The Africa-EU Partnership

2 UNIONS, 1 VISION

Summit Edition 2014

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Foreword

Two Unions, One Future

Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma,
Chairperson of the African Union Commission

We recognise the important role our 'all weather friends' particularly the European Union have played in our pursuit to meet AU goals and objectives.

As we forge our AU-EU relationship in this global arena, there is need to give a balance between the issues of Peace and Security and Development as both are two sides of the same coin. It is also our aim that the critical aspect of Institution and capacity building within the AU institutions can and should be a top-priority and as such, receive the needed attention within the Partnership framework.

As Chairperson of the African Union Commission, I wish to echo the sentiment of my patriots who gathered in Lisbon in 2007, when this important Joint Africa-EU Strategy was first sanctioned.

'We are resolved to build a new strategic political partnership for the future, overcoming the traditional donor-recipient relationship and building on common values and goals in our pursuit..... We are determined to give this new strategic partnership the necessary means and instruments that will enable it to fulfil the Joint Strategy and the Action Plan...'

It is my resolve that, I will do everything within my powers to ensure this becomes a reality. I am poised that with the creation of the Pan African Programme, we will have a dedicated instrument that can look at making this a reality.

Jose-Manuel Barroso,
President of the European Commission

"Relations between the European Union and Africa rank first among the EU's top political priorities. Both continents are bound by strong ties of friendship and inter-connected future.

Tackling the complex challenges in Mali and the Sahel illustrates the ability and the will of the international community and particularly Africa and the EU to face contemporary threats to peace and security.

While acknowledging the imperative to build and strengthen peace, our partnership reaches beyond security and crisis. Our cooperation opens a window of opportunity for enhanced collaboration on our common priorities, such as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals or securing a Global agreement on climate change.

Europe remains strongly committed to the economic and social development of African countries and will continue to promote growth through increased trade and investment. Africa's potential for economic operations is indeed immense.

As strategic partners, we need to further nourish a shared vision for future Africa-EU relations and adapt to new challenges facing our continents by providing shared answers to the big questions of our times."

Introduction

The Africa-EU Partnership

In an ever changing world, one thing is sure: Africa and Europe will remain each other's closest neighbours. Africa's 54 countries and the European Union's 28 Member States have a shared neighbourhood, history and future.

It was in this spirit that African and European leaders as well as the presidents of the continental institutions came together at the Lisbon Summit in December 2007 to put their relations on a new footing and to create the Africa-EU Partnership, based upon a strong political relationship and close cooperation in all areas.

Africa has been pursuing its political and economic integration at the continental level. From the foundation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) 50 years ago and even more so since the creation of the African Union (AU) in 2002, Africa has built continental institutions and established ambitious policies and initiatives in many key areas that are both important for the development of the continent and of direct interest to the EU. In this context, developing the relationship between the two Unions has become a priority for both sides.

THE OAU – AU 50TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY

The EU represented by President Barroso joined the celebrations in Addis Ababa in May 2013 to mark the 50th Anniversary of the AU-OAU. The two Unions shared their vision and expressed solidarity:

"We are two continents, but we share the common vision of a peaceful, democratic and prosperous future for our people. Together in partnership we can make it happen."

Jose Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission and Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma Chairperson of the African Union Commission

The Africa-EU Partnership is based on shared values and aims at promoting common interests and achieving shared strategic objectives. It strives to bring Africa and Europe closer together through the strengthening of economic cooperation and the promotion of sustainable development, with both continents living side by side in peace, security, democracy, prosperity, solidarity and human dignity.

In this set up, both sides are determined to overcome the traditional donor-recipient relationship, and to develop a shared long-term vision for EU-Africa relations in a globalised world, where they have many common interests on issues such as climate change, global security or progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the post-2015 development agenda.

The Joint Africa-EU Strategy

In 2007, the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) was adopted at the Lisbon Summit and reflects the desire of both partners to forge stronger links between the two continents in key areas of cooperation and to provide a concrete road map for future cooperation in promising new areas.

The purpose of the Joint Strategy is to take the Africa-EU Partnership to a new strategic level with a strengthened political dialogue and enhanced cooperation at all levels. The JAES reflects the Euro-African consensus on values, joint interests and common strategic objectives.

The JAES has until now focussed on eight areas of cooperation:

1. **Peace and Security,**
2. **Democratic Governance and Human Rights,**
3. **Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure,**
4. **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),**
5. **Energy,**
6. **Climate Change and Environment,**
7. **Migration, Mobility and Employment,**
8. **Science, Information Society and Space.**

DEATH OF A GIANT NELSON MANDELA – 1918-2013

"Nelson Mandela has left us but will stay in the history of mankind forever. There will be a South Africa before and after Mandela, who dedicated his life to equality, democracy, human rights, tolerance and reconciliation."

Herman Van Rompuy,
President of the European Council

THE JAES SUPPORT MECHANISM

The JAES Support Mechanism is a small, flexible and demand-driven assistance mechanism which was set up by African and European partners to address implementation difficulties of the Joint Strategy. It provides the necessary technical, administrative and secretarial support for the implementation of the JAES Action Plan 2011-2013 and beyond. The JAES Support Mechanism aims at facilitating important JAES-related meetings and assists the EU and the AU to identify and formulate future initiatives through a series of targeted feasibility studies. Moreover, the assistance through the support mechanism has substantially strengthened the 'people-centred' dimensions of the JAES by engaging and assisting civil society, youth groups, social and economic partners from Africa and the EU.

Taking changing realities into account

The international context and EU-Africa relations are constantly evolving, presenting new challenges and opportunities. Since the Lisbon Summit transformations have taken place on both continents which challenge the way Africa and Europe perceive each other. The Africa-EU Partnership is adapting to these changing realities while further steps need to be taken to streamline these crucial processes into all areas of cooperation.

Political developments

In May 2013, the AU celebrated 50 years of continental integration and, in formulating the Agenda 2063, has embarked upon the definition of its own policy agenda with the ambition to build a prosperous and united Africa based on shared values and a common destiny. While the Africa-EU Partnership is still significant, Africa today speaks with a self-confident voice and forges strategic relationships with a variety of other international partners.

Meanwhile, the EU has adopted its growth strategy for the coming decade, Europe 2020, and has set five ambitious objectives - employment, innovation, education, social inclusion and climate/energy – to be reached within the next six years. By introducing the Agenda for Change the EU is also pursuing a more focused and results-oriented approach in its development policy.

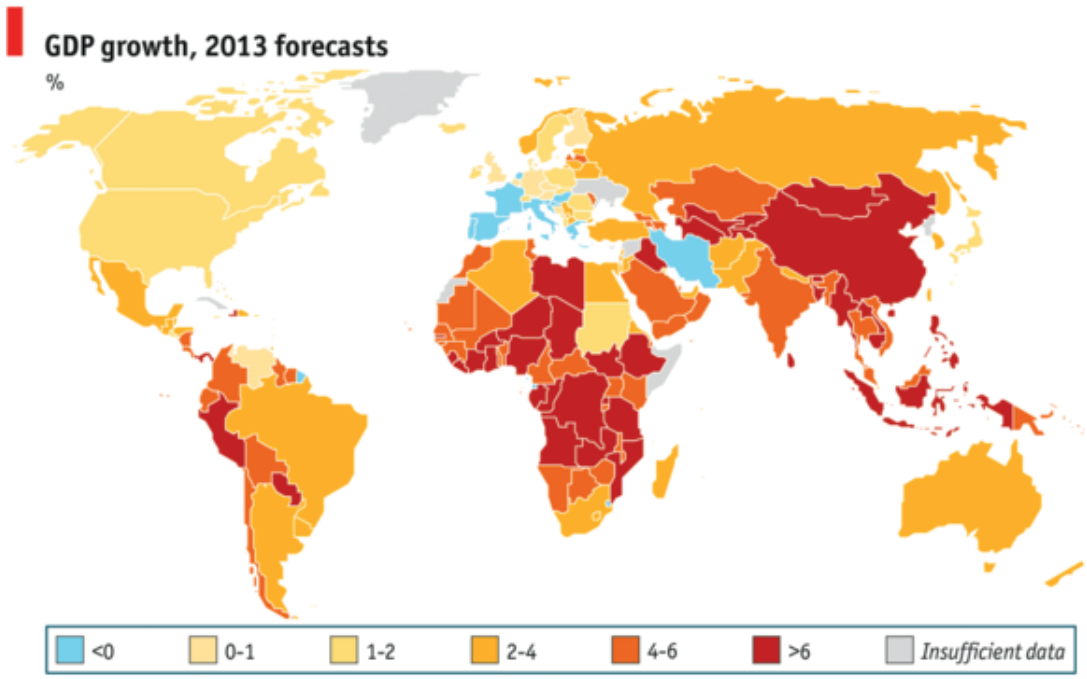
Economic developments

The EU has undergone a serious recession but returned to a path of growth in 2013. Unemployment remains a key challenge and reached 10.5% in 2012. Young people have been hit the hardest: in 2012, 22.8% of people under 25 were out of work.

Africa has experienced impressive growth despite the global crisis with an average annual real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 5.2% over the period 2003-2011. In 2012, 8 out of the world's 10 fastest growing economies were African.

