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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

**Implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy and its First Action Plan (2008-2010)
Input into the mid-term progress-report**

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACP	Africa, Caribbean, Pacific
ADF	Asian Development Fund
AFLEG	Africa Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APF	African Peace Facility
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CAR	Central African Republic
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EC	European Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
G8	Group of 8
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology

ILO	International Labour Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NIP	National Indicative Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
REC	Regional Economic Community
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SSATP	Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Programme
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SWD	Staff Working Document
UNCCC	United Nations Climate Change Conference

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Commission Staff Working Document (SWD) provides inputs into the next annual progress report of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES), due for October 2009. This progress report will inform the competent African and European bodies on the progress made in the implementation of the Joint Strategy and of its First Action Plan (2008-2010) since the 2008-edition of the progress report that was endorsed by the Ministerial Troika of September 2008. The report will also form the basis for the Ministers' discussion on the mid-term review of the Strategic Partnership at the next Troika meeting on 14 October 2009. The Troika, in conformity with their overall political responsibility for the Partnership, will be invited to take note of the state of play and to provide guidance for further action, in particular through endorsement of the recommendations on the way ahead outlined in section III of this document. The SWD is accompanied by an annex that summarizes progress made and/or results achieved in delivering on activities of the 1st Action Plan for the period December 2007- July 2009. A more comprehensive overview will be provided through the refined roadmaps updated ahead of the October Ministerial Troika.
- 1.2. The implementation and financing of the JAES is a task for all stakeholders, namely the European Commission and the EU Member States; the African Union Commission, RECs, African States and relevant institutions; as well as private sector and civil society on both sides, engaging at all levels (continental, regional, national and local) as agreed at the Lisbon Africa-EU Summit in 2007. This SWD presents the main inputs of the European Commission in the implementation process. Where available, EU Member States' national activities have been included on the basis of information provided so far in the implementation roadmaps of the 8 thematic partnerships. However, this information is incomplete and needs to be expanded. Other stakeholders must also put forward their contributions so as to present a comprehensive overview of the progress made.
- 1.3. This SWD will form the basis for subsequent discussions with EU Member States. Once EU inputs are consolidated, the final text of the joint progress report will need to be agreed with the African side, taking into account further African inputs and contributions. The underlying implementation roadmaps for the 8 thematic partnerships will remain 'living documents' and will be regularly updated to reflect the progress made.

2. MAIN FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 2.1. Overall, significant progress has been made on implementation of the Joint Strategy and its Action Plan 2008-2010 both on the political dialogue level and in the various areas of technical cooperation. The following sections gives a concise overview of the main achievements and the key facts and figures, while progress on the specific activities under the 8 thematic partnerships can be traced through the detailed implementation roadmaps published on the Strategy website (www.africa-eu-partnership.org).
- 2.2. There are still a series of cross-cutting shortfalls, however. At policy level, operational follow-up of political dialogue meetings is insufficient, only modest progress has been made towards establishing common positions in international fora and key negotiations, and both parties are struggling with the concept of "treating Africa as one"; Progress with

moving the Partnership "beyond Africa, Development and Institutions" has also been slow. On the operational level, the implementation of concrete activities and projects continues to rely almost exclusively on the Commissions' initiative and expertise and on the EDF and EC's financial instruments; the buy-in of European Member States and African countries and RECs remains insufficient, and therefore the innovative implementation architecture agreed in Lisbon – in particular the Joint Expert Groups (JEGs) - has not yet produced the expected added value. The last section of this document flags a series of questions and possible suggestions to tackle these shortfalls, which Ministers could usefully address at the forthcoming Africa-EU Troika on 14 October 2009 in Addis Ababa.

3. PROGRESS REPORT (2008-2009)

3.1. Progress and challenges in the strategic relationship

3.1.1. Over the past 12 months, progress has been made in deepening the strategic partnership between the EU and Africa, and both sides have stepped up their efforts to live up to the ambition and the high expectations of the Lisbon Summit in 2007. The political dialogue has intensified, as exemplified by the meetings between the European and the AU Commissions (October 2008) and between the EU-PSC and the AU-PSC (September 2008 and autumn 2009), and by the numerous visits of European and AU Commissioners and Member States' Ministers in the partner continents. Key priorities of the Strategy, such as Peace and Security, Climate Change or Infrastructure have been better integrated in the regular political dialogue meetings between the EU and Africa. The high-level Energy dialogue between the EU and African countries including Nigeria, Algeria and Egypt has been intensified. These high-level contacts have been complemented by the steady work of the AU Permanent Mission in Brussels and of the significantly expanded EU Delegation to the AU in Addis Ababa. At country level, too, the political dialogue on the Joint Strategy and its implementation has expanded. In the case of South Africa, which is also a G20 member, the dialogue was extended to cover global topics concerning the whole African continent, including Peace and Security, climate change and the financial crisis. The frequency and quality of formal and informal contacts at both the political and technical level has allowed Africa and the EU to better address issues of common concern and to further intensify their cooperation on global challenges:

- (1) In the context of the global economic and financial crises that has deeply affected both continents, the EU and Africa continue to advocate a global and concerted approach and sustainable answers. The Strategic Partnership has been instrumental in ensuring the involvement of the AU, the AUC and the NEPAD Chairman in the London G-20 Summit, in the subsequent implementation of crucial decisions taken in London, in the G-8 Development Ministers' meeting in May 2009, and in the G-8 Summit in July 2009. The EU and Africa will take coordinated, comprehensive, timely and targeted action to address the effects and the root causes of the crisis, supporting in particular the poorest and most vulnerable countries. In this context, the EU reaffirms its previous commitments to support developing countries in meeting the MDGs and to collectively and individually reach ODA targets of 0.56% ODA/GNI by 2010 and of 0.7% ODA/GNI by 2015, as well as to channel at least 50% of the collective aid increase to Africa. Finally, the EU will continue to

support the existing debt relief initiatives (HIPC and MDRI)¹ and calls, together with Africa, on all creditors to become involved in the international debt resolution mechanism to ensure debt sustainability of low-income countries. Africa and the EU will also work together for better governance, greater stability and enhanced financial transparency in a bid to mobilize domestic resources for development. They will enhance their ability to act counter-cyclically, to leverage additional resources, to support the real economy and social protection and to work towards fair, sustainable and inclusive globalization. The Joint Strategy also remains a test case for our collective capacity to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, and to achieve greater aid effectiveness, policy coherence and donor coordination. Finally, the Strategy remains the best framework for enhanced political dialogue between Africa and the EU on additional measures and initiatives to overcome the financial crisis.

- (2) With regard to climate change, the Joint Strategy is the framework in which Africa and the EU pursue their common vision. The Joint Africa-EU Declaration on Climate Change, adopted in Addis Ababa in December 2008 prior to the Poznan Climate conference (UNFCCC), is one of the most visible political achievements of the partnership so far. Implementation of the Joint Declaration remains one of the key priorities during the critical negotiation phase before the Copenhagen conference in December 2009. But the Copenhagen UNFCCC meeting is not an end in itself, as commitments will have to be implemented in a mid- and long-term process. Joint work to integrate climate issues into the existing cooperation frameworks, including the country and regional strategy papers, has started but will have to be pursued more vigorously.
- (3) In the area of Peace and Security, regular political dialogue meetings and informal contacts and joint evaluation missions have allowed both sides to call on the relevant Regional Economic Communities' involvement situations both in Europe (Western Balkans) and in Africa, including Sudan, Chad, Central African Republic, Somalia, Zimbabwe, as well as the scourges of coups d'état in Madagascar, Mauritania and Guinea. The Peace and Security Partnership also resulted in the EU's active participation in the international contact groups in Mauritania, in the Republic of Guinea and in Guinea-Bissau, where the AU together with ECOWAS has closely collaborated with other actors. The second African Peace Facility (APF), as the main sustainable instrument to provide predictable funding for Africa-led Peace Support Operations and support to the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), was launched in February 2009. Together with regional allocations, almost €1 billion of EDF funding is available to support the peace and security priorities of the Partnership over the coming years.
- (4) Lastly, the Strategy remains the most appropriate framework to address other issues of common interest, including pursuit of the African integration process, where the EU with its rich experience is a natural ally of Africa, the fight against impunity and better understanding of the principle and application of universal jurisdiction.

¹ The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) aim to reduce the debt burden and to ensure long-term debt sustainability for developing countries.

3.1.2. These achievements exemplify the progress made in living up to the key commitments of the Joint Strategy and to move the relationship "beyond Africa, beyond development and beyond institutions". However, the potential of the Strategy in this regard is far from being fully exploited, and important challenges remain. More needs to be done by both sides to "treat Africa as one", to cooperate effectively in international bodies and institutions including the United Nations and the international financial institutions, to jointly address global problems more efficiently, to speak with one voice in key negotiations and conferences, and to promote a truly people-centred partnership between the two continents.

3.2. Progress and challenges in implementing the first Action Plan (2008-2010)

3.2.1. Throughout 2009, steady progress has been made towards achieving the ambitious objectives and expected outcomes defined in Lisbon, and towards implementing the priority activities identified within the 8 thematic partnerships of the first Action Plan. The Joint Strategy and the Action Plan have shown their added value and coherence with other existing cooperation frameworks involving the EU and Africa, such as the Cotonou Agreement or the European Neighbourhood Policy. The Strategy is the only mechanism that allows the EU to interact with Africa on a continental basis, and to "treat Africa as one" by bringing together the countries of Northern and sub-Saharan Africa together in a single coherent policy framework. The Strategy also allows both sides to design and implement a division-of-labour approach and to effectively pool the efforts and resources of AU and EU institutions, of African Regional Communities, of individual countries from both continents and of international partners. However, this is far from having been achieved as yet.

3.2.2. Innovative institutional arrangements and flexible working methods have proven their usefulness in bringing together committed European and African stakeholders at the national, regional and continental level, and in opening the process to civil societies, parliaments, the private sector and others. Experts from both sides have been enabled to work together pragmatically, and even small countries or stakeholders with limited implementation capacity can make a difference by taking the lead on specific initiatives and activities. Finally, new initiatives for pooling of resources and for innovative financing arrangements such as the Infrastructure Trust Fund, enhance the effectiveness, impact and visibility of our collective action.

3.2.3. However, the current situation is far from being perfect, and there are still several cross-cutting shortfalls that were already identified in the previous Progress Report and in Ministerial Troika discussions. Although efforts have been made to ensure the timely information and involvement of African regional organisations and Sub-Saharan countries, their proactive contribution in the work of the informal Joint Expert Groups (JEGs) is still not sufficient. Last, but certainly not least, the division of labour between the Africa and the EU, and between the Commissions and Member States, remains unsatisfactory. It is still unclear how EU Member States and African countries are aligning their bilateral strategies. The involvement of other actors such as the private sector, local authorities and international partners needs to be improved. It is recognized that the EU and Africa have an asymmetric capacity to deliver, in particular when it comes to technical, administrative, institutional and financial resources. But the success of our "partnership of equals" relies on the readiness of all stakeholders to honour their respective Lisbon commitments according to their capacities, be it on a technical-operational basis or through the necessary political- and policy inputs. Within the EU and AU, a disproportionate part of the

implementation burden rests on the shoulders of the two Commissions. The AUC urgently needs a further strengthening of its capacity to play its continental coordinating role for the African side, while the European Commission's human and financial resources are not sufficient to deliver all the required inputs for the European side. These issues need to be addressed urgently at political level, if the Action Plan is to deliver the expected results before the end of 2010.

3.2.4. Specific cross-cutting issues

- (1) Involvement of Parliaments: the principle of a closer involvement of the European and Pan-African Parliaments (EP, PAP) in the institutional architecture of the Joint Strategy was endorsed by the Ministerial Troika of 28 April 2009. This represents a major step forward and enables the Parliaments to fully play their role in the implementation and monitoring of the Strategy, in line with the principles agreed in Lisbon. The two Parliaments will be actively involved in the next Summit and in the follow-up to the annual joint progress reports; in addition, representatives of the EP and PAP can participate in JEGs and Joint Task Force meetings. It is therefore hoped that Parliaments will follow through their commitments despite the inevitable lack of continuity following the June 2009 EP elections and the need to further strengthen the institutional capacities of the PAP.
- (2) Involvement of Civil Society: In Spring 2008, EU Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) set up a Steering Group to follow the Strategy, and designated specific CSOs as the main contact points for the thematic partnerships. Some of these organizations have already started to take part in expert meetings, based on their expertise in areas such as conflict prevention, governance, human rights or MDGs. An AU CSO Steering Committee, set up in Spring 2007, was reactivated in Spring 2009. Among its 21 members are the eight chairs of the AU-ECOSOCC sectoral cluster committees, elected in May 2009. A first meeting of the Africa-EU Civil Society Forum, gathering representatives from the respective Steering Groups, is expected to take place in mid-September 2009 and to issue a set of common recommendations. In April 2009, the AU-EU civil society seminar preceding the Human Rights dialogue took place in Brussels and issued common recommendations, directly related to the Democratic Governance and Human Rights Partnership. Since Spring 2009, the cooperation between the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) and the AU-ECOSOCC, its African 'sister-institution', has gathered speed through mutual invitations and participation in the respective events. Finally, an Africa-EU policy research network (EARN) was set up in Spring 2008. But despite this good overall progress, a number of shortfalls still need to be addressed: The modalities of civil society involvement in the various JEGs continue to vary significantly despite the reiterated call by Ministers for JEGs to associate civil society and the private sector more closely in their respective work and facilitate their effective participation. So far, the private sector's participation has been limited. The Africa-EU Business Forum on 28-29 September in Nairobi will be an important step forward, reinforcing linkages with specific partnerships of the Strategy and raising awareness on possibilities for enhanced cooperation. The private sector's engagement should be concretized along two lines of actions: improving the business climate through better economic governance, and identifying programmes for public-private partnerships.

- (3) Communication, web-site and other outreach activities: A truly people-centred partnership requires first and foremost that citizens, the media, researchers and other interested stakeholders are adequately informed on the Strategy's substance and progress. Both sides have therefore stepped up their efforts in the field of communications and outreach activities. Various presentations have been made at events organised by civil society, foundations and think-tanks, both in Europe and in Africa. A workshop on the people-centred dimension of the partnership is planned on 23 October 2009 in the framework of the European Development Days in Stockholm, and will give greater visibility to the Partnership. Most importantly, the joint website developed by the European and AU Commissions is on-line since 1st October 2008 (www.africa-eu-partnership.org). This regularly updated site contains not only all key JAES documents and -achievements, but presents also the latest agendas and meetings, background material and multimedia (video, photo, audio) sections, as well as a blog and regular features and editorials. The main challenges in this regard are to consolidate the ownership of the different stakeholders, to regularly update the thematic partnerships pages, and to give better overall visibility to the website.
- (4) Functioning of the JAES institutional architecture and working arrangements:
- (4.1.) Within the European Commission, efforts have been pursued to strengthen the coordination between the different services involved in the JAES implementation, and in particular with Directorates General which are not part of the 'Relex-Family' such as RDT, INFSO, SANCO, TREN, EAC, JLS, ADMIN and others. European Commission Delegations in Africa (in particular those working with African Regional Organisations), have become closely involved in this work. The network of designated Focal Points has been particularly useful to share information, to address cross-cutting issues, and to prepare key documents such as the present SWD and meetings such as the Resources Workshop and the Joint Task Force. Good progress has also been made in bringing together the thematic and geographic experts on the various partnerships, and to mainstream the Strategy's priorities into the programming of the various Community instruments and in the mid-term review of the European Development Fund's (EDF) national and regional indicative programmes; similar efforts should be pursued during the identification phase in order to progressively align EDF Annual Action Programmes with the Strategy. However, the situation is not entirely satisfactory when it comes to "treating Africa as one": additional efforts are required to ensure coordination since the current division of geographic responsibilities for sub-Saharan vs. Northern Africa are shared between several services. Reinforcing operational and policy gaps would make the design of truly pan-African projects, initiatives and policies more challenging, calling for innovative solutions.
- (4.2.) AU Commission (AUC) Closer and more systematic coordination is needed between the EU (Member States and Commission) and the AUC in the definition and programming of support to capacity building initiatives for AUC and other African bodies. Existing and future programmes should be defined with the overarching aim of strengthening the AU's role as a continental policymaker, coordinator and key political interlocutor. The AUC has sought to better mainstream the Strategy through the setting-up of an inter-department coordination mechanism and the organisation of regional seminars. But the

AUC needs reinforced capacities to monitor, coordinate and implement the Strategy and its Action Plan. This capacity building process will be further supported by the EC through the current €55 M programme. But better coordination between Commission and Member States' activities is needed to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of European efforts. The multiplicity of programmes with overlapping agendas and different financial and administrative procedures are already affecting the capacity of the AUC to deliver (e.g. in peace and security related activities). EU HoMs in Addis should regularly address this issue, possibly together with other major donors.

