

Africa-EU Ministerial Troika, Addis Ababa (20-21 November 2008)

**Joint Progress Report on the implementation of the Africa-EU Joint Strategy
and its first Action Plan (2008-2010)**

(Final, 21.11.2008)

I. Implementation of the Joint Strategy

1. The Joint Strategy adopted at the Lisbon Summit in December 2007 reflects, above all, the strong determination of European and African leaders to elevate their relations to the level of a Strategic Partnership. In Lisbon, Heads of State and Government have also agreed on a first Action Plan (2008-2010) with eight thematic partnerships to ensure that this long term project quickly yields concrete results. One year on from Lisbon, considerable progress has been made in realising the operational commitments of the Action Plan with some important steps taken to attain the broader political objectives of the strategic partnership:
 - a. **"Beyond development"**: Africa remains high on the EU's foreign policy agenda, with dialogue increasingly going beyond the confines of traditional development issues, agencies and officials. Africa also no longer views the EU from the perspective of the traditional donor-recipient relationship, but rather as a partner with whom global challenges can be effectively tackled. The intensification of high-level contacts, in particular in the area of peace and security, as exemplified by the Troika meetings of the EU Political and Security Committee (PSC) and the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) in September and of Africa-EU Defence Ministers in November 2008, underlines this broadening interest. However, more needs to be done to mobilise political engagement and financial resources from stakeholders outside the development community.
 - b. **"Beyond Africa-EU"**: While the EU and Africa are increasingly discussing and cooperating on global issues such as peace and security, or climate change, energy and food security, the focus of the discussion often remains limited to Africa – the impact of climate change *on Africa*, energy and food security *in Africa* etc. Both sides need to do more to step up cooperation in the UN, in other international fora, and in multilateral negotiations on key issues like trade, human rights or climate change. They should also identify common ground and work together on regional and global political issues.
 - c. **"Beyond institutions"**: One of the main innovations of this people-centred partnership is the involvement of a wide spectrum of non-traditional actors from civil society, including women, the youth, professional groups and the Diaspora, as well as from the private sector and academia. While there is genuine interest to seriously engage, both sides should work harder to identify financial means and develop practical working arrangements to enable the active involvement and interaction of non-governmental actors.
2. The **Ministerial Troika of 16 September 2008** adopted the first implementation report on the Joint Strategy and the Action Plan, welcomed the progress made, and endorsed a series of concrete recommendations on the way ahead.
3. Since then, **the EU side** has further strengthened the working arrangements agreed in Lisbon, and has in particular pursued the preparatory work for the implementation of the 8 thematic Africa-EU partnerships within the EU Implementation Teams (ITs, see overview in Annex) consisting of particularly committed Member States, the Commission and the Council

Secretariat, under the overall coordination of the Council's Africa Working Group. As regards financial aspects, EU Member States will clarify their possible contributions to the funding of the activities foreseen, taking account of existing initiatives identified in the mapping exercises carried out by EU implementation teams. The European Commission will also translate its financial commitments to support the Joint Strategy and Action Plan by optimizing the use of funding sources and instruments available under the EC Budget under the current Multi-annual Financial Framework and the EDF.

4. On **the African side**, 8 expert groups have been formed as envisaged in the implementation architecture endorsed by the 10th Ministerial Troika. The expert groups comprise African states, including countries with Chef de File portfolios, the AU Commission through its inter-departmental task-force, and RECs. To date, however, the level of representation of the RECs in these Expert groups remains low, despite efforts by the AUC to engage them. In view of the necessity of their active involvement to make significant progress, the AUC will not relent in its endeavours to engage all 8 RECs with a view to securing their full participation in the implementation process. With regard to the participation of African civil society, the ECOSOCC will play a key role.
5. Initial efforts have also been made to open up the process to **international partners**, including the World Bank, the UN system and G-8 countries. This work should now move beyond policy dialogue to concrete cooperation at the level of each partnership.
6. Finally, 2008 has seen a considerable strengthening of contacts between **EU institutions and their AU counterparts**. The establishment of a 'double-hatted' EU Delegation to the AU in Addis Ababa, the greater involvement of the AU Delegation to the EU in Brussels, in enhancing the dialogue, the ever-intensifying Commission-to-Commission dialogue and cooperation agenda, as well as the budding partnership between the European and Pan-African Parliaments are cases in point.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 8 THEMATIC PARTNERSHIPS

7. On **the EU side**, the proactive engagement of Member States, the Commission and other European institutions and stakeholders has been instrumental for making early progress in the 8 partnerships, in line with international commitments on greater aid efficiency, policy coherence for development and division of labour and the mainstreaming of issues such as gender equality. The following sections highlight progress made so far and the way forward in terms of priority actions.
8. On **the African side**, some momentum is now being gained despite a slow start in putting in place the African Expert Groups to work on the implementation of the 8 partnerships of the first Action Plan. An initial parallel meeting of all the 8 Expert Groups took place in Addis Ababa on 5 November 2008, setting the tone for the subsequent meetings of the JEGs prior to the 11th Ministerial Troika. Now that initial contacts between African and European members of the JEGs have been established and a common understanding of their mandate and working method has been agreed, work is expected to progress rapidly in the coming weeks and months. Hence, by the time the mid-term review of the implementation of the Joint Strategy and its first Action Plan will be conducted later in 2009, significant progress should have been achieved.
9. Since the last meeting of the Joint Ministerial Troika, significant progress has been made in the implementation of the **Peace and Security partnership**. Political dialogue has been significantly strengthened as evidenced, among others, by the holding of the first ever meeting between the AU Peace and Security Council and the EU Political and Security Committee, the regular consultations and exchange of information between the AU Commission, on the one

hand, the European Commission and the Council's General Secretariat, on the other. Dialogue has also been initiated on other related issues such as small arms and light weapons and the fight against terrorism.