Nevertheless, Africa continues to face many challenges such as high rates of poverty, fragility, conflicts and lack of democratic institutions. According to the UN Human Development Report in 2013, 24 out of the 25 poorest countries are located in Africa. Similarly, 26 out of the 47 fragile states identified by the *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Fragile States Report* in 2013 are African.

Both continents now face the challenge of building sustainable economic growth and ensuring that it is inclusive by creating the jobs needed by citizens of both continents, particularly women and the youth, and that



Source: http://www.economist.com/blogs/graphicdetail/2013/04/daily-chart-12;
Data taken from *IMF World Economic Outlook* (April 2013)

it is consistent with the principles of a green economy. Moreover, crucial challenges for African development will be the transformation of economies through industrialisation as well as the translation of economic growth into inclusive well-being of the population. Also in Europe, policy makers have acknowledged the central importance of industry for creating jobs and growth and currently consider launching a process of re-industrialisation to speed up economic recovery and mainstream industry-related competitiveness concerns across all policy areas within the EU.

Developments in trade and investment

Despite challenging times and a changing international environment the EU remained Africa's first trading partner in 2012. 28.2% of Africa's total trade (imports + exports) takes place with the EU. The EU was Africa's primary source of imports amounting to 25.9% of total African imports and also its primary export market (31%).

In 2012, the EU imported goods worth € 186.2 billion (10.4% of total extra-EU imports) from Africa and exported goods worth € 151.9 billion (9% of total exports) to Africa.

EU imports from Africa grew by 43.5% and exports by 46.4% between 2007 and 2012. Moreover, the total trade (exports + imports) between Africa and the EU increased by 44.8% during the same period. Over the last 5 years, Africa also remained the main recipient of collective EU Aid for Trade with almost 36% of money allocated to the continent in 2011.

Similar developments can be observed for mutual Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows. Direct investment stocks held by African investors in the EU have increased by more than 700% over the last ten years, to reach the amount of €77 billion in 2012. Moreover, in 2012, the EU accounted for 48% (€ 221 billion) of FDI stocks in Africa and 21% (€ 7.8 billion) of global FDI flows to Africa.

The growing importance of remittances

Remittances have to be taken into account as an important factor for African development. According to the World Bank, global remittances to Africa amounted to US$ 44.9 billion in 2007 and augmented to approximately US$ 64 billion in 2013 (estimate). From 2007 to 2012, remittances have consistently accounted for more than 3% of Africa's GDP on average and in 2012, for the first time, became the largest external financial source to Africa, ahead of FDI and Official Development Assistance (ODA). As 35% of global remittances to Africa originated in the EU in 2012 these also have to be considered as another important bond between the two continents.

Demographic changes in Africa and Europe

The African population has continued to grow rapidly and, according to the Population Reference Bureau, is estimated to increase from 1.1 billion in 2013 to 2.4 billion by 2050. It will also remain the youngest one globally.

On the contrary, the EU's population is projected to age rapidly over the coming years. According to the European Commission's 2012 Ageing Report, the EU's population aged 65 and above is expected to increase very markedly from 87.5 million (17%) in 2010 to 152.6 million (30%) in 2060. This demographic change is estimated to result in a contraction of almost 12% of the total labour force, equivalent to around 28 million people between 2020 and 2060.

Africa's growing population constitutes a considerable challenge for the attainment of the MDGs and in particular the post-2015 development agenda, but, in the light of the above, also presents an economic and social opportunity for Europe as there will be a growing need for a young workforce counterbalancing its demographic transformation in the future.

Technological progress

Africa's mobile subscriptions have risen from 16.5 million in 2000 to more than 800 million today. This mobile revolution is translated into a large number of jobs and also opens up new opportunities for innovative development. In Kenya, for example, the project DrumNet uses cell phones as a tool to improve small-scale farmers' livelihoods. Through GSM-enabled cell phone technology these can find out which crops are in greatest demand, the rules and regulations of the lucrative European market, and the daily fair market price. This service enables farmers to sell directly to markets and consumers, eliminating intermediaries, and ultimately making the country's agriculture sector more efficient.

The EU's cooperation with Africa

Several complementary policy and cooperation frameworks govern EU relations with African countries. The most long-standing one is the EU's cooperation with the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, enshrined since 1975 in the Lomé Convention and updated in the Cotonou Agreement (2000-2020) to which 48 states of Sub-Saharan Africa are parties. In Northern Africa, five countries – Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia – benefit from the EU's partnership with its Southern Neighbourhood and participate in the Mediterranean Union. Relations between South Africa and the EU are governed by the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement concluded in 1999.

The added value of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy

The Africa-EU Strategy complements the existing frameworks of cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa mentioned above. It has to be underlined that this level of Africa-EU cooperation overarches all other existing channels of cooperation at national, regional and local level. The JAES provides an added value to these frameworks by:

1) Situating the Partnership in a global context by jointly addressing global common challenges such as climate change, the protection of the environment, or peace and security. Through joint positions Africa and Europe have more weight in global fora;
2) Expanding Africa-EU cooperation into promising new areas of common interest such as governance and human rights, trade and regional integration, energy, climate change, migration, mobility and employment, or science, Information and Communication Technologies and space applications;
3) Working towards a people-centred partnership by ensuring the effective participation of civil society and the private sector and delivering direct benefits for African and European citizens.

The new Pan-African Programme

A new *Pan-African* Programme will provide dedicated support to the Strategic Partnership. It will be funded under the EU's Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) with a financial envelope of € 845 million for the period 2014-2020. The specificity and added value of the Pan-African programme relies on 3 main criteria:

1) The cross-regional, continental or global dimension of projects and programmes in areas ranging from sustainable agriculture and environment to higher education, ICT and research;
2) The joint interest of both Africa and the EU for the activity and therefore the clear link with the Strategic Partnership;
3) The financial complementarity with other instruments such as the European Development Fund (EDF), the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) and the DCI thematic programmes.

Financial cooperation between the EU and Africa in figures

- In 2012 and despite adverse economic developments in Europe, the EU and its Member States collectively sustained their commitment to African development disbursing € 18.5 billion of official development assistance (ODA). The estimation for 2013 is € 18 billion of ODA.[1]
- From 2007 to 2013 the ODA disbursed to Africa by the EU and its Member States is estimated at around € 141 billion.
- Throughout this period, Europe remained Africa's biggest development partner: In the year 2012, 45% out of € 41 billion of ODA received by Africa originated from the EU. On average 40% of the EU's collective ODA goes to Africa.
- In 2012, the EU disbursed € 681 million of humanitarian aid to Africa, i.e. 51% of the EU's global expenditures for humanitarian aid.
- The European Union and the EU Member States collectively are the biggest contributors to the African Union programme budget among international partners, supporting approximately 80% of the African Union Commission (AUC) programme budget.

Achievements

The Africa-EU Partnership has steadily gained momentum, delivering solid results across a number of key areas. Concrete results have been achieved both at the political and operational levels. The following sections provide selected meaningful examples of activities and outcomes in the main areas of the continent-to-continent partnership. This is by no means an exhaustive list of achievements but rather an illustration of progress achieved so far.

Obviously much remains to be done and the new African, European and global contexts may call for a review of priorities. However the experience so far is encouraging and must inform future initiatives.

[1] Calculations are based on constant prices of 2011

Peace and Security

Peace and security are necessary conditions to ensure progress and sustainable development. Under the leadership of the African Union, Africa has intensified its efforts to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts.

In this respect, the partnership on peace and security pursues ***three specific objectives:***

- Enhancing the political dialogue on peace and security;
- Operationalising the *Africa Peace and Security Architecture* (APSA);
- Ensuring predictable funding for African-led peace support operations.

The key EU financial instrument to support the Peace and Security partnership is the African Peace Facility (APF). The APF was established at the request of African leaders at the African Union Maputo Summit in 2003. Through this instrument, the EU places itself at the forefront of the international support to the APSA. More concretely, EU efforts consist in providing political backing as well as predictable resources to *African Peace Support Operations* (PSOs), capacity-building activities as well as mediation activities at both continental and regional levels.

Selected Deliverables and Achievements

Since 2004, the EU has committed more than € 1.2 billion through the APF for African-led peace support operations, the operationalisation of the APSA and support for the first stages of African actions aimed at the prevention, management or resolution of crises.

African-led Peace Support Operations

Africa has often been adversely affected by severe political crises and violent conflicts. If focus is set on the year 2013 only, war and political unrest are shaking countries such as the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Somalia and South Sudan.

The EU is currently supporting the following Peace Support Operations in African countries through the APF. Most of the funding covers allowances for troops and officers, while military equipment, weapons or ammunitions are excluded.

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The African Union Mission in Somalia

For many years, Somalia has been exposed to civil war and waves of violence involving various groups fighting for power. In 2007, pursuant a decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the United Nations Security Council, the African Union established the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to provide support to the stabilisation of the country.

The EU has supported AMISOM continuously since the start of the operation. It is the largest on-going operation. So far, the EU committed more than € 575 million to AMISOM, mainly to cover for allowances of AMISOM troops, costs for the police component of the mission, international and local civilian staff salaries, as well as operational costs of the mission's offices in Nairobi.