- (4.3.) Within the Council of the EU, similar observations can be made. The Africa Working Group (AWG) is successfully playing its role as the central, cross-pillar coordinating and monitoring body for the implementation of the Strategy and for the pan-African dimension of the EU's relations with Africa. The Group has significantly enhanced the frequency of its meetings dedicated to the Strategy, and has regularly discussed cross-cutting issues. It has met with the European JEG co-Chairs to review progress in the thematic partnerships and prepared the key Africa-EU meetings including Ministerial Troikas. This work has been instrumental to ensure the necessary transparency and information flow, both between Brussels and national capitals and between JEGs (in which only a limited number of Member States participate) and the full EU-27 format. The Group has also started to meet with the AU's Representative to the EU and with the Group of African Ambassadors in Brussels. However, the same 'geographical divide' persists between Northern Africa (dealt with in the Maghreb-Mashrek Working Group) and sub-Saharan Africa (within the AWG's remit), while other key issues such as development policy, the Cotonou cooperation framework, or peace and security issues and migration are covered by various other Working Groups. This fragmentation at the level of Council Working Groups is not only problematic as such, but risks becoming an obstacle to a better coordination and complementarity between initiatives of Member States and the European Commission. The AWG ensures a constant flow of information from Brussels to the capitals, but its track-record can certainly be improved when it comes to mobilizing national line-ministries and administrations for the Strategy's implementation and to promoting the EU's 'effective aid' and 'division of labour' agendas. The national administrations need to be made more aware of the Strategy in general, and of their expected input in the implementation process in particular. In this area, too, innovative and pragmatic solutions should be explored.
- (4.4.) The EU Delegation to the AU in Addis Ababa is one of the unequivocal success stories of the Partnership. The Delegation has quickly established an effective and trustful working relationship with key AU and AUC interlocutors. Today, it plays a central role in providing analysis and reports from Addis to the EU and in facilitating the two-way communication and information flow. Its staff ensures a systematic follow-up on the implementation of the Joint Strategy and its first Action Plan. The Delegation also makes a major contribution to ensuring better coordination and coherence of EU Member States' representations in Addis Ababa, and to reaching out to international partners. Last, but not least, the Delegation is instrumental in the annual implementation of the €55 m. EC-funded capacity-building programme

and various EC technical and administrative assistance initiatives for the AUC. Both EU Member States and the Commission have delivered on their commitment to second significant numbers of new staff to Addis Ababa, in particular in the Political, Peace & Security and Operations Sections. After this Summer, the Delegation will comprise a staff of 40. In Spring 2009, the Delegation moved to its new premises in the immediate neighbourhood of the AUC, which has facilitated daily working contacts with the AU and AUC.

- (4.5.) AU Delegation to the EU: The AU has upgraded its Brussels Office to the rank of Permanent Mission to the EU and the ACP Group, and has aligned its structure to its extended mandate. Today, the Mission follows the Africa-EU cooperation, the coordination of the group of African ambassadors in Brussels and the implementation of the Cotonou ACP-EU partnership agreement, and represents the AU in the 27 EU Member States. The AU Mission should be further strengthened to contribute effectively to the implementation of the Strategy.
- (4.6.) Implementation Teams (ITs): On the European side, the ITs continue to make a major contribution to the coordination of the Commission's and Member States' inputs to the implementation process, as well as to the establishment of consolidated EU positions. ITs continue to meet on a regular basis, and play a key role in the preparation and follow-up to JEGs. Well-functioning ITs on both sides are therefore a pre-condition for the successful work of JEGs, and the African side - while making the first attempts to emulate the work of EU-ITs - should foster a sustained and more effective working relationship between African co-Chairs, AUC Departments, RECs and participating countries.
- (4.7.) Joint Expert Groups (JEGs): JEGs were designed to be the main implementing body for the 8 thematic partnerships, creating added value through the effective coordination of stakeholders' inputs, the pooling of efforts, the mobilization of resources and the promotion of synergies and division of labour. As their proper functioning is crucial to the success of the Strategy, some of their key shortfalls are analysed in greater detail. The first JEG meetings in 2008-2009 often suffered from insufficient preparation and coordination, in particular on the African side, as well as from a mismatch between agenda and intended working programme on the one hand, and of participants' level of expertise and decision-making authority on the other. The situation is gradually improving, but more needs to be done to bring competent national experts to the table who have the necessary authority and competence to drive the joint work programme forward. The efficiency of JEGs is hampered by the frequent turnover of participants (in some cases even of African co-Chairs) and from a lack of sustained work in-between meetings. The identification of African key experts and national Strategy contact points, regular informal contacts between co-Chairs and Commission staff, and side-meetings on specific issues could remedy this weakness. The technical difficulties of 'trans-continental' JEG work are obvious, but more needs to be done to use modern information- and communications technologies such as e-mail, video-conferences and the dedicated intranet-workspace (specifically designed for this purpose) in order to make tangible progress between the six-monthly 'physical' JEG meetings. The experience of different JEGs also confirms the positive effect of co-Chairs

that can dedicate substantial personal efforts, staff resources and time to this job, and underlines the need to give the JEGs the technical assistance they need (such as EUEI-Project Dialogue Facility in the case of the Energy partnership) to prepare meetings, produce working documents, and track overall progress. Finally, the decisions of the April 2009 Ministerial Troika have allowed JEGs to better involve representatives from civil society and from the European and Pan-African Parliaments in their future work. But more needs to be done to reach out to the private sector and to international partners (UN agencies, International Financial Institutions and key donors) who share the objectives of the Action Plan and who can make a major contribution to its implementation. Due consideration should be given to the impact of, and challenges posed by, 'new donors' such as China, Brazil, and India.

- (4.8.) Africa-EU Joint Task Force (JTF): The Task Force met for the first time in a new extended format in Brussels on 17-18 March 2009, bringing together the services of the European and AU Commissions, the EU and AU Presidencies, the JEG co-Chairs and national coordinators, as well as representatives of the European and Pan-African Parliaments and civil society organisations. This broad participation in the JTF was instrumental to enhance cooperation, coordination and synergies amongst the 'key actors' of the Joint Strategy and to effectively address cross-cutting issues. It also allowed to further enhance the institutional cooperation and capacity building between the European and AU Commissions, and to prepare the subsequent Ministerial Troika meeting. Ministers welcomed the JTF results, endorsed the new format and invited the two Commissions to organize the next JTF meetings accordingly.
- (4.9.) Dialogue at national and at regional level on implementation of the JAES: Overall the Strategy-related dialogue has been limited so far. The EU Troikas with South Africa, Nigeria and Cape Verde have set a positive precedence, but these are isolated cases.
- (4.10.) Administrative cooperation: The AU and the EU gave a new impetus to their commitment to develop their relations in the area of Administrative cooperation. In October 2008 they formally agreed to proceed with the exchange of best practices in a number of specific areas through the development of joint trainings and seminars, the exchange of information and the reinforcement of the dialogue between the two Commissions, in particular on IT developments, communication and audit. A training seminar for AUC representatives, focusing on EU budget, accounting systems, financial management and controls of the EU have been organized in 2009. The cooperation between the European Commission and the AUC is continuing on issues such as finding alternative sources of financing for the AU. Moreover, following the 8th AU-EU task force of March 2009, the two organisations are finalising an action plan for 2009-2010 that will indicate more precisely the specific actions to undertake. The main issues of this action plan are General Administration, Budgeting Planning and reporting, Communication, Control management (Internal control system, accountability, risk management, ethics and fight against fraud and corruption), Human Resources management, Crisis Management and security. The two institutions have also decided to proceed with a programme of exchange of officials through short term secondments to

allow each organization to get better acquainted with the functioning of the other one.

(4.11.)Communication: A collaborative workspace with restricted access has been developed as an intranet-application (as part of the JAES website) to facilitate the JEGs' internal communication, and to enable a more continuous work through document sharing and discussion forums. Over 500 access codes have been created so far. However, the success of this tool has been mitigated by the constantly evolving composition of the JEGs and the difficulty on the AU side to attribute access codes to all African JEG-members. For the time being, e-mail remains the most frequently used channel for communication, despite the comparative advantage of this intranet tool.

- (5) Resource mobilization including financing: The implementation of the Joint Strategy requires a variety of resources. So far, operational results have been achieved mainly thanks to the substantial support provided through the EDF and EC instruments. But this one-sided approach is not enough and clearly fails the ambition and the high expectations raised in Lisbon: i) a successful Strategy requires additional policy inputs and operational resources from the African side, EU Member States and the private sector; ii) in many of the areas covered by Lisbon the Commission simply has no mandate to act or to act alone; iii) the EDF and other EC instruments is only one source of financing among others that should be used to implement the ambitious work programme; other sources are better suited to provide the necessary flexibility and scope .
- (6) The issue of resource mobilization needs to be addressed in a more comprehensive manner, well beyond the financial aspects. The necessary policy inputs are of critical importance for those key activities which are of a political nature: their success depends only marginally on financing, but much more on the political will of the actors involved to agree on common positions (and/or legislation where required) and to follow through their implementation. Even the more operational activities rely as much on (institutional) implementation capacity, expertise and human resources as on finance alone. The provision of more African policy inputs, financial and human resources is crucial, together with improved management capacities at the level of AUC, RECs and African co-Chairs'. And both the EU Member States and Africa have to follow through their respective commitments in the area of greater aid effectiveness, better (donor) coordination and enhanced division of labor.
- (7) In concrete terms, this could be achieved through the thematic implementation roadmaps: these roadmaps will be updated by the JEGs ahead of the October 2009 Ministerial Troika, and need to become an effective planning tool to translate the Strategy's broad objectives into an operational reality. They should provide a comprehensive overview of the implementation of all 'Lisbon activities', including timelines, results, actors, and the necessary resources, and should allow to assess the progress made and to address shortfalls. The current roadmaps already include examples of the considerable EDF and EC instruments which support the partnerships today². But they are in urgent need of updating to include the missing

² Concrete examples include the partnerships an Peace and Security (approx. €1 billion), infrastructure and regional integration (€360 m Infrastructure Trust Fund that will leverage approx. €2 billion in private sector

contributions from EU Member States, the African side, as well as the private sector and international partners.

3.2.5. Progress and challenges in the 8 thematic partnerships:

– **Peace and Security**

1. More than two thirds of the 24 activities agreed in the three priority actions of the first Action Plan have now been launched. Many have already delivered the expected results; others are at an advanced stage. The political dialogue intensified remarkably: regular consultations on crisis and conflict and operational and strategic discussions on country situations are held as required under the circumstances (for instance the AU-EC collaboration in International Contact Group to assist Madagascar returning to internal peace and stability); the second meeting between the AU Peace and Security Council and the EU Political and Security Committee is scheduled to take place in the margins of the October 2009 Ministerial Troika and will be pursued on an annual basis; joint EU/AU/Sub-regional organisations' missions are conducted in connection with Africa Peace Support Operations. At country level, for example, the EU and South Africa have a specific structured Peace and Security dialogue in the form of a yearly EU PSC Troika meeting, where South Africa has advocated closer links between EU PSC and RECs.
2. The Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) is making good progress under the joint working structures; activities underway and already programmed, such as joint initiatives on counter-terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, etc., support the African peace and security agenda. EU support to and joint activities focusing on the AU capacity to plan, conduct, manage and deploy Peace Support Operations, such as the AMISOM mission to Somalia and the Multinational Mission in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX) managed by ECCAS, also serve this objective. Moreover, the training and evaluation of the Africa Stand-by Force (police, civilian, military) as a key feature of the APSA has reached a crucial phase: the ASF should be operational by June 2010. The civilian component is lagging behind the military and police ones; but progress should be made by the end of the year. The preparation of support package to the African Training Centres is expected to make good progress thanks to the results of a joint study which will help to identify priorities and plans. Support to other pillars of the APSA, such as making the Continental Early Warning System operational could make a qualitative leap through closer co-operation with corresponding EU and EU Member State structures. At a regional level, IGAD's capacity to manage an early warning conflict prevention project for conflict-ridden Horn of Africa region is also supported; initiatives in the field of Mediation activities and related capacity are being co-ordinated with EU lead countries; SSR policies as well as the AU Border Programme are being added as areas of prime interest to the current scope of the Partnership and Action Plan. The Nairobi Summit for the Great Lakes region in November 2008, which resulted in the appointment of UN and AU facilitators, illustrates well the close cooperation between the EU and AU in this area. Moreover, at regional level, the AU-RECs/RMS interaction is being supported, notably through the RECs/RMs Liaison offices to the AU that will be further expanded. Support to the RECs, provided through the

investments, €1.36 billion to support regional integration in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the possibility for the ENPI African beneficiaries to use some part of this funding to support their activities under the Action Plan, or the €1 billion Food Facility (approximately €500 m of which is to be dedicated to Africa).

regional indicative programmes (RIPs), constitutes an important component of the APSA. The 10th EDF RIP for West Africa, for instance, foresees €120 M for activities in the peace and security field. Under the more specific area of conflict prevention, the EC has supported the establishment of an early warning mechanism and mediation activities in Central Africa through €4 M allocated to ECCAS under the 9th EDF. Further support of € 15 M in the area of peace and security will be provided to the region under the 10th EDF. In addition, the political dialogue conducted with individual countries or regional organisations under Article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement frequently covers peace and security-related issues and supports the objectives of this partnership. Regular exchanges with ECOWAS on the situation in countries such as Mauritania, the Republic of Guinea or Guinea Bissau are cases in point.

3. Predictable and sustainable funding. From the EC side, the implementation of this Partnership is underpinned by a financial envelope of approximately €1 billion³. Under the new African Peace Facility alone, €65 m is earmarked for the operationalization of APSA (continental and regional) and for enhancing dialogue on challenges to Peace and Security. Together with additional contributions and activities by EU Member States, the new APF also enables the AU to plan and conduct Peace Support Operations on a sounder and more predictable basis. South Africa, a major player in Peace and Security on the African continent, but not present yet in the co-ordination team on the African side, contributes via the DCI to the AFP under the 9th EDF - €7.5 mio, which have funded a specific capacity-building programme on conflict prevention (REC liaison offices to AUC). The Commission, in co-operation with EU MS and the CSG to the AU and UN, has also provided substantial support for the work of the High Level UN SG Panel on the predictability, flexibility and sustainability of funding of Africa led Peace Support Operations, leading to the Prodi Panel Report⁴, on which follow up work is proceeding. Additional contributions from EU Member States and African countries are expected.
4. Coherence and co-ordination, internally (within EU) and externally with international partners is progressing thanks to specific fora where the EU plays a key-role: the UN, the G-8, the US, China, Japan and at local level through the Addis-based AU Partners Support Group. This Group might be convened in higher level formats on a regular basis in order to reinforce its effectiveness and to better link it to decision-making processes.
5. 2010 will be a crucial year for the Africa Peace and Security Architecture and thus for our Partnership. While the Africa Stand-by Force will be validated, much remains to be done at continental and regional levels. The policy papers on e.g. post-conflict reconstruction and development should become operational, harnessing the resources and potential of the RECs into the comprehensive and balanced operationalisation of the APSA. This Action Plan should comprise a legal framework between the AU and RECs spelling out in concrete terms roles and modalities of deployment of the different components of the ASF.

