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GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL

# The Africa-European Union Strategic Partnership

*Meeting Current and Future  
Challenges together*

EXPERT SERIES



MAY 2011

# Africa-European Union Strategic Partnership

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*Meeting current and future  
challenges together*



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# Preface

by Herman Van Rompuy

*President of the European Council*

Africa and Europe are linked by their history as well as by their interests and values. As well as sharing a common past and present, however, we also share a common future. In an ever-changing multi-polar world, how we arrange our relations today will also have a concrete impact on the world of tomorrow.

It was in this spirit that, in Lisbon in December 2007, the 80 European and African Heads of State and Government decided, seven years after the Cairo Summit, to launch a unique partnership: the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. That Summit marked a turning-point in relations between our continents in terms of objectives and scope.

The third Summit was held in Tripoli in November 2010, providing an opportunity to reaffirm our ambitions and commitments for the coming years. While the Joint Strategy remains the right framework for conducting relations between us, it is more necessary than ever to continue the efforts undertaken over the last three years. The Tripoli Declaration emphasises, for example, our desire to combat climate change, to guarantee peace and security and to attain the Millennium Development Goals.

Taking as its theme "Investment, economic growth and job creation", the Tripoli Summit also provided an opportunity to discuss ways of boosting economic activity and conditions for consolidating the private sector. Cooperation aid, necessary though it is, is not enough to guarantee development, and the private sector has a crucial role to play in this respect. We therefore discussed the best way of activating the levers (such as infrastructure, energy, trade and migration) of growth.



*Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council, at the third Africa EU Summit, Tripoli*



Our discussions were enhanced by contributions from all players involved in the Strategy, not least the private sector, which held a Business Forum shortly before the Summit. The Joint Strategy is, after all, based on people and is intended to be comprehensive and inclusive. The holding of several events in parallel to the Summit demonstrated the vitality of this approach.

In order to attain these objectives, we adopted a second action plan covering the period 2011-2013. This action plan comprises a series of specific measures and projects for the eight thematic partnerships set up in Lisbon. It also aims to overcome the difficulties identified during the implementation of the first action plan.

Africa has enormous potential, which it must realise in the years to come. The European Union, particularly with the African Union, will be at Africa's side to help it in its transformation and thereby guarantee that both continents develop along mutually beneficial lines.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'H' and 'R' followed by a long horizontal line that curves downwards at the end.

Herman Van Rompuy

*President of the European Council*

# Third Africa-EU Summit – Tripoli Declaration



**W**e, Heads of State and Governments of Africa and the European Union, representing more than 1,5 billion citizens, have gathered in Tripoli on 29-30 November 2010 determined to seize together new opportunities for broader and mutually beneficial initiatives.

The Partnership between Africa and the European Union is one of the most enduring global relationships and is of strategic significance to both sides. We will continue the work launched at the Cairo Summit in 2000 and Lisbon Summit in 2007, where we decided to put our relations on a new, equal and strategic level. We confirm the Joint Africa–EU Strategy as the framework for our future cooperation and adopt the Action Plan 2011-13 as our new commitment to the realisation of this Partnership.

With many states celebrating 50 years of independence, Africa is more than ever on the eve of a fundamental evolution offering new opportunities and perspectives towards enhanced integration and improved sustainable development, within the framework of the African Union that aspires for a united, peaceful and prosperous continent. At the same time, the Treaty of Lisbon marks a new phase for the European Union. Both developments further enhance and strengthen the Africa-EU partnership.

Since we met three years ago, the world has undergone an accelerated process of globalisation and faced an unprecedented financial and economic crisis. This requires our Partnership to be more responsive and to take an increasing part in the reform of the global governance system, including availing wider opportunity for Africa and the EU to be fairly represented. Our partnership should guide the transformations the world needs: tackle the effects of climate change, conflict prevention, good governance, achieve a sustainable energy market including investment particularly in renewable energy resources, develop infrastructure, provide food security, achieve the Millennium Development Goals, combat HIV/AIDS, address the realities and challenges of migration and its links to development, as well as to promote gender



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*Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, President of Liberia and Co-Chair of the Summit for the African Union, and Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council*

equality. We step-up our joint efforts especially in encouraging investment growth, creating employment and work for the young generations entering the labour market, notably in Africa.

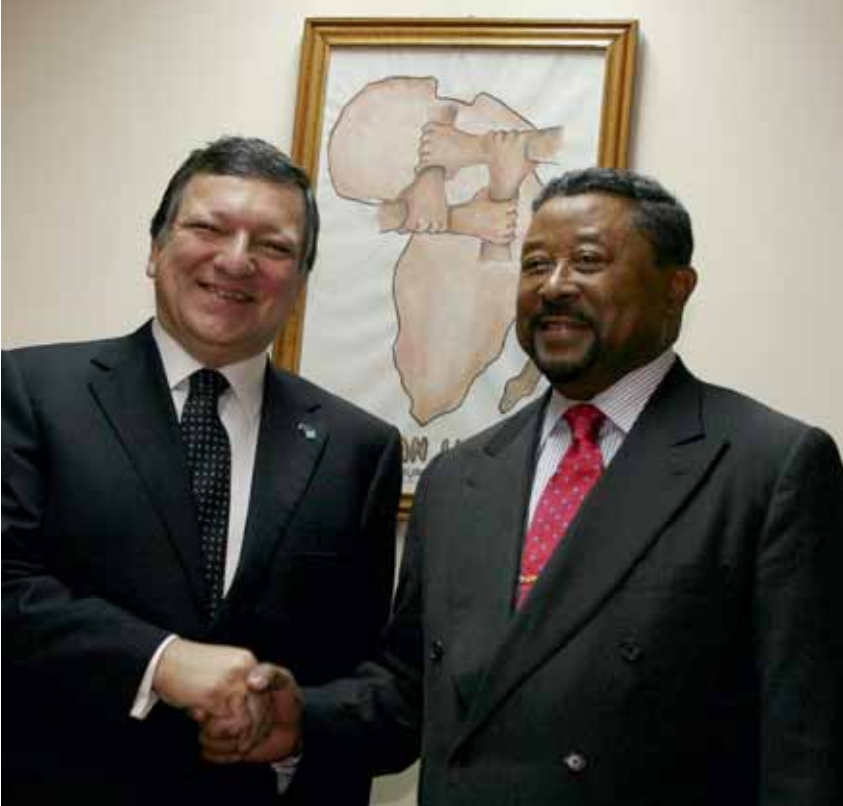
Spreading the success of entrepreneurship, we are committed to promoting the private sector as a key driver of inclusive and sustainable economic growth and an important actor in providing for more equal and balanced development. To flourish, this private investment needs, a transparent and well-governed business environment, partnerships with the public sector, better productivity, social protection of workers both in formal and informal economies, together with reinforced efforts of education and technology transfer in order to promote a knowledge based Society. We recognise the equally important dimension of regional integration for growth and development and commit to conclude Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) that support socioeconomic development, regional integration and the integration of Africa into the global economy.

Mindful of the additional efforts needed to reach the Millennium Development Goals in Africa by 2015, we will reinvigorate our concerted efforts to address all MDG targets, taking account of those countries and targets most off track and paying particular attention to the most vulnerable and marginalised people. We consider that all available financing for development, both domestic and external, traditional as well as innovative, need to support sustainable economic growth and employment in Africa which are key for achieving the MDGs.

2010 being the African year of peace and security, we attach utmost importance to all efforts of conflict prevention, reconciliation, justice and post conflict reconstruction and development for the sake of people undergoing conflict. As the international community marks the 10th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, both sides stressed the role of women in efforts to achieve sustainable peace and security. Peace and security remain a cornerstone of our cooperation. We are committed to making the African Peace and Security Architecture fully operational in close collaboration with the regional organisations. As regards AU lead Peace operations, it was agreed to work towards ensuring flexible, predictable and sustainable funding.

We will continue our concerted efforts to bring the Somali conflict to an end, to stabilise the internal situation and to promote timely post-conflict reconstruction and development efforts. To these ends, we will continue working together in support of a strengthened AMISOM, as well as of the Somali Security Forces, extending support to the TFG in the framework of a reinvigorated comprehensive political strategy. On Sudan, we emphasise the urgency and importance of ensuring that all elements of the CPA, including those concerning Abyei, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, are implemented in a timely, peaceful and credible manner, in particular the referendum on South Sudan whose results should be accepted by all. Furthermore, we encourage all parties to progress with the post referendum issues. In this context, we welcome the leadership of the AU in close cooperation with the UN as well as the support provided by the AUHIP led by President Mbeki, and by IGAD. We welcome in particular the progress made and agreements reached on the framework regarding outstanding CPA issues.

Our cooperation will continue to build on our common values and goals in pursuit of good governance, democracy and the rule of law. We firmly condemn all unconstitutional changes of governments which, alongside bad governance, are one of the main causes of instability. We are united in the fight against impunity at national and international level and the protection of human rights on both continents. We emphasise the need to strengthen national legal systems and the international cooperation in the pursuit of justice, peace and reconciliation, including the prosecution of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community, taking into cognisance the positions of the African and the European Union. We condemn all forms of terrorism and will cooperate closely in addressing this international threat and its various sources of financing. We also condemn intolerance in all its forms and will address this phenomenon as well as cooperate closely, including in the UN, in addressing trans-national threats of, inter-alia, piracy, dumping of toxic waste, organised crime and illegal trafficking, including human trafficking. We jointly agree to address Maritime security challenges of particular concern to both continents including pollution of seas and oceans.



◀  
*José Manuel Barroso,  
President of the  
European Commission,  
and Jean Ping, Chairper-  
son of the Commission of  
the African Union*

Africa and the EU will work together to ensure more effective participation and improved cooperation in international bodies, including the United Nations General Assembly, and the G20. We will further strengthen our high level political dialogue aiming at a better coordinated approach and joint positions in international negotiations. We emphasise the importance of an effective multilateralism and reaffirm our determination to ensure that multilateral institutions are the main fora for international cooperation on peace and security, human rights and democracy and on global governance. In this context, we recognise the need to pursue the reform of the main UN bodies with a view to making the overall UN system more effective and transparent and which should be reflective of the substantial changes the international community and UN membership have undergone.

We welcome the results of the numerous side-events which have contributed to the success of this Summit and which demonstrate the dynamics of our Strategic Partnership and the effective involvement of a broad range of stakeholders. We also take careful note of recommendations from these events.

We also take careful note of recommendations from these events. We positively note that the EU accounts for more than a half of global ODA and reaffirms its commitment to increasing its aid spending to reach the collective target of 0,7 % of Gross National Income by 2015. We also welcome, based on the average flow of EU ODA for Africa per year, both by Member States and the EU, and following existing commitments for the period of the next three years, that more than € 50 billion of ODA will be made available to support the overall objective of this Partnership.

We express our gratitude to the Leader of the Revolution and people of the Great Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the care, hospitality and attention extended to the participants of this Summit.

We decide to reconvene in Brussels in 2013.

# THE AFRICA-EU STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

## A Joint Africa-EU Strategy

### I. Context, shared vision and principles

#### 1. Context

Africa and Europe are bound together by history, culture, geography, a common future, as well as by a community of values: the respect for human rights, freedom, equality, solidarity, justice, the rule of law and democracy as enshrined in the relevant international agreements and in the constitutive texts of our respective Unions.

Since the historic first Africa-EU Summit in Cairo in 2000, where our partnership was strengthened through the institutionalisation of our dialogue, considerable change has taken place on both continents. Democratisation and reform processes have been launched and are being deepened in both Africa and Europe and efforts



© African Union



*African Union Summit in Addis Ababa*



have continued on both continents to address conflict and crisis situations. At the same time, integration processes on both continents have accelerated – on the one hand, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has been transformed into the African Union (AU) with its socioeconomic programme, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); on the other hand, the European Union (EU) has nearly doubled in size and is in the process of deepening the Union. The world has also changed: new international and global challenges have emerged, globalisation has accelerated and the world has become increasingly interdependent.

In response to these changes, cooperation between Africa and the EU has rapidly developed and diversified. Both sides have developed political strategies and policy documents to guide their cooperation, including the AU Constitutive Act and Strategic Framework 2004-2007 and the EU Africa Strategy of 2005. However, it is now time for these two neighbours, with their rich and complex history, to forge a new and stronger partnership that builds on their new identities and renewed institutions, capitalises on the lessons of the past and provides a solid framework for long-term,



*African Union-European Union ministerial troika, 2008*

systematic and well integrated cooperation. There is now a need for a new phase in the Africa-EU relationship, a new strategic partnership and a Joint Africa-EU Strategy as a political vision and road map for the future cooperation between the two continents in existing and new areas and arenas.

## 2. Shared Vision

The purpose of this Joint Strategy is to take the Africa-EU relationship to a new, strategic level with a strengthened political partnership and enhanced cooperation at all levels. The partnership will be based on a Euro-African consensus on values, common interests and common strategic objectives. This partnership should strive to bridge the development divide between Africa and Europe through the strengthening of economic cooperation and the promotion of sustainable development in both continents, living side by side in peace, security, prosperity, solidarity and human dignity.



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This Joint Strategy, which will provide an overarching long-term framework for Africa-EU relations, will be implemented through successive short-term Action Plans and enhanced political dialogue at all levels, resulting in concrete and measurable outcomes in all areas of the partnership.

### 3. Principles

This partnership and its further development will be guided by the fundamental principles of the unity of Africa, the interdependence between Africa and Europe, ownership and joint responsibility, and respect for human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law, as well as the right to development. In the light of this new partnership, both sides also commit themselves to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of existing agreements, policies and instruments.

The partnership will furthermore be governed by strengthened political dialogue, co-management and co-responsibility in our bilateral cooperation and towards global issues, burden-sharing and mutual accountability, solidarity and mutual confidence, equality and justice, common and human security, respect for international law and agreements, gender equality and non-discrimination and, not least, a long-term approach.



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*Presidents Zuma, Van Rompuy and Barroso at the closing press conference of the third South Africa-EU Summit*

## II. Objectives

The four main objectives of this long-term strategic partnership are:

- (a) To reinforce and elevate the Africa-EU political partnership to address issues of common concern. This includes strengthening of institutional ties and addressing common challenges, in particular peace and security, migration and development, and a clean environment. To this end, both sides will treat Africa as one and upgrade the Africa-EU political dialogue to enable a strong and sustainable continent-to-continent partnership, with the AU and the EU at the centre.
- (b) To strengthen and promote peace, security, democratic governance and human rights, fundamental freedoms, gender equality, sustainable economic development, including industrialisation, and regional and continental integration in Africa, and to ensure that all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are met in all African countries by the year of 2015.
- (c) To jointly promote and sustain a system of effective multilateralism, with strong, representative and legitimate institutions, and the reform of the United Nations (UN) system and of other key international institutions, and to address global challenges and common concerns such as human rights, including children's rights and gender equality, fair trade, migration, HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other pandemics, climate change, energy security and sustainability, terrorism, the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and the illicit trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons, and knowledge-based society issues such as ICT, science, technology and innovation.

- (d) To facilitate and promote a broad-based and wide-ranging people-centred partnership, Africa and the EU will empower non-state actors<sup>1</sup> and create conditions to enable them to play an active role in development, democracy building, conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction processes. Both sides will also promote holistic approaches to development processes, and make this Joint Strategy a permanent platform for information, participation and mobilisation of a broad spectrum of civil society actors in the EU, Africa and beyond. Ongoing dialogue with civil society, the private sector and local stakeholders on issues covered by this Joint Strategy will be a key component to ensure its implementation.

### III. New approaches

In order to meet these fundamental objectives, Africa and the EU will need to jointly address a number of key political challenges that are essential for the success of the new partnership, including:

- a) To move away from a traditional relationship and forge a real partnership characterised by equality and the pursuit of common objectives.
- b) To build on positive experiences and lessons learned from our past relationship where successful mechanisms and instruments have been applied in specific policy areas and learn from shortcomings in other areas.
- c) To promote more accurate images of each other, in place of those that are dominated by inherited negative stereotypes and that ignore the overwhelmingly positive developments on the two continents.
- d) To encourage mutual understanding between the peoples and cultures of the two continents and promote better and more systematic use of our shared cultural and social heritage and our cultural diversity, as well as the economic wealth and opportunities that exist in Europe and Africa.

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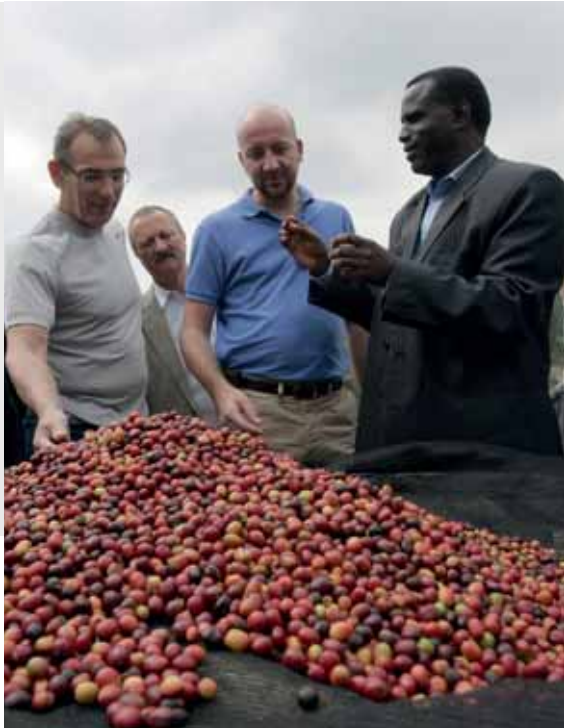
1 In the context of this Joint Strategy, the term non state actors is understood as comprising: (i) private sector, (ii) economic and social partners including trade union organisations and (iii) civil society in all its forms according to national characteristics.

▶  
*High Representative of the Union for  
Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,  
Catherine Ashton*



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▶  
*Commissioner Andris Piebalgs and  
Belgian Minister for Development  
Cooperation, Charles Michel, on a visit  
to Rwanda*



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- e) To recognise and fully support Africa's efforts and leadership to create conducive conditions for sustainable social and economic development and the effective implementation of partner-supported development programmes and to, in this context, underline the importance of strong African political commitment and responsibility in support of the objectives and priorities of the partnership.
- f) To work together towards gradually adapting relevant policies and legal and financial frameworks, as well as relevant cooperation instruments and mechanisms, to the needs and objectives of the partnership, and to set up a framework that better addresses each others' concerns.
- g) To ensure that bilateral relations, dialogue and cooperation between one or more European and African countries contribute to the achievement of the objectives set out in this Joint Strategy.
- h) To integrate in our agenda common responses to global challenges and strengthen our dialogue and cooperation in the multilateral context.
- i) To encourage the full integration of members of migrant communities/diasporas in their countries of residence, while at the same time promoting and facilitating links with their countries of origin, with a view to providing concrete contributions to the development process.
- j) To bear in mind that we can only achieve our objectives if this strategic partnership is owned by all stakeholders, including civil society actors and local authorities, and if they are actively contributing to its implementation.

## **IV. Strategies**

### **1. Strategic Framework**

The four main objectives of this long-term strategic partnership set the comprehensive framework within which specific strategies will have to be put in place in the following areas: (a) peace and security, (b) governance and human rights, (c) trade and regional integration and (d) key development issues.

In the implementation of this new partnership, the principle of policy coherence for development will be applied by both African and EU partners by identifying and promoting interactions and positive complementarities between sectoral policies and strategies, while ensuring that measures taken in one policy area do not undermine results in other areas.

## **2. Strategic Priorities**

In order to meet our objectives, Africa and the EU will need to take concrete action and to make significant progress in the following strategic inter-related priority areas:

### **a) Peace and Security: Promoting a Safer World**

Due to their history and experience, Africa and Europe understand the importance of peace and security as preconditions for political, economic and social development. On this basis, the two continents have laid the foundation for successful cooperation based on the need to promote holistic approaches to security, encompassing conflict prevention and long-term peace-building, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction, linked to governance and sustainable development, with a view to addressing the root causes of conflicts.

However, there is today a clear determination by both Africa and the EU to bring this partnership to a new and strategic level, not only to foster peace and security in both continents, but also to address issues of common concern in the global arena.

- *Promotion of Peace, Security and Stability in Africa and Europe*

At the core of the partnership between Africa and the EU is the need for a strengthened dialogue and institutional cooperation that not only addresses issues of peace and stability in Africa, but also challenges that Europe is facing. The two sides therefore undertake to share information, perspectives and lessons learned, as well as to consult on issues of common concern. Not only will this enhance the ability of both continents to respond timely and appropriately to peace and security threats, but it will also facilitate the coordination of efforts in relevant international fora, in particular the United Nations Security Council.

Under the leadership of the AU, the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) is taking shape. African peace-making, peace-keeping and peace-building mechanisms are being strengthened at the continental, regional and national levels. Continentally



or regionally sponsored peace agreements are the norm on the continent today, and most African countries now enjoy peace and stability. The EU has been a key partner for African countries and organisations to help create conditions for lasting peace and stability.

In view of their expertise, financial and human resources and experience, the EU and its Member States are well placed to provide continued and increased support for the AU in its efforts to – in cooperation with the relevant African regional organisations – operationalise the APSA, including through long-term capacity building for the various structures provided therein, including the Continental Early Warning System, the Panel of the Wise, and the African Standby Force. The AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) will play a key coordinating role in this process. This support will, moreover, aim at facilitating the implementation of other relevant AU instruments such as the Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, the Declaration on the Border Program and relevant instruments on disarmament issues. In this context, efforts will be made to ensure coherence with wider international efforts.

EU support to Africa has been and continues to be guided by the principle of African ownership. At the same time, valuable guidance for the cooperation will, as appropriate, be drawn from the EU Concept for Strengthening African Capabilities for the Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflicts and relevant parts of the EU Joint Policy Framework on Security Sector Reform and the EU Concept on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration, and from lessons learned from the implementation of the African Peace Facility (APF), and from wider international experience. EU support will be provided through a number of different instruments, in particular the capacity building component of the APF, EU crisis management instruments as well as other EU programmes, such as Euro-RECAMP, and through bilateral Member States' support.

Building capacity should go hand in hand with contributing to adequate, coherent and sustainable financing of the activities undertaken by the AU and the Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, both with respect to civilian crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction and development.

Sustainable, predictable and flexible funding for African-led peace support operations is another major challenge. The APF has made a substantial contribution and is a good example of how partner support can complement and reinforce African funding for African-led peace support operations, including from the AU Peace Fund. However, experience over the past years has clearly shown that additional financial support is urgently needed, together with sound and accountable management systems. The EU is committed to taking steps towards establishing a predictable and sustainable funding mechanism, building on the experience of the APF and EU Member States' bilateral contributions, as well as on the determination of Africa to raise additional resources from within the continent.

At the same time, the EU will back Africa's efforts to widen the funding base and mobilise additional resources from G8 and other international partners. The EU and Africa will also work together for the establishment, within the context of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, of a UN mechanism to provide predictable, flexible and sustainable funding for peace keeping operations undertaken by the AU, or under its authority, and with the consent of the UN Security Council.

Africa and the EU together commit themselves to support and promote the role of civil society and non-state actors in underpinning a comprehensive approach, emphasising the importance of conflict sensitivity. The two sides also commit themselves to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 on Women in Peace and Security and 1612 on Children in Armed Conflicts.