The force strength authorised by the UN Security Council in November 2013 is 22.126 uniformed personnel. Currently, around 21.000 troops, mainly from Uganda, Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Sierra Leone and Ethiopia are deployed in Southern and Central Somalia.

In coordination with the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia AMISOM seeks to reduce the threat posed by Al–Shabaab armed opposition groups and to create an environment conducive to the provision of humanitarian assistance. The mission is also designed to support dialogue and reconciliation as well as to provide protection to the Federal Government of Somalia and to key infrastructures. Moreover, it supports the implementation of the Somali national security plans. AMISOM is thus considered to play an important role in creating the necessary security conditions to support the political peace process in Somalia.

The African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic

Since Séléka rebels seized the capital Bangui in March 2013 thus forcing President Bozizé to flee, the Central African Republic is in a dire security, political and humanitarian situation with increasing violence between the Muslim and Christian communities.

In response, the UN Security Council mandated the *African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic* (MISCA) to help protect civilians, stabilise the country, restore state authority over the territory and create conditions conducive to the provision of humanitarian assistance. MISCA took over responsibilities of the previous mission MICOPAX. The EU had committed € 68.7 million to MICOPAX through the APF between July 2008 and July 2013.

In December 2013, The EU announced that it will provide a contribution of €50 million to MISCA through the APF and promised another € 25 million ahead of the MISCA donors' conference in February 2014. This support will cover allowances, accommodation and food for the military and police components of MISCA. Salaries of civilian personnel and other operational costs such as transport, communication and medical services will also be covered.

The Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army

The EU also agreed to support a request by the AU to support the AU-led *Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army* (RCI-LRA). The RCI-LRA comprises a *Joint Coordination Mechanism* (JCM), chaired by the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security and composed of the ministers of defence of the affected countries (Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and the Central African Republic), a JCM secretariat headed by an AU Special Envoy as well as a Regional Task Force (RTF) composed of troops from the affected countries.

The EU supports the JCM and its secretariat as well as the headquarters of the RTF by means of a financial contribution amounting to almost € 2 million between January 2013 and May 2014. Since 2011, the APF has supported the RTF headquarters and the JCM as well as the preparation and adoption of strategic documents by the RCI-LRA through the Early Response Mechanism (see below).

The African-led International Support Mission to Mali

In response to the need for restoring security and territorial integrity in Mali, the *African-led International Support Mission to Mali* (AFISMA), was authorised by the United Nations Security Council in December 2012. In a difficult context, AFISMA, jointly led by the African Union and the *Economic Community of West African States* (ECOWAS), has brought an important contribution to preserve the unity of Mali and restore the security throughout the country.

The EU allocated €50 million from the APF to support the deployment of AFISMA through ECOWAS. The APF assistance to AFISMA ended when the mission was transformed into the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in July 2013. Meanwhile, the EU remains committed to support and contribute to the stabilisation process in Mali at the political, developmental, security and humanitarian levels. Through the implementation of its Sahel strategy, the EU cooperates with African partners on security and political efforts which respond to the complex challenges in Mali and in the region.

Strengthening capacities of African partners

The EU is engaged in providing capacity building to the APSA with the goal to enhance continental and regional capabilities for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. The APSA was conceptualised by the AU and African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) as an overarching security structure providing a structural, long-term response to the peace and security challenges on the African continent. Currently, several EU-funded capacity building programmes aim at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the AU and the RECs in this context. A number of these programmes focus on the main APSA elements such as the operationalisation of the African Stand-by Force and the setting up of the Continental Early Warning System. The EU is also supporting liaison and dialogue between the AU and the RECs having a mandate in peace and security.

Through the JAES Support Mechanism the European Commission and the African Union Commission (AUC) facilitated an inter-disciplinary conference on APSA in Burkina Faso in October 2013. The aim was to reinforce policy reflection and dialogue among researchers and experts from African and European universities, think-tanks and institutes on the EU's future support to APSA. This forum resulted in recommendations for the 4th EU-Africa Summit on how to make APSA more effective.

The African Stand-By Force (ASF)

An important pillar of the APSA is the Africa Standby Force (ASF), which is envisaged to be a multidisciplinary force composed of military, civilian and police components. In total, five brigade-size standby forces will be regionally put in place in view of possible rapid deployment in crisis situations. The troop contributing countries will be responsible for basic training of

pledged components while regional economic communities and mechanisms are to ensure the regional coordination of activities and training. The AUC is responsible for providing overall guidelines for training, developing standing operating procedures and certifying the forces. The ASF has been scheduled to become fully operational by 2015.

EU support to the APSA comprises amongst others capacity building for improved operationalisation of the ASF. Furthermore, the EU's *African Training Centres in Peace and Security programme supports* the development of training capacity and policy for the ASF. In addition, the EU provides assistance to *AMANI AFRICA* II, a training and exercise cycle on strategic decision-making, management and deployment of the ASF. Funding for activities dealing with strategic lift, communications and logistics is also envisaged which would respond to the long-term need to build a range of sustainable capabilities for the ASF. In this context, the EU has recently supported an assessment of the progress towards operational readiness of the ASF.

In addition, € 12.5 million have been committed in December 2013 through the APF to support the establishment of a *Command, Control, Communication and Information System*. The latter will provide secure data, voice and video services through satellite communication between the African Union, the sub-regional organisations and the peace missions deployed at country level. It will also provide IT systems to convey orders, generate reports and maps for the management of the operations on the ground. This way, the EU will contribute to better equipping African regional organisations in the area of peace of security.

The Early Response Mechanism

An Early Response Mechanism (ERM) was set up in 2009 in order to strengthen the flexibility of the APF and to enable rapid and structured reactions of the AU and the sub-regional organisations to conflicts. The purpose of the ERM is to mobilise immediate funding for the first stages of actions aimed at the prevention, management or resolution of crises, such as the preparation of decision-making processes and planning of envisaged peace operations or the launch of mediation initiatives. Since its creation, the ERM has financed more than 20 interventions related to mediation, human rights and the start-up of PSOs.

IMPLEMENTING THE AFRICAN SOLIDARITY INITIATIVE: SEXUAL VIOLENCE, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICTS

The *African Solidarity Initiative* (ASI) is an AU flagship initiative aimed at mobilising commitments and contributions to support ongoing-efforts in the area of post-conflict reconstruction and development (PCRD) in a number of African countries. As part of the ASI process, post-conflict needs assessments were undertaken in 8 post-conflict countries. In this context, two international events organised by the AU and the EU on the ASI in September and October 2013 were facilitated through the JAES Support Mechanism: a workshop on the situation of women and children in armed conflict as well as a high-level meeting on sexual violence. These meetings provided a platform for increasing the level of intra-Africa mutual assistance and self-reliance by mobilising contributions from African countries, parastatals and the private sector for PCRD activities in Africa as well as by promoting processes for intra-African sharing of technical expertise and capacity training.

Democratic Governance and Human Rights

The Joint Africa-EU Strategy identifies Democratic Governance and Human Rights as a priority for dialogue and joint actions. Africa and the EU share common values and believe that democracy can only be attained through the establishment of strong accountable institutions as well as an active and organised civil society. In Africa, this implies building a robust African Governance Architecture covering the whole spectrum of human rights.

The partnership also covers cultural cooperation, whereby both continents promote cultural exchanges and the protection of cultural goods.

Selected Deliverables and Achievements

The AU-EU Human Rights Dialogue

The EU and the African Union maintain a regular Human Rights Dialogue since 2008. This dialogue now takes place on an annual basis and in 2012 it was upgraded from a technical to a political meeting. During the dialogue the two institutions update each other on regional initiatives, discuss sensitive issues and identify joint areas of cooperation. The official AU-EU Human Rights Dialogue is preceded by an AU-EU civil society seminar and the recommendations of this seminar are presented to both institutions. In recent years the AU and the EU have identified the following areas for further cooperation that have already received significant follow-up:

- Children affected by armed conflict;
- Women Peace and Security;
- Abolition of the death penalty;
- Freedom of association and assembly;
- Elections; and
- Business and Human Rights.

EU-AU cooperation on election observation

Transparent and inclusive elections are important to strengthen democratic institutions and to increase the trust of the population in the democratic system. The AU and EU have in recent years deepened the cooperation in the area of electoral observation. Since 2007, the AU has deployed an average of 15-20 Election Observation Missions (EOMs) per year while the EU has deployed 38 EOMs in Africa. The entry into force of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance in February 2012 has provided the two institutions with further scope for collaboration.

Given the interest that both institutions have in this field, a close partnership has been developed in recent years. Most importantly, there is now a systematic exchange of information between the EOMs deployed by each institution in the same country. The EU has also supported the AU in developing and establishing a long-term observation methodology by providing capacity building and training, improving election observation tools and has also provided funding to the AU to deployed long-term observation missions. EU Member States have also supported the strengthening of the capacity of the AU's Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit by providing funding for recruiting staff members,

Supporting the African Governance Architecture

The *African Governance Architecture* (AGA) encompasses all the AU instruments and institutions responsible for the promotion of democracy, governance and human rights in Africa and the strengthening of coordination among them. An *African Governance Platform* has been launched to coordinate and monitor its implementation. The EU provides assistance to three organs of the AGA, namely the African Court on Human and People's Rights (AfCHPR), the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) and the Pan-African Parliament with the objective to strengthen their capacities. The cooperation with the Human Rights organs has been particularly fruitful and we are currently supporting some of the ACHPR's special mechanisms for the promotion and protection of Human Rights, notably the *Working group on the Abolition of the Death Penalty* and the *Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders*, as well as the establishment of a legal aid fund by the AfCHPR.