³ In addition to the EDF/2ndAPF= €300 m + €300 m, in reserve; EDF-RSP = €200 m, + EDF national programmes, an estimated € 200 m is dedicated to Africa through non-programmable funds and less easily quantifiable funding sources such as envelopes dedicated to peace and security in EDF national programmes, ENPI national programmes, EC-Instrument for Stability short and long term funding or ECHO funding

⁴ The Report of the African Union-United Nations panel on modalities for support to African Union peacekeeping operations (the "Prodi Report") was recently issued (A/63/666-S/2008/813). The report provides an overview of the main issues on the increasing engagement of the African Union in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction. The panel makes several recommendations regarding the strategic relationship between the UN and the AU.

Such an Action Plan should be underpinned by greater coherence and co-ordination of the international community, putting the stress on the civilian and police components of the ASF, on its connections with the implementation of Conflict prevention policies (including early warning and early reaction such as mediation) and with post-conflict stabilisation, recovery and reconstruction. With Commission support and continental plus regional coherence between EU funding mechanisms, major results are expected from an advanced implementation process of the AU-RECs Memorandum of Understanding on the APSA. In this context, the EC Regional Seminars, bringing together representatives from Headquarters and the Delegations, together with a tripartite AUC-EC-RECs event should boost coherence and create more synergies. In 2010, co-operation on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) should result in the formulation and adoption of an AU-wide Strategy on SALW to be considered as the basis for more co-ordinated positions in the international arena and more practical co-operation programmes. Similarly, concrete co-operation activities on counter-terrorism should become more tangible and support the implementation of the EU and AU respective policies in this area.

6. Challenges, opportunities and the way ahead: Insufficient communication on the scope, role and mechanisms of this Partnership to the African stakeholders at regional and national levels remains an obstacle to broader ownership and participation by African partners. The reinforcement of the AU-RECs links and greater capacity to make the APSA operational and the role played by the EU in support of both will be a key factor behind the success of AU ambitions. The focus on military operations and the lack of implementation of the preventive and post-conflict reconstruction policies makes it more difficult to attract sufficient attention to the need to prioritise civilian and police capacities; the imbalance of benefits and commitments (political, financial and administrative) from the two partners gives the impression of a one-sided Partnership.

– **Democratic Governance and Human Rights**

1. 2009 has seen a significant reinforcement of cooperation in the area of election observation, including consultations on the ground between AU and EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs), support to the AU's Electoral Assistance Fund (€1 m), AU observers' participation in EU Parliamentary elections in June 2009 and training of AU observers in EU EOMs. A joint workshop will be organised in October 2009 in Addis Ababa to develop a common approach on the content, format and modalities of the "Platform on democratic governance and human rights," which will be launched later in 2009. This EC-funded workshop should facilitate an exchange of views among key stakeholders, including JEG members, experts from African capitals and 30 civil society representatives from Africa and Europe. Capacity building for election observation is also an area of cooperation between the EC and RECs such as in the case of ECCAS.
2. The Joint Expert Group is developing a proposal to enhance the role of local authorities as drivers of development, as the first step to enhancing the local dimension of the Joint Strategy. A concrete initiative proposed under this heading is the organisation of an Africa-EU side event at the annual assembly of local authorities in December 2009 hosted by the EU Committee of Regions.
3. The following initiatives have been organised and will be developed further:
 - 3.1. The April 2009 Africa-EU Civil Society Human Rights dialogue, which tackled critical issues such as torture and the freedom of association.

- 3.2. An EU-AU ambassador-level Troika coordination meeting was held to discuss the possibility of joint positions before the 11th session of the Human Rights Council.
- 3.3. The joint Africa-EU round-table on women and conflict (UNSCR 1325 and 1820) in New York on 27 February 2009.
- 3.4. Forthcoming initiatives in other areas such as the fight against corruption and the Universal Periodic Reviews on human rights will be organised, with a view to enhance strategic cooperation in international fora.
4. The "governance initiative" under the 10th EDF has been discussed, confirming its potential to promote dialogue on governance and reforms, formalized in governance action plans put forward by partner countries. It has also contributed to increase the resources allocated in NIPs to support governance from 10% to 14%. The upcoming mid-term review will be the opportunity to assess the implementation of the governance action plans and the evolution of the overall governance situation at country level. These will be the two elements to assess country performance in this area. General progress on the commitments taken by individual countries as part of the programming framework is furthermore being discussed on a regular basis in the relevant fora for political dialogue, i.e. article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement.
5. Political and financial support for the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) through an increased Governance Incentive Tranche (€2.7 billion) and support the implementation of 'national programs of action' through the NIPs. The EC is also contributing € 2 m to the UNDP-managed Trust Fund in support of the functioning of the APRM Secretariat and has provided support to some national APRM Structures. To date, 29 African countries have formally joined the APRM⁵. Other ways in which support for the Pan-African governance and human rights architecture could be provided will be developed on the basis of a proposal submitted by the African side.
6. The EU will support the African agenda on Good Financial Governance, and concrete options to back the project led by the AfDB will be reviewed by the JEG.
7. An inventory of activities in the field of cultural goods and fight against illicit traffic will be launched in 2009. A number of other activities in the field of cultural goods has been proposed by the European side and will be discussed during year 2009.
8. Cooperation between museums in Africa and the EU will be enhanced in line with the conclusions of the EC-sponsored Colloquium on culture and creativity as vectors for development (April 2009). 38 African ministers participated at the colloquium, which yielded concrete recommendations for reinforcing actions in the area of culture and development.⁹ The Commission and individual Member States are ready to provide

⁵ Algeria, Burkina Faso, Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya signed the MOU in March 2003; Cameroon, Gabon and Mali in April and May 2003; Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Egypt and Benin in March 2004; Malawi, Lesotho, Tanzania, Angola and Sierra Leone in July 2004; Sudan and Zambia in January 2006; Sao Tome and Principe in January 2007; Djibouti in July 2007, Mauritania in January 2008, and Togo in July 2008. This is more than half of the AU's 53 countries. Mauritania was however suspended in October 2008, due to its suspension from the AU due to a coup earlier in the year.

technical and financial support to the organisation the trial former President of Chad Hissène Habré in Senegal, following the 12th Africa-EU Ministerial Troika decision.

10. Challenges, opportunities and the way ahead:

10.1 Delays in the preparation of consolidated African positions have been a major drawback for the finalisation of joint proposals by the JEG, slowing progress under certain priority actions and in particular on the implementation of the recommendations of the APRM process. In this respect, support to pan-African governance and human rights architecture in particular must be based on an African strategic vision. The AUC is taking promising initiatives in this respect, such as the process launched in Yaoundé in March 2009 aiming at developing a pan-African approach to governance with the involvement of a wide range of African stakeholders in the debates. Outcomes of these discussions, once submitted to the African Implementation Team meetings, are expected to facilitate the formulation of consolidated African positions to be presented to the JEG and lead to deliverables in this crucial component of the thematic partnership.

10.2. Given the delicate and political nature of issues addressed under this partnership, a pragmatic approach is needed to enhance cooperation in international fora, which is one of the expected deliverables under the priority action "enhanced dialogue at global level". The JEG should focus on areas in which Africa and EU have identified a common interest and privilege work that contributes positively to the realisation of this partnership's objectives and leads to concrete deliverables. Synergies should be sought in areas where coherence and cooperation could be strengthened across partnerships. For instance, the recommendations of the Panel of the Wise on the prevention and management of electoral crises offer a good opportunity to strengthen links with the work undertaken by the Partnership on Peace and Security. Civil society and local authorities from Africa and the EU are expected to play a major role in the work of the JEG as key stakeholders in the implementation of this partnership. Both Africa and the EU put "participation" at the heart of their approaches to democratic governance. African and EU civil societies and local authorities' networks need to continue their efforts to understand each other's concerns and find ways to work constructively on the upcoming debates on democratic governance and human rights. The upcoming 10th EDF mid-term review of the Country Strategy Papers (CSP) and the National Indicative Programmes (NIPs) as well as of other relevant financial instruments, will also constitute an important opportunity to strengthen synergies with democratic governance and human rights initiatives at the national level. Finally, ways to better link the priority action 3 on "Cultural goods and other cultural cooperation activities" with the other core activities of the partnership should be considered.

– **Trade, Regional Integration, Infrastructure**

1. The Partnership on Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure rests on three main pillars: support for the African Integration Agenda, the strengthening African Capacities in the area of rules, standards and quality control, and the implementation of the EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership.

2. African integration: Four main achievements:

2.1. Regional Integration gained momentum, in particular in ESA and ECOWAS. Strong commitments have been taken by COMESA-EAC-SADC to align and harmonise their respective Integration Agendas through the Tri-partite process. The tri-partite FTA

Roadmap, currently being finalised, is a clear testimony that the region feels bound by its commitments and are keen to realise them. The Commission fully supports these endeavours and stands ready to discuss and explore with the region how best to move this process forward.

- 2.2. The signature of "Regional Strategy Papers" for the period 2008-2013 between three African regions and the European Commission. The EDF's "Regional Indicative Programmes" are the EC response to these strategies and translate our political commitment to support regional integration in Africa into concrete operational programmes. The three programmes signed on 15 November 2008 represent an amount of €1.36 billion: Eastern and Southern Africa (€645 m); West Africa (€598 m); SADC (€116 m). The programme for Central Africa (€165 m) is being finalised. In addition, steps have already been taken to ensure the swift and effective implementation of the programmes and a close coordination with actions and financial allocations at national level.
- 2.3. The presentation of the Minimum Integration Programme (MIP) to the Conference of African Ministers of Integration (COMAI) of Yaoundé on 7-8 May 2009.
- 2.4. The African Charter for Statistics was adopted in February 2009 by the Heads of State and Government of the AU. It provides a policy framework and an advocacy tool for statistics in Africa.⁶ The implementation of the Charter will also be relevant for the measurement and achievement of the MDGs.
3. In view of the monitoring mandate of the AUC in the area of trade, a regular dialogue took place on the ongoing trade negotiations between the EC and African regional organisations
4. Concerning the exchange of experience on regional policies and cross-border cooperation, an AU Border Programme Regional Workshop took place in Ouagadougou on 23-24 April 2009 and similar workshops will take place in Libreville and Windhoek.
5. Strengthen African Capacities in the area of rules, standards, and quality control: The main area of progress registered so far is in the areas of sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures. The AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture and the European Commissioner for Health launched a high-level conference on the harmonization of SPS measures. The conference underlined the importance of harmonisation of SPS frameworks to spur regional trade links with positive effects on Africa's food export potential, which will be also beneficial for national sanitary levels. The conference was preceded by a 4-day intensive training course for African experts on "Better Training for Safer Food Africa". A comprehensive set of training activities covering the entire food chain, from control activities, laboratories, legislative frameworks to direct support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is now being implemented in Africa with a total budget of around €10 m (up to end 2010), aiming at complementing activities funded by EU Member States African regional organisations and States. Work has been initiated in the area of standards and certification for industrial products supported by inputs from the European Commission, even if this is still at an early stage. A preliminary study has been conducted

⁶ The Charter also assures statistical quality and comparability for economic and social integration; coordinates statistical activities and statistics institutions in Africa; builds institutional capacity in statistics and ensure operational autonomy; serves as the best practice framework for the African statistician professional; and promotes culture of evidence-based policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation

by AUC. As in other areas, the involvement and ultimate ownership of the regional organizations and member states is of key importance for the success of this initiative.

6. Implement the EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership: The European Commission Vice-President responsible for transport participated in the infrastructure debate that was the main theme of the AU Summit of February 2009. On this occasion, the broadening and deepening engagement between the two continents through the Infrastructure and Energy Partnerships was highlighted in the Summit Declaration and in the Commission Communication "Partnership between the EU and Africa. 'Connecting Africa and Europe'; working towards strengthening transport cooperation"⁷. This enhanced engagement will be supported by some €3 billion that have been programmed under the 10th EDF to support the 8 transport corridors. With respect to the Infrastructure Trust Fund, financial contributions from the EDF and 12 EU Member States today amount to €160 m in the form of grants; an additional €200 m will be available under the intra-ACP funds as the EC contribution to reach €500 m foreseen by the Commission Communication "Supporting developing countries in coping with the crisis"⁸. EU Member States are expected to contribute additional €140 m to this goal. 12 regional projects in transport, energy and ICT's have been funded in 2008.
7. Challenges, opportunities and the way ahead: The main challenge for the trade component of this Partnership remains the lack of broad ownership by stakeholders beyond the two Commissions and the South-African Co-Chair This concerns not only European and African member states, but also African regional organisations which should be key actors in a Partnership on regional integration. However, the process of regional integration is advancing under the responsibility of African regional organisations and with an important support by the EC. To increase effectiveness, information-sharing and coordination mechanisms should be strengthened. A stronger participation by technical experts from both sides in the JEG would also contribute to ensure concrete results and continuity of the work. In the area of infrastructure, the main challenges are to identify a pipeline of concrete 'bankable' initiatives in the field of trans-African networks, to mobilize contributions from other donors and from the private sector, and to set the work in motion.

– **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

1. Support for the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), within the framework of the Accra Agenda for Action on Aide Effectiveness. IATI commits donors to improving transparency by agreeing a set of common information standards applicable to all aid flows.
2. In the area of food security MDGs, the EU has mobilized €1 billion through the new EC Food Facility, of which approximately €560 m is destined for Africa; these substantial additional resources will directly benefit the implementation of this partnership. Other resources are also available under the EDF including an allocation of nearly €200 m from the B-envelope in response to the food crisis that benefit approximately 30 African countries and the Food Security thematic programme. The Food Security thematic programme has an annual allocation of approx. €220 m, out of which more than 40% goes directly to Africa, while much of the remaining amounts supports global programmes and

⁷ COM (2009) 301 Final 24.06.2009

⁸ COM (2009) 160 Final, 08.04. 2009

initiatives such as the centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research which benefit Africa, too. Under this thematic programme, a series of concrete activities agreed in Lisbon are being financed:

- 2.1. Demand-driven agricultural research enhanced through support to the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and African sub-regional research organisations (SROs like CORAF and ASARECA) that will strengthen institutional cooperation and coordination with CAADP; the EC alone has mobilised over €45 m for agricultural research and extension at continental and regional levels in Africa.
 - 2.2. Accelerated progress in implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), including through the mobilisation of support in the form of a Multi-Donor Trust Fund with funding from EC (€5 m), the Netherlands (€5 m) and additional contributions expected from Germany, UK and Sweden.
 - 2.3. Strengthening of regional farmers' organisations in East, West, Central and Southern Africa through a project that started in early 2009 (€5 m).
 - 2.4. Other projects that will support the implementation of the Partnership are being identified or formulated, financed from either the Food Security thematic programme (e.g. on food security information systems, nutrition) or the 10th EDF (further support to CAADP priorities). Moreover, agriculture and food-security highlighted for possible increase and reallocation in the context of the ongoing mid-term review of the 10th EDF-NIPs
3. In the area of health MDGs, substantial efforts have been undertaken in the context of the EU Programme for Action to Confront HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis Through External Action (2007-2011), including action to enhance access to safe and affordable quality medicines in Africa, address the critical shortages of health care workers and contribute to bridging the financing gaps for the three diseases. The EC has contributed to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) approximately € 100 m per year in 2008 and 2009 through thematic financing and intra-ACP funds, and has also committed 9.5 million in 2008 to the Global Fund for Vaccines and Immunization. Africa has received some 60% of all GFATM financing since 2002. A recent progress review by African and European stakeholders have identified a series of collaborative efforts required to reach the 2015 targets for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis expressed in the MDGs. The EC, together with other stakeholders, support activities related to the review processes of the Maputo Plan of Action on Sexual and Reproductive Health and rights of African countries. In line with the multi-stakeholder approach upheld by the Joint Strategy, representatives of the African Union and European Commission are working together with civil society and international partners (IPPF/African Regional Office, UNFPA, South to South Partnership for Population & Development (Africa Region), and Women Deliver) to learn from best practices; mobilize support and resources; and secure a recommitment by African ministers and Heads of State. The EC also contributes to the realisation of the MDGs through the 7th Framework Programme (FP7) and its international cooperation on health research. The 2007-2008 call for proposals under FP7's Health Theme will lead to €121 m being allocated to successful proposals with €27 m for neglected diseases and €16.36 m allocated for strategies and interventions for improving reproductive health, access to medicines, Innovation and IP, integrating diseases surveillance and health systems response. The 4th call of FP7's Health Theme (July 2009) includes a special coordinated call on Africa – "*Better health for Africa*" - with an indicative budget of €39 m. This call builds

on the Global Ministerial Summit on Health Research held in Bamako in November 2008 and collaboration with WHO.