10. The period under review also witnessed further progress in the cooperation between the EU and the AU regarding the operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture. This applies particularly to the Continental Early Warning System and the African Standby Force. Finally, and with respect to the funding of African-led Peace Support Operations, mention should be made of the ongoing efforts for the implementation of the new Africa Peace Facility for the period 2008 – 2010, which amounts to 300 million Euros. At the same time, the two sides are maintaining close consultations regarding the work of the AU-UN Panel led by Mr. Romano Prodi.
11. In order to further strengthen this partnership, the first meeting of the Joint Experts Group, held in Addis Ababa on 18 November 2008, agreed on the following steps, according to the priority actions set in the joint action plan as adopted in Lisbon, Portugal.
 - a. Enhance dialogue on challenges to Peace and Security:
 - i. Pursuit of a systematic, regular and ad hoc dialogue on all issues related to peace and security, at all levels, including consultations between the AU Peace and Security Council (AU-PSC) and the EU Political and Security Committee (EU-PSC); and consultations between both Secretariats.
 - ii. Hold joint AU PSC and EU PSC meetings on an annual basis; (second meeting before September 2009).
 - iii. Both sides will set up a structured exchange of agendas, documentation, and outcomes of their respective PSC meetings. The EU/AU Delegation/Permanent Mission will facilitate this in conjunction with EU Council Secretariat /AU PSC Secretariat, Presidency/Chair and Commissions. This exchange should also cover other relevant competent bodies. Desk officers' interaction should be intensified through the regular exchange and update of contact details and meetings.
 - iv. Intensify efforts for the exchange of information, sharing of analyses and reports on crisis and conflict situations, building on the steps already taken to this end, including more regular meetings between the EU Delegation in Addis Ababa and the Peace and Security Department (PSD) (ongoing). In this context, carry out joint informal assessment of security challenges in areas of mutual concern (ongoing). In this regard, the Ministerial Troika of 20-21 November 2008 agreed to enhance cooperation between the EU and the AU Situation Centres. To this end, it decided to create a common interactive watch and anticipation mechanism (Mécanisme interactif de veille et d'anticipation en commun, MIVAC).
 - v. Carry out systematically joint evaluation missions of peace support operations funded or that could be funded through the Africa Peace Facility (APF) and other European Commission (EC) instruments, building on the experience gained from the visits to Central African Republic (CAR) and the Comoros. Schedule missions to CAR, Burundi and Comoros for 2009; and Somalia as soon as possible.
 - vi. Conduct joint African-EU missions to post conflict areas in Europe as to learn from the European experience and how this could be of use to the ongoing efforts to consolidate peace in Africa (2009).

- vii. Explore the possibility to establish a centre in charge of the operationalisation of the PCRD Policy Framework in Africa (2009).
- viii. Facilitate exchange of experiences and lessons learned between EU and African mediators. In this context, organise a joint African-EU workshop in Africa (first half of 2009).
- ix. European Commission, African Union Commission and EU Council Secretariat to submit proposals to operationalise the mechanisms for consultation at African-EU ambassadorial level, in particular in Addis Ababa, Brussels and New York (March 2009).
- x. 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. In this respect:
 1. work towards the development of an African Small Arms and Light Weapons Strategy (December 2009);
 2. develop modalities to engage African experts in the implementation of the EC funded project in support of RPCCO's activities in the field of SALW (end June 2009); and
 3. organise a joint workshop on the eradication of ERW (2009).
- xi. Enhance collaboration in the prevention and fight against terrorism, including through enhanced financial support to CAERT, building on existing programmes.

b. Operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA):

- i. Improve conflict prevention, namely through the development of the regional components of the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS). In this context, identify all projects being conducted in support of the operationalization of the CEWS (first trimester 2009).
- ii. Reinforce the cooperation between African and European early warning systems, namely through the cooperation between the AU CMD and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission (ongoing).
- iii. Work towards the operationalisation of the African Standby Force (ASF), based on Roadmap 2 as adopted by the African Ministers of Defence and Security in March 2008 and endorsed by the Executive Council in June 2008, with emphasis on regional brigades training and exercises, logistics, strategic maritime and airlift transport, medical issues, communication, and the delivery of announced contributions by regional brigades:
 1. Launch of AMANI AFRICA / EURO-RECAMP and work towards its full implementation. This exercise aims to support the development of Stand-By-Force brigades by June 2010, namely by assisting its military, civilian and police components.
 2. Jointly submit a European support program for African training centres and prepare all the foreseen activities in view of the rapid reinforcement

of the military, police and civilian components of the African Stand by Force. To this effect, carry out a joint AU-RECs-EU study aimed at preparing a support programme (June 2009); Simultaneously start a mapping exercise of training activities of the police and civilian components of the ASF.

3. Organise a joint seminar (first trimester 2009) with the aim of establishing a co-relation between African needs and European offers and define a non exhaustive list of African centres as well as support modalities of EU and AU, as well as their respective Member States.
- iv. Develop and finalise a calendar for the reinforcement of the staffing of the Peace and Security Department and other relevant structures of the AU and RECs (first semester 2009).
- c. Funding of AU-led peace support operations:
 - i. Early operationalisation of the new APF for the period 2008 – 2010, with an amount of 300 million Euros;
 - ii. Work together to achieve, within the framework of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, a UN mechanism to provide sustainable, flexible and predictable financial support for peace keeping operations undertaken by the AU, or under its authority and with the consent of the UN Security Council, including a consultative meeting between the AU and the EU groups in New York to exchange views on such efforts and follow-up on the recommendations of the AU/UN Panel chaired by Mr. Romano Prodi.

12. Recommendations and way ahead

- a. Improve tripartite EU, AU and RECs cooperation, both at strategic and operational levels;
- b. Ensure the full involvement of RECs/RMs in the deliberations of the Joint Experts Group, particularly through their Liaison Officers with the AU;
- c. The role of the European and Pan-African Parliaments and Civil Society in the peace and security partnership was discussed. It was agreed that the modalities of their involvement would be defined at a later date in light of the relevant provisions of the Joint Strategy and Plan of Action;
- d. Special attention will be given to gender issues and vulnerable groups in the future work of this partnership.

13. Within the **Partnership on Democratic Governance and Human Rights**, Africa and EU launched parallel reflections with a view to bringing their respective views and consolidate a common approach.

14. The EU IT, co-chaired by Germany and Portugal, with the involvement on up to 13 EU Member States (of which 10 attended the JEG), the Council Secretariat, the EU Delegation at the AU and the European Commission worked on a contribution to a joint concept paper from May to July 2008. The EU IT informally sent its contribution to both the AU Commission and the AU Permanent Representation at the EU in July 2008. The EU also informally shared this

contribution with and requested inputs from the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and representatives of the EU civil society contact group in October 2008.

15. The African Implementation team (IT) on Democratic Governance and Human Rights (DGHR) chaired by Egypt, with the involvement of up to 11 African countries (of which 10 attended this 1st JEG) and the African Union Commission convened in Addis Ababa on the 5th November and 17 of November. The African IT worked on formulating an African position paper on the Partnership on DGHR, it also discussed a number of initial ideas for prospective projects in the areas of democratic governance and human rights as well as a number of projects in the area of strengthening cooperation in the area of cultural goods for the implementation of the 1st Action Plan 2008-2010.
16. The 1st JEG meeting took place in Addis on the 18 of November, co-chaired by Egypt for the African side, and Germany and Portugal for the EU side.
17. The guiding principles of the EU IT work have been twofold. First of all, the implementation of this partnership is, and will be an EU - Africa shared responsibility both in the delivery of the expected outcomes, the provision of policy inputs and material resources, including financing. Secondly, this Partnership on Democratic Governance and Human Rights should be conceptualised and implemented in consistency with the overall Joint Strategy and Action Plan, and go "beyond development", "beyond Africa", and "beyond institutions". Both Africa and the EU will not reduce this partnership to the traditional development-centred, donor-recipient relationship. Existing structures will be used to achieve these principles.
18. The African side underscored a number of guiding principles as a basis for the functioning of the partnership on DGHR; that the implementation and management of the Partnership shall be guided by the principles of mutual respect and understanding, the respect of countries identities, and national priorities; that the partnership on DGHR will provide an unique forum for the exchange of views between both sides while bearing in mind the different social, economic, political, and cultural contexts surrounding the two continents and, will contribute to sensitizing both sides to their multiples challenges, obstacles, priorities and needs. The African side also put emphasis on the importance of having a balanced approach in the projects to be agreed upon between both sides so that they would be reflective of the three priority actions within the partnership on DGHR
19. In addition to discussions about state of play and the way ahead, the JEG agreed on working methods and a road map preceding the next meeting. With regard to the 1st Priority Action (Enhanced dialogue at global level and International Fora) the following steps were decided:
 - a. Both sides will prepare details on the functioning of platform;
 - b. Co-chairs will develop concrete proposals for cooperation in international fora;
 - c. Initials ideas were presented informally by the African side for prospective projects on human rights pertaining to the right to development, the right to food, and adopting measures to mainstream combating all forms of intolerance, racism and xenophobia in national protection systems in particular attaching high priority to combating the upsurge in incitement to racial and religious hatred, and enhancing good governance at the international level;
 - d. Both sides proposed the participation of implementation teams in the EU_AU dialogue on Human rights to JEG to ensure coordination and coherence with the efforts undertaken by the Partnership;