The Africa-EU Platform for Dialogue on Governance and Human Rights

In the run up to the 3rd Africa-EU Summit in 2010, Africa and the EU created a *Platform for Dialogue on Governance and Human Rights* to help developing shared governance agendas. This inclusive and informal space for dialogue reflects the commitment to enhance dialogue on Democratic Governance and Human Rights, with the objective of promoting these values and strengthening cooperation in this area for tangible improvements in the lives of African and European citizens. So far, the Platform has allowed the formulation of shared governance agendas and recommendations that feed into political processes in areas such as the management of natural resources and freedom of expression.

African Peer Review Mechanism

Launched in 2003 by the AU, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) is a mutually agreed African self-monitoring mechanism, to which Member States of the AU voluntarily accede. The objectives of the APRM are primarily to foster the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, sustainable development as well as accelerated economic growth and integration. Since 2009 the European Commission has contributed € 2 million to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) managed Trust Fund supporting the APRM Secretariat.

Boosting the ratification of the African Union's legal instruments

The EU is providing financial support to the *Office of the Legal Counsel* (OLC) to strengthen the ratification of the AU legal instruments. In this context, the OLC held workshops on the ratification process for the Southern and Central African regions in 2011 as well as the Western and Northern regions in 2013. A workshop for the Eastern region is foreseen for 2014.

Cooperation in the field of International Law

The EU funds most of the programme activities by the *African Union Commission on International Law* (AUCIL). These comprise mainly developing studies on issues of international law related to Africa, reviewing AU legal instruments and enhancing cooperation with other bodies working on international law. The AUCIL also holds an annual African Union Forum on International Law and publishes a yearbook as well as a journal.

Curbing illegal trafficking of cultural goods

Illicit trade of cultural goods - mainly works of arts and heritage – constitutes nowadays the third most significant illegal trade after drugs and arms, which is estimated to be worth US$ 10 billion annually. Very often the illegal cultural goods are used as collaterals for other illegal business such as money laundering, tax evasion and terrorism.

A workshop facilitated by the EU and the AU through the JAES Support Mechanism on the protection of cultural goods against illicit trafficking was organised in January 2014, bringing together experts in fields like heritage management, digital archiving, law enforcement and science. Representatives from the African Union Commission, the European Commission, the EU Member States, *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization* (UNESCO), *West African Economic and Monetary Union* (UEMOA), INTERPOL and others were also present. The workshop adopted a number of recommendations and future actions such as the establishment of a central databank and a Pan-African institution dedicated to the monitoring of illicit trade of cultural goods, the involvement of local populations in the fight against looting as well as a review and strengthening of national legislation promoting the protection of cultural goods.

Trade, Regional integration and Infrastructure

Europe and Africa have both chosen the route of regional integration to facilitate peace, stability and economic growth. 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 as well as enhance access to improved quality goods and services.

Selected Deliverables and Achievements

Regional Integration, Trade and Investment

Exchange of experiences on regional integration

Africa and the EU are actively engaged in dialogue on their respective experiences on regional economic integration and the creation and governance of regional common markets, as well as on Africa's integration into the global economy. Joint experience sharing workshops have addressed issues related to the challenge of integrating economies of several sovereign states into free trade areas and common markets. Important aspects include technical standards and norms, competition laws and enforcement as well as public procurement. These aim to help the African Union Commission (AUC), African regional organisations and their respective Member States in their efforts to boost intra-African trade, a complementary action to the constitution of the Continental Free Trade Area. The AU and the EU have also organised various workshops to exchange experiences on regional integration, policy, rules, regulations, institutions and governance of common markets in Western, Eastern and Southern Africa.

Customs and trade facilitation

Efficient customs administrations and trade facilitation reforms are important contributors to successful economic integration, competitiveness and public revenues collection. Resources for technical assistance to Africa in the area of customs cooperation and trade facilitation are identified through the Joint Africa-EU Strategic Partnership and made available under the umbrella of EU Aid for Trade continental or regional activities. Trade facilitation measures have the potential to bring great benefits for governments, the private sector and citizens in terms of GDP growth and increased intra African trade.

The first AU-EU Forum on customs and trade facilitation in December 2012 adopted recommendations for supporting intra-African trade and the setting up of the Continental Free Trade Area, building on the regional integration processes and the Tripartite Initiative.

SUPPORT TO AFRICAN QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE

A € 15 million programme concerning technical barriers to trade became operational in March 2013. It will improve the competitiveness and diversification of African agriculture and industry by strengthening capacities in the area of rules, standards and quality control.

Through the *United Nations Industrial Development Organization* (UNIDO), the EU supported West Africa's adoption of a regional quality policy and of 8 national quality frameworks, the operationalisation of regional quality infrastructure institutions as well as the adoption of 42 standards.

In 16 countries the programme trained over 5,000 staff on normalisation, metrology, quality management, certification, analysis and inspection. 105 laboratories were upgraded and accompanied, out of which 21 were internationally accredited. More than 120 companies in all countries were upgraded and accompanied. Similar regional programmes were identified for all *African Regional Economic Communities* (RECs).

Boosting productive capacities and investment climate

Africa recognises the increasing importance of attracting investments, which is vital in advancing productive capacity, employment creation and economic transformation.

The AU, the European Commission and UNIDO work together on the implementation of the *Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa* (AIDA) as well as the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative. In support of AIDA, regional industrial policies were adopted by ECOWAS, the *Southern African Development Community* (SADC) and the *East African Community* (EAC). In addition, industrial quality and upgrading programmes were identified for all African RECs.

In line with the partnership priority to improve the investment climate in Africa, the EU and the AU are supporting a study on the elaboration of a *Pan-African Investment Code.* The latter will provide common guidelines to simplify investment-related legislation on the basis of existing best practices at national and regional levels in Africa. Also the Africa's Investor's Survey (AIS) supports the promotion of quality investment in Africa by offering details of more than 7000 local and foreign companies active in 19 African countries.

Africa-EU cooperation on the governance of natural resources, in particular minerals, will not only help linking extractive industries to productive value chains, but also increase revenue transparency and enhance geological knowledge and skills, in accordance with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and the Africa Mining Vision. The implementation of the latter progressed considerably with the launch of the *African Minerals Development Centre* (AMDC) in December 2013. The mission of the Centre is to work with AU Member States as well as national and regional organisations to promote the important role of harnessing mineral resources for inclusive growth, economic transformation and ultimately the development of the African continent.

Private sector development

The private sector is a critical partner for achieving the objectives of the JAES and the MDGs, such as green and inclusive growth and the generation of decent jobs. EU-Africa Business Fora (EABF) have played a key role in bringing together entrepreneurs and public and private investors from both Europe and Africa. The fora have been providing a unique opportunity to foster open debate and creative policy solutions for private sector development on both continents. They also offer a platform for companies to network and exchange views on EU-Africa business and investment relations. 4 EU-Africa Business Fora have so far been organised, namely in Brussels (2006), Accra (2007), Nairobi (2009) and Tripoli (2010). The 5th EU-Africa Business Forum will take place in Brussels back-to-back with the 4th EU-Africa Summit.

Moreover, in line with AIDA and the Agenda for Change, the identification and implementation of national and regional programmes to boost the private sector and employment through value addition has begun and is ongoing across of Africa.

Statistics

A common concern of African policy makers, investors and donors is the lack of consistent, reliable, and timely information on the economic, political and social development on the continent. To address this challenge, the services of the AUC and the European Commission have cooperated to produce and disseminate harmonised statistics in Africa. A good example is the joint publication of the AU-EU Statistical Yearbook.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is responsible for more than half of Africa's improved growth performance and has the potential to contribute even more in the future. Efficient and sustainable regional infrastructure networks play a key role for this endeavour. Against this backdrop, the two EU and AU cooperate and conduct dialogue to increase European and African investment in infrastructure, services and regulatory reforms.

Coordinating the Infrastructure dialogue

Well-functioning coordination mechanisms were established under the Africa-EU Partnership for Infrastructure, which allowed for the continuous exchange of information and enhanced cooperation across relevant sectors. This way, political decisions were taken effectively and priorities could be implemented in line with the evolving sectoral partnerships. The EU and the AU supported meetings of the Infrastructure Reference Group and the Partnership Steering Committee in June and October 2013 through the JAES Support Mechanism. A key deliverable of the consultations was the development of sectoral strategy papers in the domains of transport, water, energy and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to guide the infrastructure agenda within the framework of the JAES.

The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa

The EU provides assistance to the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA). PIDA is a continent-wide programme aiming at the development of regional and continental infrastructure in the domains of transport, energy, trans-boundary water and ICT for the next decades. It also tackles the much needed regulatory reforms to overcome sector inefficiencies that hamper the yield of investments.

Moreover, in the field of transport, Africa and the EU pursue interconnectivity across regions by promoting safe trans-boundary transport corridors and harmonised transport policies.