4. In the area of education MDGs, the EC has contributed to the catalytic Fund of the Education for All Fast Track Initiative €22 m in 2007; €5.6 m in 2008 and €4.5 m in 2009. 21 out of 30 countries that have benefitted from the FTI Catalytic Fund are in Africa. As part of its support (€1.45 m) to the International Task Force Teachers for EFA, the EC will also support a conference in Africa on Teacher policy issues with African Ministers of Education in mid-2010. The conference will be arranged with the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) under a MoU with the AUC supporting the Second Decade of Education in Africa. Stronger links have been established between the UNESCO regional offices, the AUC and ADEA. The Commission's involvement with ADEA has been revitalised, where it now stands as a steering committee member. We are presently exploring possibilities to consolidate these links so that Anglophone and Lusophone Africa can benefit more from the expertise available within UNESCO / BRENDA. At a regional level the partnership has agreed to support collaboration in SADC and EAC on quality management of education and linkage between education and economic growth strategies. The EU is supporting through bilateral instruments the improved management of non-formal education and exchange of best practice, through pathways to good quality primary education and exchange of good practice to address the needs of marginalised groups, especially those with disabilities.
5. Challenges, opportunities and the way ahead: The MDGs Partnership covers a broad scope. Global and regional initiatives in food security, health, education and the finance and policy base are numerous, and despite the detailed mapping exercise undertaken under the MDGs Partnership it can be difficult to keep informed and updated on all initiatives and activities, not least because the bulk of these initiatives are implemented at the national level. On the resources side, the EC supports MDG-related initiatives through general and sectoral budget support and MDG contracts (€1.8 billion)⁹. With 37 initiatives under Health alone there have been calls for focussing on a limited number of priorities, even if consensus has not been reached yet. The Partnership requires active ongoing co-ordination between the two Co-Chairs and Commissions. The existing mechanisms of the JTF and JEGs are appropriate, but greater effort is needed to ensure a regular and substantive policy dialogue and joint strategy process. A strengthened capacity is required at the level of the AUC, to play an overall lead role as well as to facilitate the participation of African member states. Information sharing across and within AU countries is a key challenge as evidenced by the reaction from Education Ministers at the 2nd Education JEGs meeting in Tunis, JEGs meetings for each priority action have been adversely affected by limited participation from EU and African sector experts.
6. There are several key opportunities which should not be missed: Links between key institutions involved in making progress on the MDGs have been strengthened through the Africa-EU Strategy. In Education, for example, the Partnership has facilitated the building of stronger links between the UNESCO regional offices, the AUC and ADEA and has also revitalised the Commission's involvement with ADEA. Disability has been highlighted

⁹ Following a detailed assessment of eligibility in 10 candidate countries, the Commission has finalised proposals for MDG-Contracts in 7 countries [Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia], which were presented to and approved by EU Member States in Nov/Dec 2008. A further MDG-C in Tanzania is scheduled for presentation in early 2009. Collectively these account for about €1.8bn, representing 50% of all General Budget Support, and some 14% of total EDF 10 national programme commitments.

under the Partnership as one of the key cross-cutting issues and there is potential to address this gap. The functioning of the MDG Partnership could be further enhanced by strengthening African capacity to jointly lead and support the initiative, as well as by building strong and effective participation of all stakeholders and making more effective use of communication and networking tools. The Partnership has the potential to act as a platform to develop a shared analysis of issues, co-ordination of policy responses, and joint EU-Africa advocacy on key MDG issues at the international level, including the 2010 UN MDGs Review Summit.

– **Energy**

1. At continental level, the AUC and EC have agreed to work on standardisation and integration of energy markets. At the sub-regional level, the EC is supporting gas markets in Mashrek countries, integration of electricity markets in Maghreb countries and, through the Energy facility, in sub-Saharan Africa. A proposal for an Electricity Master Plan for Africa will be prepared as part of the AU Programme for Infrastructure Development for Africa (PIDA). The EU will support through instruments such as the Energy Facility, the EDF's RIPs and NIPs, the Africa-EU Infrastructure Trust Fund, the EUEI Partnership Dialogue Facility (PDF), and bilateral instruments those African countries interested in launching or intensifying efforts to improve the business climate for energy investments, in areas such as development of appropriate tariffs, or regulations on Independent Power Producers. Possibilities for launching a renewable energy cooperation programme for Africa will be considered in the JEG. Consultations on the outline of the initiative should start in 2009, with a view to launch in 2010. The EU is already working with some African countries on a Mediterranean Solar Plan that supports solar energy development in the region, and a Commission Communication on the Med-Ring for gas and electricity is planned for 2010, in line with the Spring Summit Conclusions of March 2009.
2. Some concrete achievements of this partnership include:
 - 2.1. Integration of energy systems and markets: Caprivi interconnector (under construction), 1250 km (Namibia and members of SAPP, support from EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund); Felou run-of-river hydropower plant (EIB, OMVS WB, support from EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund).
 - 2.2. Access: "Energising Development", financed by the Netherlands, and carried out by GTZ. Actions in 13 African countries, benefiting 3 m people and is being extended to supplying an additional 2.5 m people with sustainable energy services.
 - 2.3. Africa-EU Interconnections: Trans-Sahara Gas pipeline (under feasibility study/consideration); Mediterranean ring for electricity and gas (under definition).
 - 2.4. Scaling up investments, mobilising private capital: the Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund will be supported by KfW, DFID and SIDA.
 - 2.5. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency: Olkaria Geothermal Power Plants in Kenya (Germany/KfW, France/Proparco-AFD, Netherlands/FMO).
 - 2.6. A structured dialogue on energy with Nigeria, as agreed by the Troika on 9 June 2009.

2.7. Trilateral Brazil-Africa-EU Cooperation on bio-energy and bio-electricity.

3. Challenges, opportunities and the way ahead:

3.1. The key opportunities offered by the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) are closely linked to the main themes defined in the Lisbon Action Plan. Through improved dialogue and cooperation, the AEEP can play a significant role in increasing the effectiveness of African and European efforts to a) ensure secure, reliable, affordable, climate friendly and sustainable energy services for both continents in the coming decades; and to b) extend access to modern energy services to the entire African population. As part of the process leading to the elaboration of the AEEP Roadmap, an analysis of current trends in energy policy and planning documents, in major infrastructure investments and regional integration, in energy access programmes, and in diversification of energy sources and renewable energy revealed the following gaps: Investment in energy production and energy transport infrastructure is insufficient, diversification of energy sources is not proceeding adequately, safe and sustainable cooking energy is lacking for the majority of Africans, access to modern energy services is not growing rapidly enough to reach the MDGs; and dialogue and exchange on energy issues is inadequate to achieve AEEP objectives.

3.2. In order to address these major challenges the main priorities identified are:

3.2.1. using public financial resources to leverage private investment through the creation of adequate political and regulatory frameworks and the promotion of stable, equitable and transparent investment conditions.

3.2.2. strengthening institutional and technical capacity, accelerate technical exchanges and transfer of know-how and strengthen human resources.

3.2.3. promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency.

3.2.4. integrating energy systems and markets, notably at regional level.

3.3. Given the crucial nature of financing it is expected that the promotion of enabling frameworks for private investment becomes one of the focal areas of the AEEP. The promotion of political and technical dialogue, contacts and exchanges should also be among the Partnership's key priorities.

– **Climate Change**

1. The Joint Declaration on Climate Change ahead of the Poznan Conference in 2008 has been a major political achievement, identifying concrete opportunities for future cooperation and dialogue. The ongoing joint work has been pursued to prepare the ground for a successful outcome at Copenhagen. The June 2009 UNFCCC Bonn inter-sessional has been an important step in this regard. The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)¹⁰ is aimed at enhancing political dialogue on climate change and promoting an exchange of experiences in how to address its impact and providing concrete financial support for

¹⁰ Communication on Building a Global Climate Change Alliance between the European Union and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change – 18.9.2007 COM(2007)540 and 15.7.2008 SEC(2008) 2319 Staff Working Document on the implementation modalities of the GCCA

adaptation to the negative effects of climate change, for increasing participation in the Clean Development Mechanism and where beneficial for the achievement of poverty reduction aims for mitigation measures such as reducing deforestation. Seven African countries have been identified so far for cooperation under the GCCA for 2009 and 2010: Mali, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal and Seychelles. Other countries may be added in the future. The large majority of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) have designed National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) with the support of the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) Least Developed Countries Fund. NAPAs identify the "most urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDCs" It should be recognised that some "last generation" NAPAs¹¹ have been inspired by a sound strategic vision, including a strong linkage with national development strategies, and have evolved into *de facto* national adaptation strategies. Such a process deserves careful consideration when designing the post-2012 scenarios for adaptation. Work undertaken in some of the GCCA pilot countries allowed some similar pioneering experiences to start emerge and should be up-scaled.

2. A pre-feasibility study for the Great Green Wall of the Sahara and Sahel initiative, with cross-sectoral actions aimed at the sustainable land and natural resource management, was finalised in June 2009. In light of the recommendations of the study, possible avenues for implementation will be explored, including on institutional and funding mechanisms. Several of the GGWSSI countries, particularly in West Africa, have already designated "key" Ministries, institutions or committees and "entry points" for the Green Wall initiative. This achievement should be followed closely with ensuring that the GGWSSI becomes a national priority. At regional level, the first action should be the setting-up of the coordination unit proposed to be hosted by CEN-SAD. At national level it is proposed to start the activities in countries where governance and strategic framework are developed (e.g. in the context of TerrAfrica) and where successful good practices in sustainable land management have been realized. However, all the GGWSSI countries could be integrated in the process for capacity building and awareness activities.
3. Joint work undertaken under the partnership identified capacity building on climate change issues as one of the priority areas to be addressed. This primacy has been confirmed by the Nairobi Declaration adopted at the May 2009 special session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN). In this respect the following represent some relevant initial achievements:
 - 3.1. Under the €20 m EC-ACP capacity building programme for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), the EC is supporting the establishment of an "African Hub" at the African Union Commission to enhance African capacity related to MEA participation and compliance of African countries in the climate change, biodiversity and chemicals domains. Increasing African participation in the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDMs) is one of the GCCA priorities and is also covered under the MEA support programme through a specific € 4 m component managed by UNEP. This is complementary to ongoing EC efforts to strengthen the capacity of the environmental section in the AUC in terms of human resources and training through the €55 m capacity building programme. The exact allocation made by the AUC for this purpose remains, however, unclear.

¹¹ i.e. Maldives, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands.

- 3.2. Preparatory work with AUC, UN-ECA and the African Development Bank for support to the ClimDev Africa Programme and the establishment of an African Climate Policy Centre to strengthen resilience to short-term climate variability are on-going. The expected outcome from ClimDev Africa is improved availability and use of quality climate information and services addressing needs of local, national and regional scale decision-makers throughout the continent.
- 3.3. Implementation of the EU-funded €20 m African Monitoring of Environment & Sustainable Development (AMESD) Programme aimed at providing all African nations with the resources required to manage their environment more effectively. AMESD activities include the deployment of new meteorological stations in Africa, the maintenance of existing ones and the implementation of five regional projects covering climate and environmental themes.
- 3.4. Research projects funded by the EU Framework Programmes for Research and focusing on climate change issues in Africa contribute to capacity building through the participation of African partners in the research consortia and through dedicated training and capacity building efforts. The projects in question include, for example, African Monsoon Multi-disciplinary Analysis (AMMA) and CARBOAFRICA¹². Under the 7th Framework Programme for Research, preparations are underway for additional projects dealing with health impacts of climate change in Africa and with climate induced changes in water resources in the Mediterranean (including North Africa). These projects will be launched towards the end of 2009 or in early 2010 and will provide further opportunities for capacity building
4. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a central aspect of climate adaptation. Exchanges on DRR policies and strategies have taken place between the African and EU sides. The 10th EDF intra-ACP Strategy includes an allocation of €180 M for disaster risk reduction. Its programming, in particular in Sub-Saharan Africa, is being finalised. Implementation in Africa of initiatives such as the EU Forest, Law enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) intended to curb illegal logging and foster sustainable forest management through trade mechanisms can contribute significantly to the achievement of the Africa-EU Climate Partnership objectives. As a matter of fact illegal logging often leads to deforestation, causes climate disruption and is responsible for around one fifth of global greenhouse gas emissions.
5. Challenges, opportunities and the way ahead: The Copenhagen UNFCCC is an important milestone, the main challenge being the conclusion of an ambitious agreement. But while the December UNFCCC Copenhagen meeting represents the culmination of the current international climate negotiations, it will be by no means the end of a process; commitments will have to be implemented as a medium- and long-term process. In the meantime, work is on going towards climate proofing of Country and Regional Strategy Papers and mainstreaming the environment dimension. The Mid-term review notably of the African CSPs and RSPs offers an opportunity to keep a close eye on this integration in coherence with the linkages between environment and development (conflict prevention, food security, governance, etc.). Climate change remains a wide domain with potential synergies with several other Partnerships of the Joint Strategy (e.g. environment security and satellite observatories, renewable energy, food security, migration, environmental

¹² Quantification, understanding and prediction of carbon cycle and other GHG gases in Sub-saharan Africa).

governance, water management, etc.). These linkages, not only strengthen the efforts to reach MDG 7 (environmental sustainability) but of most other MDGs. They need to be seen jointly to reinforce the objectives of each action rather than operating in isolation.

– **Migration, Mobility and Employment**

1. The Euro-African dialogue on migration is underway at continental level within the scope of the Africa-EU Partnership, at the regional level in the context of the Rabat process, and at bilateral level with several African countries. The second Euro-African conference on migration and development that took place in Paris was an important opportunity, whereby the EU and Africa confirmed their political commitment to work together on migration issues along the entire West African route. The joint EU-ECOWAS working group is also a case in point of the developing dialogue and cooperation on migration related issues at the sub-regional level.
2. Design and funding for the establishment of the African Remittances Institute are under way. Implementation modalities are under discussion between key partners. The Institute will be instrumental in supporting cheaper, faster and more secure remittances flows from Europe to Africa. With the support of ECOWAS, France, Spain and the European Commission, the Centre for Migration Management and Information in Mali has been inaugurated in October 2008. The Commission is willing to consider supporting similar initiatives tailored to the specific needs and features of other interested African countries. At a broader level, the pilot Mobility Partnership that was agreed between the EU and Cape Verde provides a framework for facilitating mobility of people between the two parties and at the same time develop cooperation on a broad set of migration-related initiatives. An operational network of migration observatories across Africa will be launched in 2009 and become fully operational at the end of 2010. A project entitled 'Link emigrant communities for more development' was launched in The Hague on 23-24 June 2009. At this occasion the Dutch government also hosted a meeting of the MME Implementation Team specifically dedicated to diasporas. More projects are under consideration, including a proposal to work towards the establishment of EU African Diaspora Network to ensure better dialogue with African Diaspora in Europe and a stronger involvement of the Diaspora in the development of their countries of origin. IOM and UNITAR organised a workshop on 4 June 2009 in Brussels on the question of how to better involve non-State actors and international organisations in the implementation of the MME Partnership. Preparations are underway to make further progress towards (joint) compilation, updating, dissemination and utilisation of migration profiles on African countries. EU and AUC are initiating preparations for a workshop on employment and decent work issues, aiming at sharing best practices/ particular focus on informal economy. The workshop could feed into a proposal for an African Labour Market System. The AUC has launched an Initiative Against Trafficking which will include an AU Campaign to fight against trafficking of human beings and organised crime – issue which the EC is addressing through a number of projects in Africa, in particular in Benin and Nigeria. In addition, the Commission is willing to support African countries' efforts to deal with irregular migration, as exemplified by EC support to the Ghana Immigration Service in improving the reliability of travel documents or to Mali to upgrade border control posts. On mobility and cooperation in higher education, EC programmes such as Erasmus Mundus (and its African windows), Tempus and Edulink have allowed the mobility of an increasing number of students and academics between Europe and Africa and have led to strengthened ties between African and European higher education institutions. The EU-Africa higher education conference held in Brussels in December 2008, in which African

and European officials and academics participated, highlighted the challenges and opportunities brought about by increased mobility and exchanges between Africa and Europe and underlined the potential for further cooperation in the field. The possibility of an African Tuning project was welcome by participants. A study on the feasibility of a Tuning approach could be launched early 2010. Furthermore, an identification study on the feasibility and design for the Commission contribution to the Nyerere programme is under way with a view of starting implementation in the academic year 2010/11. The EC is also providing support to programs fostering employment at the national level (e.g. Senegal). Most of the above initiatives are being funded under the 10th EDF and the thematic programme on "Migration and Asylum".