- e. African Development Bank will provide information on the project they presented;
- f. Both sides will prepare input statements on HR and governance architecture on the EU and AU systems and institutions;
- g. Regular reporting on ongoing activities in the governance sector;
- h. European side invites African partners to COHOM and COAFRE sessions.

20. With regard to the 2nd Priority Action (Promoting the African Peer Review Mechanism and support for the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance) the following steps to be taken were decided:

- a. EU will receive the views of the African side on how to support the APRM and the whole Pan African governance architecture;
- b. Regular reporting on ongoing activities in the Governance sector;
- c. The African side will present its position on the EU mapping exercise;
- d. The EU be informed by the African side about the concrete activities needed to encourage ratification and implementation of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance;
- e. On electoral observation the EU presented the ongoing discussion between AU and EU commissions about a support project to the electoral assistance and observation fund managed by the AU Commission Directorate for Political Affairs;
- f. Morocco will come forward with a proposal for local governance and was encouraged to take into account local culture;
- g. Participation of women in democratic processes and governance and the fight against corruption shall be streamlined through all the activities under this priority action.

21. With regard to the 3rd Priority Action (Strengthening Cooperation in the Area of Cultural Goods) the following steps were decided:

- a. The EC and the AUC shall coordinate to speed up the finalisation of the inventory on ongoing activities in cultural cooperation;
- b. The EU side presented projects on legal aspects relating to cultural goods (e.g; national legislation); support for the training of judicial, police and customs officials in the field of fight against illicit trade of cultural goods; the launch of a twinning programme between museums from Africa and Europe; the establishment of a network of cultural experts;
- c. The African side presented 6 projects on enhancing the exchange of information on existing cultural goods in EU and African countries, organizing training courses in the areas relating to site management and excavations, establishing inventory systems in Africa countries, organizing seminars on best practices for the return of illegally acquired cultural goods, organizing meetings of legal experts for the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to fight illegal traffic in cultural goods and encouraging studies which focus on relations between African and European languages;

- d. It was agreed that the co-chairs would raise a suggestion about how to bring into work a common list of activities and projects presented above with the necessary details to the next JEG meeting;
- e. Regular reporting on ongoing activities in the cultural goods sector.

22. Finally, in what concerns working mechanisms it was agreed that:

- a. Communication should be by co-chairs;
- b. JEG meeting will be held twice between troika meetings;
- c. Encouragement of participation of experts from member states;
- d. Next meeting February/March in Lisbon;
- e. The JEG noted the Guidelines for the Joint Experts Groups, as endorsed by the ministerial Troika of 20-21 November 2008;
- f. The African side will provide the EU with its concept paper on African position on the Partnership on DGHR.

23. Within the **Partnership on Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure**, initial progress has been made. With regard to the African integration agenda, Africa's key priorities are amongst others the implementation of the Minimum Integration Programme, the harmonisation and rationalisation of regional economic communities (RECs). In this regard, significant progress has been made in the advancement of free trade areas and customs unions, and specific attention is being given to training on regional integration.

24. The EU Council of Ministers has adopted on 11 November 2008 conclusions on regional integration and Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) for development. These conclusions largely endorse the European Commission Communication on regional integration adopted on 1st October 2008. These two political documents outline an EU vision of support to regional integration in Africa, and will be the basis for the EU engagement on regional integration.

25. Negotiations for full and comprehensive EPAs are ongoing. The European Commission and EU Member States are cooperating in the framework of the EU's commitment to increasing its trade-related assistance to €2 billion annually by 2010 and are committed to pursue their initiative for the joint design (possibly including other interested donors) of regional "aid for trade" packages, which will support regional integration and provide a concerted and coherent response to the aid-for-trade needs of African regions and countries. These regional aid-for-trade packages will be the main tool for delivering EU support to regional integration, including accompanying measure for EPAs.

26. A first JEG meeting, co-chaired by the European Commission and South Africa, took place in Addis Ababa on 14 November 2008. As part as the above ongoing efforts, the two sides agree on the following set of priorities for advancing the partnership:

- a. Capacity building and institutional development, focusing in particular on: i) policy development and management; ii) skills transfer and retention; and iii) institutional capacities to implement regional trade arrangements

- b. Developing and strengthening regional regulatory frameworks, with specific attention to developing strategies for harmonisation of business laws.
27. The following priority actions in the field of norms, standards and quality control which support current priorities and activities undertaken on both sides:
 - a. In the area of sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards (SPS): i) providing Africa-wide trainings on SPS (Better Training for Safer Food initiative); ii) strengthening the capacity of the AUC officers on SPS issues through intensive trainings (e.g. on harmonisation issues) and exchange programmes; iii) creating a platform to share information and to enhance participation of African countries in EU standard setting process; iv) improving knowledge on food and feed inspection services; and v) initiating discussions on the rehabilitation and modernisation of laboratories for plant and animal testing and certification on products such as fisheries or leather.
 - b. With regard to industrial standards and normalisation, the two sides will initiate discussions to identify priorities for cooperation which will include, amongst others, a support programme to develop the capacities of firms and agencies. These actions will take into account ongoing programmes at the regional levels.
 - c. In the area of customs, the two sides will strengthen cooperation, with immediate focus on studies to assess the needs and potential for harmonisation of customs procedures and rules of origin at African level, and customs reforms. The EC is committed to support such studies, and to support customs reforms through information seminars on the basis of the EC "customs blueprints".
 - d. In the field of statistical harmonisation, priority is being given by the African side to coordinating continent-wide statistics and the provision of harmonised high quality statistics i.a. through the promotion of the African Charter of Statistics, supported by the EU-Africa exchange of experience and best practice, as well as Eurostat's capacity building for pan-African organisations.
28. With a view to ensure that regional integration benefits all, exchanges of experience will be undertaken in the domain of regional and cross-border cooperation, with EC support to Africa-wide capacity building, *inter alia* regional policy techniques, cross-border co-operation and multi level governance.
29. Further steps will be taken to implement the Infrastructure partnership. The Infrastructure Trust Fund has so far received €146 millions in grants (contributions from 11 EU Member States and from the 9th EDF). A strategy paper on the 10th EDF intra-ACP envelope is under consideration by EU Member States and ACP and envisages future substantial allocations to the Trust Fund. 8 major infrastructure projects have been approved by the Executive Committee of the Trust Fund, and the 2nd meeting of the Steering Committee has taken place on 20 November 2008 in Addis Ababa. The start-up phase of the Partnership is supported through a €10 million allocation from the 9th EDF, and some of the planned initial activities are already under way. The recruitment of technical assistance is foreseen for early 2009. The Programme of Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) will be supported with a €2 million AU Capacity building programme, and the original allocation for sectoral master plans will be consolidated to finance the PIDA. Possibilities to enhance cooperation with other partners particularly interested in the area of African Infrastructure development will be explored. Finally, the EU-Africa Aviation Summit in Windhoek on 01.12.2008 will lay the foundation for enhanced cooperation on civil aviation, and develop a roadmap for possible concrete cooperation activities.