The Africa-EU Infrastructure Trust Fund

The Africa-EU Infrastructure Trust Fund (AITF) is an example of the EU's commitment to attract investors from the private sector to fund common projects. It combines grants from the EU with non-grant resources such as loans from other public finance institutions as well as commercial loans and investments for projects in the area of infrastructure. Furthermore, the European Union supports the "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative *(SE4All)*[2] through the AITF.

[2] This initiative aims at reaching three critical objectives by 2030: (1) ensuring universal access to modern energy services; (2) doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, (3) doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

To date, grants for almost 50 infrastructure projects in the investment phase were approved through the AITF, representing a total value of over € 4.5 billion. Each Euro of grant funding through the AITF is estimated to generate 14 Euros in concrete investments. Recent grants approved include the:

- Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility in Central and East Africa;
- Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation projects in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda;
- CLSG Power Interconnector in Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea;
- Kampala bypass in Uganda;
- Great East Road in Zambia.

As Africa still faces enormous problems and challenges related to health, the AITF also supports the ICT-related *Satellite-enhanced eHealth for sub-Saharan Africa Programme* with the amount of € 4 million. The programme aims at the establishment of an effective satellite-based solution for substantially improving medical assistance and the overall health system in Sub-Saharan Africa using advanced e-health applications. This infrastructure will provide a range of educational, clinical, surveillance and management services to citizens and health workers.

The European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service

The EU makes its satellite technology available to support the air transport sector in Africa. More than € 18 million have been committed towards the extension of the European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS) to Africa. EGNOS is a satellite system that increases the accuracy of the GPS signal. Its services will unlock rural areas by opening small rural airports to safe navigation, and have many potentialities in other sectors such as rail and inland water transport, cartography, cadastre, tracking of containers, energy and mining.

The Africa-EU Strategic Partnership on Water Affairs and Sanitation

The Africa-EU Partnership on Water Affairs and Sanitation aims at improving the management of water resources in Africa. Cooperation focuses on facilitating access to water supply and sanitation and on enhancing policy dialogue at continental level. For instance, the AUC and the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) are supported through a project strengthening their management of trans-boundary water resources.

Agriculture and sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures

In Africa, the livelihoods of about 60% of the population depend on agriculture. Nevertheless, the continent faces various challenges in this crucial sector such as limited access to land and services, high post-harvest losses, limited processing and value addition, problematic access to markets and finance, degradation of natural resources as well as low investment into agricultural research, training and extension services. Furthermore, African citizens are exposed to health hazards either through the consumption of unsafe agricultural products or the unavailability of nutritious food due to the negative impact of animal and plant diseases.

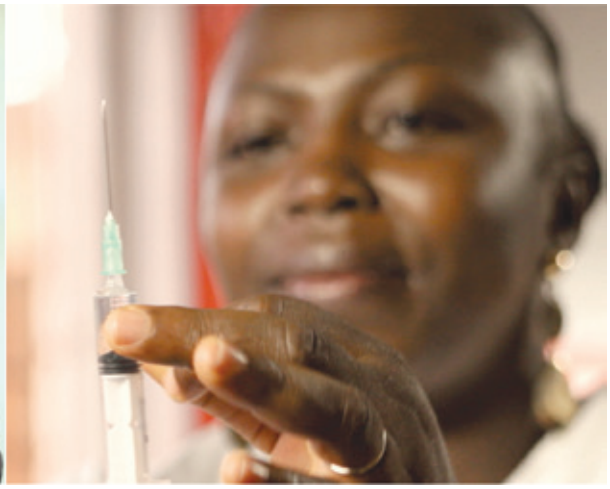
The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is an initiative of the AU to achieve agriculture-led development in Africa. The EU supports initiatives of the African institutions that are leading the CAADP process at different levels.

The implementation at national level shows significant achievements. These include the strengthened capacity of AU Member States to develop and implement CAADP-based Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans as well as to coordinate policy development and harmonisation for effective design and implementation of country policies, strategies and plans. Apart from that, the funding and alignment to country agricultural development priorities by development partners has been increased while strong and credible partnerships for increased investments in agriculture have been created. In addition, agribusiness in Africa was supported through the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative which identified and started implementation of some 40 value chains in 16 countries across Africa.

Sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures

Both the EU and AU are joining forces to strengthen capacities and develop common principles in the area of sanitary and phyto-sanitary rules, standards and quality control at the regional and pan-African level. These aspects are of key importance to produce healthy plants, animals and safe food and thus ensure the health of consumers. They also facilitate regional trade and exports of agricultural and fishery products to world markets. A reference framework and guidelines for harmonisation of the management of food hygiene was adopted in January 2011 by the Summit of African Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa. The framework is currently being domesticated and applied by African RECs. In this context, the African and European partners organised two workshops through the JAES Support Mechanism on how to domesticate and apply African guidelines for the harmonisation of the food hygiene management in Africa, with a particular focus on Member States of the EAC.



The Millennium Development Goals

The EU has been committed to helping achieve the MDGs since their very inception and led the way in integrating them into its development policy and practice.

In order to reinforce the on-going development cooperation efforts and to foster the speedier progress towards the MDGs, President Barroso announced in September 2010 the MDG Initiative worth € 1 billion. The initiative combines targeted funding for the most off-track goals and performance-based funding while focusing on African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States that have successfully implemented aid. The areas covered by the MDG Initiative projects include: hunger, water and sanitation, maternal health and child mortality.

The EU continues to enhance food security by supporting African agricultural programmes and sectors through technical guidance and financial support. This assistance helps to strengthen African agricultural policies and institutions, such as farmers' organisations and cotton producers, to gear efforts towards the needs of the poor thereby contributing to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1*).

In the area of health, the EU has supported the strengthening of pharmaceutical systems and improved the access to quality medicines and vaccines in order to reduce child mortality in many African countries (MDG 4***). Moreover, the EU provided financial assistance to the *Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation* which prevents premature deaths through its vaccination programme. The EU is also contributing to the *Global Fund to combat AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria* (MDG 6****). Within this framework the EU has provided antiretroviral combination therapy to people with HIV infection and access to insecticide-treated nets.

Africa and the EU are joining efforts in the field of education by supporting the Association for the Development of Education in Africa. This forum for policy dialogue between governments and development agencies allows for sharing experience and lessons learnt in order to identify best practices and innovative policies in the African education sector. Apart from that, the EU has contributed to the *Education for All Fast Track Initiative Fund* which aims to achieve a free, universal primary education in low-income countries (MDG 2**).

In order to address the challenges of urbanisation and fragility, 24 African countries are benefiting from the *Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme* (PSUP). The PSUP is being implemented through a partnership between the European Commission, the ACP Group of States, and UN-Habitat. It provides guidance on responses to urban poverty by enabling countries to formulate sustainable slum upgrading and prevention policies with the active participation of the concerned communities. PSUP is also succeeding in raising awareness at global level on the increasing importance of urban development. (MDG 7 *****).

* MDG 1: Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger
** MDG 2: Achieving universal primary education
*** MDG 4: Reducing child mortality
**** MDG 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
***** MDG 7, target D: Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Energy

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A major challenge of the 21st century for both Africa and Europe is to ensure a reliable and sustainable energy supply meeting our needs. Under the framework of their cooperation, Africa and Europe share their know-how, connect their resources, adjust their common interests and couple their policies to deal with energy challenges hand in hand. More specifically, the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) seeks to achieve 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.

Selected Deliverables and Achievements

High-level dialogue on energy-related political targets

On the occasion of the First High-Level Meeting of the Partnership (Vienna, 14-15 September 2010), over 300 participants including ministers, ambassadors, commissioners, academics, business leaders and members of the civil society from across Africa and Europe endorsed the High-Level Meeting Declaration including specific political targets to be achieved by 2020.

The targets set by the Declaration are the following:

- Ensuring access to modern and sustainable energy services for at least an additional 100 million Africans;
- Building 10,000 MW of new hydropower facilities, at least 5,000 MW of wind power capacity, and 500 MW of all forms of solar energy capacity, as well as tripling the capacity of other renewables;
- Improving energy efficiency in Africa in all sectors;
- Increasing electricity interconnections both within Africa and between Africa and the EU;
- Doubling the use of natural gas in Africa, as well as doubling African gas exports to Europe by building natural gas infrastructure.

The Second High-Level Meeting took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in February 2014. It presented the main achievements of the partnership and reaffirmed the commitment to the AEEP 2020. Deliberations focused on shaping a forward-looking vision for the AEEP and delivering concrete results for the successful continuation of this strategic partnership between Africa and the EU.

These include:

- Providing political leadership towards sustainable development and mutual prosperity in the context of the post-2015 agenda, as well as towards the Paris climate conference in 2015 and the United Nations Decade for Sustainable Energy for All;
- Taking ambitious decisions to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the AEEP 2020 targets through ongoing and new innovative programs and instruments;
- Interlinking the most relevant natural resources, namely energy, water and agriculture, and providing effective incentives for efficient and productive use of resources and marginal cost-recovery mechanisms;
- Promoting coordinated dialogue and cooperation between policy makers, regulators, investors and financiers, private sector, civil society and academia in order to facilitate private sector engagement, enhance public-private partnerships and establish an enabling business environment

FACILITATING PRIVATE INVESTMENT: THE GEOTHERMAL RISK MITIGATION FACILITY

East Africa's Rift Valley has considerable untapped geothermal resources which have the potential to help meet the region's urgent need for power. Due to high costs and risks of early exploration drilling in the past, an assessment of viability was needed.