- *Common and Global Peace and Security Challenges*

While today's global environment has opened up new opportunities to enhance international peace and security, it has also come with new security challenges, which in a world of increasing interdependence and close links between the internal and external aspects of security, only can be addressed through concerted international action, including in a UN context. Issues relating to transnational organised crime, international terrorism, mercenary activities, and human and drugs trafficking, as well as the illicit trade in natural resources, which are a major factor in triggering and spreading conflicts and undermining state structures, are of particular concern.

It is also recognised that the illicit proliferation, accumulation and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their ammunition, explosive remnants of war and the continued use of anti-personnel landmines, are all major common concerns, as is the issue of the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs). Africa and the EU will work together on all these issues, and seek to promote, as appropriate, the adoption of multilateral, regional and national instruments, and support the implementation of commitments made, including in the context of UN Security Council Resolutions. This cooperation, which will include matters relating to counter-terrorism, will take place through the exchange of information, law enforcement and institutional capacity building and judicial cooperation.

Furthermore, over the past years a number of new global, and human security challenges have emerged, relating to issues such as climate change, environmental degradation, water management, toxic waste deposits and pandemics. There is a



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*EU NAVFOR operation Atalanta*



need for Africa and the EU to deepen their knowledge of the security challenges involved and jointly identify responses that could be formulated towards, and together with, the larger international community.

Looking beyond Africa and the EU, the two sides will also coordinate their actions and bring their influence to bear in the search for lasting solutions to crises and conflicts in other parts of the world that undermine international peace and security, in particular in the Middle East region.

## **b) Governance and Human Rights: Upholding our Values and Principles**

- *Common and Global Governance and Human Rights Challenges*

The promotion of democratic governance and human rights constitutes a central feature of the Africa-EU dialogue and partnership. The two continents will join efforts towards the enhancement of the effectiveness of the multilateral system and the promotion of the values of democracy, rule of law and human rights. In this regard, the Africa-EU strategic partnership will facilitate an open, intensive and comprehensive dialogue on all aspects and concepts of governance, including human rights, children's rights, gender equality, democratic principles, the rule of law, local governance, the management of natural resources, the transparent and accountable management of public funds, institutional development and reform, human security, security sector reform, the fight against corruption, corporate social responsibility, and institution building and development. This dialogue should help both parties to define the issues at stake, agree on common positions on issues of common concern and jointly undertake specific initiatives and actions.

In the context of situations of conflict, crisis, instability, severe democratic deficit, and/or institutional weakness, and on the basis of discussions in various international fora, Africa and the EU will also hold a dialogue on the concept of "situations of fragility" aimed at reaching a common understanding and agreeing on steps that could be taken.

With regard to human rights, Africa and the EU will work together to protect and promote the human rights of all people in Africa and Europe, including through enhanced dialogue between relevant institutions from both continents, such as the European Court of Human Rights of the Council of Europe, the African Court on

Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and African and European national human rights institutions.

Similarly, Africa and the EU will also work together on a global level and international fora, including in the UN Human Rights Council, for the promotion and protection of human rights and international humanitarian law and for the effective implementation of international and regional human rights instruments. Both sides also commit themselves to fight impunity in all its forms. The most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole, especially crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide, should not go unpunished and their prosecution should be ensured by measures at both domestic and international level. In this context, the partners agree that the establishment and the effective functioning of the International Criminal Court constitute an important development for peace and international justice.

Africa and the EU stress the importance of having a better knowledge of African cultural goods and call for the exchange of information between EU and African countries on existing African cultural goods in the EU and Africa.

Africa and the EU will continue to cooperate in the fight against the illicit trade in cultural goods, and facilitate and support the return of illegally acquired cultural goods to their countries of origin, as set out in the relevant UNESCO and UNIDROIT conventions and other commonly agreed legal instruments. Africa and the EU will also cooperate through the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, by raising public awareness and by providing capacity building in, and technical assistance to, African countries.

- *Cooperation between Africa and the EU on Democratic Governance*

The AU is putting into place a new pan-African governance architecture and Africa is developing its public and private institutional capacity at all levels – national, regional and continental. In this context, the EU is committed to supporting institutional development, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building. EU support, based on dialogue and incentives, will build on the approach followed to integrate governance in the EDF programming, under the Governance Initiative, under which additional

funding is provided to partner countries committed to engaging in reforms. EU support provided will apply the principle of African and local ownership and should follow African agendas.

Two particularly promising cases of Africa-owned governance reform programmes and democracy-building efforts are the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. To support the APRM process and the implementation of the Charter, and more broadly the pan-African governance architecture, the EU will set up an instrument that takes into account the positive experience with the African Peace Facility and which combines strong African ownership of programme design and implementation with provisions for strategic and political EU-level involvement. Specific support and cooperation are foreseen with the African Court for Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights, the Pan-African Parliament and the AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC).

Africa and the EU will together support the strengthening of the rule of law in Africa, through enhanced support for national Human Rights Commissions, national Parliaments and independent electoral commissions, as well as civil society organisations.

The AU and EU will also work together to support democratic elections in accordance with international and regional standards, including the AU standards for elections, through election assistance and electoral observation. To that end they will strive to reinforce the role of the AU, the regional organisations and of civil society in election observation in line with the UN-endorsed Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation of 2005 and the Durban Declaration on the Principles Guiding Democratic Elections in Africa.

Africa and the EU will enhance cooperation in the context of international initiatives to counter the illicit trade and to promote the transparent and equitable management of natural resources, such as the Kimberley certification process, the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) and the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). Africa and the EU will also, together, address issues relating to the fight



*Voter in Mauritania*

against corruption, bribery, counterfeiting, money-laundering, tax fraud, as well as other aspects of economic governance. In this context, both sides will take measures to facilitate the investigation and return of illegally acquired assets, including funds, to their countries of origin.

On all these issues, Africa and the EU recognise that civil society, the media and democratic institutions have important roles to play in ensuring transparency and accountability.

### c) **Trade and Regional Integration: Raising Potential and Using Opportunities**

The improvement of economic governance and the investment climate are essential elements to build Africa's economic strength and allow Africa to move away from continuous donor support and find its place in global markets. In this regard, the development of domestic markets and regional integration are key in creating larger and more integrated markets that, in conjunction with enhanced regulatory convergence, will help to attract investment, increase productive capacities and therefore foster sustainable economic growth and development.

One of the priorities of the Africa-EU partnership will be to help Africa improve its productive capacities, move up the value-added scale and become less dependent on raw materials and simple processed products, which in the long term is the best way to avoid a deterioration of the terms of trade and participate in, and benefit from, the global economy. Africa and the EU will also, together with other international partners, work to promote fair trade. In order to achieve this, the key goals which will be pursued by Africa-EU cooperation on trade and regional integration will be: (i) private sector development, supported by foreign investments, to strengthen the supply side of African economies; (ii) the development and strengthening of physical infrastructure networks and related services, which are needed for the movement of persons, goods, information; and (iii) trade integration, which is essential to increase both South-South and North-South trade flows.

- ***Private Sector Development***

The promotion of an investment and business friendly environment is a core prerequisite for the development of the private sector, within the framework of a stable political environment and governance-related reform. These efforts should be underpinned by appropriate African economic growth strategies aiming at maintaining macroeconomic stability, promoting regulatory reform and harmonisation, protecting intellectual property rights and standards, promoting investment codes, and establishing credible laws and guarantee systems. In this context, it will also be necessary to address key investment disincentives such as fraud, corruption, money laundering and organised crime.



Cooperation between Africa and the EU in this field will aim to promote stable, efficient and harmonised legal frameworks for business, free of unnecessary administrative red tape, as well as to promote Corporate Social Responsibility. Both sides will cooperate on technology development and transfer, quality infrastructure and skills development in support of the industrialisation process. It will also aim at enhancing appropriate business support services, and facilitate better access to credit, especially for converting activities from the informal to formal sectors, which is also a key contribution to enabling more women to participate in the formal economy and to facilitating investment and business activities by members of diasporas.

The partnership will, furthermore, contribute to the facilitation and strengthening of the dialogue between, and within, governments and with the private sector on both continents via appropriate continental and regional networks. In this regard, the Africa-EU Business Forum will play a key role in bringing together entrepreneurs and public and private investors from both Europe and Africa in order to discuss ways of improving the investment and business climate and to raise the profile of doing business in Africa.

- *Trade and Integration*

In line with the Abuja Treaty, establishing the African Economic Community, trade and integration are recognised as essential components of the wider process of regional integration and development, which shall be duly promoted by the present partnership. Regional Economic Communities will play an essential role as building blocks of the continental integration process. In order to do so, Africa and the EU will work together to make trade rules and regimes more coherent and harmonised. This will require the gradual harmonisation of trade, customs and industrial policies, laws, regulations and procedures. Africa and the EU will cooperate to put in place programmes and mechanisms to develop norms, standards and quality control at regional and pan-African levels with reference to international standards.

One key area will be regulations and technical standards, including sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures. It is widely recognised that meeting international SPS standards is a key component for advancing the competitiveness and market access of African agriculture and food processing industry. Improving African standards will therefore enable greater access to international markets, the promotion of South-South trade and the diminution of non-tariff barriers to trade. Both sides will continue to promote market access for African goods and services to international markets, in particular the EU market. Another key area will be enhancing pharmaceutical production capacities in accordance with international rules on good manufacturing practices (GMPs) and efficient regulatory procedures, including the control of counterfeit medicines and of other products, while promoting access to affordable essential generic medicines, vaccines and commodities for major prevailing diseases and epidemics. In this regard, the capacity of African countries to make full use of flexibilities in TRIPs, in line with the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa, will be developed. A third key area will be preferential market access for environmentally friendly technologies and products.

Africa-EU cooperation will be underpinned by stronger bilateral development-oriented trading relationships between Africa and the EU: through the implementation of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with African EPA regions (West Africa, Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa and the Southern African grouping), which involve the RECs and other African organisations<sup>2</sup>, and the implementation of the EU-Mediterranean Free Trade Agreement with the countries of North Africa, by supporting African business in its efforts to meet EU norms and standards and to develop its productive capacity, and by cooperating in developing export strategies and business-to-business relations. The EPA-agreements, as instruments for development, are to be implemented at the sub-regional level, however, the AU-EU dialogue is relevant to the overall process of regional integration and interface with developing Regional Economic Communities.

Both sides stress the need for the EPA process to be supportive of Africa's regional and continental integration agenda on the basis of the Abuja Treaty.

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2 The regional economic communities (RECs) and other organisations involved in the EPA negotiations are: ECOWAS, UEMOA, ECCAS, CEMAC, COMESA, SADC, SACU, ESA, EAC and IOC.



◀ *Flower packing  
in a factory in South Africa*

The above efforts, in particular the EPA implementation process, and, more generally, efforts to better integrate into the rules-based world trading system and to more effectively use trade in the promotion of growth and the eradication of poverty, will be supported by the Community (EDF and other instruments) and EU Member States in accordance with the EU Aid for Trade Strategy, as well as by contributions from other development actors. In coherence with the efforts to further integrate at sub-regional level, efforts to better integrate at continental level will also be supported.

At the global level, Africa and the EU will seek to promote global economic governance, and sustain Africa's efforts to integrate into the world economy. To achieve this, the coordination of African and EU positions in international fora will be promoted. Africa and the EU will seek to join efforts to conclude the Doha Development Agenda as soon as possible. This could involve, in particular, seeking common ground to address key issues for development, such as reductions in trade distorting subsidies, greater access to the markets of all WTO members, reductions in tariff peaks, better anti-dumping rules, as well as the implementation of reforms in view of facilitating trade and ensuring the security of the supply chain. In this context, Africa and the EU will cooperate to build technical and institutional capacity for negotiations in trade and related areas, such as quality and food safety, industrial goods, TBT/SPS and commodities issues in order to promote African trade and safeguard the health and rights of consumers.

Finally, Africa and the EU will strengthen their cooperation in the field of statistics with the aim of helping policy makers and other users of statistics and enhancing ongoing efforts in the coordination and harmonisation of statistics in Africa within the framework of the African Charter for Statistics.

#### **d) Key Development Issues: Accelerating Progress towards the MDGs**

For the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved, African countries need to sustain economic growth and equitable social development, and both Africa and the EU have to boost their investments, better focus their policies and deliver on the promises made. Mid-way between 2000 and 2015, supporting Africa's efforts to achieve the MDGs remains the key challenge for the EU's external and development cooperation policy vis-à-vis the continent. In this regard, efforts should focus on making a key contribution to the achievement of the eight MDGs on (1) poverty and hunger, (2) universal primary education, (3) gender equality and empowerment of women, (4) child mortality, (5) maternal health, (6) HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, (7) environmental sustainability, and (8) the development of a partnership for development.

- *Development Cooperation*

In order to achieve the objectives set out in the present Joint Strategy, partners should urgently work on more predictable and less volatile aid, focusing on results. The EU therefore reaffirms its determination to reach the targets agreed in the context of the Monterrey consensus in May 2005 to increasing ODA volume to individually achieve 0,51 % ODA/GNI for those Member States which joined the EU before 2002; to strive to achieve 0,17 % for those Member States which joined the EU after 2002 within their respective budget allocation processes, and collectively achieve 0,56 % ODA/GNI by 2010 as an intermediate step towards achieving the UN target of 0,7 % by 2015. By 2010, attaining the 0,56 % ODA/GNI should correspond to at least an additional € 20 billion in ODA per year, and no less than 50 % of this increase will benefit the African continent. The EU will respect and implement these commitments and will take appropriate measures to guarantee a timely delivery of aid commitments towards Africa. Partners will also make further efforts to keep debt at sustainable levels and, where debt becomes unsustainable, consider debt cancellation in the framework of existing initiatives and fora.

Africa and the EU will also strengthen their cooperation in the implementation of the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness. They will further promote alignment and harmonisation of development aid instruments, increase the use of general and sectoral budget support where circumstances permit, and cooperate closely to implement the EU's commitments to promote complementarity and division of labour.

The predictability of development aid should be promoted and the EU will work toward a limitation of conditionalities and further move towards result-oriented aid, with a clear link with MDG indicators and performance. In this context, Africa and the EU will also improve and expand their cooperation in the field of statistics so that policies and decisions are made on the basis of clear evidence.

Moreover, the two sides fully recognise that development cooperation alone is not enough to achieve these objectives and that non-aid policies on both sides need to be better geared towards attaining the MDGs, including by enhancing Policy

Coherence for Development (PCD). To this end, the EU and the AU will discuss how the coherence between policies and initiatives with development objectives could be enhanced, on the basis of stronger commitments on both sides.

In order to ensure coherence and complementarity with the work of other international actors, including emerging partners, Africa and the EU recognise the need to broaden their cooperation with third partners through enhanced tripartite dialogue. Similarly, both parties recognise the importance of triangular cooperation for the development of the two continents<sup>3</sup>.

- *Human and Social Development*

Employment issues, notably social protection, the shortage of employment opportunities and the promotion of decent work in Africa, will be jointly addressed, with priority being given to creating productive jobs in the formal economy, improving poor living and working conditions in line with the UN decent work agenda and integrating the informal economy into the formal. Investments in private sector development will be promoted, looking in particular to youth and women. The service sector will be further developed as this is where women and youth are mostly involved. Africa and the EU will make technology work for employment, and will ensure that infrastructure works to create jobs for Africans, both skilled and unskilled. In addition, attention will be paid to the creation of jobs through micro-finance schemes. As generally disadvantaged groups often benefit substantially from such microfinance schemes they should be actively pursued.

Africa and the EU will promote children's rights as well as the empowerment of Europe's and Africa's youth. Special efforts will be made to assist youth and children in (post-) conflict situations. All these measures will be supported by predictable long-term financing.

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3 In the context of this Joint Strategy, triangular cooperation refers to the implementation of a project for the development of an African country with the technical involvement of another African country and with financial and/or other input from the EU side, or vice versa.



*A water pump being used in Chad*



Moreover, partners insist on the urgent need to strengthen not only basic education but entire education systems, at all levels. Africa and the EU will together work towards ensuring long-term predictable funding for national education plans to help ensure quality education for all and that all girls and boys attend and complete school, including through the Education for All Fast Track Initiative and the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Second Decade of Education for Africa. Particular attention will be given to the inclusion of hard-to-reach children and children and youth with disabilities.

Training and development of teachers is a priority at all levels of education. Africa and the EU will therefore support the recruitment, retention and training of teaching staff, as well as a general valorisation of the teaching profession. A further priority is to ensure that "there are jobs behind the education" and an increased responsiveness of training to the needs of the economic sectors. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and skills development with the involvement of the productive sectors will also be promoted.

Furthermore, building upon the 2007 Addis Ababa Declaration on Science Technology and Scientific Research for Development, Africa and the EU shall strengthen their cooperation in these areas. In this context, attention will also be paid to space-based technology, applications and sciences.

In the field of health, integrated strategies, including the strengthening of national health systems at all levels, will be promoted by Africa and the EU, based on adequate financing, human resources and commodities. To reinforce health system capacity, partners will also jointly address both the migration of health workers, which is a crisis in some African countries, and the creation or reinforcement of social protection systems. Efforts will be made in line with the Africa Health Strategy, the EU Project on Human Resources for Health, the Abuja commitment (15 % financing for health) and the European Programme for Action to Tackle the Shortage of Health Workers in Developing Countries. Efforts to scale up towards universal access to basic health services, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis Malaria prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010, and cooperation on other pandemics as well as on issues relating to meningitis, will be intensified, with special focus on women, children and adolescents, older and disabled persons as well as members of vulnerable groups.

The involvement of the private sector in health sector development and financing, including through public-private partnerships, should be encouraged and the production and access to generic medicines should be enhanced. Africa and the EU will, in addition, promote further research, particularly for vaccines and new medicines for both major and neglected diseases, and on issues relating to water-borne diseases, as well as on the clinical effectiveness of traditional medicine. Partners will also work towards effective implementation of international health agreements and regulations. Other issues of common interest, such as the abuse of narcotic drugs and the preparedness and responses for emergencies, should be addressed. Special attention will be given to fighting malnutrition in Africa, in line with the Africa Regional Nutrition Strategy.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) will be promoted with the aim of achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015 and to reduce newborn, infant and maternal morbidity and mortality, as set out by the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Maputo Plan of Action, in the context of the Action Plans of this Joint Strategy.



- *Gender Equality*

Africa and the EU will also strengthen the inter-institutional fabric of their administrations to mainstream gender equality in all strategies, policies, programmes and actions. They will address the entire range of women's rights and strengthen their efforts to eliminate illiteracy and to ensure equal access of girls to education, to fight the feminisation of poverty, to promote women in decision-making positions and peace processes, and fight sexual and gender based violence against women and early forced marriage, and work towards the abandonment of female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C) and other harmful traditional practices, as set out in the Beijing Platform for Action and the AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality.

- *Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change*

Africa and the EU have a clear common interest to address environmental sustainability and climate change. Environmental degradation and climate change undermine sustainable development and represent threats to the achievement of the MDGs. Climate change is affecting all countries, but will be most immediately and severely felt in the poorest and most vulnerable countries, which do not have the means and resources to adapt to the changes in their natural environment. Africa will be particularly hit in terms of food security, water management and extreme weather phenomena such as drought, floods and cyclones.

Africa-EU cooperation in this field will link positively with economic growth, job creation, social stability, and the building of capacities for adaptation to, and mitigation of, negative effects of climate change. It will address interrelated areas such as food security, sustainable agriculture and land management and will cover a vast number of interrelated areas and issues such as land degradation, desertification, the preservation of biodiversity, bio-safety issues including GMOs, prevention of toxic waste dumping, environmentally sound waste management, sustainable use and management of natural resources including forest, fish stocks and integrated water management, weather observation and early warning systems to improve disaster risk management.

Africa and the EU will also work together in the global arena and international fora to effectively respond and adapt to climate change and other global environmental challenges. In this context, the compliance with UN and other international agreements is of key importance and – following the December 2007 Bali conference – Africa and the EU will work together for an ambitious post-2012 climate framework. The EU will furthermore support Africa's capacity building efforts in the sustainable management of natural resources, including on weather observation and early warning systems, as well as helping to tackle illegal logging and associated trade. In this context, Africa and the EU should strengthen existing cooperation mechanisms and programmes relating to the use of space technologies and space-based systems.



© European Union

*Samsø offshore wind farm, Denmark*



At the global level, the EU will promote a better geographical distribution of Clean Development Mechanism projects, helping Africa profit from the global carbon market.

- *Migration and Development*

Migration and mobility are interwoven with the history of human development and should be treated as largely positive phenomena. Acknowledging this, Africa and the EU will pursue and implement policies and programmes that address all relevant dimensions of migration, including circular migration. These efforts will aim to promote and better manage legal migration and mobility with a view to supporting the socioeconomic development of both countries of origin and countries of destination.

Africa and the EU will work to deepen their frank and constructive dialogue in taking forward the implementation of the Declaration adopted in November 2006 at the Tripoli EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development, and ongoing regional processes, which provide a comprehensive agenda for common action in the area of migration and development. Partners will foster the linkages between migration and development, maximise the development impact of remittances, facilitate the involvement of diasporas/migrant communities in development processes, promote the protection of the human rights of migrants, assist and protect asylum seekers and refugees and help countries of origin, transit and destination in Africa build capacity to better manage migration. Africa and the EU will also jointly address the down-sides of migration.

This includes jointly combating illegal migration, where cooperation needs to be stepped up, including through cooperation on return and readmission of migrants in the context of the Tripoli Declaration and relevant international agreements, as well as on border control and trafficking in human beings. In this regard, they will work actively to ensure the implementation of the Africa-EU Plan of Action on Trafficking in Human Beings, especially Women and Children. Partners will also work to promote respect for the principles and provisions of the OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the Geneva Convention on Refugees. Africa and the EU will pay particular attention to brain drain in sensitive sectors like health and education.

Both sides commit themselves to ensure that adequate financial resources are made available for the effective implementation of the measures outlined in the Tripoli Declaration.

- *Agriculture and Food Security*

In the area of agriculture, Africa and the EU will: promote policy coherence for development, food security, food safety and food quality; strengthen farmer organisations and inter-professional associations; improve policy and strategy development processes; increase domestic and foreign investment; promote diversification in rural areas; strengthen livestock disease surveillance and control systems, including through fighting against the avian flu; promote risk management approaches and the use of early-warning systems; strengthen capacity vis-à-vis regional and international trade and SPS standards; promote institutional reforms; strengthen agricultural research for development; and make the best use of the opportunities opened up by advances in biotechnology.

A new EU-AU partnership on agricultural development will support Africa's agricultural agenda, as set out in the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). This includes putting emphasis on improved governance of agriculture and supporting capacity-building on the part of African public and private organisations involved in agriculture, particularly at regional and continental levels. It also includes a strong engagement in Africa's agricultural research for development agenda as coordinated by the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).

African fisheries resources, both coastal and inland, represent vital natural capital and a potential source of wealth able to contribute substantially and sustainably to economic growth and poverty reduction. As with agriculture, Africa and the EU will improve policy coherence for development, particularly related to fisheries access arrangements, trade and controlling illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, notably through the Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs). Africa and the EU will also collaborate in creating an institutional and governance environment to promote conservation and sustainable and optimal use of this valuable resource.