30. Within the **Partnership on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, representatives of the AU and EU Commissions, Partnership Leads/Chefs de File, African countries and EU Member States met as an informal Joint Experts Group in Addis Ababa on 19 November, co-chaired by Tunisia and the UK, to discuss implementation of the MDG Partnership, one of the eight thematic Partnerships making up the first Action Plan of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy.
31. Participants took stock of work undertaken by each side to date to facilitate implementation. The UK (as EU Partnership Lead) had undertaken a mapping exercise to collate information about existing initiatives of which the European side is aware, which contribute to the four priority actions identified in the MDG Partnership. This exercise will also help identify gaps. Through the European Implementation Team, all EU Member States and Civil Society were consulted. The meeting agreed to continue and keep updated this mapping work, and to include additional ongoing activity identified by the African side.
32. The Ambassador of Tunisia (as African Partnership Lead) indicated that a series of meetings have been held between representatives of MDGs working group member countries with the participation of the AU Commission. An initial survey of proposed projects has been conducted followed by an assessment process based on identified criteria to ensure that the selected projects fulfil all established requirements. The EU co-chair agreed to share these proposals with the EU Implementation Team. Partners on both sides will consider them further in preparation for the next Joint Experts Group meeting in March 2009.
33. The meeting considered recent and forthcoming international events and initiatives which have a direct bearing on the achievement of the four priority actions under the MDG Partnership, in particular the important contributions made to the achievement of the first priority action of the MDG Partnership: “Ensure the finance and policy base for the MDGs”.
34. Participants took stock in particular of the UN High Level Meetings on 22 and 25 Sept which focused on the implementation of all commitments made to and by Africa and on the MDGs globally; the Accra High Level Forum which made important steps towards enhanced aid effectiveness, another element of priority action one; the reiteration by the European Council of EU Member States’ commitments to increase ODA collectively to 0.56% GNI by 2010; and its adoption of an EU Agenda for Action, which represents a collective European offer to developing partners, in particular in Africa and sets a number of intermediate milestones to be reached by 2010 in order to allow for the achievement of the MDG targets by 2015. It was agreed that the work of the MDG Partnership should link coherently with the outcomes of these events and processes, in order to ensure complementarity between the various MDG focused initiatives.
35. The meeting looked forward to the Doha Conference on Financing for Development in November/December, as a key moment in ensuring the finance base for achieving the MDGs.
36. The meeting discussed preparation for a next Joint Experts Group meeting on the MDG Partnership. It was agreed that the co-chairs of the Partnership should aim to organise a next JEG in March 2009. It is proposed that this should provide sufficient time for separate discussions at expert level on food security, health and education, followed by a meeting of the co-chairs and other partners to agree on a consolidated set of follow-up actions. The aim would be to hold all the meetings over one or two days in the same location. Specific areas which may provide fruitful topics for discussion include, but are not limited to:
 - a. proposals for joint working;
 - b. the projects selected from the AU/NEPAD Action Plan on agriculture and food security, health and education, proposed by the African side;

- c. ensuring strategic links between the range of initiatives to tackle the food price crisis, and the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme which sets out Africa's own Framework for Food Security;
 - d. increasing efforts to tackle maternal mortality, where all African countries are off track to meet the MDG;
 - e. addressing the elements of the priority actions which focus on disability, where there appears to be a gap in partners' current implementation efforts;
 - f. strengthening of EU-African cooperation in monitoring progress on MDGs in Africa including through implementation of the Charter on Statistics to improve data collection, analysis and reporting on the MDGs at country and regional level.
37. The UK and EC representatives described arrangements being developed on the European side to ensure the full participation of civil society, parliamentarians and subject experts. Work on this issue is still ongoing on the African side.
38. The meeting discussed arrangements for joint working and how to best facilitate an open, inclusive and efficient operating mechanism which is conducive to establishing a strong and effective partnership. It was agreed that co-chairs would collate a list of key contacts including relevant MS experts, to facilitate ongoing communication and virtual networking as all partners prepare for the next Joint Experts Group.
39. Joint dialogue between European and African partners is at the heart of the Strategy and the MDG Partnership. Considerable effort will need to be invested to build and sustain a high quality dialogue, bearing in mind the broad scope of the MDGs Partnership, which cuts across more than one AU and EU Commissioner's portfolio.
40. Within the **Partnership on Energy**, initial progress has been achieved. In September 2008, the European Commissioners for Energy and for Development, Mr Piebalgs and Mr Michel, undertook a joint mission to Africa to communicate the importance of the Energy Partnership. The two Commissioners visited the AUC, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Burkina Faso. During this visit the two European Commission and AUC expressed their willingness to join forces and reached an agreement on the main priorities and governance setup for the implementation of the partnership; and a "Joint Statement on the Implementation of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership" was signed. This statement was endorsed during the European Commission-AU Commission College-to-College meeting on 1 October 2008 in Brussels.
41. The priorities agreed on in the Joint Statement and at the first meeting of the informal Joint Experts Group (JEG) are: energy security, regional integration and upgrading of energy infrastructure, energetic interconnections within Africa and between Africa and the EU, the promotion of an enabling environment for private sector investment, improving access to energy services, exploring Africa's renewable energy potential in a sustainable way and improving energy efficiency.
42. Also in September, the EU Co-Chairs and representatives from the EU Commission met their counterparts in the AU Commission in Addis Ababa to discuss preparations for the first Joint Experts Meeting. During this meeting the AUC underlined its interest in making progress in view to the upcoming AU Summit at the end of January 2009 in Addis Ababa. AUC also communicated the need for more personnel and/or a Secretariat to manage the Energy Partnership. This suggestion is being discussed.