Thanks to the Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility (GRMF) which was developed by the European Union and African Union partners, geothermal projects in the region are gaining unprecedented traction. The GRMF was launched in April 2012 to stimulate investment and particularly public-private partnerships. It comprises an initial budget of € 50 million of which € 30 million were provided by the European Union through the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund in order to co-finance surface studies and drilling projects aimed at developing this largely untapped indigenous and renewable energy resource. With the help of GRMF funding project developers find it easier to secure financing for further field development, given the reduction of risk for potential investors.

AEEP stakeholder involvement – Forging partnerships at various levels

The AEEP has started a unique process of facilitating partnerships between African and European business actors, academia, and NGOs. In 2012, the First AEEP Stakeholder Forum in Cape Town, South Africa, launched the active inclusion and engagement of these stakeholders groups at continental and regional level. Following this first Forum, country-level events were held in Uganda (December 2012) and Djibouti (May 2013). These Energy Stakeholder Dialogues gather private sector, civil society, research institutes, financial institutions and government, and aim to increase the involvement of all stakeholders in addressing energy challenges.

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Monitoring Progress: The AEEP Status Report

The Status Report of the AEEP has produced up-to-date data that allow for a monitoring of the AEEP 2020 targets and a thorough overview of Africa-EU cooperation in this sector. It highlights key developments on the major indicators, namely energy access, energy security, renewable energy and energy efficiency on the African continent. The target on solar energy, for instance, which aims to increase the share of all forms of solar energy to 500 MW has seen rapid progress since 2010 and is projected to significantly exceed original expectations. Other target indicators have not seen the same progress and additional efforts may be needed to reach the 2020 targets.

AFRICA-EU RENEWABLE ENERGY COOPERATION PROGRAMME

Since its launch at the High-Level Meeting in Vienna in 2010, the Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP) has been supporting African governments and regional organisations to develop their renewable energy markets.

Currently, RECP implements country-level policy advisory projects in Kenya, Senegal and Sierra Leone. In addition, regional projects have been implemented, such as the support of mini-grids for rural electrification in South Africa and a completed project on the development of a Regional Renewable Energy Policy for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Several dialogue events further supplement these projects, such as the "*4th African Rift Geothermal Conference*".

Thanks to additional contributions from Germany, The Netherlands, Austria and Finland, RECP is currently programming a series of new activities aimed at private sector cooperation and technology, innovation and capacity development. RECP, once fully applied, will represent a European platform for market development and private sector participation on renewable energies in Africa. RECP will furthermore link with existing initiatives already operating in the sector.

Climate change and Environment

Climate change is a global issue of serious concern for all countries, in particular least developed and other vulnerable developing countries and regions that are expected to be the most adversely hit. Africa will be mainly affected in terms of food security, sustainable water supply and extreme weather phenomena such as floods, droughts and desertification.

In addressing the issues related to climate change and environment, Africa and the EU engaged in a partnership providing for dialogue, cooperation and exchange on concrete actions. The partnership has close links with the Global Climate Change Alliance, a programme in which the European Union and the most vulnerable developing countries are working together to tackle climate change.

The partnership's overarching priority actions are:

- Building a common agenda on climate change policies and cooperation;
- Addressing land degradation and growing aridity, through programmes such as the *Great Green Wall for the Sahel and Sahara Initiative*;
- Enhancing Africa's capacities to address climate change through improved data generation.

Among these priority areas, progress has been achieved in the following areas:

- Enhanced political dialogue and cooperation, mainly under the *EU Global Climate Change Alliance*;
- Reinforced capacities of African negotiators in international climate negotiations and decision-making;
- Sustainable land management, fight against desertification and prevention of deforestation;
- Addressing the crisis of African wildlife and promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Selected Deliverables and Achievements

Climate Dialogue

At the 2011 UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, the cooperation between Africa and the EU was vital for finding an international consensus on new climate negotiation objectives, namely to create a new global climate agreement by 2015 entering into force by 2020. Mutual support between two continents will also be needed at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change conferences in December 2014 in Lima and in December 2015 in Paris. Several meetings have taken place to strengthen cooperation, most importantly a discussion on respective positions between 40 African environment ministers and EU Commissioner for Climate Action Connie Hedegaard in October 2013 in Botswana. The joint High-Level Seminar on Climate to be held on April 1, 2014 in Brussels will discuss how climate change issues can be better addressed within the JAES structures after the 4th EU-Africa Summit.

Clim-Dev Africa

Clim-Dev Africa is a joint initiative of the African Development Bank, the African Union Commission (AUC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. It aims at a wide dissemination of accurate climate information to support policy-making in Africa, with a view to mainstream climate change into development plans on the continent.

Clim-Dev Africa also facilitates Africa's contribution to the negotiation process on the post-2012 climate agreement through analytical studies, consultative workshops and support for the development of a common African position on climate issues. The EU is supporting this initia-

tive with an amount of € 8 million and therefore assists its African partners in addressing climate change and environment challenges. More particularly, *Clim-Dev Africa* facilitates the development of policies, practices, services, observation networks and communication with African stakeholders.

EU support allowed for the set-up of the *African Climate Policy Centre* (ACPC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2012. ACPC aspires to be a hub for demand-led knowledge generation on climate change in Africa. Most of its activities focus on advocacy services, capacity development, technical cooperation and knowledge sharing. Initiatives from the ACPC and the AUC include training programmes for African Climate Change and desertification negotiators, training programmes on sustainable development for the *Regional Economic Communities* (RECs), dissemination of policy recommendations and the creation of a Fellowship Programme to support sub-regional work programmes on Climate change.

Enhancing disaster management

The EU, the ACP Group and the AUC are working on the formulation of a comprehensive disaster resilience programme for African sub-regions, countries and communities. The programme will support the implementation of the *African Disaster Risk Reduction* (DRR) Plan of Action and promote a strong intra-regional approach to DRR. The idea behind is to better understand risks for effective early warnings and more informed decision-making on recovery, reconstruction and ultimately on future development planning and financing. Meanwhile, all aspects of disaster risk management will be taken into account, namely risk assessment, prevention, preparedness and mitigation.

African Wildlife

African wildlife trafficking undermines biodiversity and has negative socio-economic and environmental impacts on the stability and security of affected countries and regions. Given the current critical situation, the EU and the ACP group have developed specific activities addressing threats to wildlife and enhancing protected area management. One such activity is the *Minimising Illegal Killing of Endangered Species* (MIKES) programme which strengthens the monitoring of animal populations and keeps track of poaching activities. It also helps to improve respective law enforcement and establishes an emergency response system for sudden increases of illegal killing and illicit trade. Furthermore, the project on Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) aims at establishing regional observatories for the preservation of protected areas.

GREAT GREEN WALL FOR THE SAHARA AND THE SAHEL INITIATIVE

This initiative is an unprecedented Africa-led project focusing on the Saharan and Sahelian dry land ecosystems and the reduction of local communities' vulnerability to climate change, climate variability, land degradation and drought. The first milestone towards a more integrated landscape approach to the GGW concept was set with the adoption of a Regional Harmonized Strategy at the African Union Summit, in January 2013, with a view to:

- Having a common African vision on the implementation of the GGW, understood as sustainable land management practices targeting adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement;

- Mobilising resources in support of capacity-building and knowledge management, field actions and monitoring and evaluation, through efficient partnerships between international and national partners of the GWW.

The AUC works with 13 African countries* on developing national GGW actions plans and project portfolios at country and cross-border levels and integrating them into a strategic development framework. This is done in collaboration with the EU, the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture, the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and other partners,

The GGW Initiative has so far achieved the following concrete results:

- Translation of the *Regional Harmonized Strategy* into a regional capacity building program and communication plan;
- Development of a platform for knowledge management, experience-sharing and dissemination of best practices ;
- Development and endorsement of National GGW Action Plans in several countries;
- Start of field action in several countries aiming to transform degraded lands into productive landscapes.

** Partner countries are Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan.*

Migration, Mobility and Employment

Migration, mobility and employment can play an important role in development if addressed in a balanced and comprehensive way. This partnership therefore focuses on creating more and better jobs in Africa, as well as on facilitating mobility and free movement of people in Africa and the EU. At the same time, it aims at better managing legal migration and refugee flows while finding concrete solutions to problems posed by irregular migration.

Selected Deliverables and Achievements

The Migration Facility

The Migration Facility has been established to collect, analyse and produce reliable and harmonised data on South-South migration flows between African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States. This data serves to inform migrants, civil society and policy-makers and to enhance research capacities in ACP countries for improving the situation of migrants and for strengthening the migration-development nexus. It will also help to design policies which consider migration as an element of development in twelve ACP pilot countries of which 9 are in Africa[3].