*Building a canal in Swaziland*



- ***Infrastructure***

The promotion of interconnectivity of African infrastructure at all levels in line with AU/NEPAD priorities will be further advanced. In doing so, the two sides will make use and build upon the framework offered by the 2006 Africa-EU Infrastructure Partnership and Trust Fund as well as the Pan-African Infrastructure Development Fund which set out the strategy for securing interconnectivity across the continent and its different regions and for tackling the issue of delivery of infrastructure services. In line with the priorities identified through the Infrastructure Partnership, the following goals shall be pursued:

As regards transport, Africa and the EU will aim at increasing interconnectivity by investing in and improving infrastructure along the Trans-African road transport

corridors and associated regional road and rail networks. Partners shall also focus on enhancing port efficiency, and supporting measures for improving air and maritime safety and security. By supporting the removal of non-physical barriers to the free movement of goods, services and people through more rigorous implementation of regional protocols the Partnership shall also aim at improving transport services.

As regards water, Africa and the EU acknowledge that in order for water to contribute fully to national development and local livelihoods, investment in regional hydraulic infrastructure needs to be increased.

As regards energy, the two sides recognise that increased regional and continental interconnectivity is necessary for enhancing the reliability and efficiency of energy systems. Partners will thus aim at improving energy infrastructure, in particular for electricity interconnections, agreements on joint standards and regulation procedures, as well as removing non-physical barriers for exchange of energy across borders.

- *Water and sanitation*

Water resource management and access to safe water and basic sanitation are crucial both for economic growth and poverty reduction and the achievement of the MDGs. Africa and the EU will therefore work together to further develop the existing EU-Africa Partnership on Water Affairs and Sanitation with the overall objective to meet basic water and sanitation needs and contribute to improved water resource management at local, river basin and catchment, national and trans-boundary level.

In addition, Africa and the EU will reinforce their joint efforts to address the challenges of water security and climate change, sustainable access to safe affordable water supplies, hygiene education and sanitation. In this context, Africa and the EU will aim at mobilising increased investments for hydraulic infrastructure in Africa. Furthermore, they will promote the participation of other international partners in the dialogue on the sustainable use of Africa's water resources.



*Energy storage tank in Europe*



- ***Energy***

The two sides recognise that the international energy challenges have created a need for Africa and the EU to give an even stronger focus to sustainable energy in their mutual relations. Both sides will therefore aim at strengthening cooperation and solidarity in the sustainable management of their energy resources and at continuing to promote access to energy, energy security and safety, and regional cooperation.

To this end, the partners have agreed to establish the Africa-EU Energy Partnership, which will address the joint challenges of energy security and diversification of supply, access to affordable, clean and efficient energy services, new and renewable energy resources and climate change. Partners will furthermore aim at building capacity, at mobilising increased investments for energy infrastructure in Africa, including through the existing EU Energy Facility and other financial instruments, and at including emerging donors in the dialogue on sustainable energy sector development in Africa.

Africa and the EU will also explore ways and means to launch a dialogue on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, within the framework of relevant International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) provisions and in line with international safety standards and rules.

- *Development of Knowledge-based Societies*

Africa and the EU will strengthen their cooperation in building knowledge-based societies and economies. Both sides recognise that the development of S&T and innovation is one of the essential engines of socioeconomic growth and sustainable development in Africa; that competitiveness in the global economy is increasingly dependent on knowledge and innovative ways of applying modern technology, especially Information and Communication Technology (ICT); and that meeting the MDGs requires a special global effort to build scientific and technological capacities in Africa. Thus partnerships and investments advancing access to ICT infrastructure, access to quality education, and the development of science and technology and innovation systems in Africa are crucial for attaining all other development goals.

Africa and the EU will strengthen their cooperation and support to bridge the digital divide and promote the development of an inclusive Knowledge Economy, including through the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on Information Society and relevant AU/NEPAD programmes.

More specifically, in the area of ICT, Africa and the EU will aim at bridging the digital divide that limits access to modern telephony and internet services. It will address the harmonisation of policy and regulatory frameworks and investment in broadband infrastructure and support non-commercial e-services.

In parallel, similar efforts will be made to address the scientific divide and increase Africa's research capacities. Inadequate technical capacity of Africa will be upgraded through the establishment of specialised networks in regions and sub-regions, which need to focus on identified priorities so as to underpin economic growth and sustainable development of the African continent. In this respect, Africa and the EU will promote the strengthening of collaborative links between African regional and sub-regional partnerships and European partners, in order to contribute to the sustainability of established centres and networks of excellence.



- *Cultural Cooperation*

A stronger political partnership between Africa and the EU should be underpinned by an equally strong partnership on cultural cooperation. All expressions of culture, including arts, multilingualism and sports, should be taken into account.

Africa and the EU will therefore engage in an effective dialogue and cooperation on culture, promote cultural exchanges and twinning arrangements, and support capacity building and technical assistance on the protection and preservation of, and access to, cultural goods and sites in Europe and Africa. These efforts will strengthen the safeguarding of African World Heritage sites, as well as the diversity of cultural expressions within the framework of relevant UNESCO conventions. In this context, the two sides will launch an inventory of ongoing cooperation on cultural goods issues with a view to identify potential areas of further cooperation. Furthermore, Africa and the EU will also – in the context of their development cooperation – fully take into account local culture and contribute to increase the access of people to culture and to means of cultural expression.



◀ Street art festival in Egypt

- *Communication*

Africa and the EU recognise the need to better communicate with each other and to better promote the social and cultural values of the European and African peoples.

In this regard, partners will also work towards the promotion of more accurate images of each other, and fight stereotypes, xenophobia and racism, through enhanced exchanges and contacts of non-state actors, including trade unions, professional associations, the private sector, media, schools, universities, research and cultural institutions, and sport clubs and associations, including through support for twinning arrangements between civil society organisations.

## **V. Institutional architecture and implementation**

### **1. Institutional Architecture and Actors**

Africa and the EU will implement their new strategic partnership through an institutional architecture, which allows and promotes intensive exchange and dialogue on all issues of common concern.

The partnership will involve a large number of institutional and non-institutional actors in Africa and the EU at continental, regional, national and local levels, with a central role of the AU and the EU. Partners will therefore place greater value on the role of their continental organisations in facilitating this partnership and task them to work closely together, including through more regular dialogue between corresponding AU and EU institutions, in the preparation and follow-up of decisions and meetings. The frequency of these meetings at political level, namely, of senior officials, Ministers and Heads of State and Government, will have to be enhanced in order to take forward the objectives of the Joint Strategy.

It should be noted that this strategic partnership, and the effective implementation of the policies and actions outlined in the Joint Strategy, are also the shared responsibility of all African and EU states.

- *Regular Africa-EU Summits*

In the future, starting from the Lisbon Summit, meetings of the Heads of State and Government will be organised every three years, alternately in Africa and the EU. These Summits will reflect the importance which the two sides attach to their relationship, take stock of progress made in the implementation of commitments made and give political guidance for further work, including through the approval of Action Plans. These Summits should be prepared at ministerial level.

The political momentum and visibility of the new partnership will also require political engagement and commitment of the leaders of Africa and the EU in the period between the Summits. To this end, the Presidents of the EU Council and the AU, of the European and the Pan-African Parliament and of the European and AU Commissions, will – in the period between Summits and on a regular basis – meet their institutional counterparts, alternately in Africa and the EU, to review progress and provide political guidance to the partnership.

- *The AU and EU: Different Levels of Interaction*

In this context, partners recognise a need for a more defined division of roles and responsibilities between the pan-African, sub-regional, national and local levels and between the different actors on the EU side, as well as for coherence and complementarity with other international actors.

The African Union has emerged as a natural interlocutor for the EU on continental issues and as the most important institutional partner for the EU. Therefore, the institutional architecture promoted by the Joint Strategy will, on the African side, be centred on the AU. This approach requires strong institutions that invest particularly in their capacity to act effectively and interact with each other. The EU will therefore allocate the necessary resources and adapt its organisational structures. The opening of an EU Delegation to the AU in Addis Ababa will be an important step in that direction. The AU will also further strengthen its representation in Brussels. Beyond that, the EU will continue to assist the AU in its ongoing institutional transformation process and also support the strengthening of the AU's institutional ability to interact with the EU and other international partners.

One particular challenge is to simplify the institutional framework for regional integration and its articulation with the EPA-related groupings. Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are important for the continental economic and political integration agenda and should continue to be key partners for the EU in Africa. The



*Meeting of the two Commissions in Addis Ababa*



EU and AU will aim at integrating the RECs and the Sub-Regional Organisations (SROs) in the present institutional architecture and at minimising overlap between, and conflicting mandates of, the entities concerned. The issue of the configuration of the EPA-related groupings is of particular importance in this context.

- *Africa-EU Troikas*

In the period between the Summits, the dialogue between Africa and the EU should be maintained through regular meetings of Senior Officials and Ministers. In order to ensure an effective and balanced representation of both Unions, these meetings will continue to be held in Troika format, whereby each side is represented by a smaller number of representatives who are mandated to speak on behalf of Africa and the EU respectively. On the EU side, the Troika consists of the current and incoming EU Presidency, the European Commission and the EU Council Secretariat, while on the African side the Troika consists of the current and outgoing Presidencies of the AU and the AU Commission, expanded to include chef de file countries at the expert and senior official levels.



*Meeting of the EU-AU Joint Task Force*

The biannual Africa-EU Ministerial troika meeting will play a central role in the review and monitoring of the implementation of the Joint Strategy and its successive Action Plans.

Africa and the EU will continue to hold biannual Africa-EU troika meetings between Foreign Ministers, alternately in Africa and the EU, and will also, as necessary, strengthen their dialogue through additional sectoral Ministerial meetings.

- *Commission-to-Commission Dialogue and Joint EU-AU Task Force*

The two Commissions will play a central role as the driving forces behind the partnership. They will continue and further develop their cooperation, together with the EU Council Secretariat. The existing Joint EU-AU Task Force will be strengthened to facilitate permanent working level dialogue, interaction and joint projects between the different institutions and will continue to hold regular meetings to move forward the agenda of the strategic partnership. The Colleges of Commissioners of the European and AU Commissions will meet on an annual basis to provide political leadership and impetus to the work of the Joint EU-AU Task Force.

- *Parliaments and other Representative Institutions*

This institutional architecture will also strengthen the formal structure of the dialogue between the institutions that represent the people of the two continents, the European Parliament, the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and the AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC). The PAP and the ECOSOCC – both part of the AU institutional architecture – are promising and legitimate voices for democratic governance in Africa and deserves the support of all actors in the Africa-EU partnership.

Cooperation between the socioeconomic partners at both sides will also be enhanced, notably through the dialogue between the EU Economic and Social Committees (EESC) and the AU ECOSOCC. These dialogues will complement and/or feed into the institutional EU-AU troika dialogue. Consideration will also be given to setting up mechanisms for exchanges between stakeholders on the EU side to achieve maximum coordination, coherence and consistency of EU policies and approaches.

- *Civil Society*

Partners furthermore recognise that the Joint Strategy should be co-owned by European and African non-institutional actors and that these actors can play an important role in taking forward the objectives of the partnership.

With a view to a people-centred partnership, an appropriate and prominent place needs to be defined in the institutional partnership for civil society and other non-state actors. Africa and the EU will therefore further promote the development of a vibrant and independent civil society and of a systematic dialogue between it and public authorities at all levels.

In addition, both sides will make effective communication with non-institutional actors a priority and strengthen their capacity to disseminate information, collect and make use of ideas and proposals from civil society partners, and encourage the active involvement of non-institutional actors in the implementation and monitoring of the Joint Strategy and its Action Plans. EU and AU Member States, and sub-regional organisations and institutions, will play a key role in this work.

To facilitate these people-to-people contacts, Africa and the EU will promote and expand twinning arrangements in relevant sectors. To make these arrangements work, both sides will work towards facilitation of entry procedures – including visa requirements – for people participating in these schemes.

The Joint Strategy should remain a permanent platform for continued dialogue with stakeholders in Africa and the EU in the years ahead. Members of Parliament, civil society organisations and European and African research institutes and think tanks will participate in dialogue mechanisms and initiatives and play a key role in monitoring the implementation of African, European and joint policies and commitments outlined in the Joint Strategy.

## **2. Implementation and Follow-up Mechanisms**

- *Action Plans*

The Joint Strategy, which provides an overarching long-term policy framework for Africa-EU relations, will be implemented through successive Action Plans which will build on the operational part of this Joint Strategy and cover proposed priority actions for three years. The first Action Plan will be adopted in Lisbon, covering the period up to the next Summit. These Action Plans will identify the main political priorities, as well as the policy commitments, programmes and actions that will be needed to achieve them. The Action Plans will allow Heads of State and Government to assess, on a regular basis, the extent to which implementation has succeeded or failed in key areas and, if necessary, to provide new political impetus.

- *Financial Instruments*

The two sides will work closely together to secure appropriate funding, and to enhance the accessibility of financing sources, to give effect to this Joint Strategy and its successive Action Plans.

The implementation of the Joint Strategy and the initiatives to be developed in this framework will be supported by existing financial instruments in accordance with their respective scope and their relevance to the objectives and activities concerned, such as the European Development Fund (EDF), the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument (ENPI), the Instrument for Stability, as well as the Thematic Programmes and by EU financial institutions, such

as the European Investment Bank (EIB). Where possible these instruments will be complemented by further contributions by EU Member States. Moreover, whenever possible, African financial instruments and AU Member States shall contribute to this process and an involvement of African financial institutions such as the African Development Bank will be ensured as appropriate.

In order to ensure the effective use of instruments in this innovative Africa-EU cooperation framework and to ensure that they enable partners to meet the goals of the strategic partnership, the complementarity and coherence of these instruments will be properly ensured. To this end, partners will work together towards gradually adapting relevant policies and legal and financial frameworks, as well as relevant cooperation instruments and mechanisms, to the needs and objectives of the partnership. In particular, Africa and the EU will work together to build synergies between existing cooperation agreements in support of the partnership, including through the progressive establishment of a Pan-African financial support programme.



*Africa-EU Intercontinental Civil Society Forum in Cairo*





- *Monitoring, Evaluation and Review Mechanisms*

The Joint Strategy is for the long term and shall be reviewed on a regular basis and as appropriate.

The two Commissions and the EU Council Secretariat will – on an annual basis and in cooperation with the AU and EU Presidencies – coordinate the preparation of a joint report on the progress made in the implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy, focusing on the policies and actions outlined in the Action Plans and using clear indicators and concrete benchmarks and timetables to ensure that implementation is on track. These reports will be presented to the Africa-EU Ministerial Troika meetings which will monitor progress and ensure that implementation is on track: every third year, these reports will be presented to Heads of State and Government, meeting at Summit level, alternately in the EU and in Africa.

In parallel, the European Parliament and the Pan-African Parliament are invited to organise joint hearings and to prepare political reports on progress made.

Finally, and in order to ensure a wide ownership of the process and transparency in the monitoring, civil society organisations in the EU, Africa and beyond are invited to prepare general and sector-specific reports, the conclusions of which will be taken into account in the progress reports prepared by the two Commissions and the EU Council Secretariat and inform the further implementation of the Joint Strategy.

# SECOND JAES ACTION PLAN 2011-2013

## Introductory Part

On the basis of the Joint Strategy, the Summit meeting adopted the Action Plan 2011-2013, welcomed the major achievements which have been realised since the previous Summit (December 2007) and recognised the Joint Strategy's potential to deliver more and better results.

In view of the overarching Summit theme "Investment, economic growth and job creation" the meeting underlined the essential link between a reinvigorated economic cooperation and regional integration via different sectors, including the private sector, with a reinforced cooperation in the thematic partnerships under the Joint Strategy: peace and security, democratic and economic governance and respect for human rights are prerequisites of development. These assets are essential for the creation of an investment-friendly environment that makes best use of domestic resources and attracts investments. The development of Africa's vast human capital requires a focus on skills development, innovation and entrepreneurship, which should be complemented with a comprehensive approach to social and labour market policies. Without a food-secure, educated and healthy population, both economic growth and poverty reduction remains elusive. Regional Integration, trade, migration and mobility, adaptation and mitigation regarding climate change together with sustainable investment in key sectors such as ICT, energy, raw materials or Science and Technology, agricultural research can build on these foundations to foster sustainable, knowledge-generating and competitive economies.

In view of these interdependencies, the Action Plan 2011-2013 will focus on the following partnerships:

## Partnership 1: Peace and Security

The Summit welcomed the progress achieved in the implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and agreed to build upon the operationalisation of APSA to address peace and security challenges in the African continent. Further work will build on ongoing cooperation with the African regional organisations, the results of AU-conducted APSA assessment and the AU/RECs/RMs indicative APSA road map, which will, once finalised, serve as a reference document for future support to APSA by the EU and other partners.

The Summit stressed importance of the follow-up given to the Prodi Panel report on predictable, sustainable and flexible funding for African Peace-support operations. Future capacity building measures, including a new cycle of Amani Africa will be priorities with the objective to fully integrate the actual requirements of ongoing conflict prevention initiatives and crisis management operations. The accompanying political dialogue will be reinforced, including with the UN.

The Summit expressed its firm determination to stand united in the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including children, following up on UN Security Council Resolutions 1674 and 1894. Particular attention should also be paid to women, peace and security, following up on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820, ensuring the equal participation and full involvement of women in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, including peace building.

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*Visit by the EU Political and Security Committee to the Democratic Republic of Congo*

▶  
*Training of Congolese police trainers  
by EUPOL RD Congo in the fight  
against sexual violence and impunity*



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Furthermore, it agreed to pursue cooperation with a view to building up local resilience capacities to address the transnational security threats posed inter alia by climate change, crime and terrorism in an integrated and comprehensive manner.

## Partnership 2: Democratic Governance and Human Rights

The promotion of democratic governance and human rights constitutes a central objective of the Africa-EU partnership. In this respect, the newly established Platform for Dialogue on Governance and Human Rights should enable Africa and the EU to jointly address key issues of common concern with a view to formulate shared governance agendas and recommendations and to enhance the Africa-EU

▶  
*Vote counting at a polling  
station in Sudan*



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*Project to support the rule of law in the Republic of Congo*



Partnership. This should include coordinated action in responding to political crises, support for the African Governance Architecture and economic governance. In this context, the AU decision to dedicate the January 2011 AU Summit to Shared Values was welcomed.

The Summit emphasised the importance of an effective multilateral system and reaffirmed the joint determination to strengthen their cooperation in these multilateral fora. In this context, both sides have committed to work together to ensure a better African and European cooperation in relevant international bodies, including the UN.

The Summit confirmed the joint determination to strengthen cooperation in the area of cultural goods and other areas of cultural cooperation.

### **Partnership 3: Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure**

Regional Integration, Trade and Investment are vectors of economic stability and inclusive and sustainable growth. Well integrated regional markets with efficient infrastructure will attract investment and facilitate business, enhance employment creation and revenues, and improve access to better and more goods and services.

The Summit agreed to engage in political dialogue at the appropriate level with a view to finding solutions to common concerns on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) as well as to exchange views and information on the development dimension and the impact on African economies of Africa-EU trade agreements. This includes the strengthening of the cooperation in the fields of internal markets and financial services, including the sharing of experiences.

Building on the ongoing dialogue regarding cooperation on raw materials, the Summit agreed to cooperate on issues such as capacity building, governance, infrastructure and investment and geological knowledge and skills, and transparency of mining contracts.

Recognising the crucial role of infrastructure development in regional integration, focus will be on areas such as energy, transport, agriculture health, water and ICT infrastructure development in Africa, reinforcing the necessary interconnections within Africa and between Africa and Europe. There is a shared and clear commitment to strengthen the policy and regulatory dialogue in this domain, and enhance concrete cooperation, notably as regards the policy and regulatory framework to attract and to facilitate African and European private direct investment and the development of private-public-partnership (PPP) schemes.

*EuroMed transport  
programme in Cyprus*





▶  
*Installing new water pipes  
in Benin*

Both sides were committed to intensifying the cooperation on information and communications technologies and space applications with the objective to strengthen Africa's participation in the Information Revolution.

#### **Partnership 4: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

The Summit underlined the need to live up to the respective commitments taken at the UN High Level Event on the MDGs in September 2010 in New York to mobilise the necessary resources, actors and policies, with the aim to accelerate progress towards the attainment of all the MDGs in Africa by 2015. They are all interlinked, mutually dependent and reinforcing and thus require a holistic, rights-based approach which addresses the impact of off-track MDGs on the achievement of progress in all areas. Priority was set to achieving the MDGs in promoting gender equality, health, food security, education and to accelerate progress on underlying policy and structures, including statistics. The implementation of the second Action



*Vaccination campaign in Nigeria*



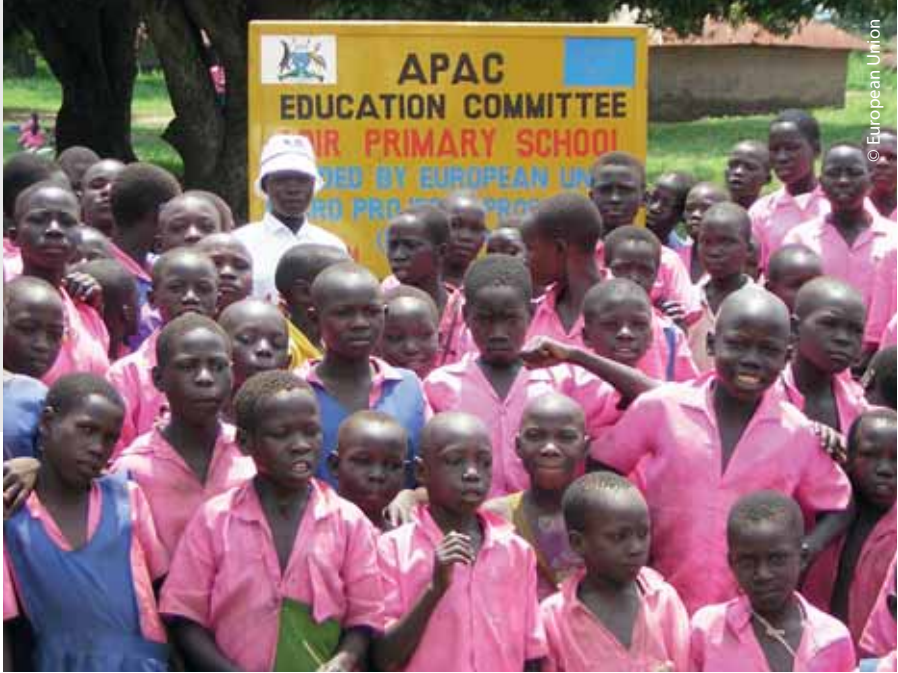
Plan will be instrumental in this regard, including its specific activities on maternal, newborn and child health, gender, primary and secondary education, land policy and sustainable development, access to water and sanitation and people with disabilities.

In this context, the Summit agreed to further align initiatives of EU and AU Member States behind the CAADP processes for food security and agriculture and to foster the cooperation on accelerating the implementation of the African Land Policy Guidelines.

The Summit recalled the role of agriculture as a dominant economic sector in which sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards are central and agreed to work together towards the harmonisation and enhanced capacities of SPS frameworks in Africa, with reference to international food safety, animal health and plant health standards. Capacity building in SPS standards is of great importance for African agricultural sector. In this regard, the Summit agreed to promote intensive cooperation in this area with a view to enhance African capacities. The EU could provide assistance to the African countries in this area.



▶  
*Pupils at  
Adir Primary School  
in Uganda*



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## Partnership 5: Energy

Access to sustainable and affordable energy and energy services is a key issue for African and European citizens. With its vast and untapped natural resources, Africa is an ideal place to develop new technologies and renewable energies, while the EU is particularly well equipped to support capacity building and provide renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and assistance for the establishment of an adequate regulatory and investment framework.