43. To this end, the first JEG was held on 15-16 October in Addis Ababa, co-chaired by the AUC and Germany together with Austria. Communications between the relevant persons in the EU and the AU Commissions have been well established. The participants agreed on the priorities included in the AUC -EC Joint Statement and to proceed, on the basis of the Joint Statement, on the elaboration of the a Road Map for the Implementation of the Partnership;
44. During the elaboration of the road map, bilateral energy dialogue with specific African countries or regions will be continued. To this end, an important result of the JEG is the establishment of Working Parties (WP) as sub-groups of the JEG which will propose the elements and actions to be included in each one of the key themes identified by the Road map: a) Energy Security and Regional Integration and energetic interconnections within Africa and between Africa and the EU, b) Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, c) Increased Access to Energy, d) Scaling up Investments on Energy, and e) Capacity building and technology transfer. For the EU side, France is considering coordination for topic a) and Germany volunteered to lead on b) with Austria. This latter WP will prepare suggestions for a “major cooperation programme on renewable energy” and other related points by the next JEG.
45. In 2008, several energy projects in support to the implementation of this Partnership have been or will be contracted under the existing financial instruments and thematic programmes of the EU Commission, including the Energy Facility, Africa-EU Infrastructure Partnership and its Trust Fund, bilateral and regional EDF programmes, Environment, sustainable management of natural resources including energy - ENRTP programme. Many related MS bilateral and other donor-programs are also underway.
46. The governance set-up of the partnership is basically complete and important next steps for 2009 have been agreed upon. During the first Joint Experts Group meeting, it was agreed that the next JEG should take place in late February 2009. Furthermore, the first High-Level Africa-EU Meeting on Energy is now agreed to take place in the second semester of 2009, probably back to back with the Energy Partnership Forum which will include civil society and the private sector. The EU and African Implementing Teams are described below.
47. The EU Implementation Team (EU-IT) is being co-chaired by Austria and Germany for the EU-Member States in close coordination with the EU Commission. The EU-IT also coordinates with the EUEI Advisory Board and is supported by the EUEI Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI-PDF). The EU-IT met three times in Brussels in advance of the Joint Experts Meeting (JEM) and will meet again on 24 November 2008 to plan further actions resulting from the JEM. Active member states are Austria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Sweden and the UK, plus the EU Directorates for Development, Energy and External Relations. The EU-IT reports regularly to the Council's Africa working group.
48. The African Implementation Team (Af-IT) can be seen to have had its first meeting at the JEG. The Af-IT was not able to meet in advance, but the basic composition had been discussed and communicated. The following groups will take part in the Af-IT: AUC, African Energy Commission (AFREC), African Forum for Utility Regulators (AFUR), the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), member states (based on regional representation), and the Union of Producers, Transporters and Distributors of Electric Power in Africa (UPDEA). Egypt, Congo Brazzaville, South Africa, Senegal and Uganda were present at JEG. The African JEG participants agreed that a formal Af-IT meeting would be held as a next step so that substantive work can begin and working arrangements (focal points, communication structures etc) can be set up.
49. General Comments on JEG and Conclusions: The atmosphere of the discussions was open and positive and there was a sincere interest on both sides in making progress to meet the Partnership objectives. Participants agreed that work already done to prepare the Action Plan

and the EC-AUC Joint Statement from September provided useful guidance. The meeting was politically important as the Energy Partnership was the pioneer in holding the first JEG. Thus, the meeting was visited or attended by the EU Ambassador to the AU, the French Ambassador for the Africa-EU Partnership, and several other European Ambassadors as well as by Commissioner Ibrahim, adding visible political commitment. The meeting itself was concerned to a large extent with bringing all sides up to date on the work done previously on a higher political level for the Partnership and on the many existing efforts on energy in Africa, in particular through NEPAD and the RECs. The AUC also presented a list of project suggestions related to the Action Plan which indicated a strong interest from African stakeholders in topics such as capacity building, regional integration and renewable energy. The meeting conclusions emphasised the need for enhancing communication and avoiding duplication of work already been done. All members showed strong interest in making substantive progress in the next months. Ways to involve the private sector and civil society still need to be discussed and elaborated, as well as other important stakeholders such as development banks and multilateral donors like the UN-family. Elaborating the Road Map, mapping exercises, establishing the relevant Working Parties, as well as organising the first High-Level Africa-EU Meeting on Energy are high priorities for the next months as well as broadening and deepening communications between the African and European members of the JEG.

50. The **Partnership on Climate Change** under the 2008-2010 Action Plan of the Africa EU Joint Strategy includes, as decided in Lisbon in December 2007, two priority actions:
 - a. building a common agenda on climate change policies and cooperation;
 - b. fighting against land degradation and aridity including the Green wall for the Sahara initiative.
51. Following the Bali Action Plan the objective of the international negotiations on climate change under the UNFCCC is to conclude negotiations on a strengthened, fair and effective global agreement for the climate change regime after 2012 by the end of 2009 in Copenhagen. The Africa-EU Joint Experts Group (JEG) emphasised that the elements of the future climate change agreement should contribute to the necessary economic development of Africa.
52. The IV.IPCC Assessment Report confirmed the particular vulnerability of Africa. It highlighted that the increase in extreme events (hurricanes, droughts, and floods), the variations of temperature and rainfall changes, and the exposition to rising sea levels are extremely diverse from one region of Africa to another. Therefore it stressed the necessity for more measures, research and analysis of the impact of climate change in the different eco-climatic regions of Africa.
53. Initial results: Several meetings of the European and African Implementation Teams took place in 2008, followed by the first JEG in Addis on 13-14 November 2008 that was co-chaired by Morocco and France. The main outcomes of the Addis meeting were:
 - a. Agreement on internal working arrangements for the group (frequency of meetings every six months where possible back to back with international climate change workshops and conferences, reporting, coordination and sharing of information);
 - b. Emphasis on the necessity to associate in the partnership climate change negotiators as well as development practitioners. Their knowledge of the international process and technical expertise is considered critical to the success of the partnership;
 - c. Necessity to deepen at a later stage dialogue with other stakeholders, namely Civil Society, private sector and parliaments, as well as international partners.