[3] Angola, Cameroon, DR Congo, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Senegal, Lesotho and Tanzania

The African Institute for Remittances (AIR)

The AIR, which will be hosted in Kenya, was created under the leadership of the AU in close coordination with the European Commission, the Word Bank, the African Development Bank and the International Organisation for Migration. Its main purpose is to strengthen capacities of African governments, banks, remittance senders and recipients enabling them to make better use of remittances as development tools for poverty reduction. This will result in a more efficient and safer remittances' transfer system.

THE NYERERE PROGRAMME

This initiative aims at contributing to the generation and retention of high-level African human resources with Masters and PhD degrees in key areas relevant to Africa's socio-economic development by enhancing academic and student mobility within Africa and by contributing to capacity-building. Following three calls for intra-African mobility, 15 university networks involving more than 120 partners from 37 African countries were selected and are in the process of organising academic mobility across the continent. It is expected that the programme will facilitate the mobility of around 1500 Master and PhD students.

The African Higher Education Harmonization and Tuning initiative

The objective of this initiative is to further strengthen the cooperation between the EU and African Higher Education Areas, to address the key features of the African Higher Education Harmonisation Strategy and to enable closer ties between higher education policy makers.

The *African Union Commission* (AUC) has embarked on a process of promoting quality assurance and developed a framework for harmonisation of higher education programmes in Africa. Based on these developments, African and EU partners agreed to use the *Tuning Educational Structures and Programmes* methodology as an instrument for implementing parts of the African Harmonisation agenda as well as a pilot initiative involving 60 universities across Africa in 5 subject areas, which has just been completed.

The African Higher Education Harmonisation and Tuning initiative has been instrumental in addressing key skills and competences for employability. It also contributes to the transparency of curricula as well as the development of learning outcomes and quality assurance. Currently, work is underway to consolidate and validate the outcomes and to prepare for a full scale initiative in 2015. It aims to extend the number of universities involved to 120 across the African continent.

The Pan-African University: An African network of high-level academic institutions

The Pan-African University (PAU) has been launched in 2010 as a network of African universities. 5 specialised regional hubs are being established with the support of various partners. The objective of the PAU is to develop and retain world-class human resources in areas essential to Africa's development, by stimulating fundamental and applied research in these key areas. Besides, it also seeks to support institutional capacity-building to enhance global competitiveness of African higher educational institutions.

The PAU is structured as a network of high-quality African universities. Five regional thematic networks will be established, each concentrating and specialising on specific academic domains, and coordinated by a regional hub. Each region will host one thematic hub, whereas each hub will be linked to "satellite campuses" located in various African countries. Eventually, the PAU will include up to 55 African institutions.

The EU welcomes initiatives such as the PAU and is fostering student mobility and partnerships among higher educational institutions in Europe and Africa through programmes such as Erasmus Mundus, Tempus, EDULINK and the new Erasmus+ programme.

Reviewing the MME Partnership and discussing the way ahead

At the Senior Officials Meeting in Brussels on 27-28 November 2013, Senior Government Officials from African and European states along with representatives from the African Union Commission (AUC), the European Commission and experts on migration from different organisations engaged in extensive discussions on the future priority areas for migration including on the intra-continental dimension. The two sides agreed on a set of key actions, which should be embedded in a wider Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue and steered by a joint EU-Africa Core Group. The latter met in February 2014 for the first time gathering the European Commission and representatives of France, Greece, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, as well as the AUC and representatives of Algeria, ECCAS, ECOWAS, Eritrea and Senegal. It agreed on outputs for the 4th EU-Africa Summit, such as the 2014-2017 Action Plan on priorities for future cooperation in the area of Migration and Mobility.

Science, Information Society and Space

Over the past few years, scientific research, technology and innovation have become key transformational forces. Meanwhile, the scientific and digital divides in Africa are hindering the continent's full participation in today's globalised knowledge society.

Actions under this partnership aim at leveraging faster inclusive and sustainable economic growth and social development in Africa and Europe. The resulting knowledge-based economy will help address more efficiently the major common problems and global challenges, as well as be able to compete more effectively.

Selected Deliverables and Achievements

The Africa-EU High-Level Policy Dialogue on Science, Technology and Innovation

Scientific and technological cooperation as well as coordination and political dialogue within this partnership have been reinforced by the second Africa-EU High-Level Policy Dialogue on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) held in Brussels on 28-29 November 2013. Research policy leaders from the AU and the EU agreed that investment in STI constitutes a key element for economic growth, improved competitiveness, employment and ultimately socio-economic development. They also reaffirmed that dialogue needs to be continued and shared priorities identified that are of mutual benefit for current and future implementation. One priority for future Africa-EU cooperation in the area of STI will be food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture.

Research Programmes

The African Union Research Grants Programme, part of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States Research for Sustainable Development Programme, was successfully launched to support collaborative research, bringing together researchers from different African countries and in some cases also Europe to implement the priorities of the African Union Science & Technology policy. The EU contribution of € 14 million enabled the African Union Commission (AUC) to design and launch two successive € 7 million calls for proposals to support research in post-harvest agriculture, renewable and sustainable energy and water and sanitation. 20 collaborative research projects have been funded through this programme.

A similar programme, the ACP Science & Technology programme (€ 23 million), is managed by the ACP Secretariat. Under this programme, a Call for Proposals in the areas of agriculture, food security as well as energy access and efficiency enabled the funding of 21 research grants in December 2013.

Of all regions outside the EU benefitting from the EU's Seventh Framework Programme for Research (FP7) Africa ranks first in terms of participation. FP7 has funded some 565 collaborative research projects involving African participants. Altogether, some 1315 participants from 45 African countries have received a total of € 178 million through FP7 (as of September 2013). In addition, Marie Curie fellowships were offered to some 400 African and European fellows at research institutions on both continents. The European Research Council allocated 5 grants to African researchers.

Two platforms funded by FP 7 are bringing together a large number of European and African participants: *ERAfrica* is the first initiative to jointly fund collaborative research projects in the areas of renewable energy, interfacing challenges and idea-driven research. It was decided to finance 17 projects of the first joint tender procedure launched in January 2013. CAAST-Net Plus, the Network for the Coordination and Advancement of Sub-Saharan Africa-EU Science & Technology Cooperation aims at reinforcing cooperation on science technology between Africa and Europe in order to support both continents in better tackling the global challenges of health, food security and climate change.

Information Society and ICT

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are crucial for creating a connected society in Africa and for facilitating Africa's entry into the global digital economy. The achievement of these two targets depends largely on supportive regulatory frameworks that allow for the inclusive, secure and effective use of ICT by citizens, public authorities and businesses.

The support for the project on Harmonisation of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa (HIPSSA) promoted the development of harmonised ICT policies and regulatory frameworks in this region and provided human and institutional capacity building. Through HIPSSA technical assistance was provided in important areas, such as universal service, cyber-security, data protection and electronic transactions, regional statistics as well as facilitating open access to submarine cables in West Africa. Support focused on the implementation of policies, development of national legislation and compliance procedures. In the most successful cases, this assistance resulted in harmonised regulations between African states belonging to the same Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa.

Enhancing cooperation on space applications and technology for sustainable development

Environmental information is of crucial importance to any pursuit of sustainable development. It helps to understand how our planet is changing and how human activities impact on growth and sustainability patterns. In order to take informed actions, decision makers, businesses and citizens must be provided with reliable and up-to-date information.

The *Global Monitoring for Environment and Security* (GMES) and Africa initiative is being developed to ensure a more coherent and strategic approach in the implementation of space-related activities at the continental level. Its objective is to enable Africa to fully benefit from the progress in Space Earth Observation Science. In particular, it aims at strengthening capacities and developing infrastructure for utilisation by African users of Earth Observation (space and in-situ) data, technologies and services in support of environmental policies for sustainable development. An inclusive consultation process led to the validation and final approval of the priority thematic areas of the GMES and Africa initiative, namely natural resource management, water management and

marine monitoring. The implementation is foreseen to start in 2015 and will be fully in line with the forthcoming African space policy and strategy as well as complement other existing programs.

One of the major building blocks of the GMES and Africa initiative is the *Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa* (MESA) project. Launched in 2013, MESA provides powerful decision support tools for natural resources management, environmental and security monitoring, communication for economic transformation, achievement of the MDGs, and sustainable development on the continent. EU contribution to MESA is € 37 million. Its predecessor AMESD (*Africa Monitoring of Environment and Sustainable Development*) had already contributed strongly to the development of an important network of partners at the continental and regional levels in Africa as well as with European partners. Main results included the improved access to earth observation data in Africa as well as capacity building with regards to data generation and processing.

'CONNECTING RESEARCH COMMUNITIES ACROSS AFRICA'

The **AfricaConnect** project is the first high-capacity Internet network for research and education in Eastern and Southern Africa. The high-speed *UbuntuNet* network is more resilient and secure and provides greater connectivity between African countries. It also offers a gateway for the region to global research collaboration thanks to its high-speed links to the pan-European GÉANT* network. The *UbuntuNet* network currently links students and researchers in 7 countries, with further expansion expected soon, working in a variety of fields.

As a result, the *AfricaConnect* project is dramatically accelerating the development of the information society in Africa, providing advanced data communications infrastructure and increasing collaboration between African researchers in advanced international projects. Up until now, it has brought about an 80% reduction in broadband communication tariffs for the educational sector in some countries. Also for the first time, several countries, such as South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda, are able to exchange research and education traffic in Africa without transiting through Europe. Additional countries are expected to join the *UbuntuNet* network in the course of 2014.