3. Challenges, o opportunities and the way ahead: Significant progress has been made in the implementation of each of the 33 actions identified in the 2008-2010 Action Plan. In recent years the EU Commission alone has allocated some €266 m on projects related to migration in Africa. Substantial bilateral contributions by EU Member States can be added to this. Even though many of these interventions are not strictly presented under the banner of the Africa-EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment, in material terms they do contribute to it. This convergence is further underpinned by the fact that political dialogue on migration issues between the EU and Africa has made major headway, on both the continental, regional and national level, with the ministerial conferences in Rabat, Tripoli and Paris as the major landmarks. Against this largely positive assessment, three challenges stand out:

3.1. To strengthen the implementation mechanisms of the Partnership: At the African side the absence of an operational coordinator / lead country is an obvious obstacle for further progress, including for the organisation of a Joint Expert Group meeting and the preparation of a draft road map. A further issue is the need to better involve non-state actors and international organisations in the work of the JEG. There is also a necessity to build up facilitating mechanisms for dialogue and exchange of information. Finally, the commitment of EU and African States to lead on specific actions could and should be further improved.

3.2. To develop the employment strand of the Partnership: This challenge is particularly important in these times of economic crisis. The Action Plan contains many well defined priorities, but implementation lags behind and needs active involvement of EU and African States, organisations such as ILO, as well as civil society notably social partners.

3.3. To ensure visibility and sustainability of the process: In this context it is considered crucial, both by African partners and by the European Commission that a ministerial conference on migration and development is organised in 2010, as a follow up to the Tripoli conference of 2006, that could focus on the East-African migratory route, and an input into the 2nd Africa-EU Summit scheduled to take place the second half of 2010.

– **Science, Information Society and Space**

1. On Science, two main early deliverables have been indentified: the research priority Water and Food Security in Africa and African Research Grant under the 7th Research Framework Programme (2007-2013), a call for proposals dedicated to Africa will be published in 2009. The EU will support research efforts focusing on water and food security, and on better health for Africa with a total allocation of € 63 m. Special rules

have been introduced and communication efforts have been made in order to encourage the maximum participation of African researchers

African Research Grants will be funded with €15 m drawn from the Science and Technology allocation of 10th EDF intra-ACP indicative programme.

The first year of the project Popularisation of Science and Technology and Promotion of Public Participation is being funded with approximately €1 m from the AU capacity building programme. Notably, the first continental *African Scientist Award* will be held on *Africa Day*, 9 September 2009. Equatorial Guinea has offered to host, champion and allocate a seed fund of US\$ 3.6 m to the African Observatory on Science, Technology and Innovation "Lighthouse Project". The Commission's positive experience with the appointment of a Senior Scientific Advisor (Prof.King) to the Commissioners for Research and for Development could usefully be duplicated by the AUC.

2. On Information Society, Africa Connect (€12 m) will be submitted in 2009 for financing from the 10th EDF Intra ACP indicative programme whilst a financial package is being prepared to cover the African Internet Exchange System (€3 m). In collaboration with UNESCO, the African Virtual Campus project whose initial phase was partially funded by Spain is being implemented and national virtual campuses are being established in 11 countries in West Africa. The HIPSSA project contracted from the EC to the ITU for the harmonization of ICT policies and regulatory frameworks in Sub-Saharan Africa was aligned with the Partnership objectives through the direct involvement of the AUC and the RECs. EASSy, a 10.000Km submarine fibre-optic point-to-point cable system that is under construction along the East coast of Africa, will be operational the first half of 2010. Its multiple landing points between Egypt and South-Africa provide better communication connections between Africa, Europe, and India. EASSy received a contribution from the Infrastructure Trust Fund of € 2.7 m In 2008, the EC has also commissioned a feasibility study on the interconnection of South and Eastern African Research Networks to GEANT, the European computer network for research and education. The objective is to contribute bridging both digital and scientific divides in Africa, providing the African scientific community with higher capacity transit to the internet as well as better access to research and education resources and peers around the globe. The EC has also provided support to the Telemedicine initiative led by ESA and WHO. The African Union Summit to be held in January 2010 in Addis Ababa will address ICT for development as its main theme, giving a new impetus to this component of the partnership.
3. As far as Space is concerned, the *GMES¹³ and Africa* initiative is being pursued through the strong support by the Commission and several Member States. This initiative aims at using Space-based earth observation in support to sustainable development, helping to manage the continent's environment, its natural resources and supporting crisis monitoring and humanitarian operations. This will directly contribute to the objectives of other partnerships, too. Following the roadmap agreed in Lisbon in late 2007, a consultation process led by African and European experts has now started in predefined thematic areas to prepare a detailed Plan for Action which should be finalized in time for the next EU-AU Summit in 2010. This will be supported through regional workshops in Africa starting end-2009. Meanwhile, €3 m have already been made available through EU's FP7 research budget to joint African-European projects in support of the initial implementation of the

¹³ Global Monitoring for Environment and Security

Action Plan on *GMES and Africa*. In addition, a project for using geospatial data via a “Pan-African geo-information observatory in support to sustainable development,” is also making good progress. Dialogue with ESA and EUMETSAT on satellite applications in Africa is also ongoing.

4. Challenges, opportunities and the way ahead : This partnership has expanded the horizon of Africa-EU relations, and has drawn attention to a key area which so far did not constitute a priority for traditional cooperation. The Partnership has made a good start in terms of project implementation with the African Research Grants/Popularisation of Science/Food Water and Food Security/Africa Connect and Earth Observation projects moving into the first stages of implementation in 2010. However, most of the results so far are the outcome of the work of the two Commissions and it is clear that Member States, civil society and the private sector on both sides must become much more involved. It is essential that the three components of the Partnership are addressed in a balanced manner through the involvement of corresponding relevant national Ministries.

4. THE WAY AHEAD

- 4.1. Overall, good progress has been made to deliver on the joint commitments taken by the EU and Africa in Lisbon. However, more could and should be done by both sides to further strengthen the political-strategic dimension of the Partnership, and to speed up the delivery of concrete results on the operational aspects. All stakeholders need to examine concrete avenues of further improving the dialogue and deepening the cooperation, particularly with a view to:
 - 4.1.1. coordinating better the political and operational responses of the EU, the AU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) as regards security threats and constitutional or governance crises.
 - 4.1.2. providing joint responses of African and the EU to international crisis and challenges, and in particular to the current financial and economic crisis, including through closer cooperation in the appropriate UN fora and bodies. Coordination meetings between EU and African Heads of Mission (HoMs) in New York and Geneva would promote better understanding of respective positions and help to define possible common approaches and positions. The next important political *rendez-vous* will be the UN-FCCC in Copenhagen;
 - 4.1.3. fostering the pan-African dimension in the HoMs political dialogue with the countries and in the Troikas with the RECs.
 - 4.1.4. fostering links between national and regional programs and the Joint Strategy and its Action Plan.
 - 4.1.5. improving synergies between the AU, the UN and the EU including within the Human Rights dialogue and peacekeeping activities.
- 4.2. The functioning of the Strategy's implementation architecture and working arrangements could be further improved by, for instance through:
 - 4.2.1. Promotion of active involvement of RECs, as well as EU and African countries: the AUC and European Commission (Delegations and geographical Desks in HQ) could, in close cooperation with the JEG co-chairs, provide timely and comprehensive information on

ongoing activities in the 8 thematic partnerships. The joint organisation with the RECs of regional seminars on all thematic partnerships, and active outreach to interested civil society representatives, Parliaments and the private sector, would also help.

- 4.2.2. Communication: greater efforts by the two Commissions, JEG co-Chairs, and JEG members to regularly update the public Web-pages for their respective thematic partnerships, and to promote the systematic use of the intranet-workspace and other ICTs to sustain continuous work between physical JEG meetings.
- 4.2.3. Underpinning of the work of JEGs and African ITs with sufficient technical assistance and human and financial resources. On the African side, the AUC could use the €55 m EC-funded support programme more effectively and more efficiently to strengthen its policy, administrative, and organizational capacities, and to recruit the necessary supplementary staff to ensure a sustained follow up of the Strategy and the thematic partnerships. More flexible arrangements could be put in place so that this programme can support the participation of African experts, parliamentarians and civil society representatives in the JEGs and other meetings related to the Strategy. This issue needs to be addressed during the mid-term review of the capacity building programmes for the AUC.
- 4.3. With regard to resources:
 - 4.3.1. as part of the updated implementation roadmaps, European and African JEG members should urgently establish a comprehensive overview of resources mobilized and planned by all actors in line with the provisions of the Joint Strategy and the Action Plan, so that the final joint progress report can present the comprehensive picture of resources, results and shortfalls.
 - 4.3.2. on the basis of the different inputs available (see point a.), JEGs and the Joint Task Force could examine the possibilities to pool resources per objectives and, if necessary, to establish innovative financing mechanisms such as the Infrastructure Trust Fund in other policy areas if a critical mass of EU, African and other contributions can be brought together.
 - 4.3.3. the Strategy could be better mainstreamed through the programming guidelines pertaining to the various instruments of EU (Commission and Member States) and African action. In Lisbon, partners committed to "work together to gradually adapting relevant policies and legal and financial frameworks, as well as relevant cooperation instruments and mechanisms, to the needs and objectives of this Partnership". On the EC side, the ongoing mid-term review of the 10th EDF and of various Community instruments) aims to better follow-through the Lisbon commitments. Making national and Community financial instruments more supportive of the activities identified in the roadmaps will require, in return, that African partners – both sub-Saharan and North African countries and RECs – introduce the necessary changes and adaptations in the joint programming process. EU Member States and African partners are encouraged to follow this approach.
 - 4.3.4. the involvement of other partners, including 'new donors', would help. To this end, further joint work is needed to enable additional external resources to be attracted, and to encourage international partners such as the African Development Bank, the World Bank or the relevant UN agencies to contribute to the implementation of the JAES Action Plan.

- 4.3.5. problems of management and absorption capacity should be urgently addressed by the African side so that available but insufficiently used funding sources can better contribute to the implementation of the Strategy in a qualitative approach.
- 4.4. Synergies between the thematic partnerships, such as Climate Change and Energy, Science/Technology and Peace/Security, and others, should be better exploited. Such synergies should be identified and addressed as a cross-cutting priority in the Joint Task Force and other coordination meetings. In the light of the current economic crisis, efforts should be made to address in the partnerships the factors that facilitate wealth creation, such as vocational training, innovation, economic governance and business creation and development.
- 4.5. In the light of the ongoing negotiations on the second revision of the Cotonou-Agreement, the JAES mid-term review could explore avenues how the Strategy's vision and pan-African objectives could be better exploited in the framework of the revised Cotonou Agreement. To this end, proposals to the ACP Group have been made. The Cotonou revision could recognize the essential role of the African Union in the ACP Group, and could also address the issue of making the ACP institutions and -instruments more responsive to the needs of the JAES implementation. AU and EU Presidencies and Commissions, in close cooperation with the Chair of the ACP-Group, could explore concrete proposals to enhance synergies between the two processes, and to establish mutually reinforcing dialogue and cooperation arrangements at the national, regional, continental and all-ACP level.
- 4.6. The mid-term review will also mark the beginning of the final phase in the implementation of the first Action Plan 2008-2010. The MTR should therefore seek to provide guidance on which operational activities of the 8 thematic partnerships should be tackled as priorities within the remaining time before the next Summit in late 2010, and ensure that the necessary policy-, technical- and financial resources are made available by both sides.
- 4.7. Finally, Ministers, when addressing the outlook for 2010, could also provide guidance on how to prepare efficiently the third Africa-EU Summit. This Summit will assess the political and operational results achieved from 2008 to 2010, will give political guidance on the way ahead, and will also approve the next Action Plan for the period 2011-2013. In the light of the experience with the first Action Plan, the discussion on the structure, content and ambition of the second edition needs to be carefully prepared and managed. Some of the key questions that will need to be addressed in this context can already be identified today: should we maintain the existing 8 partnerships and only adjust the thematic priorities, or should we incorporate new themes and challenges in additional thematic partnerships – and if so, which? Should we continue to combine short- and long-term activities in the Action Plan, and can we better balance political initiatives and technical cooperation and projects? What can be done to effectively involve the private sector in the implementation process? Which changes are required to make the working methods and the institutional architecture more efficient? And how can we ensure a better division of labour between Member States and the Commission in the EU, a more active involvement of sub-Saharan countries and RECs in Africa, and truly shared efforts between the two continents to make progress towards the common objectives? Lastly, both sides will also need to better exploit the strategic dimension of the Joint Strategy - the "three beyonds" mentioned in paragraph 5 above – and to address the issue of the coherence between the Strategy and other cooperation frameworks between EU and Africa. Commission services, most of whom are involved in the implementation of the Action

Plans, will continue to contribute actively to these discussions, and will provide timely inputs.

ANNEX

Summary of progress made in the implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy's First Action Plan (2008-2010)

The implementation roadmaps for the 8 partnerships provide a thorough analysis of progress made in the implementation of the JAES Action Plan and are living documents published on www.africa-eu-partnership.org. The below table is a simplified version of these roadmaps and provides a summary of progress made and/or results achieved in delivering on activities of the 1st Action Plan for the period December 2007- July 2009.