54. The JEG acknowledged ongoing mapping work at EU level aiming to identify relevant activities currently supported, their strengths and weaknesses. On the African side a strategic reflection is ongoing in order to improve the prioritisation of climate change activities. These exercises are complementary and the respective results should be merged at a later stage.
55. The JEG considered the following list of themes, still requiring a prioritisation by the Group :
- a. Capacity building for climate change;
 - b. Water resources management and adaptation in agriculture;
 - c. Desertification and land degradation;
 - d. Urban development;
 - e. Reduction of deforestation and degradation of the forests;
 - f. Sustainable management of firewood supply;
 - g. Access to energy and energy efficiency: development of renewable energy, notably solar in the Sahara;
 - h. Sea level rise, small islands and deltas adaptation;
 - i. Support and cooperation to pollution inventories including GHG;
 - j. Natural resources management;
 - k. Disaster Risk Reduction.
56. The JEG acknowledged and discussed some African project proposals related to capacity building in CDM; prediction of climate change impacts on water resources in Nile Basin countries; and waste-water management with emphasis on South-South cooperation (Africa to Africa). The Group agreed to discuss at the next occasions the details of these projects and the issue of their implementation. It stressed also that opportunities will be given in its next meetings to discuss other project proposals.
57. Early deliverables: The 10th Africa-EU Ministerial Troika meeting in September 2008 agreed to adopt a joint EU-Africa declaration on climate change as soon as practicable before the Poznan UNFCCC Conference in December 2008. The JEG carried out a first assessment of the draft Africa-EU declaration on climate change. In line with the principles of the declaration the JEG supported the idea of enhancing consultations in Poznan, in particular on the following items: Adaptation Fund, REDD +, mid term goal for emission reduction and financial architecture.
58. Activities for 2009 and beyond: The JEG agreed that its work plan for the incoming year will focus on :
- a. CLIMDEV: this African initiative (currently finalised) is designed to mainstream climate information into development planning and practices, focussing on climate observations, climate services, climate risk management and national policies related to climate. Information needs;
 - b. Great Green Wall of Sahara: follow-up of the finalisation of the pre feasibility study (to be launched before end of 2008) on institutional and financial issues;
 - c. Climate change planning: Africa is working on approaches for the integration of climate change in planning processes at all levels. JEG agreed to foster consultations for the preparation of these plans;
 - d. Capacity Building for UNFCCC negotiators (African Roadmap for UNFCCC negotiations...);
 - e. Improvement of African access to carbon credit and carbon market;
 - f. Implementation of the Global Climate Change Alliance in Africa as a supporting framework for the achievement of the objectives of the partnership;
 - g. Strengthen the cooperation on the definition and implementation of EU and AU disaster risk reduction policies.

59. The **partnership on migration, mobility and employment (PMME)** is aimed at providing global responses to issues relating to migration, mobility and employment, both within and between the two continents, in order to better organize migrating movements and foster the creation of more jobs of higher quality in Africa. As a reminder, the partnership covers three priority areas:
- a. implementation of the Tripoli Conference Declaration on Migration and Development;
 - b. implementation of the EU-Africa Plan of Action on Trafficking of Human beings;
 - c. implementation and monitoring of the Ouagadougou 2004 Declaration and Plan of Action on Employment and Poverty Reduction in Africa;.
60. At European level, four experts' meetings were organized under the auspices of Spain, the "facilitator" country, during the Slovenian and French presidencies of the Commission. The first meeting was held on 25 April 2008 and reflected the priority attached by participating Member States (Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, as well as the Commission) (DG DEV and JLS). (It should be noted that since then, Norway informed the Commission of its intention to be part of the European Group). As much as possible, the experts meetings were organized on the fringes of meetings of the "High Level Asylum and Migration Group". However, partnership no. 7 was not approached from the migration dimension alone: in June 2008 a meeting was specifically devoted to employment related issues.
61. These meetings made it possible to catalogue various initiatives already undertaken in Europe in furtherance of the priority actions outlined in the Plan of Action. Pending more thorough discussion with the African party, the actions discussed and identified by the European Group related mainly to :
- a. obtaining better information on the phenomenon of migration through improved joint use of the migratory profiles of African countries as well as better knowledge, exchange of information and coordinated use among all current actors of existing observatories and their relations with regional organizations;
 - b. combating unlawful immigration and trafficking in human beings, particularly through the establishment of border control authorities and others;
 - c. transfer of savings. There are increasing continental, regional, national and local initiatives in this respect. They should be better coordinated while the capacities of the African partners should be strengthened;
 - d. finding a solution to mobility by improving the management of migration and of the labour market (including cooperation between national employment agencies in order to facilitate the adjustment of supply to demand, and to avoid the "brain drain", while enabling countries of origin to formulate appropriate policies to keep back qualified personnel);
 - e. sustain relationship with the African Diaspora in Europe in order to boost its vital role in the development of countries of origin;
 - f. design development strategies that can lead to the generation of more employment and decent work programmes;
 - g. promoting regional cooperation schemes between countries of origin, transit and destination along migration routes which is also included in the PMME. Accordingly, the Euro-African process pursued by the Paris Conference of 24-25 November 2008 stands as a good example for the West African route. Other initiatives are also under way for other migration routes.

62. In any case, the group has expressed the desire to include actions and priorities identified in the Global Approach and the needed balance between the three dimensions. Similarly, the actions and priorities should also be in line with the guidelines and requirements for coherence defined in the conclusions of the Council on the implementation of the Global Approach submitted for consideration by the November HLG. It should moreover be noted that the actions identified are reflected in the Communiqué “Lisbon one year after: the EU-Africa Partnership in action” (Com (2008) 617) adopted last 17 October by the Commission.
63. At African level, the AUC has conducted some activities :
- a. African Institute for Remittances (AIR): consultation and discussion between AUC, ECA and ADB are going on. A Steering Committee at AU level, and a technical committee composed of AUC Departments, stakeholders, and partners, including the EU, World Bank, ILO and IOM, will be set up soon.
 - b. Consultative visits to RECs – IGAD, ECOWAS, CENSAD, and UMA - have been conducted and others will follow soon.
 - c. Diffusion and advocacy at continental level in support of the implementation of AU Instruments on Migration and Development, namely the Tripoli Joint Declaration, the Strategic Framework on Migration, the African Common Position on Migration and Development, and the Africa-EU Plan of Action on Trafficking of Human Beings.
64. The first joint meeting, co-chaired by Egypt and Spain together with the EU-Troika members, is scheduled for 26 November in Brussels. It will discuss, among other issues, a procedure leading to the preparation of the November 2010 Summit (group organization, agenda, calendar), the possibility of setting up an African Remittances Institute and the feasibility of a Migration Fund. The implementation and monitoring architecture to be presented to the African party could be composed from the leading countries. The latter could in turn steer the debates and propose outcomes for each priority, while maintaining the general coherence of the informal group. The priorities proposed to the African party will, in principle, be those adopted by the European group (cf. para.3). The relationship between migration and employment is also vital but the manner of approaching the specific aspects of employment issues needs to be discussed with the African partners. The European group agreed to sound the opinion of the African party on the timeliness of organizing a special ministerial follow-up meeting to the Tripoli Conference, besides the Africa-EU strategic partnership specific monitoring mechanisms.
65. The **Partnership on Science, Information Society and Space** must contribute to reducing the digital and scientific divide, to reinforcing the African capacities in the area of science, ICTs, Space Technology and its application and to facilitating their use as key tools for the fight against poverty and to promote growth and socio-economic development. The priority actions of this partnership are identified in the action plan attached to the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership agreed in Lisbon in December 2007. This document services as a fundamental reference to partners. The JEG8 reaffirmed the integral link between science, information society and space as instruments for sustainable development.
66. The first JEG8 met in Addis Ababa from 13th to the 14th of November 2008, co-chaired by Tunisia and France. It formulated recommendations for the upcoming Troika meeting designed to ensure the optimal functioning of this very promising partnership. The recommendations are:
- a. Implementation of Lighthouse Projects: The JEG8 highly appreciated the presentation of the book of lighthouse projects and consider it as a fundamental tool for dialoguing amongst EU and African partners. The JEG8 took note of the six deliverables proposed

by the College-to-College meeting – African Research Grants & Scientific Awards, Water and Food Security in Africa, African Connect, the African Internet Exchange System (AXIS), the African Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (KOPERNICUS-AFRICA), Capacity Building in the AUC in Geo-spatial Sciences - as milestone achievement in the implementation of the 8th Partnership and therefore undertook to recommend to the Troika to recognize these early deliverable projects. The comments of African countries and the EU Member States on both the six early deliverables and the remaining lighthouse projects will be considered by the two Commissions in their enhancement of these proposals. The JEG8 will also develop criteria, specifically related to the 8th Partnership, which would be used in its consideration of new proposals to be submitted by partners, with regard to the feasibility of such proposals for implementation as part of the Partnership.

