

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Africa's Cooperation with New and Emerging Development Partners: Options for Africa's Development

I. Background

The global landscape of development for Africa is drastically changing with the emergence of new development partners such as Brazil, India, China and Korea. By rapidly increasing its aid and other development assistance to African countries, emerging development partners have greatly scaled up their cooperation with Africa in recent years, within the context of various initiatives.

- For example, at the Africa-China Summit in 2007, China promised to double aid to Africa by 2009 and to provide a total of \$5 billion in preferential loans and export buyer's credits. In 2007, China also announced that it would provide \$20 billion in the next three years to finance, particularly, African countries' infrastructure. China has also written off debts of almost \$1.5 billion in the continent.
- In an effort to strengthen their links and partnerships India and Africa adopted a Framework for Cooperation at the India-Africa Forum Summit held in New Delhi in April 2008. Prior to the Summit, India provided a line of credit of \$200 million to assist New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). India also provides developmental projects in Senegal, Mali, Niger and the Democratic Republic of Congo worth over \$80 million under the *Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation programme*. Under this programme, training and human resource development continues to remain India's development assistance to Africa. Furthermore, India has written off the debt owed by the African countries under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Paris Initiative.
- As member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), South Korean government is striving to conform to the guidelines agreed upon by the international donor community, including the Paris Declaration. It launched *Korea's initiative for Africa's development* at Korea-Africa Forum, in 2006, which, above all, includes plans to triple its ODA for Africa by 2008 through drastic increase in the budget for grants. The initiative is targeting 47 countries in the African Union (AU), plus Morocco. The focus of economic aid will include the five areas outlined under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) such as human capital, public health infrastructure, and information and communication technology.

- Brazil has been expanding treatment for people with HIV/AIDS and coordinates an international technical cooperation network on HIV/AIDS. The network, which facilitates technology transfer for anti-retroviral production, includes, above all, Nigeria.
- Turkey has recently joined China and India to promote its partnerships with Africa. In order to expand the two-way trade and promote direct investment in Africa, Turkey held in Istanbul in June 2007 the Turkey-Africa Trade Bridge Summit.

The activities of emerging development partners are broadening the options for growth in Africa and present real and significant opportunities for African countries' development, including particularly, implementation of NEPAD. Moreover, much of dynamism of current South-South cooperation is fuelled by these new development partners.

At the same time, and in the wake of intensifying relationship between emerging development partners and Africa, traditional development partners such as G8 countries increasingly express their interests in engaging new development partners for ongoing efforts in harmonization and coordinated support for Africa. For example, at G8 summit in June 2007, G8 countries adopted *Summit Declaration for Growth and Responsibility in Africa*, urging emerging development partners "to improve transparency of their aid and to follow internationally shared principles".

II. Study guidelines

This study is a part of UN-OSAA's programme of work in the context of its broader mandate to assist in Member States' debates on new, emerging issues regarding Africa's development, particularly, in connection with NEPAD. It is therefore important to offer specific policy recommendations that can be of great use for Member States' deliberations on how to help to effectively harness the development potential of emerging development partners' intensifying relationships with Africa.

Present study should address the following issues, as related to new development partners-Africa relationship as well as current and future efforts concerning coordination of development partner activities:

1. Provide a comprehensive and detailed overview of current activities as well as increasing interactions and relationships of emerging development partners with Africa. It aims to examine the nature and scope of the emerging countries' recent engagement with Africa. It should above all provide an overall picture of the opportunities and challenges for Africa posed by the increasing presence of these development partners. This overview should be based on presentation of major data of emerging development partners-Africa relations (e.g., ODA, debt and other development assistance).

This part may include impact analysis, which analyzes how these development partners' increasing activities impact on African countries' development, as envisaged in MDGs and NEPAD. It would also be useful to briefly explain these trends in the context of South-South cooperation, particularly as South-South cooperation further gains importance in policy debate concerning Africa's sustainable development.

2. Examine various country-specific bottlenecks and constraints, by examining some concrete country cases (e.g., South Africa) for illustration of (potential) problems in some, selected African countries in their endeavour to fully utilize new development options provided by emerging development partners. Examples for these bottlenecks/problems include inadequate trade-facilitation infrastructure (including costly transport and logistics-related services), which hampers emerging development partners' investment in Africa.

Based on this identification of problems, examine possible policy options for African countries for harnessing this potential as well as effects of these options for their sustainable development. Also, make proposals on related issues such as capacity building, in order for African countries to fully take advantage of the new options.

3. Provide overview of traditional development partners' current activities and proposals regarding engagement of emerging development partners for coordinated support for Africa, which also include proposals for using existing (e.g., OECD's Development Assistance Committee) or new platforms.
4. Suggest concrete ways of forging and constructing effective partnerships of all development partners, including particularly, emerging development partners, so as to help broaden options for Africa's development and with a view to helping African countries' attainment of development objectives, as envisaged in MDGs and NEPAD.
5. Draw conclusions and summarize major findings of the study. Also, provide specific, actionable policy recommendations for African countries, emerging development partners and traditional development partners. This concluding chapter should also identify possible and feasible roles for major, relevant international institutions and organizations (e.g., AU/NEPAD Secretariat), European Union, OECD and UN. These organizations can render assistance in helping build increasing emerging countries-African countries interactions sustainable development in African countries.

Identify, in particular, the roles to be played by the UN (especially, UN-OSAA) and suggest modalities and main ways, in which UN can help to forge fruitful partnerships between emerging development partners and Africa.