The Summit fully supported the implementation of the Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme and the political targets agreed at the Vienna High Level Meeting on Energy in September 2010, to be reached by 2020, including to bring access to modern and sustainable energy services to an additional 100 million Africans; to double the capacity of cross border electricity connections both within Africa and between Africa and Europe; to double the use of natural gas in Africa as well as to increase African gas exports to Europe; to increase the use of renewable energy in Africa and to improve energy efficiency in Africa in all sectors.

Electricity-supply project in Kenya supported by the EU



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## Partnership 6: Climate change and Environment

Sustainable inclusive growth and development requires strategies that address economic, social and environmental challenges. The development of a "Green Economy" provides both Africa and the EU with opportunities for new jobs and growth. To this end, cooperation on climate friendly technologies will be intensified and CDM and new emerging mechanisms utilised to the greatest possible extent. In this perspective, the meeting reaffirmed the shared post-Copenhagen objective to finalise an ambitious, legally binding post-2012 agreement.

Having aligned their positions in the preparatory phase, the EU and Africa will unite their efforts for a successful outcome of Cancun, underlining the need of a balanced approach as regards adaptation and mitigation; of reducing emissions from

Development of trans-European transport and energy networks



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deforestation and forest degradation and the need to prioritise adaptation funding on the most vulnerable developing countries, particularly in Africa, including through the implementation of the second phase of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) and the ClimDev initiative.

The Summit recalled the commitment made by European leaders to make available € 7,2 billion in 2010-2012 for fast-start Climate Change projects and initiatives, out of which a significant part will be available for Africa.

## Partnership 7: Migration, Mobility and Employment

The Summit stressed the need to facilitate mobility and better manage legal migration in order to enhance the development impact of migration. The importance of eradicating the trafficking in human beings was underlined. Particular emphasis was put on illegal or irregular migratory flows and the further reduction of them, including through application of existing readmission provisions. The need to ensure the human rights of migrants, and strengthen protection for asylum seekers and refugees was also underscored.

The Summit confirmed the commitment of all partners to create more and better jobs through the promotion of sustainable and inclusive growth, acknowledging

*Solar panels in France*



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the role of all stakeholders, including social partners and the private sector. It agreed to further intensify dialogue and cooperation in this area, focusing in particular on questions related to the implementation of the Ouagadougou Action Plan on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa.

With respect to the mobility of students and academics, it was agreed to reinforce existing programmes such as Erasmus Mundus, Edulink and Nyerere, together with initiatives such as the Pan-African University and Tuning Educational Structures and Programmes.

The Summit emphasised the need to strengthen the role of Diasporas in the African development process, and maximise the development benefits of remittances.

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*Weavers' cooperative in  
Ethiopia*



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*Blacksmiths' workshop in South Africa*



## Partnership 8: Science, Info Society and Space

Actions under this partnership, including capacity building, will leverage faster inclusive economic growth and social development in Africa. The resulting knowledge-generating/knowledge based economy will help address more efficiently the major common problems and global challenges, and will be able to compete more effectively in rapidly evolving world markets. The Summit therefore welcomed progress thus far and encouraged all stakeholders to contribute to the timely implementation of the Second Action Plan for Science, Information Society and Space.

The Summit agreed to launch a high-level science and technology policy dialogue at senior official and ministerial level to strengthen the science and technology cooperation framework and to ensure the necessary guidance in the pursuit of agreed objectives.

## Delivering Results: from commitments to joint action

The Summit recalled some of the deliverables achieved under the JAES so far, including the € 1 billion to support the African Peace and Security Agenda and Architecture, the € 1 billion Food Facility, the training for election observers, the € 168 million in grants which have mobilised a total financing of about € 2 billion for infrastructure projects in Africa, the creation of a Diaspora Network, the access to sustainable energy services for 2.5 million people, the Joint Climate Change Declaration endorsed at this Summit meeting, and the African Research Grants and awards to promote science and technology in Africa. These demonstrate the ability of the two continents to produce visible results that benefit African and European citizens and the potential of the Joint Strategy to deliver more and better in the future.

With respect to the implementation of the Action Plan 2011-2013, the Summit confirmed the principles of shared efforts and responsibilities, and underlined the readiness to cooperate with all committed African and European stakeholders (civil society, parliaments, private sector, local authorities) and with interested international partners.



*Analytical laboratory in Uganda*



*European Commissioner for research and innovation, Máire Geoghegan-Quinn*



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As a driving force behind the development of African and European economies and translating the above mentioned political objectives into a partnership of concrete results, a stronger engagement of the private sector will be essential. It will be equally important to establish closer relations with EU and International Financial institutions (EIB, WB, AfDB and BADEA). Moreover, following the recent AU Summit in Kampala, both sides agree to further engage in the discussions on the African proposals to jointly establish an African Integration Facility to support the implementation of the Joint Strategy and its Action Plan.

The Summit agreed to examine flagship initiatives in each of the five African regions as soon as they are jointly identified on the basis of existing instruments; NPCA was identified as a key instrument to support and coordinate such agreed initiatives. There was agreement to build future implementation activities on a reinforced cooperation with the Regional Economic Communities concerned.

Finally, the Summit urged all stakeholders to deliver concrete results which will positively and directly affect people's life. Each partnership should be assessed on this basis. With the Lisbon Treaty entering into force, relations with Africa have become an integral part of the EU's overall political, economic, social and humanitarian agenda. This will ensure greater consistency and coherence between the EU's Africa policy and its overall interests, ambitions and policies. It will also offer Africa, which is consolidating its institutional architecture, a chance to better engage with the EU on a strategic level, and allow both partners to coordinate or align their positions in the run-up to major international events and ensure greater impact.

# CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

**B**oth sides agree on the following options on cross-cutting issues to enhance the effectiveness of the Action Plan and to improve its working methods.

## Introduction

The Action Plan 2011-2013 provides a framework to implement JAES priorities collectively agreed upon and adopted at the Summit in November 2010 by the African and European Heads of State and Government. The AU and EU Commissions will continue to play an active role in the implementation, but cannot deliver alone on the Action Plan's ambitious commitments. Therefore, priority will be given to better define how activities implemented at the national, regional and continental levels by African and European Member States, RECs and other key stakeholders including the private sector will contribute to deliver on the collective commitments and improve the impact and visibility of the Action Plan 2011-2013.

### **I. Joint Africa-EU Strategy: enhanced political dialogue and coordination**

*Political and policy dialogue:* Currently, African and European Heads of State and Government meet every three years at Summit level to take decisions concerning relations between the two continents, embedded within the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. In between Summits, six-monthly Ministerial meetings carry the political dialogue forward, review the implementation of the Joint Strategy/Action Plans, and provide political guidance as necessary. Recently, these dialogues of Foreign Ministers have started to be complemented by sector-specific Ministerial or Senior Officials meetings and which were prepared by experts, taking into account inputs from JEGs and the Joint Task Force.



*Political dialogue at the level of Heads of State and Government and Foreign Ministers:* Following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty on the EU side, the representation of the EU in Political Dialogue meetings at Summit and Foreign Ministers level has changed. The African side will decide on its mode of representation at a later stage. Both sides agree to seize the opportunities offered by the EU's new institutional arrangements to further intensify the formal and informal contacts between European and African Leaders and their respective services on regular and ad hoc basis.

*Sectoral political/policy dialogue:* Africa and the EU have agreed to enhance the frequency, scope and effectiveness of their thematic policy dialogue in key priority areas. Joint Experts Groups and other competent African and EU bodies will assess the possibility of holding sectoral Ministerial/SOM meetings, including in the margins of African, European or international high level events, which need to be adequately prepared by the competent bodies on both sides. The AU and EU Commissions will seek to enhance the effectiveness of sectoral policy dialogue in the annual College-to-College meetings, including through broader participation of their respective line DGs, departments and services in the preparation and follow-up.

*Dialogue at national and at regional level:* The Joint Strategy and the implementation of the Action Plan 2011-2013 will be systematically included in political dialogue meetings between African regions and countries and the EU.

*Cooperation in the UN, in international financial institutions and in other international fora:* Dialogue and cooperation between African and European Heads of Missions (HoMs) and experts in New York, Geneva and elsewhere will be systematically strengthened, notably with a view to better understand respective positions, to define and defend common approaches, and to follow-up initiatives in the various partnerships. EU Delegations and the AU representations and other African counterparts will engage on a more systematic basis, including through the setting up of appropriate flexible EU-Africa dialogue and coordination arrangements.

## Coordination

*AU and EU Commissions:* The two Commissions will further strengthen their respective internal coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the Joint Strategy.

Coordination of European partners:

*EU Coordination in Brussels:* Efforts will be made to strengthen the coordination between capitals and Council working groups in Brussels to ensure coherence and complementarity between bilateral initiatives and collective EU commitments, and to ensure stronger coordination and collaboration between the different geographical working groups dealing with Africa, in line with the principle of treating Africa as one.

*EU Delegations:* With the establishment of the European External Action Service (EEAS), the role of EU Delegations in African capitals has been strengthened. All EU Delegations in Africa, but more particularly the EU Delegations to the AU and in RECs capitals, will play an important role in ensuring effective EU coordination and in promoting awareness and ownership among Member States.

*EU coordination in Addis Ababa:* The coordination between the EU Delegation and Member States' representations will be strengthened with a view to enhancing coherence and visibility of EU positions, including within the AU PG.

Coordination of African partners:

*AU coordination in Addis Ababa:* steps will be taken to strengthen the coordination between the AU-PRC and its relevant sub-Committees on the one hand, and the African capitals and Group of African Ambassadors in Brussels on the other hand.

*Coordination with RECs:* efforts will be made to systematically address all JAES-related issues within the framework of the six-monthly AU-RECs coordination meetings;

*AU Delegation to the EU:* The AU Permanent Mission to the EU and the ACP Group follows the Africa-EU cooperation, the coordination of the group of African ambassadors in Brussels and the implementation of the Cotonou ACP-EU partnership agreement, and represents the AU in the 27 EU Member States. The role of the AU Mission in the effective implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan will therefore be enhanced. If need be, its capacity will be further strengthened to enable it better perform this role.

*Synergies and coordination between the Joint Strategy/Action Plan and other EU-Africa cooperation frameworks:* Both sides agree to strive for more synergies and better coordination between the Joint Strategy and other existing cooperation frameworks and instruments between the EU and African Partners (Cotonou Agreement for sub-Saharan countries, ENP/Union for the Mediterranean for Northern Africa, TDCA/DCI for South Africa), notably through coordination meetings in the margins of the meetings of the respective joint cooperation meetings and institutions.

## **II. JAES institutional architecture and working arrangements**

*Joint Expert Groups (JEGs):* Guidelines defining the mandate, composition and working methods for JEGs have been endorsed by the 11th Africa-EU Ministerial Troika<sup>4</sup> as a living document to steer the Joint Experts Groups in their work. The Ministerial Meeting on 26 April 2010 endorsed a joint paper with options to improve the implementation of the Joint Strategy. JEGs will actively re-examine these options and implement the necessary arrangements to improve their functioning. Such arrangements could include an agreement of internal working guidelines or on handing over responsibilities for coordinating the implementation of specific aspects of the partnerships to other existing bodies such as the African Peace Facility JCC or the Steering Committee of the Infrastructure Partnership.

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4 [http://www.africa\\_eu\\_partnership.org/sites/default/files/20081121\\_final\\_jeg\\_guidelines\\_and\\_mandate\\_1.doc](http://www.africa_eu_partnership.org/sites/default/files/20081121_final_jeg_guidelines_and_mandate_1.doc)

While avoiding a "one size fits all" approach, JEGs will also address, in addition to the specific proposals to enhance the effectiveness of their individual work, the following cross-cutting issues:

Co-chairs and the two Commissions will consult their respective constituencies ahead of JEG meetings, by convening coordination meetings.

JEGs will seek a better connection of their work with the political decision making process, and will examine possibilities to provide inputs to and to receive the necessary guidance from competent political bodies, sectoral senior officials or ministerial meetings (See "Sectoral political/policy dialogue" above).

Both sides will seek to involve the African Development Bank (ADB), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and national or regional development finance institutions more actively in the implementation of the Partnerships.

*Africa-EU Joint Task Force (JTF):* The participation in the JTF has been enhanced to allow stakeholders to contribute more actively to the implementation of the Joint Strategy. The JTF will improve coordination between the key actors for the Action Plan's implementation, namely the two Commissions, the EU External Action Service, the two Parliaments, African and EU JEG co-chairs, chefs de files, RECs, private sector and civil society representatives (for the African side through AU-ECOSOCC). The JTF will address the cross-cutting issues and difficulties, and identify synergies across partnerships. The JTF will also contribute to preparing the JAES-related decisions, which will continue to be taken at the political level in Ministerial meetings

### **III. JAES financing**

The Strategy's success is a joint Afro-European responsibility and requires significant political and operational resources to deliver on the ambitious agendas. The implementation, including financing of the JAES, is a joint task for all stakeholders: European and AU Commissions, Member States, Financing Institutions, RECs, as well as private sector and civil society on both sides. It is essential that European and African actors engage at continental, regional, national levels to provide the

necessary inputs. This will require in particular the continuing mainstreaming of the JAES in existing instruments. The EU and Africa will therefore cooperate closely to secure the appropriate funding to implement the Action Plan 2011-2013.

To this end, the JAES will be mainstreamed and promoted in all relevant instruments, be they managed by the EU institutions (EDF, ENPI, DCI, IfS, EIDHR, EIB instruments etc.), EU Member States' bilateral instruments, or African contributions. In the same vein, both sides agree to further engage, without delay, in the discussions on the African proposals to jointly establish an African Integration Facility to support the implementation of the Joint Strategy and its Action Plan. These discussions should be concluded as soon as possible.

As a joint political framework, the JAES shall steer policy choices and improve the coherence and complementarity of the EU's and Africa's action. The Joint Strategy will be used to orient the programming of existing instruments, and the priorities of this Action Plan shall be consistently integrated in relevant (African) Strategic Plans and (joint) programming processes of relevant instruments, according to their respective scope and general objectives. Both sides will make further progress to make the relevant financial instruments supportive of the Action Plan. Existing joint programming mechanisms (such as the dialogue between the EU and African national and regional authorising officers and the ACP Secretariat) will be more efficiently used by both sides to ensure JAES priorities are adequately reflected.

Both sides will also pursue efforts to translate the Lisbon commitments to treat Africa as one into a reality. All involved actors will work to reinforce synergies between the various policy frameworks and accompanying financial instruments, to increase efficiency in dealing with pan-African challenges. Existing bridges between cooperation instruments will be used to support the continental dimension of the Action Plan activities.

Efficiently use capacity building programmes to enhance AU capacities to implement the JAES: Through the EDF's Institutional Support Programme for the AU and similar bilateral initiatives, the EU will continue to provide an integrated and comprehensive support to strengthen the financial, administrative management and the policy making capacity of AU institutions, and to enable the AU Commission to play an effective role in the implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan, notably through the support of its institutional transformation process. Under the 10th EDF Intra-ACP envelope, the future capacity building programme will ensure continuity with the current initiatives under the ninth EDF. Both sides agree to use this programme to support the capacities of the African Union and its organs to implement the Joint Africa-EU Strategy and the eight thematic partnerships of the Action Plan 2011-2013, in particular through a strengthening of the necessary competencies in the field of policy-making, programme design and implementation, monitoring and follow-up (but excluding the possibility of supporting operational costs of specific projects). This will include in particular a better integration and streamlining of the eight thematic JAES partnerships in the AUC's structures and work programmes. Finally, cooperation with other international partners supporting the AU capacities will be sought.

Set up the complementary support mechanisms for specific needs/technical support: Based on the experience of the JAES Action Plan 2008-10, both sides will examine the possibility of establishing a small, flexible and demand-driven assistance mechanism to address implementation difficulties and to provide the necessary technical, administrative and secretarial support for the implementation of the JAES Action Plan 2011-2013. Such a mechanism should support, on a demand-driven basis, the functioning of the thematic partnerships (notably the expert groups and their co-chairs in preparing and following-up their meetings, and in facilitating communication and continued work between meetings), and facilitate the engagement of Non-State Actors. The support mechanism should also assist the preparation of bankable projects, for example through the preparation of feasibility studies and other project-preparation activities, provided that the necessary resources are being made available.

Both sides agree on the need to communicate better and to increase the visibility of the JAES both in Africa, EU and internationally. The media is a key multiplier of information and can contribute to enhance the people centred dimension of the Africa-EU Partnerships. Both sides agreed to continue implementing communication activities so far undertaken, including the joint JAES website ([www.africa-eu-partnership.org](http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org)), on-line since 1 October 2008.

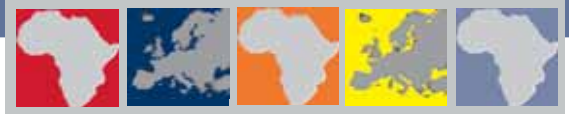
Explore innovative financing options: Both sides agree to explore innovative financing mechanisms such as "Auction Floors" and Public Private Partnerships to reach out actively to the private sector as an essential stakeholder of this Action Plan, and to put in place the conditions to foster more effective participation of the private sector, particularly in the areas of transport, energy and infrastructure. Innovative approaches should be developed to better engage with the private sector and leverage funding, skills and competences, which can contribute to more sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

#### **IV. A people-centred partnership**

Last, but certainly not least, both sides agree to support the active involvement of the European (EP) and Pan-African (PAP) Parliaments in the implementation and the monitoring of this Action Plan, in line with the principles agreed in Lisbon and the arrangements endorsed by the Ministerial Troika of 28 April 2009.

Both sides also agree to support the active involvement of civil society (including through ECOSOCC on the African side) to facilitate and promote a broad-based and wide-ranging people-centred partnership.

# PARTNERSHIP ON PEACE AND SECURITY



## Overview

Progress has been achieved throughout the implementation of the first Action Plan in the three main areas of focus:

Political dialogue has grown and continues to grow, in order to reach common positions and implement common approaches on challenges and security in Africa, Europe and globally, at two levels: The structural and systematic linkages between decision making organs, such as the EU PSC and the AU PSC, the EUMC and the AU MSC, Crisis management teams on both sides, have been strengthened. African and EU heads of delegations in Addis Ababa, Brussels and New York are in regular consultation. Nevertheless, these exchanges of mutual understanding need to be extended into a more technical and operational cooperation. The substance of the dialogue has been globally organised around conflict situation and crises. However, thematic issues such as terrorism, and its various sources of financing, disarmament, post conflict reconstruction and development, already listed under this chapter in the first action plan, should become more prominent areas of dialogue and cooperation. New thematic issues such as cross border cooperation and maritime safety and security are added to make this dialogue more comprehensive and sustainable. The EU and the AU will review progress annually in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 1894.

Progress has been made in the operationalisation of the APSA. However much remains to be done in order to sustain and consolidate this progress and to achieve a functional Architecture including smooth and effective interaction between all components of the APSA. EU funding for the next three years Action Plan will be jointly articulated on the basis of an AU-RECs-EU operational road map.

Finally, good progress was made to ensure predictable funding for Peace Support Operations undertaken by the AU or under its authority. Within the framework of the UN Security Council responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, and in light of the role of Regional arrangements in accordance with Chapter VIII of the



UN Charter, a dedicated dialogue has been pursued through the Prodi Panel Report on support to Africa-led peace keeping operations and subsequent elaboration of the UN Secretary-General's reports on its implementation. Within the framework of this Partnership, through the first and second African Peace Facility, predictable support to Africa-led peace support operations has been largely provided for, in parallel with efforts to support AU and RECs Capacity Building programmes. However, the initial objective "to financially enable the AU and regional mechanisms to plan and conduct Peace Support Operations" has not been fully achieved. Further exchanges are required on AU efforts to mobilise additional resources from within the continent, including through the AU Peace Fund. There furthermore remains an acute need for more concerted action between the AU, the EU and the UN to move forward the process of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Prodi Panel's and subsequent UNSG Reports.

## **I. Overall Objectives**

### **1. Political Dialogue**

To jointly contribute to the global security related governance in Africa, Europe and world-wide, and make the dialogue more effective.

Address crises and challenges to peace, security and stability in Africa, Europe and elsewhere and capitalise on commonalities of positions.

#### **Expected outcomes**

- Reinforced structural interaction on conflict situations and crises between the EU, the AU and the RECs.
- Building upon the APSA pillars and the African security agenda, policies such as, Small Arms and Light Weapons, Antipersonnel Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War, Counter-Terrorism, Mediation, Protection of Civilians (UNSCR 1894), Women Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 1820), and issues related to Children in Armed Conflicts (UNSCR 1675) will be considered under a more comprehensive approach to contribute to eliminate root causes of conflict, conflict prevention, crises management and resolution, long-term post-conflict reconstruction and peace-building.

- The cooperation aspects of the security-development nexus are systematically assessed.
- Enlarged political dialogue to include RECs/RMs, in the light of the provisions of the EU and AU protocols and MoUs.
- Strengthened dialogue and coordination of positions within the UN framework by respective groups, including jointly sponsored UN Resolutions addressing global risks such as terrorism, Chemical-Biological-Radiological and Nuclear threats and the illicit spread and accumulation of firearms.
- As part of African and European regional organisations' contributions to effective multilateralism, the AU and EU will work with the UN to address global threats to peace and security as well as the financial and operational capacity of the AU and regional mechanisms to plan and conduct peace support operations.
- Comprehensive and coordinated responses to regional security threats, involving political, operational and financial stakeholders and partners.
- Enhance conflict management cooperation and EU support to Peace and Security initiatives undertaken under the auspices of the AU.

## **2. Operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture**

Effective functioning of the APSA to address peace and security challenges in Africa.

### **Expected outcomes**

- Building upon progress already achieved by APSA structures at continental and regional level, and new evolutions, well reflected by the AU-RECs APSA assessment and by the outcome of Amani Africa, adoption of a comprehensive AU-RECs road map for the operationalisation of the APSA.
- Establishment of a EU-AU-RECs APSA operational programme based on the comprehensive AU-RECs APSA road map in line with

the Protocol establishing the Peace and Security Council and the AU-RECs MoU.

- Implementation of the EU-AU-RECs programme, leading to a coherent support by the EU institutions and EU MS to different components and policies.
- This operational programme will be developed taking into account other capacity building programmes, including support provided by the UN and other partners.
- A coordinated and concerted partner support for AU and RECs/RMs including a consolidated and institutional liaison mechanism. (e.g. replicate at RECs/RMs level the Addis Ababa based AU Partner Group).

### **3. Predictable funding for Peace Support Operations undertaken by the African Union or under its authority**

Make available adequate resources (financial, material, human resources, etc.) to plan, equip, deploy, and support, African led peace support operations.

#### **Expected outcomes**

- In view of 2011 UNSG Report on predictable, flexible and sustainable funding of Africa-led Peace Support Operations, based on the EU involvement, on the experience with the APF, and lessons learned from a number of peace support operations so far, elaboration of practical ways ahead on the implementation of the Prodi Panel and UNSG Reports suggestions.
- In view of the elaboration and adoption of a programme under the APF 3, the AU will make efforts to mobilise increased resources from within the continent, including the AU Peace Fund.

## II. Specific initiatives and activities of Action Plan 2011-2013 by priority area

### 1. Political Dialogue

**Initiative 1** – Completion and implementation of the political dialogue framework by establishing systematic and structural linkages between EU COPS-AU PSC, EU and AU Chiefs of Staff, and between the new EU (EEAS) structures, the AUC and RECs Peace and Security Departments. The objective is to increase the involvement at this political level in reviewing actions already undertaken, and on providing increased political guidance for the future.