- b. Financial Instrument For the 8th Partnership: JEG8 recommends to the Troika that the existing financial instruments should be exploited in an optimum manner in order to demonstrate the potential of this partnership. However JEG8 would like the Troika to consider in the long-term setting-up a common dedicated financial instrument for the 8th Partnership on Science, Information Society and Space of the Joint Strategy.
- c. Africa-EU Science and Technology Dialogue: The JEG8 welcome the Africa-EU Science and Technology Dialogue Initiative and is fully convinced that this high-level policy dialogue could be adopted as a running initiative that could serve as a platform for deliberation on Africa-EU joint efforts as there is a strong demand for dialogue and need to widely engage the Commissions and EU Member States and African countries. However due to the need for greater participation of the stakeholders it was recommended to postpone it to take place in the next coming six months when a successful meeting can be arranged
- d. Communication and Composition of JEG8:
 - i. Recalling that JEG8 composition is open, it was recommended that existing diplomatic channels and platforms (Troika, AMCOST, CITs, AU/PRC etc) could be used to sensitize other key stakeholders, especially Member States, RECs and NEPAD to voluntarily join the JEG8 and emphasis more on expertise required by the 8th Partnership on Science, Information society and Space.
 - ii. There is a need to disseminate information on the 8th Priority Partnership as widely as possible both internally and externally using the partnership website and frequent meeting.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

67. At the Lisbon Summit in December 2007, EU and African leaders stressed the importance of early progress and concrete deliverables in implementing the Joint Strategy and its Action Plan. 2008 has been a significant year in Africa-EU relations: long-standing cooperation has been further strengthened and important new policy initiatives have been launched. The basis for the long-term success of the Strategy – an innovative policy approach and effective working arrangements – is in place. Both sides have already started to implement the ambitious operational agenda of the thematic partnerships. The initial progress needs to be accelerated, broadened and consolidated. Today, both sides need to intensify efforts so that this partnership delivers all expected results.

68. An important next step is completing the establishment of all Joint Expert Groups (JEGs) which coordinate and implement the 8 partnerships. This requires effective working arrangements on the both sides, including a clear definition of the respective contributions, roles and responsibilities of countries participating in JEGs, of the EC and the AUC, other pan-African bodies, the RECs and other relevant stakeholders. Parliaments, civil societies, the private sector, multilateral organisations and committed international partners need to engage in the implementation process. Last, but not least, both sides should promote greater policy coherence and complementarity between the thematic partnerships, and step up their communication and information sharing efforts, so that stakeholders, interested citizens, journalists and researchers can monitor the progress and results of this partnership.
69. Based *inter alia* on inputs from the EU Implementation Teams, JEGs should urgently establish comprehensive and precise roadmaps for the implementation of the Action Points agreed at the Lisbon Summit for each of the 8 thematic partnerships. These implementation roadmaps should in particular identify how and when the agreed initiatives will be realized, who will be the driving actors, which financing contributions and other resources will be used, which concrete outcomes - including priorities and early deliverables - are expected, and which benchmarks will be used to measure progress towards the attainment of the objectives. These roadmaps, as well as first concrete deliverables, will provide guidance for the joint work over the coming month, and will constitute a critical input into the next Ministerial Troika which will take place in April 2009 in Europe.
70. Taking account also of the discussions between the European Commission and the AUC at their College-to-College meeting on 1 October 2008, Ministers have identified additional recommendations for the way ahead:
- a. The success of the partnership relies on sustained collective efforts. Therefore, African and European members of the JEGs need to underpin their political commitment to the process with concrete contributions, including human and financial resources and technical expertise – in Brussels, Addis Ababa, and at regional and national level.
 - b. Both sides should promote wider African and European ownership of the Joint Strategy and proactive involvement in its implementation, and should promptly set up and consolidate effective internal working arrangements.
 - c. Before spring 2009, first consultative discussions should be held with key non-institutional actors, including civil society, academia and the private sector, to enable them to play an active role in the implementation and monitoring of the Joint Strategy.
 - d. Both sides need to pursue efforts to "treat Africa as one" and to gradually adapt relevant policies and working arrangement, as well as legal and financial frameworks to the needs and objectives of the partnership. This should foster continent-wide projects as well as cooperation between Northern and Sub-Saharan Africa, taking into account the diversity in Africa's economic development and the need to reinforce inter-institutional cooperation.
 - e. The Joint Strategy and its Action Plan were adopted by the Heads of State and Government, and must be collectively owned as whole-of-government commitments. Coordination should be improved to reflect the Joint Strategy as a cross-cutting priority for all ministries and departments, in political as well as in financial terms.
 - f. European and African actors should integrate the principles, objectives and priorities of the Joint Strategy into the programming of financial and technical cooperation, as well as into their political dialogue and meetings with third parties.

- g. European and African actors should also live up to their commitments to enhance contacts, coordination and cooperation in UN and other international bodies and multilateral negotiations, and set up efficient consultative and coordination structures.
 - h. The EU should reaffirm its political and financial commitments to Africa, despite the current difficult economic situation. Half of the EU's pledged additional ODA for 2010 and 2015 should be destined for Africa.
 - i. The African side, too, needs to provide the necessary leadership in, and responsibility for, the effective delivery of its commitments and pledged contributions to the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan.
 - j. Organize a structured dialogue with the European Parliament and the Pan-African Parliament, including regular hearings on the progress of the Strategic Partnership.
71. Finally, as overarching common elements that should be mainstreamed in all the 8 partnerships, more emphasis should be placed on the gender dimension and on communication. A successful and people-centred partnership requires transparency on both the achievements and challenges of the process. Process and progress should be presented in simple and accessible language on paper, through television and radio, and online. In this regard, the new web-site dedicated to the Joint Strategy and its Action Plan (<http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/>) can play a particularly useful role. It should be updated regularly and designed to cater to the information needs of all stakeholders.
72. Based on the work of the Joint Expert Groups, the Ministerial Troika later in 2009 will undertake a comprehensive mid-term review of the progress made since Lisbon, and will take the necessary decisions to address possible shortfalls. This mid-term review should focus on the progress being made on the principles and main objectives of the Joint Strategy as compared to the first Action Plan. It should allow - if necessary - for taking appropriate measures for ensuring best possible delivery not only on the Action Plan but also on the objectives and principles of the Joint Strategy.