Peace and Security¹⁴

Priority action 1- Enhance dialogue on challenges to Peace and Security:	
Activities by partnership and priority action	State of play and Results
<p>Hold a systematic and regular dialogue on all issues related to peace and security, at technical, senior official and political levels in the most effective format.</p> <p>Hold consultations, in an appropriate format, between the AU Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) and the EU Political and Security</p>	<p>The <u>political dialogue</u> intensified remarkably: regular consultations on crisis and conflict as well as operational and strategic discussions on country situations are held as required under the circumstances (for instance the AU-EC collaboration in International Contact Group to assist Madagascar returning to internal peace and stability);</p> <p>Consultations and exchange of information between the AUC, on the one hand, the EC and the Council's General Secretariat, on the other have multiplied.</p> <p>A second joint AU PSC and EU PSC meeting will be held in October 2009 under Swedish and</p>

¹⁴ The EU financing for this partnership totals an approximate € 1 billion: In addition to the €600 M under the APF and €200 M under the RSP, an estimated € 200 M is dedicated to Africa through non-programmable funds and less easily quantifiable funding sources such envelopes dedicated to peace and security in EDF national programmes, ENPI national programmes, EC-IFS short and long term or ECHO funding

<p>Committee (PSC);</p> <p>Facilitate ad hoc consultations for exchange and coordination at the highest political level</p>	<p>Nigerian Presidencies and will continue thereafter on an annual basis.</p> <p>The PSC Secretariat of the AUC and the EU Delegation to the African Union have agreed on a first set of modalities on how to improve the structured information exchange at their level. These modalities, still in their infancy, will have to be evaluated after a few months to look for scope for further improvement</p> <p>At country level, EU and SA have for example a specific structured Peace and Security dialogue in the form of a yearly EU PSC Troika meeting, where SA has advocated closer links between EU PSC and RECs (10 June 2009).</p>
<p>Coordinate efforts in relevant international fora on global issues of common concern;</p> <p>Address the implementation of UNSC resolution 1325</p>	<p>Exchange of views based on a non-paper on the implementation of the Africa-European Union Strategic Partnership at the UN. The envisaged structured dialogue, once implemented, will improve the existing level of cooperation and contribute to the development of a strategic relationship between Africa and the EU within the UN system.</p> <p>Joint EC-AUC roundtable organised in February 2009 in NY</p>
<p>Facilitate exchange of experience and lessons learned between EU and African mediators.</p> <p>Enhance capacity building, networking, cooperation and exchange of information on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Anti-Personnel Landmines (APM), as well as fight against illicit trafficking.</p>	<p>The kick-off seminar launched by Finland on mediation, will be followed by an event facilitating joint learning between African and EU mediators.</p> <p>Three activities foreseen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In view of developing an African SALW Strategy, engagement of African experts in the implementation of EC funded project in support of law enforcement at pan-African level – through RPCCO's activities. 2. Joint seminar on SALW and conventional disarmament issues addressing all aspects of disarmament including through Peace Support Operations. 3. Joint workshop, on the eradication of ERW
<p>Priority Action 2 - Operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA):</p>	

Work towards the operationalization of the African Standby Force and its civilian dimension, including through EU support for regional brigades training, exercises, validation and logistics (such as Euro-RECAMP);	EU is supporting the development of Stand-By-Force brigades to be operational by June 2010, namely by training and assisting the continental decision makers at different levels (PSC, PSD, PSOD...) and supporting the military, civilian and police components in the certification process.
Facilitate training courses, exchanges of experts and of information, joint seminars and initiatives at continental, sub-regional and national levels;	Developing a strategy for supporting African Training Initiatives.
Conduct joint African-EU missions to post-conflict areas organised by the EU so as to learn from the European experience and to use this learning to consolidate peace in Africa.	Missions to the Comoros and Burundi to build on the experience gained from the visit to Central African Republic (23-30 April 2009), Mission to Somalia
Work towards the operationalization of the Continental Early Warning System, and facilitate cooperation between the AU Situation Room and corresponding structures in the EU; Strengthen coherence between different policies, initiatives, financial instruments and all relevant actors;	Tripartite EU, AU and RECs cooperation, at strategic and operational levels for closer coordination Dialogue with ECOWAS and ECCAS. A visit to NARC, and SADC are scheduled in the upcoming months.
Priority Action 3 - Funding of AU-led peace support operations:	
Take steps towards the establishment of a predictable and sustainable funding mechanism, building on the experience of the African Peace Facility (APF) and EU and AU Member States' bilateral contributions;	New Africa Peace Facility with an initial envelope of €300 M with further financial support to African led Peace Operations such as AMISOM (25,5 m committed + additional € 60 m foreseen) and MICOPAX (CAR € 52 m),
Work with G-8 and the international community to contribute to the funding of African-led peace	The two sides have been working closely together – both within the G8 as well as within the UN - on other mechanisms ensuring the predictability, flexibility and sustainability of funding of

support operations; Work together to achieve a UN mechanism to provide sustainable, flexible and predictable financial support for peace keeping operations	Africa led Peace Support Operations, including in relation to the AU-UN Panel Report led by Mr. Romano Prodi
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Democratic Governance and Human Rights

Priority action 1- Enhance dialogue at the global level and in international fora	
Develop a platform for dialogue on all governance issues of mutual interest, including political issues, human rights, children's rights, gender equality, local governance and on "situations of fragility", as well as on the death penalty;	<p>Joint workshop to refine respective positions and agree on a consolidated approach for launching the Platform in October</p> <p>EC will contribute with up to 150.000 € (EC Technical Cooperation Facility under 10th EDF) – to finance a workshop and cover the costs of logistics, participation of external experts and facilitation</p> <p>Joint initiative aiming at experience exchange and strengthening networking amongst local authorities, central governments and continental institutions (December 2009) EU side presented (1) Annual assemblies involving CoR, EC, North-South L.A. networks (2) Atlas on decentralised cooperation (3) exchange platform for LA. to establish synergies</p>
Cooperation in international fora	Joint AUC-EC roundtable on UNSCR 1325 in NY (Feb. 2009) Other issues are under consideration include the Universal Periodic Review on Human Rights, anti-corruption, IETI
Maintain and continue in this context a dedicated Senior Officials human rights dialogue, flanked by an Africa-EU civil society dialogue;	<p>Africa-EU HR dialogue, 20 April 2009, Troika format</p> <p>Civil society seminar to discuss freedom of association and torture, 16-17 April 2009 with 50 representatives from Africa and EU (25+25)</p>
Priority Action 2 - Support to the Pan African Governance architecture	

<p>Strengthen the dialogue and cooperation on the implementation of the recommendations of the APRM process</p>	<p>Political and financial support for the APRM through an increased Governance Incentive Tranche (€2.7 billion) and support the implementation of 'national programs of action' through the NIPs. The EC is also contributing € 2 m to the UNDP managed Trust Fund in support of the functioning of the APRM Secretariat and has provided support to some National APRM Structures. Other ways in which support to the Pan-African governance and human rights architecture could be provided will be developed on the basis of a proposal submitted by the African side.</p> <p>A representative of the APRM secretariat will be invited to the 3rd & before the 3rd iJEG meeting the African side will provide a written input and EU Member States will inform their Delegations to encourage support to APRM at the national level</p>
<p>Set up EU support to pan-african governance architecture, including the African Charter on Elections, Democracy and Governance</p> <p>Speed up ratification and implementation of the Charter</p>	<p>This priority will be taken forward at the 3rd iJEG meeting</p>
<p>Strengthen capacities of the AU, regional and national institutions and civil society in the fields of election organisation and observation;</p>	<p>support to AU capacities to observe electoral processes in Africa (2) Training for 12 AU observers in the EU around the European Parliament elections in June 2009 (3) Internships for members of AU EOM core teams in EU EOM(4) explore possibilities for African observation of electoral processes in the EU</p> <p>€1 m contribution (funding source IfS) to the Electoral Assistance and Observation Fund in 2009</p>
<p>Strengthen the capacities of independent organisations to combat corruption, impunity and fraud</p>	<p>Input the AfDB led consultation. iJEG will consider ways to support country based activities and relevant recommendations on Good Financial Governance. AfDB will present proposal by end of 2009</p>
<p>Priority Action 3 - Cooperation in the area of cultural goods</p>	

<p>Inventory of cultural cooperation</p> <p>Enhanced cooperation and exchanges between cultural actors</p>	<p>ToR finalised and agreed by two sides. To be financed by the amount foreseen for this purpose in the 55 M support programme to the AUC</p> <p>6 project proposals on possible joint initiatives were presented by the African side and accepted in principle by the iJEG.: Cooperation on legal aspects of cultural goods, Fight against illicit trade of cultural goods, Twinning programmes between museums from Africa and EU and Cultural interaction & cross border dimension (languages, citizenship and artistic expression)</p>
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Trade and Regional Integration

Priority action 1 - African integration agenda	
<p>Implementation of the Minimum Integration Programme (MIP) for all Regional Economic Communities in Africa.</p> <p>Enhance the capacity of the AU Commission, the RECs, and African countries to effectively coordinate and implement the integration agenda (including training in trade policy and negotiations);</p>	<p>MIP to be presented to COMAI (May 2009); then to Summit (June 2009); then impl. Follows Capacity Building Programme on Economic Policy Development and Management: JEG to finalise concept document and agree on next steps for roll-out of programme</p> <p>Finalisation of the regional programme for Central Africa, worth €165 m (EC + Central African ROs); €1.36 billion of regional programmes signed on 15 November 2008 (EC + African regional organisations - ROs):</p> <p>Eastern and Southern Africa (€645 m); West Africa (€598 m); SADC (€116 m)</p> <p>The African Charter for Statistics, adopted in February 2009, provides a policy framework and an advocacy tool for statistics in Africa and assures statistical quality and comparability for economic and social integration. The implementation of the Charter will also be relevant for the measurement and achievement of the MDGs.</p>
<p>Conduct the Study on the Quantification of Scenarios within the context of the rationalisation</p>	<p>Study on quantification of scenarios ongoing</p>

process;	
Regular and timely exchange of documents related to the integration / rationalisation agenda	<p>Eastern and Southern Africa: Tripartite Summit on 22 October 2008 (COMESA + SADC + EAC)</p> <p>Exploratory discussions on the creation of an EU-Africa forum on regional integration in Africa (all actors of the Partnership) – first proposal to be drafted by the Co-Chairs</p>
<p>Ensure that the EPAs support Africa's regional integration efforts;</p> <p>Enhance the role of the AU in the monitoring of the EPAs and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership involving North African countries</p>	<p>Regional aid-for-trade packages: €3.1 billion EU aid-for-trade per year over 2005-2007 (€1.7 billion for Member States and €1.4 billion for the EC¹⁵)</p> <p>Regional negotiations proceeding at their own speed, Monitoring ongoing</p>
<p>Study on the harmonisation of business laws in Africa</p> <p>Support efforts to improve business and investment climate in Africa</p>	<p>Initial workshop held and recommended the development of a concept and strategy document. A series of private sector forums were held, putting forward recommendations, which are awaiting implementation</p>
Exchange of experience on regional policies and cross-border cooperation through international conferences, exchange programmes, training courses and study visits and the development of tool kits and information packs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conference on regional governance in a global context: 11-12 May 2009 (Brussels) - Conference on 'The contribution of regional and local authorities to economic development' in Ouagadougou (end 2009) <p>Events in African regions: AU Border Programme Regional Workshop in Ouagadougou (23/24 April); further workshops to take place in Libreville and Windhoek</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies on harmonisation of customs procedures (including rules of origin)

¹⁵ Source: EU Aid for Trade Monitoring Report 2009.

	<p>- Information seminars based on the EU Customs Blueprints, in support of customs reforms in Africa Preparation by EC ongoing</p> <p>EC + AUC + ROs to agree on the organisation of the seminars (first one to take place in 2009)</p>
<p>Implement the African Charter on Statistics and exchange statistical and other information between the EU and the African side.</p>	<p>- Capacity building and exchange of experience:</p> <p>- Two officials of the AUC Statistical Unit spent 10 days in Luxembourg for a study visit to Eurostat.</p> <p>- Possible short secondment of an Eurostat official to the AUC, end of 2009</p> <p>- Regular contacts between the EC (Eurostat) and the AUC Statistical unit (mission to Addis, meeting in Paris and frequent exchange of information)</p> <p>- A list of AUC policy priorities was received by the EC and some actions were proposed to support the Statistical Unit.</p> <p>- AUC officials were admitted to statistical trainings organised by Eurostat and the European Statistical System in Europe</p>
<p>Provision of training, in particular in the areas of inspection techniques, standards, quality assurance, accreditation, metrology, maximum residue levels, for inspectors and customs officials handling exports;</p>	<p>Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) in Africa:</p> <p>- 1st high- level conference launching the BTSF programme (Addis Ababa, 3 April 2009)</p> <p>-1st intensive training for officials of the AUC, RECs and specialised bodies (March-April 2009 in Addis). Two more trainings are scheduled for February 2010 in Dakar and October 2010 in Cape Town.</p> <p>-12 regional workshops: 1st workshop held in Accra, Ghana (July 2009). Four more workshops are planned in 2009: Central Africa in September in Congo Brazzaville, Northern Africa in October in Egypt, Southern and Eastern Africa in November in South Africa, and Eastern-Southern Africa in December in Zambia.</p>

	<p>-Sustained missions in 26 countries (addressing specific problems of SMEs): to start during summer 2009 covering Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia.</p> <p>-Evaluation by OIE of the performance of veterinary services (15 countries), with follow-up gap analysis of needs and priorities (40 countries), accompaniment measures (40 countries). Reports are available for several countries¹⁶. Eritrea's PVS has been completed in May 2009. Requests for PVS evaluations are earmarked for Eritrea, Gambia, Libya, Somalia and Zimbabwe. Official requests for PVS Gap Analysis missions have been received from 17 African countries.¹⁷ PVS Gap Analysis missions took place to Mali and Guinea in 2009.</p> <p>-Strengthen laboratory capacities via twinning (10 labs): first project on avian influenza and Newcastle disease between Weybridge Veterinary Laboratories Agency and the National Veterinary Laboratory of Botswana: began in April 2009 for a duration of 20 months. New proposals will be examined in due course.</p> <p>-Strengthen the capacity of all Chief Veterinary Officers and National Focal Points on international sanitary standards (all African countries): first three training workshops planned in 2009: Botswana (Sept.), Yaoundé (Oct.) and in Tunis (Nov.).</p>
Creating a platform to share info. and to enhance participation of African countries in EU standard-setting processes	Internal EC brainstorming ongoing, with the view to proposing soon an approach for consideration by AUC, ROs and African States
Improve technical knowledge to ensure that food and feed inspection services are operating efficiently and transparently;	Strengthening Food Safety Systems through SPS measures in ACP countries Programme: evaluation being finalised; the project is expected to start by the end of 2009
Support the participation of African countries in	A project on the contribution and effective participation of African Nations in SPS Standards

¹⁶ Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, D.R. Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia and Uganda

¹⁷ Burkina Faso, D.R. Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia

SPS standard setting organisations	Setting Organisations (PAN-SPSO) is now being implemented by the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR).
Strengthen risk-based animal health, plant health and food safety systems;	<p>-Feasibility, identification and formulation of activities being considered. In particular, an All ACP initiative under the 10th EDF – Annual Action Plan 2010 – has been earmarked including a continental programme designed for strengthening Veterinary Governance in Africa. Under the Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) funds are available to carry out a feasibility study in 2009 (design of the scope, budget and institutional arrangement). ToRs are currently being discussed with ACP Secretariat.</p> <p>- Following on the success of the Pesticides project (phase 1 + transition), the EC is finalising the procedures to launch a new €33 M (5 years) programmed (PIP phase 2) under 10th EDF.</p>
Rehabilitation and modernization of African testing and certification laboratories, some of which could be shared by several countries, to empower them to perform more effectively;	<p>AUC / EC / ACP Secretariat to develop a proposal for financing for inclusion under the Annual Action Plan for 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation with ECOWAS (planned for 2009) - Some preliminary studies available (UNIDO + EC/AUC) - Preliminary internal discussions held (EC) - Cooperation with EAC, UEMOA, SADC, CEMAC (to start soon) and Afrimets (metrology)
Priority Action 3 - Implement the EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership	
Implement the EU-Africa Partnership on Infrastructure signed in Addis Ababa on 24 October 2007, including through the operationalization of the Partnership Steering Committee;.	<p>Organisation of the 3rd meeting of the Partnership steering committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft agenda to be agreed by AUC/EC - Establishment of secretariat (proposal by EU) <p>Organisation of the Forum on Infrastructure and Energy -- Agreement on participation and objectives (EU/EC): June 2009</p>

	<p>Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Trust Fund on 28 March 2009 and regular meetings for project selection taking place every 3-4 months</p> <p>Recruitment of TA in support of the activities (June 2009)</p> <p>Identification of sectoral activities with possible cofinancing: first draft by AU (June 2009) including Cairo- Cape Town and Beira-Lobito (€2 m)</p> <p>Implementation of €10 m "<i>Port Moresby</i>" support programme AUCINFRA -10M-120407 DAC code 43010</p>
Support the implementation of the AU/NEPAD Infrastructure Initiatives, including the Pan-African Infrastructure Development Fund;	<p>Procurement underway</p> <p>Establishment of governance of the study AU/AfDB – Date to be discussed</p>
Replenishment of the EC contribution to the Infrastructure Trust Fund	Identification fiche, approval of financial proposal: 2d semester 2009

MDGs

<p>Priority Action 1: Ensure the finance and policy base for achieving the MDGs.</p>	
Strengthen national systems for planning, monitoring and evaluation to achieve the people-centred MDGs;	<p>Pilot Statistics for Results Facility programme established in 2-3 African countries. Pilot countries to be chosen and four year pilot programme established April 2009</p> <p>2009-10 to feed into the review of progress at the 2010 UN MDG Summit</p>