**Initiative 2** – Consultations between the Africa Group and the EU will be established in New York on the basis of major global challenges discussed in UNSC and UNGA (e.g. conflicts, terrorism, CBRN proliferation and conventional disarmament). Programmes and agenda for such consultations will be established on a yearly basis and be reviewed every six months in order to allow adequate preparation of the meetings at Headquarters levels.

**Initiative 3** – Exert coordinated and concerted efforts to combat piracy, including in the framework of the UN; and consider the elaboration of legal instruments which may be deemed appropriate to enhance cooperation on all piracy related issues.

**Initiative 4** – In addressing crises and challenges to P&S in Africa, Europe and elsewhere, specific Africa-EU ad hoc thematic teams will be established in order to ensure coordination and cooperation. To this effect, the added value of these teams might be particularly beneficial for tackling post-conflict stabilisation, reconstruction and development, and strengthening the role of women in all stages, to consolidate the progress made in resolving conflicts in Africa and take advantage of the experience and capabilities of Europe. These teams will involve the International Community stakeholders as appropriate, and will optimise the follow-up to the AU Policy on Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD). In this regard, the African Union will complete a study on the establishment of a Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development Centre.

**Initiative 5** – Thematic cluster sessions with experts from AU/RECs/RMs/MS/EU will be created on operational objectives in areas such as climate change and security, AU border programme, including exchange of experience, capacity building, cross-border cooperation, development of legal instruments, and disarmament issues (including Explosive Remnants of War), or focusing on geographical areas. These initiatives could lead to the organisation of Europe-Africa conferences on these themes.

**Initiative 6** – Informal consultations between the AU, EU and UN, to follow-up the recommendations of the AU/UN Report chaired by Mr Romano Prodi, and the UN Secretary General Report of September 2009, should enable the three organisations to advance their respective agendas. Practical suggestions from experts should help to make progress in providing sustainable, flexible and predictable support for peacekeeping operations launched within the framework of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter and undertaken by the AU or under its authority with the consent of the UN Security Council.

**Initiative 7** – Building on the AU Border Programme, as well as on the rich experience of the EU in this field, we will programme activities to be undertaken together, including exchange of experience, capacity building, cross-border cooperation and development of legal instruments. This initiative could also be extended, through the support of EU Member States, to exchanges of experience on delimitation and demarcation of borders.

**Initiative 8** – In pursuit of the reinforcement of the Preventive, Peace Building and Post Conflict policies and measures of the APSA at continental and regional levels, plans of action will be drawn up and implemented so as to deal with thematic issues such as: SSR, DDR, AU Border programmes, Early Warning systems, Women Peace and Security, Mediation-Negotiation capacity, and Counter-terrorism.

**Initiative 9** – The ongoing cooperation to combat the illicit trafficking of SALW will be reinforced through a comprehensive and concrete Plan of Action in support of the implementation of the AU SALW Strategy, in coordination with the IC. Similarly, an Action Plan will be drawn up to support the implementation of the Pelindaba Treaty and of the three additional protocols, notably the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear energy.

## 2. Operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture

Adoption and implementation of a comprehensive AU-RECs strategic road map for the operationalisation of the APSA in the long term, reflecting regional, continental, and global security priorities of the AUC, RECs and AU MS and capable of ensuring coherence of purpose across the different policies addressed.

**Initiative 1** – As a follow-up to the first action plan and of different evaluations regarding African training needs and capacities for ASF, implement operational and concrete AU/RECs/EU agreed measures to improve the required capacities and capabilities of African training centres.

**Initiative 2** – Adoption of an APSA AU-RECs strategic road map consisting of an articulated long-term perspective of the APSA goals and processes through which to achieve them. This AU road map, which the EU will support will ensure coherent, coordinated and concerted decisions and priorities between the regional and continental levels of the APSA and EU's continental, regional and country instruments. A strengthened framework for a follow-up assessment of the interaction between the different components of the APSA and respective responsibilities will be made available and will give clear indications for further operational support.

**Initiative 3** – Identify and set priorities and strict timelines for the short-term implementation phase (three-years) of the AU-RECs road map. This short term phase, which covers the period of the second action plan, will build on the conclusions of the APSA needs assessment, lessons learned from the AMANI Africa training cycle, including regional training exercises, and the draft of the AU African Standby Force third road map, and will address the APSA policies (captured in the AU-RECs MoU on APSA). The prioritised activities and the sequencing of the steps required to achieve the operational objectives will be assessed on a regular basis to ensure a functional APSA consisting of components that interact in a coordinated way. This plan will become the trilateral AU-RECs-EU APSA road map detailing EU support for envisaged activities.

**Initiative 4** – Further develop and endorse concepts, doctrines and procedures related to ASF in general (including rapid deployment capabilities, logistics, and maritime components), to APSA (functional connections between Early Warning and Planning Elements at regional and continental level and decision making bodies, training, mediation) and to other security issues (SSR, DDR, SALW, counter-terrorism,).

**Initiative 5** – Develop human rights and gender training programmes for peace keeping missions in Africa, as requested by the EU-AU human rights dialogue agenda.

**Initiative 6** – Organise a second training cycle of the APSA structures, according to the AU-set main objectives for the short term (three years) and taking into account lessons learned from the first AMANI AFRICA cycle.

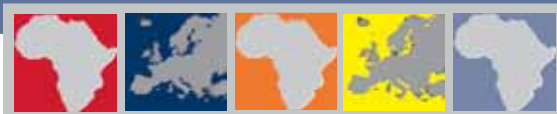
### **3 Predictable funding for Peace Support Operations undertaken by the African Union or under its authority**

**Initiative 1** – The issue of predictable funding for Africa-led PSOs will also be integrated under the relevant initiatives in the first and second priority areas of this Action Plan. In this context and in view of the elaboration and adoption of a programme under the APF 3, a dedicated political and technical forum on the AU Peace Fund will need to connect African political and financial decisions in this area with EU engagements.

**Initiative 2** – Launch a dedicated, albeit informal, UN-AU-EU dialogue within the UN framework to propose practical steps forward to the Prodi Panel and UNSG Reports.

**Initiative 3** – Based on to the AU-RECs-EU operational Plan for the APSA operationalisation and on the African Peace and Security Agenda and on the progress under Initiative 1, the EU, AU and RECs will work together in defining the third APF programme.

# PARTNERSHIP ON DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS



## Overview

Democratic Governance and Human Rights are key for sustainable development and for cooperation between partners, and are an integral part of both the EU's and AU's core values. The Africa-EU Partnership on Governance and Human Rights will enable a comprehensive continent to continent dialogue and cooperation on aspects and concepts such as local capacity strengthening, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, democratic principles, the rule of law and equitable access to legal systems, management of natural resources, the fight against corruption and fraud, accountable management of public funds, institutional development and reform, global governance and security sector reform.

## I. Overall Objectives

To strengthen the open and inclusive Africa-EU dialogue on democratic governance and human rights. This shall also contribute to enhancing the joint influence of Africa and the European Union in international fora and at global level in these fields.

To contribute to the establishment and strengthening of the African Governance Architecture with coordinated EU support

To strengthen the close cooperation between Africa and the EU in the area of cultural goods and other cultural activities

To strengthen synergies and linkages between human rights and democratic governance in its political, economic and social dimension and other areas of the Africa/EU partnership.



## II. Specific initiatives and activities of Action Plan 2011-2013 by priority area

### PRIORITY 1: ENHANCED DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL AND IN INTERNATIONAL FORA

#### Activities

- The Africa-EU DGHR Platform for Dialogue will act as an open and inclusive forum on governance with a view to promoting dialogue and contributing to the formulation of shared governance agendas and recommendations that can feed the political dialogue between Africa and the European Union and deepening their partnership.
- Exchange views and best practices on matters of joint interest within international fora, including NY, Geneva, Vienna and Paris, in particular on UPR, rights of the child, rights of persons with disabilities, economic and social rights and combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and incitement to hatred and other areas of mutual interest.
- Continue a dedicated AU-EU Political Human Rights Dialogue in Troika format, flanked by the Africa-EU Civil Society Human Rights Seminars.
- Cooperate with other thematic partnerships to promote sectoral governance and strengthen synergies to cover cross-thematic issues.

#### Expected outcomes

- Open and regular dialogue which builds trust, mutual understanding and contributes to developing common agendas and approaches that feed into the political level and decision making process.
- Extended dialogue to issues where diverging views prevail.
- Enhanced coordination and cooperation on issues of common interest in international fora such as the second and third Committee of UNGA, the UN Convention against Corruption and the Human Rights Council.
- Increased awareness of the importance of the relevant governance and human rights dimensions in the other partnerships.

## **Main actors**

- African States, AU Commission/NPCA, Pan African Parliament, African Court of on Human and Peoples' Rights, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, other Pan-African Institutions, RECs, African think tanks.
- EU Member States and Council, European Commission, European Parliament, other EU Institutions and Agencies, European Court of Justice.
- Decentralised authorities, Parliaments, and civil society organisations.
- UN agencies and programmes and specialised international organisations including the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

## **PRIORITY 2: COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES**

### **Activities**

- Strengthen and increase intra-African dialogue on AU principles and issues of shared values.
- Step up and coordinate support to the African Governance Architecture, including the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance in line with Africa's priorities.
- Strengthen the dialogue on the APRM process and the cooperation on the implementation of its recommendations.
- Strengthen cooperation with and among Parliaments, local authorities, civil society and the private sector.
- Strengthen capacities of the AU, regional, national institutions and public authorities in the field of election organisation/observation and of civil society and media in election observation.
- Support the role of public and private media to foster democratic governance.

### **Expected outcomes**

- The African Governance Architecture is consolidated and operational.
- Coordinated EU actions to support pan-African governance initiatives.

- Balanced and effective support to the APRM at the continental and national level, including to the implementation of the national plans of actions.
- The core international and continental instruments related to Governance and Human Rights are ratified, domesticated and implemented.
- A structured dialogue about the role of media with a view to strengthening the regulatory framework for the development of free and independent media.

### **Main actors**

- African States, AU Commission/NPCA, APRM Secretariat, Pan African Parliament, other Pan-African Institutions, RECs.
- EU Member States and Council, European Commission, European Parliament, other EU Institutions and Agencies.
- Local and decentralised authorities.
- Civil society actors, universities and research institutes.
- UN organisations and specialised international organisations.

## **PRIORITY 3: STRENGTHEN COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF CULTURAL GOODS AND OTHER AREAS OF CULTURAL COOPERATION**

### **Activities**

- Finalise and validate the outcomes of the inventory of cooperation in the area of cultural goods and identify consequent priority actions of cooperation between African and the EU.
- Conduct an effective dialogue and cooperation in the area of the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural goods in line with the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and other relevant international conventions, including the exchange of experiences on the return of illegally exported or acquired goods to their countries of origin and encouraging setting up relevant mechanism for sharing best practices including on addressing archives issues.

- Facilitate the access to information on important African cultural goods in EU and African countries.
- Identify pilot museums and cultural institutions in Africa and EU and facilitate the establishment of cooperation, twinning and capacity building agreements on cultural goods including inventory systems, security and safety systems, sites management.
- Extend and institutionalise joint cultural events and cultural exchange programmes between Africa and EU, such as the Africa-EU Cultural Week.
- Develop and launch joint advocacy and communication campaign for the ratification and implementation of cultural goods related international instruments and conventions in Africa and in Europe, as well as the introduction of these commitments within national legislations.

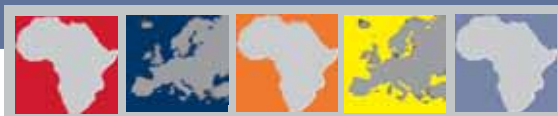
### **Expected outcomes**

- Enhanced cooperation to facilitate the protection and promotion of cultural expressions and cultural diversity as well as intercultural dialogue.
- Common positions on policies, strategies and cooperation in the area of cultural goods.
- Progress in the implementation of relevant international instruments to facilitate the protection and promotion of cultural goods, and in the joint fight against illicit trafficking of cultural goods.

### **Main actors**

- AU Commission/NPCA, African States, Pan African Parliament.
- European Commission, EU Member States, European Parliament.
- UNESCO and other international organisations.
- Civil society actors in the field of culture and sports.
- Museums, universities and research institutions.

# PARTNERSHIP ON TRADE, REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



This Partnership comprises three components, namely trade, regional integration and infrastructure.

## I. Overall objectives

Support of African economic integration and development agenda in line with the Abuja Treaty and its implementing strategies, notably the African Minimum Integration Programme and Action Plan (MIP), Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA) Action Plan, the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) and the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).

Support to the AUC, RECs and African States efforts for rationalising and harmonising trade and investment laws, regulatory frameworks and procedures with a view to improving the investment climate.

With respect to infrastructure:

- a) Pursue priority regional and continental-level infrastructure (transport, energy, ICT, water sectors) for increased interconnectivity through continued project development, reinforced coordination and advocacy for backbone infrastructure.
- b) Promote safe and efficient transport services through application of modern technology and support for harmonisation and enforcement of policies and regulations, notably in air and maritime sectors.
- c) Support institutional reinforcement and capacity building in continental and regional-level institutions.
- d) Promote digital infrastructures as multi-purpose platforms for safe and efficient regional service delivery including appropriate interconnections and support coordination with capacity development on innovative technologies and applications implemented in sectors such as health, environment or education.

## **II. Specific initiatives and activities of the Action Plan 2011-2013 by priority area**

### **1. Regional integration**

#### **PRIORITY 1: DIALOGUE ON THE POLITICAL DIMENSION, POLICIES AND EXPERIENCES ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN EUROPE AND IN AFRICA AND ON INTEGRATION IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY, INCLUDING ON**

##### **Activities**

- Exchange of information between the EU, AU and RECs on integration processes.
- The development dimension and impact on the African economies of existing (EU-MED, TDCA, African regional economic agreements) and up-coming (EPAs) trade agreements to which African States are parties.
- The impact of the implemented agreements on the Africa overall integration agenda.
- The EU experience of developing and implementing common institutions and policies.
- Cooperation on liberalisation of trade and services.
- The findings of the all-ACP study on regional integration monitoring and the AUC study on the Minimum Integration Programme (MIP) and follow-up to be given.

##### **Expected outcomes**

Platform for policy and political dialogue and exchange of information on the regional integration process in Europe with the view to assisting regional integration process in Africa is established.

##### **Main actors**

AUC, RECs, Africa and EU MS, EC (DGs DEV, TRADE and MARKT) and international organisations concerned.

## 2. Trade

### PRIORITY 2: CUSTOMS AND TRADE FACILITATIONACTIVIDADES

#### Activities

- Facilitate cooperation between EU and African customs administrations on customs reforms to conform to internationally agreed standards, in particular in the context of supply chain security as well as on the current African process for development of common Transit procedures, on training and capacity building, including the organisation of Customs Blueprints seminars.
- Exchange of information with a view to support the interconnectivity of computerized Customs systems within Africa, taking into account existing customs computer projects, e.g. UNCTAD Asycuda.

#### Main actors

EC (TAXUD; DEV), the AUC, African and EU Member States, African business community and concerned donors or international organisations such as the World Customs Organisation.

#### Finance

Different sources can be considered within the European Development Fund (e.g., depending on commitments already made, AUC support programme; ongoing regional or all-ACP programmes with trade, customs, fiscal or capacity components; regional technical cooperation facilities (TCF) or within the cooperation or training programmes of EU Member States.

#### Expected outcomes

Creation of efficient customs systems in Africa, enhanced dialogue on NTB issues and improved trade within Africa and between Africa and EU.

## **PRIORITY 3: IMPROVE THE COMPETITIVENESS AND THE DIVERSIFICATION OF AFRICAN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY NOTABLY BY STRENGTHENING AFRICAN CAPACITIES IN THE AREA OF RULES, STANDARDS AND QUALITY CONTROL**

### **Activities**

- As far as agriculture and agro-industry is concerned, enhance the capacity of administrations, producers and exporters at all levels to meet the regulatory requirements of export markets within Africa and the EU and strengthen harmonisation of SPS frameworks within Africa.
- As far as industry is concerned, enhance the capacity of administrations, producers and exporters at all levels to meet the regulatory requirements of export markets within Africa and the EU and support development of quality infrastructure in Africa.
- Enhance competitiveness of African agriculture and agri-food industry through particular attention to sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS).
- Follow up to the 2010 pre feasibility study on TBT.

### **Expected outcomes**

Improved competitiveness and diversification of African agriculture and industry.

### **Main actors**

AUC, RECs, Africa and EU MS, EC, UNIDO.

## **PPRIORITY 4: OPERATIONALISATION OF ACCELERATED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR AFRICA (AIDA) PLAN OF ACTION IN COOPERATION OF UNIDO, RECS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS**

### **Activities**

- Support the implementation of the Accelerated Industrial Development Plan of Action to facilitate, among others, the upgrading of productive and trade capacities.



- Discussion on the African Agribusiness and Agro-industry development initiative (3ADI) and explore possible avenues for cooperation.
- Discuss a policy framework on an enabling environment for promotion of industrial SMEs and explore possible avenues for cooperation.

### **Expected outcomes**

Progress towards the operationalisation of AIDA.

### **Main actors**

AUC, RECs, EC, UNIDO, Africa and EU Member States.

## **PRIORITY 5: RAW MATERIALS**

We should work toward a coherent vision on development, mining and raw materials, to support African capacity at the appropriate national, sub-regional or continental level and within the available cooperation instruments, in particular:

### **Activities**

#### **On governance**

- Promoting natural resources governance including increasing revenue transparency( e.g. implementation of EITI and AMV), applying appropriate fiscal regimes and involving relevant stakeholders including the civil society.
- Promote and provide training on best practices to negotiate mineral contracts.
- Assist in developing policy scenarios for promoting trade and the sustainable development of the mining sector.

#### **On investment**

- Help develop analytical tools for mapping mining development corridors for investment promotion, consistently with any general investment promotion strategy in place.
- Cooperate to assess opportunities for increasing local content and value-added through local processing of African mineral resources, particularly by SMEs.

- Assist in improving mineral policy and related regulatory frameworks including on land use planning for minerals and authorisation process in order to promote the investment climate.
- Promote corporate social responsibility.

### **On geological knowledge and skills**

- Facilitate exploring mineral resources potential in Africa.
- Foster further cooperation between African and European geological surveys.
- Support capacity building to help improve material stewardship, meaning the responsibility for environmental quality shared by all those actions affect the environment, including on rehabilitation of mining sites and management of secondary raw materials (recycling).

### **Expected outcomes**

Improved governance, infrastructure and investment and geological knowledge and skills.

### **Main actors**

DGs ENTR, TRADE and DEV, EIB, the AUC, UNECA, Africa and EU Member States, geo-surveys, civil society, private sector and donors or international organisations concerned.

## **PRIORITY 6: IMPROVE THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE**

### **Activities**

- Facilitate the exchange of best practices in the area of regional investment codes with a view to supporting harmonisation, as foreseen in the Africa Action plan.
- Strengthen the African regional and continental private sector and Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) networks, such as AfriPANet, and create links with European partners building on solid business data and tools.
- Strengthen the Africa-EU business forum as a platform to promote business between Africa and Europe.

## **Expected outcomes**

Improved investment climate.

## **Main actors**

AUC, RECs, Africa and EU MS, EC, UNIDO, regional investment agencies.

# **PRIORITY 7: SUPPORT QUALITY STATISTICS IN AFRICA**

## **Activities**

- Support the provision of quality statistical services in Africa through the implementation of the charter on statistics and of the strategy on the harmonisation of statistics in Africa (SHaSA).
- Strengthening the AUC capacity in statistics, notably transforming the Statistics Unit into a Division as decided by the AU Executive Council.

## **Expected outcomes**

Improved quality statistics in Africa.

## **Main actors**

AU statistical unit (also called AUSTAT), Eurostat, in particular the ACP section of unit D2 (International Statistical Cooperation), statistical services of RECs and Africa and EU MS.

## **3. Infrastructure**

The EU and the AU established a partnership on Infrastructure (Energy, Transport and Telecoms/ICT) to raise awareness and encourage participation with regard to the aims and roles of the Partnership.

The Africa-EU Partnership for Infrastructure aims at becoming the EU's response to the infrastructure gap that hinders Africa's economic development. It should be implemented by the RECs and come under the Africa-EU Strategy. The Africa-EU Partnership on Infrastructures will continue to be managed and implemented according to the institutional architecture approved by both parties through the Steering Committee assuming the role of the Joint Working Group.

## PRIORITY 1: SUPPORT TO THE AFRICAN FORUM FOR UTILITY REGULATION AND AFRICAN POWER POOLS

### Activities

- Institutional reinforcement and capacity building (training, exchange programmes) in energy market trading and management.
- Transmission grid development, including grid connections in Africa and between Africa and EU.
- Environment and social assessments.
- Project packaging and financing and governance (policies, codes and standards).

### Expected outcomes

Increased capacity of AFUR and African Power Pools to sustain and further develop their activities and support their increased role as trade facilitators and coordinators and as main planners of regional energy infrastructure programmes.

### Main actors

African Union Commission (AUC), African Forum for Utility Regulators (AFUR), Power Pools, regional electricity companies (RECs), the African Energy Commission (AFREC), the African Electrotechnical Standardisation Commission (AFSEC), EU-related institutions.

## PRIORITY 2: SUPPORT TO AIR TRANSPORT SECTOR AND SATELLITE NAVIGATION

### Activities

- Harmonisation of aviation policies and regulations.
- Support for aviation safety and security, surveillance and certification of air traffic management (ATM) activities and single sky for Africa.
- Technical assistance for implementation of new satellite based technologies for communication, navigation and surveillance and associated ATM procedures.

- For SBAS, setup and activity of Working Groups, staffing of African GNSS programme management entity, training of African experts, preliminary backbone infrastructure development and initial operations.

### **Expected outcomes**

- Strengthening of African continental and regional entities in charge of aviation legislation, regulation and enforcement, promoting liberalisation and improving air traffic management and air navigation services.
- Building of core technical capacity for SBAS (Satellite Based Augmentation Service) within relevant African organisations in each region and implementation of preliminary backbone infrastructure.

### **Main actors**

African Union Commission (AUC), regional electricity companies (RECs), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Agency for the Security of Aerial Navigation in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA), African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC), Arab Civil Aviation Council (ACAC), EU-related institutions (European Space Agency (ESA), European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), Single European Sky ATM Research (SESAR).

## **PRIORITY 3: MARITIME TRANSPORT SECTOR: ENHANCEMENT OF MARITIME ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY**

### **Activities**

In West African region:

- Strengthening port state control regimes and coast guard service capability and sub-regional maritime educational institutions.
- Enhancing vessel traffic monitoring and information.

In Horn of Africa region:

- Support to implementation of maritime projects comprising capacity building, technical assistance and resource strategic planning and coordination.
- Implementation of plan of action, establishment of coast guard network and institutional strengthening.

## Expected outcomes

Enhancing maritime security, safety, environment protection and strengthening law-enforcement capability in West Africa and Horn of Africa regions.

## Main actors

AUC, RECs, IMO, EU-related institutions.

## PRIORITY 4: TRANSPORT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

### Activities

- Selection and appointment of Trans-African Highway (TAH) Corridor Coordinators and support team at AUC, strengthening of institutional coordination structures and capacity building with African actors, including RECs.
- Support to transport policy development and related studies, including trade facilitation.
- Technical support for project preparation and monitoring, training activities to project stakeholders (AUC, RECs, specialised organisations and national bodies, where appropriate).
- Coordination with PIDA programme and support for Steering Committee of the Africa-EU Infrastructure Partnership.