FOLLOW-UP TABLE OF EU/AFRICA ACTION PLAN 2008-2010 (situation as of 20/11/08)

PARTNERSHIP	EU PARTICIPANTS	EU COORDINATOR	EU IT MEETINGS	AFRICAN PARTICIPANTS	AFRICAN COORDINATOR	JEG MEETINGS
1. PEACE AND SECURITY	AUS, BE, BG, CZ, DE, FR, HU, IRL, IT, NL, PT, SWE, UK, FI, EC, GSC	GSC: Pierre-Michel Joana; pierre-michel.joana@consilium.europa.eu; +32-2-281 6344 Commission (daniela.dicorradandreoni@ec.europa.eu) ; (tel: +3222994167) UK (duncan.mccombie@fco.gov.uk); France (richard.zabot@diplomatie.gouv.fr), Italy (garcadu@sssup.it)	27.05.08 27.06.08 10.09.08	ALG, ANG, ETH, MOR, UGD, BUR, GAB, EGY, CAM, AUC	Algeria: Ambassador Nouredine Aoum Mobile : 0911202647 AUC: Mr.El Ghassim Wane elgghwane@yahoo.com Mobile: 0911508348	18.11.08, Addis Ababa
2. DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS	BE, CZ, DE, IRL, FI, FR, PT, UK, LU, NL, SE, BE, ES, IT, EC, GSC	Germany, Portugal, Commission DE: Gregor Schotten; vn06-4@diplo.de; +49-30-50004128; Michael Feiner, 320-0@diplo.de; +49-30 50002232; Anke Oppermann; anke.oppermann@bmz.bund.de; +49228995353125; PT: Carolina Quina; cfq@reper-portugal.be; +32-2-2864304; Maria João Coutinho; maria.coutinho@foreignministry.pt; +351-21394368; EC: Alfonso Pacual; dev-governance@ec.europa.eu; +32-2-2994717	23.05.08 11.07.08 20.10.08	ZAM, EGY, ETH, GHA, NIG, SEN, BF, KEN, MOR, UGD, BUR, ALG, RSA, ZIM, AUC	Egypt Mr. Maged Mosleh Ministry of Foreign Affairs tel. + 202 25747239 maged.mosleh@mfa.gov.eg	18.11.08, Addis Ababa
3. TRADE, REGIONAL INTEGRATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE	BE, FR, IT, CZ, SWE, EC	Commission Guillaume Durand; Guillaume.DURAND@ec.europa.eu; +3222998971; Isabelle Garzon Isabelle.Garzon@ec.europa.eu Tel: +32 2 295 63 01	24.07.08 6.11.08	RSA, KEN, NIG, SEN, BF, MOR, UGD, GAB, CAM, ZIM, MAU, AUC, EAC	South Africa. South African Embassy in Addis, Alfred Tau, tel: + 251 (0)11 3711330, or mobile +251 (0)911 504 474 AUC Nadir Merah 0911720502	14.11.08, Addis Ababa
4. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENTS GOALS	UK, ES, DE, FR, IT, MT, RO, LU, GSC, PT, EC	UK Joanna McDonald; joanna-mcdonald@dfid.gov.uk; 020 7023 0431	28.04.08 10.11.08	TUN, GAB, MOZ, ETH, KEN, EGY, SEN, TAN, ZIM, ANG, AUC	Tunesia First contact: Ambassador Hatem Atallah, tel: +251 (0)11 6612063, email: hat6891@yahoo.fr	19.11.08, Addis Ababa
5. ENERGY	AUS, DE, FR, UK, CZ, NL, GSC, EC	Austria+Germany AUS: Simone Knapp;	20.05.08 12.06.08	UGD, BF, BUR, GAB, GHA, EGY, ALG,	Philippe Nyongabo AUC/head of energy division	15./16.10.08, Addis Ababa

PARTNERSHIP	EU PARTICIPANTS	EU COORDINATOR	EU IT MEETINGS	AFRICAN PARTICIPANTS	AFRICAN COORDINATOR	JEG MEETINGS
		simone.knapp@bmeia.gv.at; +32-2-2356435 DE: Franz Marré; Franz.Marre@bmz.bund.de; +49-228-99-535 3783	16.07.08 24.11.08	BEN, RSA, CAM, SEN, AUC, CEMAC, ECOWAS, COMESA, CEEC, UEMOA	Office phone: +251 11 551 93 10 (direct), +251 11 551 7700 ext. 369 Fax: +251 11 551 02 90 Mobile: +251 911 12 67 63 E-mail AUC: nyongabop@africa-union.org E-mail personal: phnyongabo@yahoo.fr	
6. CLIMATE CHANGE	FR, BE, FI, DE, SWE, CZ, GSC, EC, IT, DK, UK	France Jean-Claude GAZEAU, Jean- Claude.Gazeau@developpement- durable.gouv.fr; Franck Paris Franck.PARIS@diplomatie.gouv.fr; +32-2 229 8325,	17.07.08 18.09.08 21.10.08	MOR, BUR, GAB, EGY, RSA, CAM, AUC	Morocco Driss ISBAYENE Phone: +251-11- 550 84 40 Mobile: +251-913 286 555 isbayene@gmail.com	13./14.11.08, Addis Ababa
7. MIGRATION, MOBILITY AND EMPLOYMENT	DE, UK, MT, IT, PT, ES, FR, HU, DK, CZ, BE, NL, EC, GSC, CY, SWE	Spain + Troika ES: Felix Fernandez; felix.fernandez-shaw@reper.mae.es; +322.509.8830 FR: Javier Conde javier.conde@diplomatie.gouv.fr GSC: Paolo Martino Cossu; +32-2-281- 8113 EC: Rob Rozenburg (+32 2 296 1831); Robertus.Rozenburg@ec.europa.eu; Marie-Laure de Bergh, +32-2-2992492; Marie-Laure.DE-BERGH@ec.europa.eu	25.04.08 20.05.08 10.06.08 9.10.08	SEN, BF, EGY, ALG, GN, RSA, MOR, ZIM AUC	Egypt: Mr. Amin HASSAN +201-060 976 34 egydipl@gawab.com AUC Mr Khalid Mohamed Tayeb Mobile: 0911223897	26.11.08, Brussels (tbc)
8. SCIENCE, INFORMATION SOCIETY AND SPACE	FR, PT, FI, DE, EC, AUS, BE, SWE, GSC	France + Portugal (for Space GMES) FR: Jean-François Girard president@ird.fr Franck Paris, Franck.PARIS@diplomatie.gouv.fr +32-2 229 8325 PT: Carolina Quina; cfq@reper- portugal.be; +32-2-2864304	23.06.08 17.09.08 23.10.08	TUN, SEN, RSA, AUC	Tunisia: Mr. Mohamed BOUGAMRA Mobile: +251-911 683 226 Mail: mbgaddis@yahoo.fr AUC Dr. Ahmed Hamdy Mobile: +251-911 022 134	13./14.11.08 Addis