<p>Develop joint assessments, analysis and approaches to enhance country ownership and to overcome gaps in long term predictable financing and human resource development;</p>	<p>Support for the African Union Charter on Statistics in the elaboration of a peer review mechanism and global strategy for statistics harmonisation for African integration</p> <p>Joint advocacy to promote inclusion of disaggregated information on disability in new statistics initiatives</p> <p>Joint elaboration of a statistical tracking tool to assess whole-of-country development flows</p> <p>Enhance the capacity of AUC Statistics Unit to monitor progress on the MDGs and promote cross-regional data standards through an additional staff position from 2009/2010</p>
<p>Work in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and enhance the coordination among donors with partner governments</p>	<p>Increased number of AU and EU signatories and endorsements to the International Aid Transparency Initiative, within the framework of the Accra Agenda for Action. Common information standards to be agreed by mid 2010</p>
<p>Enhance coordination between AU, EU and civil society organizations in the framework of global partnership meetings and international fora</p>	<p>Strengthened international policy dialogue on progress towards the MDGs in Africa supported by effective advocacy and lobbying by the MDG Partnership. (2009-10)</p> <p>Joint assessment and advocacy concerning impacts of the financial crisis on the achievement of the MDGs, and of possible policy responses to reduce the impact of the global economic</p>

	<p>crisis on achieving the MDGs.</p> <p>Coordinated preparations and policy positions by AU/EU for the proposed UN MDG Review Summit in 2010, and political statements of support for the MDGs on both sides, to maintain momentum on the MDGs in the lead up and during the Summit</p> <p>Ongoing – first target to input to UN Summit June 2009, then G20 meetings, Autumn 2009</p> <p>MDG Review Summit Sept 2010 (+ Possible discussion on MDGs at UN Summit, June 2009)</p>
<p>Work towards the fulfilment of the EU commitment of collective ODA of 0,56% of GNI by 2010, as an intermediary step towards achieving the UN target of 0,7% by 2015;</p>	<p>Target 2010</p> <p>Member states commit finance to the <i>Rapid Social Response Fund</i>, as part of the World Bank's Vulnerability Financing Facility</p> <p>EU Council support and recovery measures to help developing countries facing the economic crisis (May 2009 GAERC conclusions)</p> <p>Follow up on the EC proposals in the Communication adopted on the 8th April 2009:</p>

	<i>“Supporting developing countries in coping with the crisis”</i> COM (2009) 169 final
Establish a system to address the rights of persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups in interventions to achieve the MDGs	Joint advocacy for disability to be included as part of the overall effort to achieve the MDGs from 2010-2015
	Initiate on a pilot basis National Plans on implementing the WHO/ILO/UNESCO guidelines - to be published in 2009 - on Community Based Rehabilitation in at least three AU Member States --End of 2010
Priority Action 2: Accelerate the achievement of the food security targets of the MDGs	
Accelerate the development and implementation of pillar 3 of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) at regional and national levels, with particular attention to the involvement of non-state actors such as farmers associations;	Review of current stage of agriculture and food security planning processes in 10 African Countries Agreement on AU & EU actions to support and harmonise short-term and long-term food security and agriculture planning in 5 to 10 countries

	Agriculture and Food Security Plans developed, consulted on [and reviewed by CAADP] in 5 African countries in 2009
<p>Rapid Response to Food Price Volatility:</p> <p>EC: mobilisation of finance through Food Facility in support of national food security frameworks</p> <p>AU/NEPAD/MS: development or adaptation of food security frameworks in view of food price volatility and line with CAADP pillar 3.</p>	<p>Operationalisation and enhanced financing of food security frameworks: EU has mobilised resources through its Food Facility of which approximately € 560 million will be destined for Africa. Other resources are also available under the EDF including an allocation of nearly €200 m from the B-envelope in response to the food crisis that benefit approximately 30 African countries and the Food Security thematic programme (annual allocation of €220 m).</p>
<p>Include agriculture and food-security related indicators in budgetary support programmes;</p>	<p>Clear statement/ report demonstrating complementarities between the instruments – UN (FAO), USAID FEWSNET, VACs etc. End 2009</p> <p>Agreement towards implementation of FAFS and support for Pillar 3 actions in 2010</p> <p>Meeting organised between relevant actors regarding AU Livingstone II and FAFS. Coordination strategy agreed. End 2010</p> <p>Similar coordination mechanism agreed with World Bank and other instruments regarding SP and safety nets -- UK £200m contribution to WB VFF</p> <p>Action to ensure EC instruments – Food Security Thematic Programme, Food Facility and</p>

<p>Ensure Framework for African Food Security (FAFS), Food Facility and CFA strategies and actions are harmonised with AU actions [particularly under Livingstone II] and follow good practice principles.</p>	<p>EDF – are harmonised with Advancing African Agriculture strategy and Pillar 3 Framework for African Food Security (FAFS) strategy.</p> <p>EU and AU agree and sign off on current Framework for African Food Security (FAFS) document. Concerted and harmonised action to implement relevant actions of FAFS, in the short, medium and long term.</p>
<p>Enhance agricultural research and strengthen institutional cooperation and coordination between national agricultural research systems (NARS) and regional and international research programmes, notably with EU research institutes, in the framework of the new partnership on agriculture</p>	<p>CAADP Pillar 4 implemented through African sub-regional research organisations (SROs) and Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).</p> <p>All African SRO programmes in place</p> <p>Improved governance and management of SROs</p> <p>SRO Trust Funds established and disbursing funds</p> <p>Agreement on the process to link the TFs together and with CAADP</p> <p>Substantial new donor funding being channelled through the trust funds</p>
<p>Remove bottlenecks to intra-Africa trade in agricultural products, including staple food crops; [To be cross checked with Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure Partnership]</p>	<p>Action to ensure EC and MS trade facilitation efforts are harmonised with CAADP Pillar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roadmap for EAC-COMESA-SADC free trade area agreed- December 2010 - EC and EU MS confirm Aid for Trade commitments to North South Corridor Programme-

	<p>April 2009</p> <p>- EC and MS ensure coordination of agriculture market programmes with CAADP Pillar 2-December 2009</p>
<p>Strengthen regional and continental-level representations of producers</p> <p>and professional organisations, with effective advocacy and lobbying capacity;</p>	<p>Strengthening of regional (networks of) farmers organisations advocacy, lobbying and service functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financed work plans of regional farmers organisations - Continental platform of African farmers organisations established, end 2010

Priority Action 3: Accelerate the achievement of the health targets of the MDGs

<p>Support the implementation of international health agreements.</p>	<p>Accelerated implementation of EU Agenda for Action on Health MDGs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9th EDF commitment of 15% ACP funding to be spent on health to be met in 10th EDF, 2009 ○ Achievement of Abuja AU Member State commitments to 15% of government spending on health, 2010 <p>EU-AU support for the recommendations of the Taskforce on Innovative International Finance for Health Systems Strengthening and Maputo Plan of Action/CARMMA--September 2009</p>
<p>Develop joint strategies to enhance access to affordable quality medicines, in particular for HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB, other endemic diseases and</p>	<p>4 project proposals for regional cooperation on harmonisation of drug registration developed and funded. End 2010</p>

meningitis

Strengthen the AU Pharmaceutical manufacturing Plan and regional and national pharmaceutical business plans.

RECs are currently preparing project proposals for donor funding, coordinated by NEPAD and supported by the AU

3 more AU member states and 2 more EU member states involved in Medicines Transparency Alliance (MeTA) as participants and funders. (MeTA) is a multi-stakeholder alliance to improve access and affordability of essential medicines. 7 pilot countries including Ghana, Uganda and Zambia.

Roadmap for an integrated AU-regional economic cooperation agreements (e.g. EAC, SADC)-approach to implement national and regional pharmaceutical business plans in a coherent way. (2009-2012) -Germany (earmarked €10.5m) in cooperation with UNIDO and UNCTAD

The 4th call of the 7th Framework Programme Health Theme (July 2009) includes a special coordinated call on Africa – "Better health for Africa" - with an indicative budget of €39 M for health. This call responds to the Global Ministerial Summit on Health Research held in Bamako in November 2008 and collaboration with WHO.

Projects with African researchers from the first calls of the health theme include: QUALMAT on quality of maternal and prenatal care – bridging the know-do gap; SURE on supporting the use of research evidence for policy in African health systems; PREPARE and IntHEC on sexual and reproductive health among adolescents; PRD COLLEGE and TBsusgent on capacity building and training in poverty related diseases; ENAROMaTIC, MalVecBlok and TransMalariaBloc on the malaria mosquito vector.

	<p>In addition, the Commission supports the EDCTP, "European and Developing countries Clinical Trials Partnership programme". Through a partnership between European scientists, industrial partners and researchers from disease endemic countries, the EDCTP takes over the most promising candidate products and helps to accelerate the development of new vaccines and drugs for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria, by supporting clinical trials in Africa in partnership with developing countries. <u>The Commission contributed €200 M to the EDCTP. Additional €200 M come from Member States and further €200 M should be sought from the private sector and civil society</u></p>
<p>Increase the capacity of African countries to train and retain health workers, including through the implementation of the Africa Health Strategy 2007-15 and the European programme for action to tackle the shortage of health workers in developing countries (2007-13)</p>	<p>Implementation of EU Strategy for Action on the Crisis in HRH in Developing countries and the European Programme of Action to tackle the shortage of health workers in developing countries [more specific deliverables to be elaborated] 28-29 April 2009 EU Member States health and development meeting</p> <p>Support Best practice sharing through Implementation of Pan-African Projects/initiatives</p>
<p>Jointly address environmental health challenges by implementing water and sanitation programmes and projects</p>	<p>Assistance for countries to develop and implement sound national water policies (with appropriate priority to spend in social sectors) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase in the provision of basic facilities - reduce water and sanitation related diseases - improve livelihoods (based on experience – 8 to 10 million beneficiaries) <p>EU Water Facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proposals for funding received by end 2009

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reviewed and ranked by mid-2010 - commence funding proposals from late 2010
Support the implementation of the Maputo Action Plan for the operationalisation of the continental policy framework for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2007-10 within the context of established EU positions	<p>Finalise monitoring and evaluation of the AU Maputo Action Plan on Reproductive and Sexual Health, and support from EU Member States [more specific deliverables to be elaborated]</p> <p>Increased high level advocacy leading to improved strategies for improving maternal health. [to be elaborated through CARMMA</p> <p>4-8 May 2009 AU Health Ministers Meeting</p>
Coordinate African and European positions in appropriate international fora and negotiations	Establish functioning network of EU/AU health experts, September 2009

Priority Action 4: Accelerate the achievement of the education targets of the MDGs

<i>Establish a mechanism for strategic partnerships for the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Second Decade of Education for Africa</i>	Implementation of the AU- ADEA Memorandum of Understanding , with further clarification of the roles and responsibilities of each party, to ensure effective partnership-- between AU and ADEA, for the implementation of the Second Decade by December 2009
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<p>Advance the effective management, training, deployment and retention of teachers</p>	<p>Comprehensive stock taking of major activities relating to teacher development (Jan. 2010)</p> <p>Progress towards up-grading teaching profession and better management, remuneration, status and working conditions to reduce teacher attrition, improve retention and deployment.</p> <p>Exchange of good practice on pre-service and in-service teacher training, especially through Open and Distance Learning. July 2010</p>
<p>Promote twinning initiatives and other appropriate exchanges to accelerate progress towards education MDGs</p>	<p>Institutional twinning and student and teacher exchanges both within Africa and with Europe, to promote increased quality in governance including:</p> <p>Establishment of the Nyerere programme providing comprehensive range of activities for promoting higher education cooperation in Africa (e.g. HEI partnerships, institutional twinning, student mobility, teaching, research and administrative staff exchanges). By December 2009</p>
<p>Promote intra-African initiatives focusing on education and skills development especially at the level of the regional economic communities (RECs)</p>	<p>Regional collaboration in quality management of education and linkage between education and economic growth strategies developed through Regional Economic Communities (e.g. East African Community, SADC) By 2010</p>
<p>Develop special programmes adapted to the needs of orphans, vulnerables and children</p> <p>Promote exchange of best practice relating to the</p>	<p>Improved management of non-formal education and exchange of best practice, through pathways to good quality primary education.</p> <p>Exchange of good practice to address the needs of marginalised groups, especially those with</p>

access of children with disabilities to education	disabilities.
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Energy

Priority action 1	
<p>Further implement already agreed EU support to the African energy sector;</p> <p>Mobilise increased grant funding and investment capital from public sources, financing institutions and the private sector both in Africa and Europe;</p> <p>Promote the development of energy interconnections between Africa and Europe;</p>	<p>The EU is currently discussing the modalities of implementation of the second ACP-EU Energy Facility, for 200 M€. The focus should be on renewable energy for access to energy, as well as on energy efficiency. The Facility aims at leveraging funding from bilateral donors and implementing agencies and the private sector.</p> <p>African and European public authorities will intensify their support for projects that are underway or planned for construction in the near term. Priorities will be determined through political and technical dialogue, in line with ongoing planning exercises, such as the Africa-EU Infrastructure Partnership, PIDA, the Second European Strategic Energy review and other processes</p>
<p>Promote the regional integration of the energy markets in Africa, including through the completion of ongoing initiatives like the Mashrek gas market integration and the Maghreb electricity markets' integration project, and explore their possible extension and replication in other African regions;</p>	<p>At the continental level, the AUC and EC have agreed to work on standardisation and integration of energy markets. At the sub-regional level, the EC is supporting integration of electricity markets in Maghreb countries.</p> <p>A proposal for an Electricity Master Plan in expected to be presented by the AUC within the framework of the PIDA initiative.</p> <p>The Energy Facility I supports projects with a total contribution of 210M€, mostly in Africa. Discussion is underway for the modalities of the replenished Energy Facility (200M€),</p>

	<p>whose launch is expected by the end of 2009</p> <p>African countries are invited to pursue their efforts for increasing the share of domestic market capital finance, for instance through development of corporate bond markets African countries are further invited to pursue their efforts to implement stable, equitable and transparent conditions - institutional, legal, fiscal, etc – so as to create more attractive markets for private investment, and to facilitate investment in the energy sector.</p> <p>In 2010 the Commission will present a Communication on the Med-Ring. The Commission and the Brazilian Government in close association with the AU Commission is promoting an African-Brazil-EU Trilateral Cooperation on bio-energy and bio-electricity.</p>
<p>Facilitate contacts and exchange know-how between relevant EU bodies (such as national energy agencies and energy research centres) and their African counterparts, including possibly via twinning arrangements;</p>	<p>The EC will facilitate access for African institutions, organisations and enterprises to technology and capacity building programmes in the field of energy, such as: SAVE; ALTENER; INCO; and Marie-Curie. It will also facilitate exchange of experience on key aspects of policy making in the energy sector between Europe and Africa.</p> <p>Capacity Building Programmes for African Power Pools are being implemented, with support from Energy Facility I. A similar programme for AFUR should start up by the end of 2009.</p> <p>Synergies will be sought with the REC Capacity Building programme of the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF) at the African Development Bank.</p>
<p>Explore the possibilities for launching a major cooperation programme in the field of renewable energy sources in Africa, including the possible establishment of regional centres for promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency;</p> <p>Mainstream climate change into development cooperation in the area of energy;</p>	<p>Measures to encourage the efficient use of biomass for household use and industrial applications will be scaled up in both the Energy Facility and in EU MS cooperation programmes such as Energising Development (EnDev) and EUEI PDF work on Biomass Energy Strategies. In the coming months, the EU will further reflect on how to help the African countries wishing to promote the production of biofuels in accordance with sustainability criteria.</p> <p>The EU is already working with some African countries on development of a Mediterranean Solar Plan that supports solar energy development in the region</p> <p>A renewable energy cooperation programme for Africa is under consideration. Consultations</p>

	on the outline of the initiative with EU and African partners should take place during 2009, in view of a launch in 2010.
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Climate Change

Priority action 1 - Build a common agenda on climate change policies and cooperation	
<p>Coordinate approaches on climate change challenges in Africa, Europe and globally, in particular in view of the negotiations of a global and comprehensive post-2012 climate agreement;</p> <p>Enhance capacities of African negotiators;</p>	<p>Joint Declaration on Climate Change agreed in December 2008 ahead of the Poznan Conference.</p> <p>Initial results achieved include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -under the €20 M EC-ACP capacity building programme for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), EC support for the establishment of an "African Hub" at the AUC to enhance African capacity related to MEA participation and compliance of African countries in the climate change, biodiversity and chemicals domains. -under the EU-funded €20 M AMESD Programme the deployment of new meteorological stations in Africa, the maintenance of existing ones and the implementation of five regional projects covering climate and environmental themes. <p>Work is underway in order to set in motion activities focussing on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. capacity building of African countries, RECs and AUC for climate change with the specific objective of enhancing capacities of African negotiators, through skills development via academic means (courses, workshops), practical training activities (fellowship, studies, training in EU environmental services) and transfer/exchange of experiences/knowledge. 2. Strengthening African capacities to better exploit opportunities under the carbon market through initiatives for CDM-related capacity building in African