### Expected outcomes

- Appointment of Trans-African Highway (TAH) Corridor Coordinators.
- Updated policy for transport and improved sector governance, including study of new areas.
- Strengthened institutional coordination structures.
- Capacity-building with African actors, including RECs, revised transport policy framework.
- Support to the coordination activities related to the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) in line with its road map and the Africa-EU Infrastructure Partnership agenda.

### Main actors

AUC, RECs, UNECA, Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Programme (SSATP), Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), EU-related institutions.

## PRIORITY 5: ESTABLISHMENT OF A GEO-DATABASE

### Activity

Initiate and coordinate the establishment of a database with other stakeholders, notably UNECA, RECs, and specialised institutions, and with respect to actions planned under the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).

### Expected outcomes

Established geo-database.

## PRIORITY 6: SUPPORT TO IMPROVING WATER GOVERNANCE FOR TRANS-BOUNDARY WATER RESOURCES IN AFRICA THROUGH PROMOTING INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### Activities

- Institutional reinforcement and capacity development of the African Network of Basin Organisations (ANBO) and River Basin Organisations (RBOs), information and knowledge management.
- Development and implementation of integrated water resource management (IWRM) plans linked to national and regional development plans, resources mobilisation.

### Expected outcomes

- River Basin Organisations in Africa have developed and are implementing basin wide Integrated Water Resource Management and Development (IWRM&D) Plans.
- ANBO has facilitated the integration of water aspects into national and regional planning, and ANBO/African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW) effectively participate in the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).

### Main actors

African Network of Basin Organisations (ANBO), African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW), River Basin Organisations (RBOs), AUC, regional electricity companies (RECs), Global Water Partnership (GWP).

## PRIORITY 7: SUPPORT OF PIDA PROGRAMME

### Activity

Assignment ongoing; sector studies, validation workshops and sector regional meetings.

Expected outcomes

- Summary prospects and programme outlines.
- Regional and continental policy proposals and programme orientations.
- Formulation of strategic framework and programmes.

### Finance

Various sources including a contribution from the ninth EDF.

## PRIORITY 8: STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION STRUCTURES AND CAPACITY BUILDING WITH AFRICAN ACTORS INCLUDING RECS

### Activity

- Review of institutional arrangements and recommendations for coordination and dialogue mechanisms.
- Communication, consultations and workshops with the different stakeholders to assign roles and functions on a consensual and participative basis.
- Preparation of the terms of reference for the rest of the process.
- Creation of an enabling platform for planning, implementation and delivery of PIDA.
- Building capacity for programme planning, implementation, monitoring and delivery.
- Setting clear mechanisms and platforms for technical cooperation and resource mobilisation with a focus on indigenous resources and the enhancement of the role of African Regional Banks.

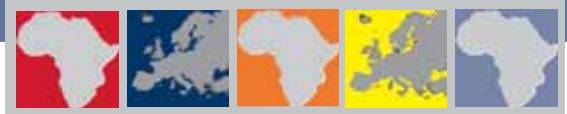


## **Expected outcomes**

Improvement of institutional architecture structures which will increase regional integration.

**PRIORITY 9: IMPROVING REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY AND BASIC ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION IN ENERGY, WATER, TRANSPORT AND ICT SECTORS OF THE EDF AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMMES, REGIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMMES, AFRICA-EU INFRASTRUCTURE TRUST FUND, PORT MORESBY AND ENERGY AND WATER FACILITIES; AS PART OF THE INTEGRATED STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK UNDER THIS PARTNERSHIP**

# PARTNERSHIP ON THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



## Overview

It has been agreed that the MDG Partnership should focus on a limited number of areas where we think that it can really add value and make a difference. Specific Task Groups will take forward work in the agreed areas – initial suggestions are outlined below. We would expect these groups to be time-bound. Therefore, new areas could be selected on a rolling basis. The same overarching themes of Policy, Education, Health and Food Security will remain.

There is a cross-over in some of the areas below, which are naturally cross-cutting. There is also the potential to set up joint task groups with other partnerships.

We do not downplay the importance of other areas not outlined here. Where they are not included this is likely to be because there is intense work already happening in other fora or we think that more can be achieved by concentrating initially on these areas. There is also a working document for the MDG Partnership which contains other options and for which Task Groups could be established providing the criteria are met.

A task group will only be established where the following criteria are met:

- A number of participants on both the African and European sides expressing an interest in being part of a task group in a particular area.
- Willingness of Member States or Commissions to lead the group.
- Commitment to resource (not necessarily financial) and to regular and active participation of specific experts.
- No duplication of the activities of other fora.
- The task group can achieve specific objectives that add value.

## I. Overall objectives

Increased commitment among EU and African Member States to meeting the MDGs.

Take forward concrete activities, initially in the areas of health, gender, education, agriculture, water and sanitation and disability.

## II. Specific initiatives

The suggested areas are not set in stone for the three-year period, but must be responsive to the latest developments. If an issue arises where a Task Group can perform a genuinely useful role, then this can be taken forward. This could be raised initially through any participant/stakeholder in the Partnership, though the Co-chairs and the Steering Group (see structure below).

The task groups will establish the activities, objectives/outcomes expected, participants and timescales in more detail. However, based on the initial suggestions, specific activities are likely to include, but are not limited to, the following:

### PRIORITY ACTION 1: HEALTH

#### Activities

- Launch the Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA) in the AU Members States where it has not yet been launched and provide guidance and technical support for implementation of the strategy in accordance with the ICPD Programme of Action.
- Facilitate integration of the CARMMA strategy into national health strategies in accordance with the ICPD Programme of Action.
- Collect and disseminate through a forum convened at regional or continental level best practices on maternal, infant and child health.
- Assess the impact of CARMMA, including collection of statistical data.
- Advocacy for and support Member States' improvement of human resources for health capacity through development of policies/strategies and plans of action where these do not exist and support their implementation where they exist.
- Monitor the progress of the implementation of the Maputo Plan of Action.

- Collect and Disseminate best practices and Support Member States in their implementation of the "Abuja Call" with its new set of indicators as aligned to MDG 6.

### **Expected outcomes**

- By 2013 the Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA) which covers the Maputo Plan of Action to have been launched in all 53 AU Members States and its strategy which includes child health, implemented in at least 25 Members States.
- By 2013 to have more Member States with improved access to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria services by implementing the "Abuja Call" with its new set indicators aligned with those of MDG 6.
- By 2013 to have more Member States to have strengthened their health systems through improved Human Resources for Health.

### **Main actors**

AUC, EC, African/EU member states, RECs, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector, Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and European Parliament (EP), UN.

## **PRIORITY ACTION 2: GENDER**

### **Activities**

- Develop a medium-term strategy of cooperation on gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Identify and take forward specific measures, including empowering women with disabilities.
- Work with other partnerships to include gender equality in their activities.
- Establishment of gender observatory for collection and reporting of data on gender.

### **Expected outcomes**

- By 2011 EU and AU have developed a medium-term strategy of cooperation on gender equality and women's empowerment.

- The medium-term strategy foresees measures for empowering the poorest and most disadvantaged women and girls including those with disability.
- Specific outcomes in 2012 linked to the strategy.
- Increased number of girls that pass secondary education.
- Increased number of women holding seats in parliaments.
- Provision of data on gender.

### **Main actors**

AUC, EC, African/EU member states, RECs, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector, Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and European Parliament (EP), UN.

## **PRIORITY ACTION 3: EDUCATION**

### **Activities**

- Work with the International Task Force on teachers in the framework of its plan of action and develop networking and sharing information.
- Work towards establishing centres and enhancing regional networks to strengthen teachers training on disability issues.
- Encourage use of FTi Equity and inclusion guidelines in education sector planning and reviews.
- Pilot approaches to making teaching and learning materials available in accessible formats.
- Take forward activities to strengthen science teaching, including establishing regional centre and enhancing regional networks.
- Take action to accelerate the implementation of the AU's second Decade for Education, in particular work with the Association for Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) in the preparation of the next ADEA's Triennale in Ouagadougou (December 2011) to "promote critical skills for sustainable development in Africa".
- Work on methods for monitoring the Plan of Action.
- Institutionalise actions (notably school feeding programmes in the framework of national education plans) aimed at encouraging school attendance and learning performance in coherence with health and nutrition programmes.

## Expected outcomes

- Accelerated implementation of specific actions under the AU's Second Decade for Education: establishment of the Education Observatory for monitoring the progress made in the implementation of the Plan of Action.
- Regional centres established and regional networks enhanced for the teaching and learning of Science and Mathematics (possible linkages with the International Teachers Task Force created in 2008 and working to address the teacher gap, particularly in Africa).
- Increased awareness of disability issues.
- Enhanced levels of government incentives to reduce economic barriers to education at all levels, such as school fees.
- Increased numbers of children that pass secondary education.
- Literacy for adults, particularly women, which leads to reduced poverty.

## Main actors

AUC, EC, African and EU member states, RECs, Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA), Pan-African Institute of Education for Development (IPED), civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector, Pan-African Parliament (PAP), UN.

## PRIORITY ACTION 4: AGRICULTURE

### Activities

- Increase political support for African agriculture, improve CAADP implementation, produce quality CAADP Round Table Processes at national and regional levels, and mobilise resources to fund CAADP Compacts/ investment plans.
- Promote the Protocol for African common market and its implementation in order to increase the development of regional value chains for strategic commodities (rice, maize, cotton, cassava, and livestock) and regional integration in food and agriculture.
- Improve the policy and regulatory environment for enhanced sustainable and responsible investments in agriculture through:

- a) Accelerated integration of the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes to preserve the capacity of ecosystems to provide ecosystem services and accelerate reduction of biodiversity loss;
  - b) Accelerated implementation of the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa, through notably enhanced capacity building of stakeholders in land policy development, and improved land information systems, increased networking, lesson learning and knowledge sharing among practitioners in land policy.
- Jointly explore ways to facilitate the sustainable intensification of smallholder agriculture, including through efficient input provision. In this connection also jointly assess the opportunities offered by the African Fertiliser Financing Mechanism.
  - Support the Pan-African Farmers Forum and more generally facilitate an increased participation of civil society and farmers' organisations, representing both male and female farmers, in policy making, implementation and evaluation.
  - Promote demand-led agricultural research for development, extension and innovation and strengthen the capacity (financial, human, and institutional) of research institutions. Work jointly on the development of agriculture and food security information systems at national, regional and continental level.

### **Expected outcomes**

- Increased financial support for African agriculture by national Governments, development partners and private sector as well as increased number of African countries allocating at least 10 percent of the national budget to agriculture and developing and implementing CAADP Compacts and investment plans.
- Improved access to markets for small-scale farmers.
- Development has taken into account principles of sustainable development.
- Accelerated implementation of the African Land Policy Guidelines, involving national stakeholder platforms to disseminate their content at country level.
- Sustainable intensification of smallholder agriculture facilitated through targeted initiatives.

- Greater participation of civil society and farmers' organisations, representing both male and female farmers, in policy making, implementation and evaluation.
- Enhanced levels of financing of demand-led agricultural research for development, extension and innovation, involving coordination by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), sub-regional research organisations and the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and sub-regional research organisations.

### **Main actors**

AUC, EC, African/EU member states, RECs, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector, Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and European Parliament (EP), UN.

## **PRIORITY ACTION 5: WATER AND SANITATION**

### **Activities**

- Accelerate the work of the Africa-EU Partnership on Water Affairs and Sanitation as a Task Group of the MDG Partnership.
- Take action on the AU "Commitments for accelerating achievement of water and sanitation goals" (Sharm el Sheikh 2008).
- Support the EU Water Initiative's Africa Working Group and African partners by profiling its work and encouraging broader participation and catalysing financial contributions, with the aim to progress towards strategic objectives and annual work plans of the Africa-EU Partnership on water affairs and sanitation (in coordination with the UN).
- Strengthen capacities of AMCOW to provide leadership and of civil society to contribute to progress and to hold governments and development partners to account.
- Enhance efforts by EU and AU Member States to implement the AU "Commitments for accelerating achievement of water and sanitation goals" (Sharm el Sheikh 2008), including the agreement of a joint action plan under the Africa-EU Partnership for water affairs and sanitation, by 2011.
- To ensure that by 2013 the majority of countries have developed and adopted national water, sanitation and hygiene policies, strategies and



implementation plans based on broad stakeholder participation (SWAP), sustainable use of resources (IWRM) and realistic financial planning (SFP) and are transforming those plans into actions.

- To reduce the number of "off track" countries for MDG 7, with a specific focus on sanitation being the most off-track MDG in Africa, by increasing domestic financial resources and better targeting of aid where it is most needed.
- Development and promotion of common views and understanding on the role of water supply, sanitation and hygiene and integrated water resources management for public health and economic development based on multi-sectoral dialogue.
- In relation to the above outcomes, particular attention to be given to the challenges of urbanisation, fragile states and better development partner coordination around country led plans.

### **Expected outcomes**

- By 2013 the majority of countries have developed and adopted national water, sanitation and hygiene policies, strategies and implementation plans based on broad stakeholder participation (SWAP), sustainable use of resources (IWRM) and realistic financial planning (SFP) and are transforming those plans into actions.
- The number of "off track" countries for MDG 7 is reduced.
- Increased knowledge generation and exchange among regional actors leading to better governance and informed decision making, including support to the development of early warning systems and collaboration with the African Water Centres of Excellence.

### **Main actors**

AUC, EC, African/EU member states, RECs, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector, Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and European Parliament (EP), UN.

## **PRIORITY ACTION 6: DISABILITY**

### **Activities**

- Establish collection of statistics in a coherent manner to enable baselines and measures of disabled people's access to services.

- Joint advocacy to promote inclusion of sex disaggregated information on disability in new statistics initiatives.
- Support the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI) to monitor the implementation of the AU programme on disabilities.
- Support implementation of AU strategy on people with disabilities.
- Inclusion of people with disabilities across sectors.
- Engagement of African CSOs in the JAES. Active participation of disability CSOs including attendance of both EU and African civil society at JEGs/Task groups (as appropriate).
- Disseminate WHO guidelines and report on progress.
- Information and good practice sharing.
- Joint advocacy for disability to be included as part of the overall effort to achieve the MDGs from 2010-2015 (particularly in light of two African-sponsored resolutions on people with disabilities).
- Encourage EU and AU member states sign and ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Establish a system to address the rights of persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups in interventions to achieve the MDGs.

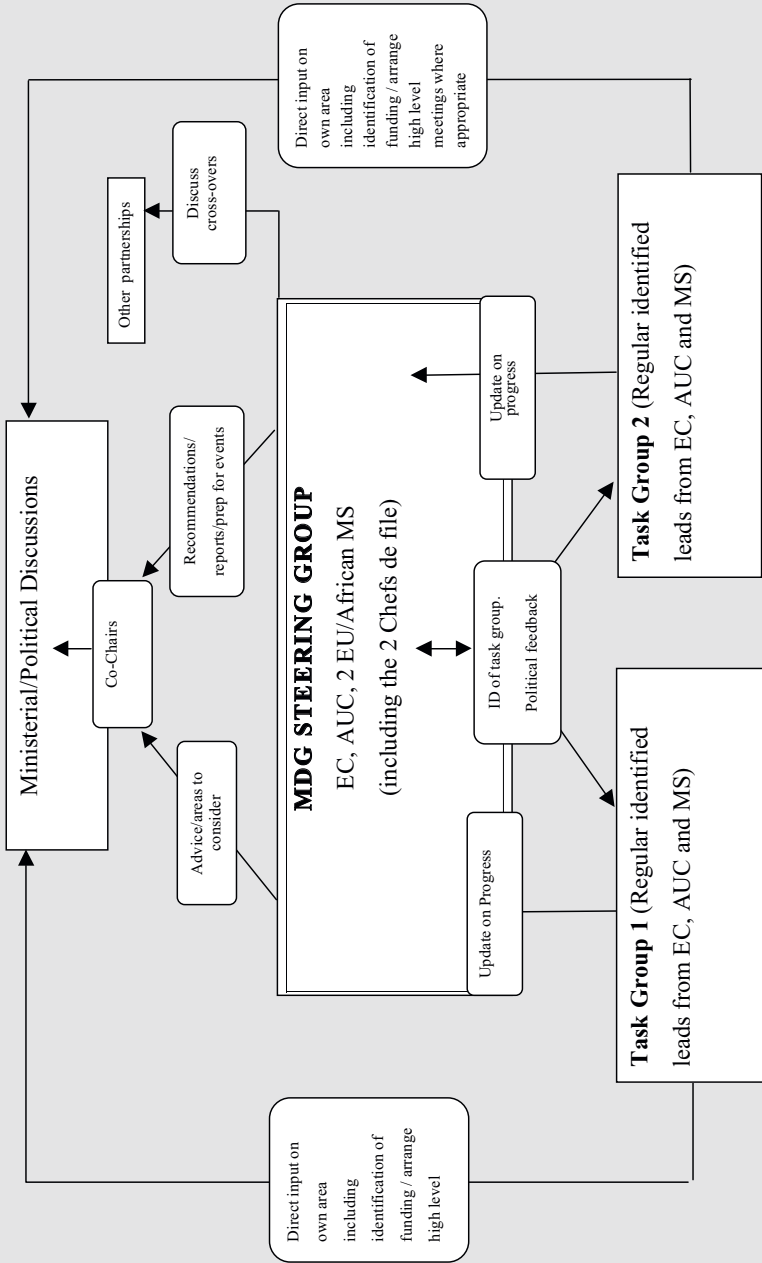
### **Expected outcomes**

- By 2013 more EU and AU Member States have signed and ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- More national and international statistical data sets contain disaggregated information about people with disabilities.
- More girls and boys with disabilities have access to education.
- African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI) is able to monitor and implement the AU programme on disabilities.

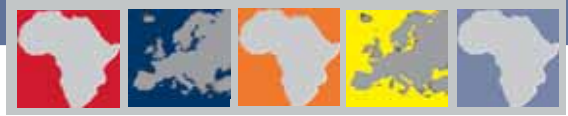
### **Main actors**

AUC, EC, African/EU member states, RECs, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector, Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and European Parliament (EP), UN.

## PROPOSED MDG PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURE



# PARTNERSHIP ON ENERGY



## Overview

The AEEP is a long-term framework for structured political dialogue and cooperation between Africa and the EU on energy issues of strategic importance, reflecting African and European needs. Through the Partnership, Africa and Europe will work together to develop a shared vision and common policy answers, and to stimulate specific actions that address the energy challenges of the 21st century.

The first Ministerial High Level Meeting of the AEEP held on 14 September 2010 in Vienna, Austria,<sup>5</sup> agreed on political targets to be achieved by 2020. The implementation of these targets is the joint responsibility of Africa and the EU. The monitoring of implementation of the targets will be undertaken by the Joint Experts Group (JEG) which brings together the African and EU Implementing Teams and their co-chairs. The Implementing Teams comprise of the AUC, EC, interested African countries and EU member states, African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Power Pools and specialised institutions. The details of implementation will be agreed by the JEG during the AEEP Second Action Plan (2011-2013).

The Expected Results of the Second Action Plan will contribute to the achievement of the AEEP targets for 2020. At the end of the 2011-2013 period these outcomes will allow the monitoring of progress towards the realisation of the political targets.

## I. Overall objective

The overall objective of the AEEP is improved access to reliable, secure, affordable, cost-effective, climate friendly and sustainable energy services for both continents, with a special focus on achieving the MDGs in Africa.

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<sup>5</sup> The HLM of the AEEP brought together over 300 participants, including ministers, ambassadors and other high level decision makers from 21 European and 23 African countries, and commissioners from the AU and the EU, as well as academics, business leaders and members of civil society from across Africa and Europe.

In order to achieve its overall objective, the AEEP will focus its efforts on concrete, realistic, visible targets, to be attained by 2020, as agreed by the Ministerial High Level Meeting held in Vienna on 14-15 September 2010. Action will contribute to the realisation of existing national, regional and continental energy objectives and strategies in Africa, and will take into account the necessary social and environmental standards.

## II. Specific initiatives

### PRIORITY 1: ENERGY ACCESS

#### Activities

- Continue to implement 64 projects in 34 African countries under the first ACP-EU Energy Facility, benefiting more than six million people, with a total budget of € 400 million, including a contribution of € 180 million from the EC.
- Start to implement 60 energy access projects in 35 African countries under the second ACP-EU Energy Facility with a total EC contribution of around € 180 million.
- Further implement and expand bi-lateral energy access initiatives and projects such as the Dutch-German Energising Development (EnDev) programme.
- Create adequate political and regulatory frameworks to achieve regional and national energy access goals.
- Develop innovative, sustainable financial schemes to implement access to energy programmes in Africa; and assist African countries to reform their electricity tariff systems ultimately aiming for cost-recovery.
- Support the creation and/or operationalisation of rural electrification funds and other African energy funds contributing to access.
- Develop biomass energy strategies, covering all forms of biomass, including for improved traditional cooking, as well as the sustainable production of modern solid, liquid and gaseous fuels.
- Support efforts to make energy programmes gender sensitive, taking into account the preponderant role of African women in producing and consuming energy.
- Support sharing of best practices and peer-learning from countries with high levels of energy access through African institutions and networks in the energy sector.

## Expected outcomes

- Increased access to modern and sustainable energy services in Africa, focusing on sustainable models: to provide energy for basic services (health, education, water, communication); to power productive activities; and to provide safe and sustainable energy services to households.
- This result is a contribution to the AEEP Political Target for 2020 to bring access to modern and sustainable energy services to at least an additional 100 million Africans, focusing on sustainable models: to provide energy for basic services (health, education, water, communication); to power productive activities; and to provide safe and sustainable energy services to households.

## Main actors

African countries and EU member states, RECs, RPPs, AUC, EC, as well as civil society, private sector and research institutions of both continents.

## PRIORITY 2: ENERGY SECURITY

### Activities

- Support regional energy master plans, policies and strategies on access, electricity and regional infrastructure through the "Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa" (PIDA).
- Further implement regional interconnection projects agreed and ongoing under the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund and other instruments that strengthen African regional power pools.
- Support priority projects on electricity and gas interconnection infrastructure of regional power pools and RECs that will be jointly agreed and selected according to criteria of bankability and contribution to energy access to meet the 2020 political targets.
- Support and promote the implementation of the "Hydro 2020 Initiative" aiming at increasing the production capacity, interconnections and energy trade.

### Expected outcomes

- Increased capacity of cross border electricity interconnections, both within Africa and between Africa and Europe, thus increasing trade in electricity while ensuring adequate levels of generation capacity.

- Increased use of natural gas in Africa, as well as African gas exports to Europe, by building natural gas infrastructure, notably to bring currently flared gas to market.
- These results are a contribution to the AEEP Political Targets for 2020 to double the capacity of cross border electricity interconnections, both within Africa and between Africa and Europe, thus increasing trade in electricity while ensuring adequate levels of generation capacity; double the use of natural gas in Africa, as well as doubling African gas exports to Europe, by building natural gas infrastructure, notably to bring currently flared gas to market.

### **Main actors**

African countries and EU member states, RECs, regional power pools (RPPs), AUC, EC, as well as civil society, private sector and research institutions of both continents.

