development; it was agreed in Lusaka in 2001.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

NATO is a military defence alliance of European and North American states which was founded in 1949 and has 28 members.

Official development assistance (ODA)

Sum of financial contributions made available to developing countries and multilateral institutions by state bodies (including those at sub-national level)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Founded in 1961, the OECD comprises 32 member states and has its headquarters in Paris.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

OPEC was founded in 1960 and has its headquarters in Vienna.

Palermo Convention

The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was concluded on 15 November 2000.

The protocols to it are against trafficking in persons, against the smuggling of migrants, and against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms.

Pan-African Parliament

Established in 2004, the parliamentary body of the AU has 265 representatives from all the member states. It has a purely advisory function, with no legislative powers.

Pan-African University (PAU)

The AU started planning this supranational institution in 2009. Its objective is to promote science and technology on the African continent, enhance the research and development network, and improve education in terms of both general and professional qualifications. The PAU is to have five variously specialized campuses divided among different locations in Africa.

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

Signed by over 100 representatives from development banks and organizations as well as donor and partner countries, this declaration is aimed at making development cooperation more efficient and combating poverty more rapidly and effectively.

Providing for Health initiative

In collaboration with France, the World Health Organization, the ILO and the World Bank, Germany is assisting its partner countries to enhance their healthcare sectors and fund them on a sustainable basis. The goal is to prevent people being driven into poverty by healthcare bills and institute universally accessible health services.

Public-private partnership

PPPs involve collaboration between the state and the private sector on projects which benefit the public interest and, at the same time, are in the interest of the companies concerned.

Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC)

Part of the SADC, the RPTC was established in 1995 and is based in Zimbabwe.

Sahel

The Sahel is a region which lies between the Sahara and the more southerly climate zones, stretching from Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso and the Niger across to Eritrea and the Sudan.

Schools: Partners for the Future

The Federal Foreign Office launched this initiative in 2008, forming a network of around 1500 schools around the world which have a particular relationship with Germany.

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Founded in 1992, the SADC has 15 member states and has its headquarters in Gaborone.

Strategy of the Federal Government for the Internationalization of Science and Research

This national, inter-departmental strategy was agreed in 2008.

Triangular cooperation

A triangular cooperation project involves an industrialized nation, and emerging economy and a developing country.

Union for the Mediterranean

Previously called the Mediterranean Union, this community was established in 2008 and brings together the EU member states, the non-EU states with Mediterranean coastlines and two others which share borders with them, Mauritania and Jordan.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO is one of the UN's 19 legally autonomous specialized agencies. It has its headquarters in Paris, France, and currently involves representatives from 193 countries.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

The WTO was founded in 1995 and has its headquarters in Geneva. It is concerned with regulating interna-

tional trade and economic relations and, alongside the IMF and the World Bank, constitutes one of the central international components of the global economic system.

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