	<p>countries, programmatic CDMs and small scale CDM initiatives and joint cross-sectoral initiatives at national level</p> <p>Preparatory work with AUC, UN-ECA and the African Development Bank is progressing well in order to secure EC support to the ClimDev Africa Programme and the establishment of an African Climate Policy Centre to strengthen resilience to short-term climate variability. The expected outcome from ClimDev Africa is improved availability and use of quality climate information and services addressing needs of local, national and regional scale decision-makers throughout the continent.</p>
<p>Support to adaptation and mitigation initiatives in Africa</p> <p>Elaborate and implement adaptation strategies, particularly in relation to water resources management, and agriculture</p>	<p>Tanzania Mali, (Madagascar), Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal and Seychelles have been identified as initial target countries for the implementation of the Global Climate Change Alliance in Africa. In addition to these tailored national operations in Africa the 10th EDF "Intra-ACP Africa regional programme" will support activities initially identified in the 2008 joint political declaration on climate change mainly focusing on capacity building in the area of climate change, in particular at regional level, a specific support to Africa in the GCCA. Activities at regional and national level will complement support being provided through the implementation of the GCCA in the target countries under the Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme (ENRTP). (2009-2010, and beyond)</p> <p>Other possible avenues that will be explored include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Exchange of experiences and successful actions between EU and Africa in addressing impacts of climate change on water resources and agriculture, at the global, regional and national levels; 2) Strengthening African countries, RECs, and River Basin Organizations in improving management of transboundary water resources as an adaptation measure to climate change; 3) Improving the enabling environment for inter-African cooperation in the field of agricultural trade as an adaptation response to climate change and in the water and agricultural sectors including within the framework of relevant continental programmes and initiatives such as CAADP and Terrafrica;

	<p>4) Mapping the hot spots in Africa and required scale of actions; and</p> <p>5) Strengthening capacity of RECs and African countries inter alia through appropriate technology in the field of early warning systems for better natural disaster management (e.g., floods, droughts).</p>
<p>Facilitate the participation of African countries in the global carbon market, including through the Clean Development Mechanism</p> <p>Set up national/regional adaptation plans to climate change, and support the implementation of ClimDev Africa;</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and coordination of initiatives for CDM-related capacity building in African countries (building on the Nairobi Framework “Catalysing the CDM in Africa”, 2006). 2. Development of programmatic CDMs (aggregation of a significant number of similar projects) covering a combination of emission reductions in relevant sectors in several countries of a same African region. 3. Small scale CDM initiatives appear equally important for Africa in light of their large potential and simplified rules and procedures for monitoring, reporting and verification. The promotion of joint cross-sectoral initiatives at national level is also considered to deserve careful consideration for the CDM activities under the current priority. <p>Under the €20 M EC-ACP capacity building programme for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), the EC is supporting the establishment of an "African Hub" at the AUC to enhance African capacity related to MEA participation and compliance of African countries in the climate change, biodiversity and chemicals domains. This is complementary to ongoing EC efforts to strengthen the capacity of the environmental section in the AUC in terms of human resources and training through the €55 M capacity building programme. The exact allocation made by the AUC for this purpose remains, however, unclear.</p> <p>Preparatory work with AUC, UN-ECA and the African Development Bank for support to the ClimDev Africa Programme and the establishment of an African Climate Policy Centre to strengthen resilience to short-term climate variability are on-going. The expected outcome from ClimDev Africa is improved availability and use of quality climate information and services addressing needs of local, national and regional scale decision-makers throughout the continent.</p>

	<p>Implementation of the EU-funded €20 M AMESD Programme aimed at providing all African nations with the resources required to manage their environment more effectively. AMESD activities include the deployment of new meteorological stations in Africa, the maintenance of existing ones and the implementation of five regional projects covering climate and environmental themes.</p>
<p>Priority Action 2 - Cooperate to address land degradation and increasing aridity</p>	
<p>Identify the relevant activities in the “Green Wall Initiative” adapted to the national and regional context;</p> <p>Enhance environmental sustainability within the framework of regional and international environmental agreements;</p>	<p>A pre-feasibility study for the <u>Great Green Wall of the Sahara and Sahel initiative</u>, with cross-sectoral actions aimed at the sustainable land and natural resource management, was finalised in June 2009. In light of the recommendations of the study, directions for implementations will be explored, including on institutional and funding mechanisms. Several of the GGWSSI countries, particularly in West Africa, have already designated “key” Ministries, institutions or committees and “entry points” for the Green Wall initiative. This achievement should be followed closely with ensuring that the GGWSSI becomes a national priority.</p> <p>At regional level, the first action should be the setting-up of the coordination unit proposed to be hosted by CEN-SAD. At national level it is proposed to start the activities in countries where governance and strategic framework are developed (e.g. in the context of TerrAfrica)</p>

	and where successful good practices in sustainable land management have been realized. However, all the GGWSSI countries could be integrated in the process for capacity building and awareness activities.
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Migration, mobility and employment

Priority action 1- Implement the declaration of the Tripoli Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development	
migration	
Create a network of migration observatories to collect, analyse and disseminate data on migration flows;	An operational network of <u>migration observatories</u> across Africa will be launched in 2009 and become fully operational at the end of 2010
Make further steps towards the facilitation of safer, faster, and cheaper remittances, including for investments; ensure that sufficient data, research and know-how is made available to governments; promote innovative solutions for transferring money;	Design and funding for the establishment of the <u>African Remittances Institute</u> are under way. Implementation modalities are under discussion between key partners. The Institute will be instrumental in supporting cheaper, faster and more secure remittances flows from Europe to Africa.
Promote regional schemes to enhance cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination on migration and development along migratory routes;	Dialogue and cooperation on migration-related issues are also being developed at the sub-regional level, for example in the framework of the Rabat process and through the joint EU-ECOWAS working group on migration set up in 2007 as well as financial support jointly provided by the EC (under the 10 th EDF) and by Spain.
Further improve cooperation on international protection;	Support of the EC to Tanzania in the framework of the Regional Protection Programme aiming at strengthening protection capacities of UNHCR and of Tanzania authorities and securing solutions for refugees.

mobility	
<p>Promote dialogue and cooperation on visa issues with a view to facilitating mobility between Europe and Africa, giving a priority to officials involved on a regular basis in the Africa-EU partnership; Identify mechanisms and projects that facilitate circular migration between Africa and the EU;</p> <p>Assist African governments to set up Migration Information and Management Centres, as an instrument to better manage labour mobility in Africa and between Africa and the EU;</p> <p>Facilitate the mobility of members of the diasporas and/or migrant communities, to allow them to act as agents of development; launch an inventory of diaspora organizations to enhance cooperation; promote co-development schemes;</p>	<p>The pilot <u>Mobility Partnership</u> that has been agreed between the EU and Cape Verde provides a framework for facilitating mobility of people between the two parties at the same time as developing cooperation on a broad set of migration-related initiatives</p> <p>With the support of ECOWAS, France, Spain and the European Commission, the <u>Centre for Migration Management and Information</u> in Mali has been inaugurated in October 2008. The Commission is willing to consider supporting similar initiatives tailored to the specific needs and features of other interested African countries.</p> <p>A project entitled '<u>Link emigrant communities for more development</u>' was launched in The Hague on 23-24 June 2009. At this occasion the Dutch government also hosted a meeting of the MME Implementation Team specifically dedicated to diasporas. More projects are under consideration, including a proposal to work towards the establishment of <u>EU African Diaspora Network</u> to ensure better dialogue with African Diaspora in Europe and a stronger involvement of the Diaspora in the development of their countries of origin.</p>
Priority Action 2 – Implement the EU-Africa Plan of Action on Trafficking of Human Beings	
<p>Sign and ratify relevant international conventions, in particular the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocols;</p> <p>Establish or reinforce the necessary legal framework, prepare national and regional strategies and action plans, and ensure effective implementation and enforcement;</p>	<p>The AUC has launched an <u>Initiative Against Trafficking</u> which will include an AU Campaign to fight against trafficking of human beings and organised crime – issue which the EC is addressing through a number of projects in Africa, in particular in Benin and Nigeria. In addition, the Commission is willing to support African countries' efforts to deal with irregular migration, as exemplified by EC support to the Ghana Immigration Service in improving the reliability of travel documents or to Mali to upgrade border control posts.</p>
Priority Action 3 Implement and follow up the 2004 Ouagadougou Declaration & Action Plan on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa	

<p>Encourage the elaboration of Decent Work Country Programmes and participation in joint awareness raising activities on Decent Work, with a specific focus on the informal sector, in particular for women and young people</p> <p>Strengthen the quality of local tertiary level education, revitalise African universities and promote training of high-level technical and professional manpower, including through Nyerere and Erasmus Mundus programmes</p> <p>Promote mobility and cooperation in the field of higher education</p>	<p>EU and AUC are initiating preparations for a <u>workshop on employment and decent work</u> issues, aiming at sharing best practices/ particular focus on informal economy. The workshop could feed into a proposal for an African Labour Market System.</p> <p>An identification study on the feasibility and design for the Commission contribution to the Nyerere programme is under way with a view of starting implementation in the academic year 2010/11.</p> <p>EC programmes such as Erasmus Mundus (and its African windows), Tempus and Edulink have allowed the mobility of an increasing number of students and academics between Europe and Africa and have led to strengthened ties between African and European higher education institutions.</p> <p>The EU-Africa higher education conference held in Brussels in December 2008, in which African and European officials and academics participated, highlighted the challenges and opportunities brought about by increased mobility and exchanges between Africa and Europe and underlined the potential for further cooperation in the field. The possibility of an African Tuning project was welcome by participants. A study on the feasibility of a Tuning approach could be launched early 2010.</p>
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Science, Information Society and Space

Priority action 1 - Space	
<p>Jointly analyse the potential to use space applications to better manage natural resources, improve living conditions of populations and</p>	<p>Te <i>GMES¹⁸ and Africa</i> initiative is being pursued through the strong support by the Commission and several Member States. This initiative aims at using Space-born Earth Observation in support to sustainable development, helping to manage the continent's</p>

¹⁸ Global Monitoring for Environment and Security

<p>promote sustainable development, in particular in the areas of: Telecommunications and bridging the digital divide; Monitoring of climate change, natural disasters, desertification or fires, and water and food resources marine and coastal areas through Earth Observation, such as GMES for Africa; Navigation applications such as GALILEO, EGNOS; Facilitating humanitarian aid operations and improving security of populations (natural disasters, conflicts and political crisis) through integrated space applications, Space technologies and scientific applications as contributions to the knowledge-based society.</p> <p>Ensure effective follow-up of the event "Space for Development - the Case of GMES and Africa"</p>	<p>environment, its natural resources and supporting crisis monitoring and humanitarian operations. This will directly contribute to the objectives of other partnerships, too. Following the roadmap agreed in Lisbon end-2007, a consultation process led by African and European experts has now started to define a detailed Plan for Action which should be finalized in time for the next EU-AU Summit in 2010. This will be supported through regional workshops in Africa starting end-2009. Meanwhile, €3 m have already been made available through EU's FP7 research budget to joint African-European projects in support of the initial implementation of the Action Plan on <i>GMES and Africa</i>. In addition, a project for using Geospatial data via a "Pan-African geo-information observatory in support to sustainable development," is also making good progress.</p>
<p>Priority Action 2 – Information Society</p>	

<p>Complement investments made on physical infrastructures, as planned in the EU-Africa Partnership on Infrastructure, through support to key capacity-building initiatives identified in the African Regional Action Plan for Knowledge Economy (ARAPKE);</p> <p>Increase the use of ICTs and ICT-applications of high societal impact in Africa, in particular the e-health and e-learning domains;</p> <p>Reinforce the deployment of regional research and education networks and their interconnection with the GEANT-2 network;</p> <p>Harmonize efforts and initiatives with regard to ICTs that include infrastructure, internet exchange points, interconnectivity and interoperability;</p> <p>Promote ICT policies and strengthen regulatory frameworks in Africa;</p> <p>Promote telemedicine and early warning systems for epidemics, linked to rapid response plans.</p>	<p>EASSy, a 10.000Km submarine fibre-optic point-to-point cable system that is under construction along the East coast of Africa, will be operational the first half of 2010. Its multiple landing points between Egypt and South-Africa provide better communication connections between Africa, Europe, and India. EASSy received a contribution from the Infrastructure Trust Fund of € 2.7 m</p> <p>Africa Connect (€12 m) will be submitted in 2009 for financing from the 10th EDF Intra ACP Indicative Programme whilst a financial package is being prepared to cover the African Internet Exchange System (€3 m).</p> <p>In collaboration with UNESCO, the African Virtual Campus project whose initial phase was partially funded by Spain is being implemented and national virtual campuses are being established in 11 countries in West Africa.</p> <p>2 ICT/FP7 support actions (EuroAfrica-ICT and IST-Africa) have organized a number of workshops in all African regions to mobilize stakeholders on the P8 implementation.</p> <p>The Euro-Africa-ICT Forum held in Brussels in March 2009 gathered around 350 participants to address implementation issues and opportunities. IST-Africa 2009 Conference which was held in Kampala on 6-8 May 2009 contributed to further strengthen this mobilization.</p> <p>The HIPSSA project contracted from the EC to the ITU for the harmonization of ICT policies and regulatory frameworks in Sub-Saharan Africa was aligned with the Partnership objectives through the direct involvement of the AUC and the RECs.</p>
<p>Priority Action 3 - Science and Technology</p>	
<p>Reinforce the S&T dimension in education and</p>	<p>The project management unit for the <i>African research Grants is already being recruited with</i></p>

<p>training;</p> <p>Start implementation of the Addis Ababa Declaration on Science and Technology for Development in Africa;</p> <p>Define innovative ways and means of financing science and technology in Africa;</p> <p>Advance institutional and policy arrangements that enable African countries to mobilize and share their scarce resources to conduct science and generate technological innovations;</p> <p>Enhance cooperation with RECs on mainstreaming science and technology for socio-economic development and competitiveness, and strengthen their capacities in this area;</p>	<p><i>funds drawn from the 9th EDF AUC Capacity Building Programme. African research grants with € 15 million drawn from the 10th EDF Intra ACP Indicative Programme.</i></p> <p>It should be further noted that the first year of the <i>Popularisation of Science and Technology and Promotion of Public Participation 'Lighthouse Project'</i> is funded with approx USD500k from the AUC Capacity Building Programme. Notably, the first continental <i>African Scientist Award</i> can be made on <i>Africa Day</i>, 9th September 2009 for the Regional Award and in January Summit for the Continental Award).</p> <p>The AUC has submitted proposals under the 9th EDF € 35 million <i>ACP Science and Technology Programme</i> for 2 Lighthouse Projects: <i>Building Africa's Scientific and Institutional Capacity (BASIC) in Agriculture</i> and <i>Natural Resource Management and Harnessing Biotechnology for the Advancement of African Agriculture</i>. Whether these proposals are accepted depends on the competitive evaluation currently underway</p> <p>AUC is consulting with InfoDev and UNIDO to finalise the Development of African Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and support business incubator networks project</p> <p>The AU, in consultation with UNESCO, is working on the modalities of establishing the <i>African Observatory on Science, Technology and Innovation</i> An offer has been received from Equatorial Guinea to host the Observatory.</p> <p>The projects "<i>African Pole of Excellence on Desertification and Forestry</i>", "<i>African Union Initiative on Climate Change</i>" and "<i>Securing and Using Africa's Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge</i>"</p>
<p>Promote the application of S&T to achieve specific MDGs;</p>	<p><i>Water and Food Security in Africa</i></p> <p>Health issues are being combined with the <i>Water and Food Security in Africa</i> Lighthouse project to produce an African Scientific Initiative in excess of €50 m to be drawn from 7th Framework Programme.</p>