## **PRIORITY 3: RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

### **Activities**

- Develop subsequent phases of the Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP) and support management, coordination and monitoring of the start-up phase.
- Implement support to renewable energy policies and development of markets.
- Support capacity development for project preparation and mobilisation of financing.
- Promote renewable energy applied research, development and technology transfer.
- Support existing and new regional centres for renewable energy and energy efficiency to aid in formulating and disseminating policies promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency and to provide a platform for the regional exchange on policy issues and technological questions.
- Further the creation and support existing funds or facilities to strengthen the role of small and medium-sized enterprises, and to stimulate the market for decentralised, renewable energy.

- Develop joint approaches to support and facilitate implementation of regional and continental priority projects jointly agreed on renewable energy (in hydropower, solar and geothermal).
- Develop a programme on increasing energy efficiency in the electricity systems (supply and demand sides) and support existing regional energy efficiency initiatives such as the South African Power Pool (SAPP)'s "demand-side management virtual power station".

### **Expected outcomes**

- Increased use of renewable energy in Africa: by building new and/or rehabilitating existing hydro-power, wind power and solar energy facilities and other renewable facilities, such as geothermal and modern biomass.
- Improved energy efficiency in Africa in all sectors, starting with the electricity sector, in support of Africa's continental, regional and sectoral targets.

These results are a contribution to the AEEP Political Targets for 2020 to increase the use of renewable energy in Africa: by building 10 000 mW of new hydro-power facilities; by building at least 5 000 mW of wind power; 500 mW for all forms of solar energy; and by tripling the capacity of other renewables, such as geothermal, and modern biomass improve energy efficiency in Africa in all sectors, starting with the electricity sector, in support of Africa's continental, regional and sectoral targets.

### **Main actors**

African countries and EU member states, RECs, regional power pools (RPPs), AUC, EC, as well as civil society, private sector and research institutions of both continents.

## **PRIORITY 4: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING**

### **Activities**

- Strengthen existing and launch new capacity building initiatives and activities for national, regional and continental institutions in Africa with a focus on coordination, information systems, databases, planning, standardisation, innovative financing mechanisms to leverage local and international finance.
- Intensify efforts to facilitate cooperation among African and European private sector investors, with particular focus on attracting European and international investment to Africa.



- Intensify cooperation with research institutions and civil society in order to improve their ability to engage in energy issues.
- Develop a distributed AEEP Monitoring and Evaluation tool. The tool will have a double purpose: retrospective, to measure the impact of AEEP efforts in view of realising our common targets; prospective, to benefit from experience gained in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public intervention in the energy sector. The efforts to monitor AEEP activities will focus on access to energy for basic needs, for social services and for productive activities.

### **Expected outcomes**

Improved institutional capacity for national, regional and continental institutions in Africa (RECs, regional power pools, specialised institutions, etc.) on coordination, information systems, databases, planning and standardisation.

### **Main actors**

African countries and EU member states, RECs, regional power pools (RPPs), AUC, EC, as well as civil society, private sector and research institutions of both continents.

## **PRIORITY 5: SCALING UP INVESTMENT**

### **Activities**

- Support regulatory reforms and good governance in the energy sector to provide for an enabling environment.
- Mobilise internal resources for increased access to services, e.g. by making utilities more effective and efficient.
- Focus on using available public resources to attract private capital for energy access activities.
- Support public and private investment in grid and off grid power.
- Support efforts to better identify barriers for project financing, and to make recommendations on how best to mobilise private and public resources for investment in the energy sector.

### **Expected outcomes**

Increased investment in the energy sector (public and private).

## **Main actors**

African countries and EU member states, RECs, regional power pools (RPPs), AUC, EC, as well as civil society, private sector and research institutions of both continents.

## **PRIORITY 6: DIALOGUE**

### **Activities**

- Africa and the EU will strengthen dialogue at multiple levels on energy issues of mutual interest, including research institutions, the private sector and civil society.
- Specific events – including broad representation of the private sector, civil society and research institutions – will be organised on key issues of the Africa-Europea Energy Partnership (AEEP):
- Continental and intercontinental infrastructure: a tool for energy security;
- Governance of the energy sector: a tool to achieve universal access;
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency: keys to access and energy security.

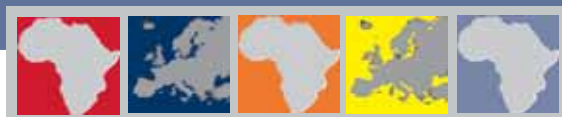
### **Expected outcomes**

On the basis of the monitored results of the Action Plan the above-mentioned targets will be reviewed and updated, also in the light of new political developments and joint agreements.

## **Main actors**

African countries and EU member states, RECs, regional power pools (RPPs), AUC, EC, as well as civil society, private sector and research institutions of both continents.

# PARTNERSHIP ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT



## Overview

The first Action Plan (2008-2010) for the implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) adopted in Lisbon Summit on December 2007 identified two priority actions in Africa-EU Partnership on Climate Change:

- Build a common agenda on climate change policies and cooperation;
- Cooperate to address land degradation and increasing aridity, including the Great Green Wall for the Sahel and Sahara Initiative.

The first joint work undertaken by the Joint Expert Group (JEG) of this partnership in November 2008 was the development of an Africa-EU Joint Declaration on Climate Change specifying the context, the framework of work and the 13 priority areas of the Partnership. The road map for the implementation of the first Action Plan adopted in April 2009, identified among the 13 priority areas five components on Climate Change partnership: Capacity Building of African countries, RECs and AUC for climate change; Strengthening African capacities to better exploit opportunities under the carbon market; Water resources management and adaptation in the field of agriculture; Sustainable land management, fight against desertification and avoid deforestation; and Implementation of the Global Climate Change Alliance in Africa (GCCA).

Deliverable initiatives from the five components have been identified and prioritised. The first priorities concern the Great Green Wall of the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI); the CLIMDEV and AMESD programmes; the activity of building and enhancing African negotiators' capacity in negotiations under the UNFCCC; the GCCA and the fight against deforestation.

The other components of the Joint Declaration including the 13 priority areas remain valid and are still part of the overall objectives of the second Action Plan. The latter will focus on the initiatives identified below.

## I. Overall Objectives

To strengthen African capacities for climate change adaptation and mitigation including for reducing disaster risk and for combating desertification and deforestation.

To work towards reaffirming and reinforcing our common positions on climate change issues namely our attachment to the principles and priorities of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

To reinforce coherence between the international climate change negotiations carried out under the aegis of UNFCCC and the Africa/EU partnership.

### Expected outcomes

- Improved integration of climate change/desertification/deforestation issues into African national and regional development strategies as well as in Africa-EU development cooperation.
- Concrete initiatives in enhancing Africa's capacity to adapt and mitigate to adverse effects of climate change through:
  - Capacity building of the national delegations for climate negotiations.
  - Improved access to the carbon market including capacity building.
  - Operationalisation of the CLIMDEV Africa Programme.
  - Fight against deforestation and soil degradation through the implementation of GGWSSI and similar initiatives.
  - Enhanced implementation of Climate adaptation measures including through the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA).
  - Capacity building for planners and policymakers on the use of earth observation data for planning and policy makers.
- A strengthened Africa-EU dialogue on climate in particular linked to the other two Rio conventions (the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification).

- Harmonised approaches to adaptation and mitigation in order to efficiently coordinate actions aimed at reducing the negative impacts of Climate change.
- Integration of earth observation data in national development processes is facilitated.

## II. Specific initiatives and activities of Action Plan 2011-2013 by priority area

### PRIORITY ACTION 1: GREAT GREEN WALL OF THE SAHARA AND THE SAHEL INITIATIVE

The GGWSSI was conceived and launched by African political leadership. The first Action Plan identified the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative as the pillar of one of the two priority actions of this partnership: Cooperate to address land degradation and increasing aridity, including the Great Green Wall for the Sahel and Sahara initiative. In the future, the initiative could be extended to other areas in Africa affected by desertification. It is progressively strengthening its impact by building on and cooperating with all key related initiatives and actors, such as the Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall and the Terr'Africa initiative. During the first Heads of States and Governments Summit on the Great Green Wall which took place in N'Djamena on 17 June, 2010 in the presence of four Heads of State (Senegal, Chad, Mauritania and Djibouti), of the Vice-president of Nigeria, the Prime Minister of Niger, the Secretary of State to the Agriculture and the Sustainable Development of Ethiopia and of the Ambassadors of Sudan and Chad, a convention creating a Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall was signed.

For the implementation of the initiative, two phases are foreseen: an initial phase (two years) which will put in place an institutional and financial environment facilitating the implementation of the Great Green Wall programme and to initiate a certain number of activities in some pilot countries and a second phase of implementation which could be spread out over a longer period split into project phases of 10 years.

The GGWSSI targets the arid ecosystems of the Sahara and the Sahel and covers issues related to sustainable management of soils (including the three interdependent factors: desertification, climate change and deforestation). The GGWSSI should not be regarded as a separate and new programme it should rather be seen as a federated platform, making it possible to link sustainable development, reduction of poverty and integrated land management. The objective of the priority action is to assist the

countries concerned with the GGWSSI in the development of their national action plans, to support the development of trans-border programmes and to bring support to the development of the capacities of the sub-regional organisations such as IGAD, UMA, ECOWAS, CILSS and CEN-SAD.

### Activities

- Support the development of a regional harmonised strategy for the implementation of the GGWSSI and the mobilisation of the resources for this purpose.
- Support the concerted formulation of national plans of implementation of the GGWSSI.
- Support the identification and the development of trans-border projects.
- Develop a programme for reinforcement of the capacities of the various actors involved in the implementation of the Great Green Wall (in particular for the planning and the coordination of the initiative at the regional level).
- Develop and run a network and a platform to exchange information to reinforce shared knowledge between the various stakeholders of the GGWSSI.
- Support the implementation of the GGWSSI and clearly identify issues and areas where there is a need for action at trans-border level and for coordination. Formulation of thirteen National Action Plans .

### Expected outcomes

This first phase will lead to the formulation of a financing programme of greater width to implement the actions identified.

- National action plans by the countries concerned are developed.
- Trans-border programmes are identified and implemented.
- Enhanced capacity of sub-regional organisations, such as IGAD, UMA, CILSS and CEN-SAD to clearly identify issues and areas where there is a need to mobilise action at trans-boundary levels and for the coordination of those actions<sup>6</sup>.

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6 An existing FAO project foresees the preparation of five National Action Plans: Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Niger and Mali. A complementary EU project aims at preparing a further eight National Action Plans: Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Sudan, Algeria and Egypt.

## **Main actors**

EU and African Member States and other development partners, AU Commission and European Commission, FAO, CENSAD, ECOWAS IGAD, UMA, CILSS, OSS and Regional centres of excellence, national GGWSSI focal points, civil society experts working in this field, including farmers and women organisations.

## **PRIORITY ACTION 2: CLIMDEV AND CLIMATE INFORMATION SERVICES USING EARTH OBSERVATION DATA**

Climate Information for Development in Africa Program (CLIMDEV Africa) is a joint initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and African Development Bank (AfDB), that seeks ways of overcoming the lack of necessary climate information, analysis and options required by policy and decision-makers at all levels. The project is supported by various EU Member States and by the European Commission through the GCCA, AUC, ECA and AfDB, and is currently ongoing. Both African and EU partners endeavour to construct a solid foundation in Africa for the response to climate change, building on solid science and observational infrastructure, enabling strong partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities, and creating and strengthening of knowledge frameworks to support decision-making and integrate the actions required. Likewise, the AMESD programme has been involved in the establishment of the necessary infrastructure for climate information services.

### **Activities (CLIMDEV)**

- Further operationalise the CLIMDEV Fund at the African Development Bank.
- Support to the operationalisation of the African Climate Policy Centre, the CLIMDEV capacity hub.
- Support the coordination capacity of the AU Commission in the area of climate change and desertification.
- Contribute to a coherent framework for coordination of climate activities at African continental level, with a strong capacity building function.

## **Expected outcomes**

- African Climate Policy Centre fully operational.
- CLIMDEV Special Fund at the African Development Bank fully operational.
- Enhanced AU Commission coordination capacity for Climate Change and Desertification
- A coherent African climate change strategic continental approach.
- The structure of CLIMDEV would facilitate the launching of other initiatives such as access to Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) and capacity building regarding access to Carbon Markets.

## **Main actors**

AUC, EC, RECs, UNECA, Regional centres of Excellence, EU and African Member States, civil society experts working in this field,

## **Activities (AMESD)**

The AMESD project (African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development) currently implemented by the African Union Commission (Phase I, 2007-2012) is strengthening the capacities of African institutions to use satellite-based Earth Observation information for decision-making in various environmental themes that are impacted by climate change (agriculture, land degradation, water management, etc.). AMESD is since its inception a major contributor to the objectives of the partnership in general.

- Enhancing the African capacities for the operational monitoring of climate change and variability, vegetation, water resources, land degradation, carbon dioxide emissions, etc., in support of decision-making processes in this area.
- A coherent African continental approach, including in international negotiations.
- Facilitate the integration and institutionalisation of earth observation data and AMESD products and services into national and regional development processes.
- Support programmes of the post AMESD (Phase II) within the framework of



Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) Africa as adopted in the Ouagadougou Declaration in September 2010.

### **Expected outcomes**

- Improved quantity and quality of earth observation data.
- Improved decision making by key policy makers.
- Empowerment of the five regional implementation centres and associated regional networks and the development of infrastructure for environmental monitoring and strengthening of African capacities to exploit Earth Observation data for continental and regional decision-makers.

### **Main actors**

AUC, EC, RECs, UNECA, WMO, EUMETSAT, UNEP, EU and African Member States, civil society experts working in this field,, Regional Implementation Centres (RICs).

## **PRIORITY ACTION 3: STRENGTHENING CLIMATE ADAPTATION**

Enhanced action on climate adaptation is a key priority area of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), which was launched at the end of 2007 in the margin of the UN negotiations on climate change in Bali. This initiative aims to enhance the policy dialogue between the EU and developing countries most affected by climate change and to step up financial and technical cooperation. Adaptation support builds on the National Adaptation Programmes of Action or similar programmes when these are available and covers in particular agricultural improvements and water management. Special attention is given to integrate adaptation into wider development strategies. In addition to adaptation, the GCCA also supports capacity building for climate negotiations, reducing deforestation and enhancing participation in the carbon market.

In 2008-2009 the GCCA entered its implementation phase. Ongoing work in Africa includes € 21 million support earmarked for six African countries: Tanzania, Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, and Seychelles). Programming work is advanced for two additional African countries: Mozambique and Ethiopia, and four more should be included soon. In 2009 a regional GCCA support programme was decided under the 10th European Development Fund intra-ACP budget covering (a) € 8 million support for CLIMDEV and capacity enhancement of the Department of Rural Economy and

Agriculture (climate change and desertification coordination), and (b) € 8 million support programme for COMESA and ECOWAS/CILSS.

### **Activities**

- Implementation of the EU Global Climate Change Alliance at country and regional level.
- Continued activities with the following priority axes:
  - Adaptation to the impact of climate change in most relevant sectors (agriculture, water etc.).
  - Reduction of emissions from deforestation.
  - Improved access to investments through the Clean Development Mechanism.
  - Increased capacity for integrating climate change challenges in national development strategies.
- Strengthen the involvement of the African Union Commission in the implementation of GCCA in Africa.

### **Expected outcomes**

- Adaptation to climate change increasingly mainstreamed in national development strategies.
- Six to eight additional GCCA country interventions designed and implementation started in three to four countries.
- Enhanced capacity of COMESA and ECOWAS to deal with climate change adaptation.

### **Main actors**

African and EU Member States, European Commission, AU Commission, development partners, Regional Economic Communities, civil society organisations experts working in this field.

## **PRIORITY ACTION 4: FIGHTING DEFORESTATION**

Progress has been achieved under the UNFCCC negotiations on the issue of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). The follow-up of Copenhagen included the Paris and Oslo Conferences (February and May 2010 respectively), which led to the creation of the REDD+ Partnership involving more

than 60 countries, including the major African forest countries. Its core objective is to contribute to the global battle against climate change by serving as an interim platform to scale up REDD+ actions and finance. This partnership will support and contribute to the UNFCCC process. It will also promote transparency around international financing initiatives to reduce deforestation and degradation of tropical forests. Globally, around USD 4 billion will be made available for measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and partners have expressed their willingness to substantially scale up financial support after 2012.

Improved forest governance is a key element of reducing emissions from deforestation. Therefore, it is important to exploit the synergies between the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) initiative and REDD+ as well as the link with sustainable forest management. The fight against deforestation is also an aspect of the GGWSSI (to counter the progress of desertification) that could be implemented in African countries not already covered.

### **Activities**

- Facilitate actions that would qualify African projects as REDD+ projects; help definition and implementation of pilot projects in Africa.
- Continue FLEGT negotiations with the major African forest countries.
- Underline and strengthen the links between REDD+ and FLEGT in Africa.

### **Expected outcomes**

- Africa to be an active partner in the interim REDD+ Partnership, and to benefit from the REDD+ financing coherent with the magnitude of the deforestation and forest degradation issues that the continent is facing.
- Conclude negotiations on FLEGT in several countries.
- Coherence between REDD+ and FLEGT initiatives in concerned countries.

### **Main actors**

AU Commission and European Commission, European and African countries members of the Partnership, RECs, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, African Development Bank, and regional development banks.

## **PRIORITY ACTION 5: ENHANCING AFRICAN NEGOTIATORS' CAPACITY IN NEGOTIATIONS INCLUDING THE UN FRAMEWORK OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION (UNFCCC) AND KYOTO PROTOCOL**

The complexity of the climate negotiations calls for a wide range of expertise to be available in the participating countries. Lack of negotiating capacity is one of the constraints faced by African countries in the UNFCCC. There are a number of initiatives including the Global Climate Change Alliance that involve training to upgrade climate negotiation capacities.

### **Activities**

- To provide the opportunity for African negotiators to be trained in climate change negotiations possibly in liaison with universities.
- To provide short or long term training for practical experience in EU environmental services and African-based climate institutions e.g. African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), AGHRYMET, SADC Drought Monitoring Centre, RECTAS etc.
- To identify selected African countries, representing the five regions and representatives from RECs, especially those involved in the international negotiations in need of building and strengthening their capacities in the concerned areas.

### **Expected outcomes**

Strengthened capacity of African negotiators in negotiations under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

### **Main actors**

European Commission, African Union Commission, selected African countries, RECs and African-based climate institutions.

## **PRIORITY ACTION 6: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)**

There is a close link between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR), both aiming at reducing people's vulnerability. There is an increase in climate-

related disasters that affect the African continent. On-going discussions between the two Commissions are looking at priority areas to support Africa in line with the Programme of Action for the implementation of the Regional Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) (2006-2015). This discussion falls within the EU Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy for Developing Countries.

### **Activities**

- Support African Member States and RECs to establish multi-sectoral national platforms on DRR.
- Support preparatory work enhancing national and regional capacities to mitigate exposure to disasters.
- Support the creation and the networks of five regional centres of excellence for DRR.

### **Expected outcomes**

- DRR becomes a regional, sub-regional and national priority, with strong institutional frameworks, adequate resources and multi-stakeholder participation.
- DRR institutions have the requisite authority and capacity to coordinate across relevant sectors and from national to local levels.

### **Main actors**

EU and African Member States, the European Commission, the AU Commission, NPCA, RECs, civil society experts working in this field..

## **PRIORITY ACTION 7: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION INITIATIVES**

Healthy ecosystems and biodiversity are crucial for the livelihood and food security of African populations. The successful conclusion under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing will contribute to fair and equitable sharing of benefits of ecosystems. Ecosystem conservation also contributes to climate adaptation and reduced deforestation. The Nagoya Conference also agreed on new targets for protected areas.

## Activities

- Enhance the understanding of the economics of ecosystem services and biodiversity.
- Promote the integration of biodiversity frameworks in national development and planning processes.
- Support African countries with implementation of the Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) and with the targets on protected areas.
- Promote participation and potential accession of the AU Commission in the processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Assist the AU Commission in coordinating African negotiators on biodiversity and the regional, continental, and global fora.

## Expected outcomes

- Better understanding of the economic importance of ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Integrate biodiversity frameworks and programmes into national development and planning processes.
- Increased capacity to deal with ABS and with protected areas targets.
- Enhanced participation of the AU Commission in CBD processes.
- Enhanced support for African negotiators on biodiversity supported.

## Main actors

European Union and African states, RECs, UNEP, African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), African negotiators.

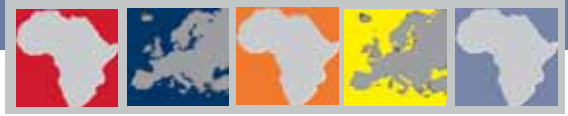
## III. Specific suggestions to improve the functioning of the Climate Change Partnership

- Encourage a stronger engagement of African and EU States in the climate change partnership.
- Strengthen the links between the partnership and various international, continental and regional climate conferences inter alia UNFCCC, CAHOSCC and AMCEN e.g. for the UNFCC Conferences in Cancun and South Africa in December 2010 and 2011 respectively; publish on the Africa-EU partnership

website, the UNFCCC side events related to the priorities of the climate change partnership and vice-versa.

- Ensure that the partnership meetings benefit from support and dedicated resources for their smoother functioning. This includes interpretation, translation services and secretariat support to ensure and enhance effective participation of all concerned stakeholders and encourage sub-regional representation.
- Organise monthly "update" meetings through video conferences bringing together the JEG co-Chairs, the EC, the AUC, the AU Permanent Mission to the EU and the EU Delegation to the AU to facilitate a regular information flow.
- Enhance and diversify resource mobilisation mechanisms including the translation of multilateral and bilateral financial pledges into concrete actions.
- Promote coordination and exchange of information among relevant stakeholders to enhance aid efficiency.
- Strengthen synergies with the Africa-EU partnerships relevant to climate change such as those on Energy, Migration, Peace and Security; Science Information, Society and Space and MDGs.
- Ensure regular participation of representatives of RECs, NPCA Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), UNECA and regional financial institutions such as the AfDB and other regional and pan-African organisations, including African-based climate institutions such as the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), AGHRYMET, SADC Drought Monitoring Centre, RECTAS etc. Research and private sectors also need to be increasingly involved.
- Integrate the work and objectives of the Africa-EU Partnership on Water and Sanitation launched in Johannesburg in 2002 in coordination with other partnerships and the Africa Working Group of the EU Water Initiative and building on the commitments of the 2008 Sharm el Sheikh Declaration.
- Link and further strengthen synergies with various activities of relevant stakeholders that could enhance the work of the partnership.

# PARTNERSHIP ON MIGRATION, MOBILITY AND EMPLOYMENT



## Overview

The Africa-EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment aims to provide comprehensive responses to migration and employment challenges, in the interest of all partners, and with a particular focus on creating more and better jobs for Africa, on facilitating mobility and free movement of people in Africa and the EU, on better managing legal migration between the two continents, on addressing the root causes of migration and refugee flows, on the conditions of and access to employment, on the fair treatment of all migrants under applicable international law, on finding concrete solutions to problems posed by irregular migration flows and trafficking of human beings and to ensure that migration and mobility work for development. All these orientations should be addressed in a balanced and comprehensive way. These objectives were already set out in the Action plan 2008-2010 and will continue to steer this Partnership, also in the Action plan 2011-2013.

Following the Lisbon Summit of December 2007 dialogue and cooperation between Africa and the EU on migration, mobility and employment issues have intensified. Yet actual results are uneven and scattered, depending very much on the political interests and institutional capacities of the concerned African and EU States. Both in Africa and in the EU, competences and responsibilities for migration and employment policies are still very much at the national level, with the regional and continental dimensions being recognised, but not yet encompassed.