One example of how the AfricaConnect project supports health care is given in this video on Salmonella research: http://www.africaconnect.eu/MediaCentre/Pages/Launch-Event-Video.aspx. It illustrates how collaboration between African and European scientist can contribute to saving lives in Sub-Saharan Africa.

A study, financed by EU and AU support, is currently underway to assess the possibility of extending the coverage of *AfricaConnect* to other national research and education networks (RENs) in Africa. It focuses on areas, such as infrastructure, policy and regulatory environment, and institutional capacity. Drawing on lessons of the existing *AfricaConnect* project, the study will present potential scenarios for the coverage extension and an implementation road map for linking African RENs to each other and to GÉANT.

** GEANT is the pan-European data network connecting the research and education community across 40 countries*

The 4th EU-Africa Summit 2014 and Beyond

The upcoming 4th EU-Africa Summit will take place in Brussels on 2-3 April 2014 and bring together African and EU leaders. Dedicated to the theme "Investing in People, Prosperity and Peace" it will take stock of tangible results achieved so far in the framework of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) and provide new impetus to the partnership for the years to come. This requires a "fresh" look at our policy priorities and a realistic deliberation on how to make our partnership more effective and responsive to the needs of both partners.

The EU-Africa relations have been evolving and face new challenges and opportunities. While safeguarding and promoting common values, the JAES continuously needs to take shared African and European interests as well as new priorities into account.

The fates of Africa and the European Union are more closely intertwined than ever. Global challenges, African crises in the Sahel, the Great Lakes Region or the Horn of Africa and key issues such as migration and mobility, the governance of raw materials or obstacles to trade and investments are areas of common concern. The Joint Strategy promotes political dialogue and joint actions regarding these issues in order to create mutual benefits. In the same way, the EU and Africa should use the JAES to strengthen their cooperation in global arenas and international negotiations where they have strong shared interests, such as climate change or the post-2015 development framework.

An additional challenge for the JAES lies in the need to become more effective in terms of outreach and visibility in order to highlight the added value of the cooperation for both Africa and the EU. In this regard, the active participation of all stakeholders, in particular from the business community and civil society, will not only benefit Africans but also Europeans themselves. Likewise, the JAES should strengthen the role of Africa and the African Union as an equal partner for the EU. This requires a deeper cooperation on common JAES priorities and a clear understanding of the subsidiarity principle, distinguishing between actions undertaken at the continental, regional, national and local levels.

Once these principles are truly embraced by both sides, the JAES will live up to its potential. Europe and Africa share the ambition of taking their relations to a new level by going beyond development and avoiding an outdated "donor-recipient" relationship, as well as by tackling issues of shared concern together.

EU-Africa Summit
Sommet UE-Afrique

Bruxelles **2014** Brussels

MAKING SURE THAT ALL VOICES ARE HEARD

Ahead of the EU-Africa Summit, a number of events are organised in Brussels with the aim to involve a variety of European and African players in the debate and reflection on the future of the partnership between the two continents. All events are expected to produce concrete recommendations to feed into the deliberations on the future direction of the Partnership. Some of these will be presented to the Heads of State and Government during the Summit.

EU-AFRICA BUSINESS FORUM (31 MARCH - 1 APRIL 2014)

The Forum will bring together African and European business leaders representing multi-nationals, large corporations, small and medium-scale enterprises and confederations, multilateral and regional institutions to discuss novel ways of improving the business and investment climate between Africa and the EU. The Forum is supported by the European Commission and the African Union Commission, active forum members and other regional organisations. It constitutes an integral part of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES). Major African and European companies as well as private sector organisations seek to achieve the objectives of the JEAS through dialogue and coordinated actions.

PAN-AFRICAN – EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY SUMMIT (31 MARCH - 1 APRIL 2014)

The joint meeting between the Pan-African Parliament and the European Parliament will bring together 23 parliamentarians from each continent to discuss the most pressing issues regarding EU-Africa relations and to explore ways of improving the implementation of the JAES in the near future.

AFRICA-EU YOUTH LEADERS' SUMMIT (31 MARCH - 1 APRIL 2014)

The continuous dialogue between African and European youth organisations constitutes an integral part of the 'people-centred' dimension of the JAES. Through their ideas, visions and actions, youth organisations contribute to three key objectives of the inter-continental partnership, namely the promotion of peace and democracy, gender equality and sustainable economic development. The 3rd Africa-EU Youth Leaders' Summit will provide the opportunity to formulate concrete recommendations to the Heads of State and Government present at the EU-Africa Summit regarding future JAES youth initiatives and structured engagement of the youth in the future political dialogue between Africa and Europe.

AFRICA-EU CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM (23 - 25 OCTOBER 2013)

From the outset, the JAES has taken into account the active participation of civil society. The Africa-EU Civil Society Forum brought together representatives from 32 African and 36 European civil society organisations in order to develop ideas on JAES reform. Participants discussed proposals put forward by the European Commission and African Union Commission on reforming the JAES thematic priorities, institutional mechanisms and funding instruments. They also reflected upon past experiences and future opportunities in the framework of the JAES.

LUNCHTIME SEMINARS ON THE FUTURE OF THE AFRICA-EU PARTNERSHIP

Between November 2013 and March 2014, the European Commission organised six informal seminars which aimed at engaging interested actors and stakeholders in discussions on the future of the Africa-EU partnership. These seminars specifically focus on changes happening in Africa and Europe, and resulting consequences for the continental partnership. Through the informal character of the seminars under Chatham-House-Rules discussions gave way to fresh exchanges and 'out-of-the-box thinking' among the participants. Prominent African and European speakers shared their visions on the following topics:

- Research and Development, (27 November 2013)
- Negotiations and dialogue in global fora (5 December 2013)
- Continental integration (12 December 2013)
- Democratic governance, human rights and fight against corruption (20 January 2014)
- Peace and Security (25 February 2014)
- Key message for the 4th EU-Africa Summit (6 March 2014)

DEDICATED FRIDAYS OF THE AU COMMISSION ON AFRICA-EU DIALOGUE

The African Union Commission in cooperation with the European Centre for Development Policy Management organised a one-day meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It aimed at providing an informal platform for policy makers to exchange views and ideas on strategic questions concerning the future of the Africa-EU Partnership.

EU-AFRICA ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING (5 MARCH 2014)

Ensuring that the voices of social and economic stakeholders are heard in the run-up to the EU-Africa Summit, the European Economic and Social Committee, together with the African partners, organised a meeting facilitated by JAES Support Mechanism. It brought together representatives of the employers, workers and various other interest groups, particularly farmers and consumers, from both continents. The meeting served to foster regular and structured cooperation between European and African economic and social actors, help strengthen their capacities as well as exchange knowledge and best practices. Conclusions of the meeting will be shared with key political EU and African partners.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and People's Rights
ACP	African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States
ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
AEEP	Africa-EU Energy Partnership
AfCHPR	African Court on Human and People's Rights
AFISMA	African-led International Support Mission to Mali
AGA	African Governance Architecture
AIDA	Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa
AIR	African Institute for Remittances
AIS	Africa's Investor's Survey
AITF	Africa-EU Infrastructure Trust Fund
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
AMDC	African Minerals Development Centre
AMESD	Africa Monitoring of Environment and Sustainable Development
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
APF	African Peace Facility
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
APSA	Africa Peace and Security Architecture
ASF	African Standby Force
ASI	African Solidarity Initiative
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUCIL	African Union Commission on International Law
BIOPAMA	Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DDR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EABF	EU-Africa Business Forum
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EGNOS	European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
EOMs	Election Observation Missions
ERM	Early Response Mechanism
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FP7	EU's Seventh Framework Programme for Research
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGW	Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative
GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
GRMF	Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility
HIPSSA	Harmonisation of the ICT Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
JAES	Joint Africa-EU Strategy
JCM	Joint Coordination Mechanism
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MESA	Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa
MICOPAX	Mission for the consolidation of peace in Central African Republic
MIKES	Minimising Illegal Killing of Endangered Species
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MISCA	African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic

OAU	Organisation of African Unity
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLC	Office of the Legal Counsel
PAU	Pan-African University
PCRD	Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
PSOs	African Peace Support Operations
PSUP	Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme
RCI-LRA	Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army
RECP	Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RENs	Research and Education Networks
RTF	Regional Task Force
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All initiative
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Contacts

José Costa Pereira
Jose-Fernando.Costa-Pereira@eeas.europa.eu
European External Action Service
Africa Department
Head of Division
Pan-African Affairs

Dr. René N'Guettia Kouassi
deconomic@africa-union.org
African Union Commission
Director of Economic Affairs

Habiba Mejri-cheikh
HabibaM@africa-union.org
African Union Commission
Director
Information and Communication Directorate

Françoise Moreau
Francoise.Moreau@ec.europa.eu
European Commission
DG Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
Head of Unit
Africa-EU Partnership and Peace Facility

Gary Quince
Gary.Quince@eeas.europa.eu
European External Action Service
EU Delegation to the African Union
Head of Delegation

For more information:

www.africa-eu-partnership.org

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