## I. Overall Objectives

The new Action Plan will further strengthen inter-regional, continental and inter-continental dialogue and cooperation in the area of migration, mobility and employment among countries of origin, transit and destination. In addition, higher education appears as a more visible and integrated part of this partnership. Through this Action Plan Africa and the EU renew their commitment to the implementation of (a) the Declaration of the 2006 Tripoli Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development, (b) the EU-Africa Plan of Action on Trafficking in Human Beings,



especially Women and Children, and (c) the 2004 Ouagadougou Declaration and Action Plan on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa.

The new action plan will have two main strands: (1) enhancing dialogue, and (2) identifying and implementing concrete actions, both of them encompassing the inter-regional continental and inter-continental dimension of the partnership.

The major challenge for the period 2011-2013 will be to further strengthen and enrich the political and policy dialogue on migration, mobility and employment as well as tertiary education issues between the two continents, whilst encompassing dialogues and cooperation taking place on national and regional levels.

In the area of migration and mobility this dialogue will be informed by the Joint Africa-EU Strategy agreed in Lisbon in December 2007, as well as the Declaration of the 2006 Tripoli Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development, the Africa-EU Plan of Action on Trafficking in Human Beings, especially Women and Children, and the 2004 Ouagadougou Declaration and Action Plan on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa.

For the period 2011-2013 the agenda for the dialogue between Africa and the EU on these topics will be comprehensive and balanced, taking into account concerns of countries of origin, transit and destination. It will include topics such as:

- a) diasporas, remittances, brain drain, migrant rights, social consequences of migration;
- b) regular migration, including circular migration, mobility, visa issues;
- c) illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, readmission and return; and
- d) refugees, asylum and protection.

Both parties will deepen their political dialogue on the human rights, including social, economic and cultural rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in this partnership and in other relevant fora. In the framework of this dialogue, both parties will notably exchange views on lessons learnt and best practices on the implementation of existing instruments, such as the 1969 OAU Convention on refugees, the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the 2009 AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, and other relevant human rights instruments as well as

international humanitarian law instruments. This dialogue will also address issues related to sex trade, sex tourism and cheap labour. The dialogue on visa issues will look at conditions and procedures for delivery of visa, and facilitating mobility for commercial, professional and study reasons.

In the area of employment, the dialogue will focus on strategies and initiatives targeting job creation and sustainable and inclusive growth, acknowledging the role of relevant stakeholders, including social partners and the private sector. Furthermore, the dialogue will focus on the questions related to the implementation of the Ouagadougou Action Plan and the global "Decent Work Agenda" with special emphasis on the creation of more, more productive and better jobs in Africa and the link to social protection as well as to the informal and social economy.

In direct relation to strategies on employment, mobility and the harnessing of brain drain the parties will extend their dialogue to the area of higher education. This dialogue will look, inter alia, at ways of supporting the mobility of students and scholars and the realisation of the African higher education harmonisation process.

Dialogue on all these topics will in particular focus on the question of how to enhance coherence and synergies between migration, mobility, employment, education policies and development/poverty-reduction strategies.

It is envisaged that the dialogue process will yield ideas for further concrete actions that may be added to the Action Plan in the coming years.

## II. Specific initiatives and activities

The second strand of the Action Plan 2011-2013 consists of a number of concrete actions. Some of these were already initiated or launched under the Action Plan 2008-2010 and are reaching their implementation stage under the next Action Plan. Several of the employment related initiatives that have been identified and discussed at the June 2010 AUC-EC Workshop on Employment, Social Protection and Decent Work in Dakar will inform the relevant employment initiatives of this Action Plan.

At the moment the following initiatives are envisaged for the Action Plan 2011-2013<sup>7</sup>.

1. **Facilitation of the dialogue** – To organise and facilitate the Africa-EU dialogue a € 3 million support project has been launched in 2010. The project will

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7 For each initiative a fiche has been prepared, indicating the objectives, activities, funding and actors involved.

engage in the organisation of workshops and meetings, information exchange and capacity building. The project is implemented by a consortium of three organisations (ICMPD, IDEP, FIIAPP), under the responsibility of a Steering Committee led by AUC and EC, and a consultative role of the Joint Expert Group (JEG).

2. ***African Remittances Institute*** – The preparatory phase project (technical and consultative) designed to facilitate a structured and deepened reflection on all aspects of the prospective establishment of the African Remittances Institute (ARI) was launched in 2010, involving the World Bank in association with AUC and EC, as well as IOM and AfDB. The Steering Committee that has been established is led by the AUC Preparatory activities will encompass, consultations research, capacity building and networking. It is envisaged that the Institute, once established, will facilitate better, more effective and safer remittances' transfer system, which will fully take into account the specificities of African countries.
3. ***Human Trafficking Initiative*** – The AUC, in partnership with the EC, will assist RECs in developing and implementing regional action plans to strengthen protection, prevention and prosecution of trafficking in human beings, in line with the Ouagadougou Action Plan and AU.COMMIT, that cover countries of origin, transit and destination. Furthermore a monitoring and evaluation tool will be designed and implemented at regional level to enable measurement of implementation and impact as well as to assist in the identification of best practices for the African Continent.
4. ***Diaspora Outreach Initiative*** – The Partners will establish an Africa–EU Diaspora cooperation framework, with the objective of engaging the Diaspora in the development of Africa and to build capacity and transfer skills, knowledge and technologies from the Diaspora to the African continent. This cooperation framework will be built on the AU Diaspora Initiative, and create synergies between the following three existing programmes: (a) Global Mapping of Africa Diasporas (AUC-WB), (b) Capacity-building for Diaspora ministries in Africa (NL/DE), (c) EU-wide networks of African Diaspora organisations working in the field of development.

Priority actions that will be developed are: (1) Mapping of African Diaspora organisations in the EU, (2) Programmes addressing specific sectoral needs, such as a Diaspora Health Network, (3) AU regional network on African diasporas in Europe.

5. ***Observatory on Migration*** – The ACP Observatory on Migration will create a network of researchers and research centres to provide policy makers, civil society and the public at large with reliable and harmonised data on migration. In order to achieve this objective it may establish links with other relevant observatories. It will run a website, and publish research studies and papers. It will furthermore function as an exchange platform for migration research papers and expertise. The Observatory initiative will be launched in October 2010. This initiative could serve as a starting point to develop future activities covering all the African continent.
6. ***Decent Work Initiative*** – AUC and EC will jointly launch a project with the objective of extending social protection coverage in particular in the informal economy. The two Commissions will organise an event to allow the exchange of experiences between relevant experts and other key stakeholders including governments, private sector, social partners, civil society and international organisations. Furthermore, the AU Programme on Upgrading the Informal Economy and the Productivity Agenda for Africa will continue to provide support to a multi-level dialogue and policy development on the informal economy (mainstreaming of the informal economy, empowerment and social dialogue, productivity improvement, knowledge and data base management, etc). This dialogue may also involve Asian and Latin American countries.
7. ***Labour market governance and capacity building*** – This initiative aims at strengthening the institutional capacity of the labour market institutions in Africa, so that they can play effectively their role in the social and economic development in the continent. The initiative will target public employment services and labour administrations. It will aim to harmonise and coordinate labour market information systems (also in connection to the network of Employment and TVET Observatories<sup>8</sup> currently implemented in African countries). Support will be provided at national, regional and continental level. The initiative furthermore aims at the mapping of skills required and available at national, regional and continental level, identifying the gaps and working for the improvement of employment opportunities and employability.

8. ***Regional and sub-regional fora on employment, labour, social protection and labour migration*** – In cooperation with RECs, fora will be strengthened to allow organising consultations on thematic policies of common concern, and to contribute to enhancing the functioning of the labour market, supporting the harmonisation processes of the labour and social protection frameworks at regional levels. Furthermore, partners will establish a platform for social dialogue between the African Union and the European Union including an effective representation of all stakeholders, including non-state actors such as representatives of civil society, the private sector, trade unions and parliamentarians, with a particular focus on the informal economy.
9. ***Access to finance and guarantees*** – The European Union and Africa will intensify their cooperation in the area of job creation, building on the 2004 Ouagadougou Declaration and Action Plan on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa. Special attention is devoted to improve the access to financial services for the poorest and underserved, through support of the microfinance sector and through enhancing the small- and medium-sized enterprises' (SMEs) access to long term finance.

One such initiative is the progressive development of the African Guarantee Fund (AGF) supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB), Denmark, and Spain. Access to finance and guarantee will be developed taking into account existing guarantee schemes, including at regional level and in close cooperation with other donors as well as with the European Investment Bank (EIB). The potential for co-guaranteeing SME-portfolios in Africa will be systemically explored.

10. ***Nyerere Programme*** – This programme was initiated by the AUC in 2005. Its aim is to contribute to high level African human resource development and retention, while supporting intra-African academic mobility, and thereby mitigating the effects of brain drain. This enhanced scholarship programme will be launched in November 2010. Under the scheme, African students, scholars and academic staff will receive scholarships for master and PhD level studies and to allow exchange of academics and university administrative staff. Overall, it is expected that over the five consecutive rounds of selection more than 2 000 participants will benefit from the scheme.
11. ***Pan-African University*** – The Pan-African University is a project by the African Union, aiming to exemplify excellence, relevance and global competitiveness

of African higher education and research. It is a network of African higher education and research institutions, with thematic hubs in each of the five geographic regions of Africa (Eastern, Western, Central, Southern and Northern Africa). It is expected that the first four thematic institutes will be launched in 2011.

12. ***African Higher Education Harmonisation and Tuning*** – This initiative aims to review the state of implementation of mutual recognition of higher education certificates and qualifications in Africa. It will involve assessment of the potential of using the European approach of "Tuning"<sup>9</sup>. The initiative includes the implementation of the African Quality Rating Mechanism, the popularisation of the revised Arusha Convention, and the development of a road map for the harmonisation of higher education in Africa. A pilot phase on the potential of using this tuning approach is expected to begin in 2011.

The above initiatives may be further developed and strengthened during the course of implementation of this Action Plan. Other initiatives might be jointly identified and agreed throughout the period of validity of the Action Plan if specific needs are identified by the partners.

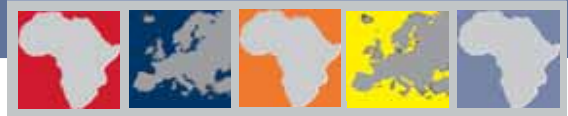
As for the financing of these initiatives the Partnership will continue to rely on resources available in the EU, the AU as well as in African and EU States. Partners agree to make efforts to increase the visibility, transparency and accessibility of these resources, including through enhanced coordination in the framework of this MME Partnership. The two Commissions will conclude the examination of the feasibility of setting up a fund as provided for in the outcome document of the Tripoli Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development of November 2006.

The joint experts group will monitor the implementation of this action plan and will evaluate the progress made.

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9 "Tuning" is a methodology which allows universities to understand and fine tune curricula and make them comparable on a transnational basis. It focuses on a specific subject area's generic competences or transferable skills, subject specific competences, learning outcomes, credits, approaches to learning, teaching and assessment, quality assurance and employability.

# PARTNERSHIP ON SCIENCE, INFORMATION SOCIETY AND SPACE



## I. Overall Objectives

This Partnership interlinks three priorities for development policy, which singly and in conjunction with one another can leverage faster socioeconomic development in Africa: science, information society and space applications. By strengthening their cooperation to produce knowledge-based societies and economies, Africa and the EU recognise that:

- the development of science, technology and innovation, as well as the spreading of the digital era to all sections of society are key motors of socioeconomic growth and sustainable development;
- competitiveness in the world economy rests increasingly on knowledge and application of modern technologies; and
- attainment of the MDGs requires a general effort to raise S&T capacities in Africa and enable widespread use of ICTs and related services.

In that respect, this Partnership is cross-cutting in nature, contributing to the attainment of all other development objectives. For optimal effectiveness, there should therefore be close coordination with other JAES Partnerships (particularly infrastructure, climate change, migration, mobility and employment (MME) and MDGs). In addition, clear articulation with the formal institutional apparatus governing EU-Africa relations should be developed.

## II. Specific initiatives and activities of the Action Plan 2011-2013 by priority area

### PRIORITY ACTION 1: S&T CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AFRICA'S SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONSOLIDATED PLAN OF ACTION (CPA)

#### Objectives

To strengthen African Capacities in the area of science and technology, in order to enhance the use of science and technology and to improve S&T cooperation.

#### Activities

- Awareness-raising at all levels (policy makers/government; parliament; local stakeholders/communities; private sector; civil society) on the opportunities for S&T to contribute to national/regional/pan-African development and to respond to major challenges that both Africa and Europe are faced with.
- Consolidate and implement national/regional/pan-African S&T policies consistent with regional or continental social and economic development agendas. This will include supporting the AU objective of designing a multi-annual African Research Framework, inter alia by implementing the African Research Grants Initiative, as well as providing the AUC with the requisite experience and management capacity.
- Enhance EU (Commission and Member States) cooperation, in partnership with RECs (through a well-defined framework with the AU) on mainstreaming science and technology for socioeconomic sustainable development and support the strengthening of their capacities in this area.
- Complete formulation of the *Science and Technology for the development of African Small and Medium Enterprises* and Business Incubators network Lighthouse project and seek its financing by mobilising further European (EC; Member States; Private sector and Local authorities) and African national, regional and continental financial instruments, the Private Sector, NGOs and any other interested stakeholder organisations.
- Explore all possibilities for Africa to support the deployment of regional, global and high quality research infrastructures.
- Set up an adequate mechanism to promote an African brain-gain programme.



- Cooperate in capacity building in R&D and R&D policy in Africa and the EU.
- Stimulate and support collaborative research in the areas of the CPA. This will be done by exploiting opportunities of new programmes focused on developing bi-regional funding frameworks.
- The S&T related activities will be implemented in line with the CPA with a focus on the grand challenges Africa and Europe are faced with. Priority will be given to joint strategic initiatives where a particular impact of S&T is expected, for example, Climate Change/Energy, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security and Global Health (emphasis on Maternal and Child Health and Infectious Diseases). Strategies will be developed to further adapt and open the existing FP7 instruments to African scientists.
- Pursue the EUC–AUC Exchange programme, extend it to Member States and include RECs, following the development of an exchange strategy by the AUC-EC.
- Seek active coordination and cooperation with university related activities in order to improve the value of S&T within national policies including budget allocation to science and research.
- Ensure coordination with the proposed new high-level AU-EU science and technology policy dialogue.

### **Expected outcomes**

- Strengthened African S&T capacities and EU capacities for working with Africa to enhance coherence of cooperation.
- Improved training, and hence increase the quality and number of African and EU scientists, technicians and engineers.
- Improved training and exchange programmes for African and EU scientists, technicians and engineers.
- The mainstreaming of S&T into REC's sectoral programmes and projects, including those in EDF RIPs.
- Improved pan-African infrastructure and facilities for R&D.
- The active pursuing of AU-EU high-level policy dialogue.
- Enhanced S&T cooperation at all levels (bilateral, bi-regional, bi-continental, REC-level) in key areas of the CPA.
- Enhanced innovation capability of African and European SMEs.
- Development of STI evidence-based AU EU policy making, including support to the Africa STI observatory.

## **Main actors**

- AU Commission/NEPAD, RECs, African States, African Development Bank and associated economic blocs.
- European Commission, EIB, EU Member States and associated economic regions.
- Private sector, universities, science and technology institutions and research centres.
- International finance institutions.
- UNESCO, UNECA and other UN agencies.

## **Finance**

- Dedicated financing tools.
- 10th EFD, DCI, FP7, ENPI, EIB, AfDB.
- Bilateral contributions from EU and AU Member States, from the RECs and the European regions and from local authorities.
- Multilateral cooperation between MS, e.g. a grouping of African and European MS, who initiate and finance joint projects of mutual interest.
- Private sector and foundations that support R&D

# **PRIORITY ACTION 2: SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INCLUSIVE INFORMATION SOCIETY IN AFRICA**

## **Objectives**

Complement and develop new strategies to support investments made on ICT infrastructures deployment, as planned in the Africa-EU Partnership on Infrastructures. This will be done by exploiting synergies between the EU 2020 Digital Agenda and the AU ICT development frameworks as well as with support to capacity-building initiatives for mass diffusion of ICTs and related services considered as key enablers for poverty reduction, economic growth, social development and regional integration.

## **Activities**

- Set up an AUC-EC Information Society Dialogue, in partnership with Member States, addressing all ICT-related cooperation issues in a comprehensive and integrated way, with the view to better bridge policies, programmes and practices related to the implementation of the EU 2020 Digital Agenda and

AU ICT development frameworks, and to coordinate EU and African positions in global ICT fora. These can include e.g. enhancement of digital literacy, skills and inclusion, skills for research and technological development, regulatory issues, infrastructure deployment with promotion of the use of e-applications in various sectors of governance.

- Establish a multi-stakeholders implementation group, co-chaired by the AUC and EC and gathering ICT representatives from European and African Member States, RECs, research community, private sector, civil society and NGOs, international financial institutions and international organisations in order to facilitate cooperation and better coordination of national and regional programmes, as well as to identify concrete initiatives of mutual interests in support of EU and AU priorities and mobilise funds accordingly. The implementation group will notably focus on the following activities:
  - Build on the current Harmonisation of ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa (HIPSSA) initiative to ensure the full participation of African non ACP member states and to further support implementation of ICT regulatory and policy reforms and regional harmonisation in view of creating the right enabling environment to foster private investment and market development while ensuring affordable service costs and the widest diffusion of ICTs and e-services;
  - Promote the diffusion and sharing of ICT best practices and successful public-private partnerships, notably by establishing close interaction with the EU-Africa Business Forum and support for Africa EU networking platforms as well as linking national initiatives to existing regional and global platforms and networks, notably to those provided by international financing institutions and private sector fora;
  - Design appropriate e-skills and digital literacy initiatives, supporting the development of local digital content and applications of high socioeconomic impact, notably in the fields of health and education in order to fast-track attainment of the MDGs;
  - Upgrade ICT research cooperation, local ICT innovation and entrepreneurship, exploiting in particular the potential of mobile and fixed wireless technologies as well as promoting ICT business incubators and living labs, including notably the Africa Incubators Network and the European Network of Living Labs.

- Promote cooperation in Research and Education Networking by exploiting interconnection between the European GEANT network and established African regional networks and supporting the development of an integrated pan-African Research and Education Network.

### **Expected outcomes**

- A successful implementation of the AU ICT development frameworks including ARAPKE (the African Regional Action Plan for the Knowledge Economy), the Reference Framework for ICT Policy Harmonisation and the 2010 Addis Ababa AU Summit Declaration on ICT for Africa's development.
- A more inclusive and affordable access to ICT applications and services and widespread use of ICTs (e.g. the internet and mobile applications), across all socioeconomic sectors in order to fast-track the MDGs objectives, notably in health (e.g. use of telemedicine and the creation of bio-data banks) and the education sector.
- Stronger cooperation regarding the digital economy and the reduction of the digital divide, including private sector, international financial institutions and UN agencies.
- A more competitive African economy through ICT uptake and innovation.
- Consultation on African-EU positions and approaches in international and regional ICT fora to enhance mutual understanding.
- Mutual beneficial economic collaboration for AU-EU industries and SMEs involved in ICTs.

### **Main actors**

- AU Commission/NEPAD, RECs, African States.
- European Commission, EIB, EU Member States, regions.
- Research community.
- Private sector.
- Civil society and NGOs.
- Local authorities.
- International finance institutions.
- UN specialised agencies and international organisations.

## Finance

- Dedicated financing tools and appropriate financing sources in accordance with their respective scope and their relevance to objectives and activities concerned, their specificity and eligibility criteria, such as the 10th EDF; ENPI; DCI; Africa-EU Infrastructures Trust Fund and FP7.
- Bilateral contributions from EU Member States and African States.
- Private sector, NGOs, local authorities, financial institutions.

## PRIORITY ACTION 3: ENHANCE COOPERATION ON SPACE APPLICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY

### Objective

Enhanced cooperation in the use of space application and technology to support Africa's development

### Activities

- GMES and Africa: Pursue the process initiated in 2007 at the Lisbon Summit, taking into consideration the on-going deliberations and guidance on the process.
- Finalise, expedite and implement the Action Plan on GMES and Africa, in particular:
  - establish a secretariat to drive the GMES and Africa initiative;
  - complete the identification of user communities and validation of requirements;
  - complete the mapping of contributing organisations, projects and activities;
  - promote harmonisation and prioritise future actions;
  - fully integrate Earth-observation data, products and methodologies in support to policies in areas such as climate change, food security, water management, monitoring of natural resources, peace and security etc.;
  - allocate adequate (approx € 20 million) for the preparatory phase of the GMES and Africa;
  - fully exploit synergies with relevant GMES-Europe Services and other established European missions such as Meteosat and Envisat among others;

- take full benefit of the current programme and cooperation in earth observation, including research projects;
- Identify adequate funding mechanism (FP; EDF; ENPI; African institutions etc) and kick off priority projects;
- Identify, develop, finance and pursue the necessary capacity building efforts at continental, regional and national level so that the African technical and policy institutions have the necessary resources to fully exploit available Earth observation-based information and products in support of the establishment and monitoring of their policies by identifying, developing and financing the capacity building programmes.
- Design and implement the appropriate coordination and governance mechanisms aiming at a long-term cooperation in the area by developing frameworks to:
  - ensure adequate mechanism for coordination between continental, regional and national level;
  - ensure adequate representation of user communities in the governance mechanism to ensure that GMES and Africa is being developed in response to user and development needs;
  - implement adequate and inclusive monitoring mechanisms to assess impact on development policies and compliance with user requirements;
  - estimate resources needed up to 2020 based on current level of investments and priority actions reflecting the conclusions of the "GMES and Africa" Action Plan;
  - promote dissemination of information and transparency through Workshops and other suitable information mechanisms.
- Reformulate and support the implementation of the African Geodetic Reference Frame (AFREF) to establish a foundation for space applications in Africa by providing an essential element for regional and multinational projects requiring precise positioning and geo-referencing.
- On the basis of appropriate African initiatives, jointly develop the concept and establish a strong African institutional and policy framework for:
  - promoting the exploitation of space-based applications and technologies in support of development goals;
  - assessing the feasibility of an autonomous African Space Agency to assist the continent to coordinate continental space activities

in an integrated and sustainable way, drawing on the expertise of the European and African Commissions, ESA, EUMETSAT and committed African States (such as Algeria, Egypt, South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya and others).

### **Expected outcomes**

- Strengthening and developing of pan-African institutions.
- Integration of space-related issues fully in specific dialogues and cooperation initiatives in areas such as navigation, telecommunications and Earth observation for the environment and resource management, climate change, peace and security.
- Development of specific projects (such as telemedicine), based on existing space infrastructure to achieve regional and global development goals.

### **Main actors**

- AU Commission/NPCA; UNECA and other UN agencies; African States; African states, RECs and other existing African regional space technology organisations, agencies and facilities.
- European Commission, EU Member States.
- European agencies such as the European Space Agency (ESA) and Eumetsat.
- Research institutes and organisations.
- Private sector, NGOs and other related organisations and development partners.

### **Finance**

- Identification of dedicated financing instruments
- 10th EDF, ENPI, DCI.
- EU Framework Programme for RTD.
- Complementary programmes managed by other European actors (e.g. ESA; EUMETSAT).
- Bilateral contributions from EU Member States and African states.
- Private sector.

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