



STATUS OF INTEGRATION IN AFRICA (SIA V)



HIGHLIGHTS

1. The fifth edition of the report of the Status of Integration in Africa (SIA V) contains information on the implementation process of the integration agenda by the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the African Union Commission. The overall objective of this report is to inform the political decision makers of the Continent on the status of integration in Africa and provide some recommendations on how to speed up the economic and political integration of the continent.
2. The RECs are undertaking various activities and programmes in many areas of integration. The report is intending to capture the progress made in key integration areas, such as, Trade, investment promotion, infrastructure, free movement of persons, macroeconomic convergence, agriculture and food security, peace and security, social affairs, tourism, industry and planning, monitoring and evaluation. In this regard, analysis of the progress, the challenges and the future outlook of each of the abovementioned sectors are presented. The Report is also assessing the status of integration at Continental level, especially at the AUC level by capturing the progress made regarding the implementation of the key African Union Integration programmes and initiatives. Finally, some best practices and experiences in Africa need to be highlighted and major one is the EAC-SADC-COMESA Tripartite Arrangement. In this regard, the report looks at progress made in the tripartite negotiation process as well as implementation of various agreed programmes.

WHAT IS THE STATUS OF INTEGRATION IN THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES?

TRADE

3. The African countries, as an economic bloc, occupy a very low position in the global economic classification. The African continent is home to 14% of the global population; it accounts for less than 3% of the global GDP and receives only 3% of foreign direct investment. As regards to global goods trade, the continent accounts for only 1.8 % of imports and 3.6 % of exports. These rates are even lower in the services sector: 1.7% and 1.8% of imports and exports, respectively. Beyond the relatively unfavourable general positioning, the situation is quite mixed if the countries are considered on individual basis. Intra-African trade stands at around 12 per cent compared to 60 per cent, 40 per cent, 30 per cent intra-regional trade that has been achieved by Europe, North America and ASEAN respectively. Even if allowance is made for Africa's unrecorded informal cross-border trade, the total level of intra-African trade is not likely to be more than 20 per cent, which is still lower than that of other major regions of the world.
4. The African Union recognises eight RECs, which consist primarily of trade blocs and, in some cases, involve some political cooperation. All these Communities form the 'pillars' of the African Economic Community (AEC). The RECs are moving towards implementing the Abuja Treaty with different rhythms. EAC is the most advanced

Community which have launched its Common Market in 2010. COMESA has launched its Customs Union on June 2009. ECOWAS and SADC have made progress in building their FTAs. ECCAS have launched its FTA in 2004 but is facing enormous challenges in implementing it. UMA, CEN-SAD and IGAD are moving slowly and still in the stage of cooperation amongst their Member States.

NON-TARIFF BARRIERS (NTBs)

5. Apart from the problems in implementing the agreed FTAs, RECs are also facing Non-tariff barriers to trade. In this regard, RECs have different approaches in dealing with NTBs. The three RECs composing the tripartite arrangement have adopted one programme on elimination of NTBs which is an internet based system for use by stakeholders in the Member States to report NTBs as well as monitor the processes of their elimination. For example, the online system has been in place since 2009 and between that time and 2013, a total of 338 NTBs had been reported in SADC region, out of which 300 have since been addressed. ECOWAS has put in place National Committees to deal with problems of NTBs and complaint desks in the borders, whereas, the rest of the RECs are yet to establish such a system to eliminate NTBs.

ONE STOP BORDER POSTS (OSBPS)

6. Few RECs have elaborated competition policies and generally these are the Communities either moving towards the Customs Union and Common Market or have reached these stages. One of the main tools for trade facilitation is the initiative of One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs). The concept is used to minimize delays at cross border points on major transport corridors in the region, often as a result of poor facilities, manual processes, lengthy and non-integrated procedures and poor traffic flow. Under the OSBP concept, all traffic would stop once in each direction of travel, facilitating faster movement of persons and goods, and allowing border control officers from the two Partner States to conduct joint inspection. The concept was first used at the Chirundu OSBP between Zimbabwe and Zambia which was judged successful. The establishment of the OSBPs is now widely adopted in various RECs such as, COMESA, EAC, ECOWAS, SADC and ECCAS.

COMPETITION POLICIES AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION

7. Few RECs have elaborated competition policies and generally these are the Communities either moving towards the Customs Union and Common Market or have reached these stages. The COMESA competition Commission commenced its activity and aim to facilitating notification and acquisitions in the region. A COMESA Regional investment Agency has been created and is located in Cairo, Egypt. It has a role to coordinate and strengthen the activities of the COMESA national investment promotion agencies. In addition, several COMESA investment fora were held, aiming at promoting COMESA as an investment destination and creating business linkages between COMESA and non COMESA business actors. The positive impact of The COMESA Micro Small and

Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Cluster Programme has contributed towards national and regional value chains and business partnerships among MSMEs. The COMESA had recently adopted the COMESA Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSME) Strategy. EAC has a model Investment Code in place and plans underway to upgrade it into an EAC Legislation/Protocol promoting EAC as an investment destination. The East African Business Council (EABC) is the apex body of business associations of the Private Sector and Corporates from the five East African Countries. The East African Business Directory is the first and the most comprehensive business directory in East Africa. SADC has finalized a Protocol on Finance and Investment in 2006 and entered into force in April 2010. ECOWAS is working in three areas, namely: creation of the ECOWAS Common Investment Market (ECIM), investment climate promotion and financial market integration. ECCAS is working on putting in place a Regional Strategy on investment promotion and establishing a Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Guarantee Fund

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road transport

8. In order to take care of the current and increasing road infrastructure assets through proper maintenance and management, the COMESA countries had undertaken Road Sector Management and Funding Reforms. Most countries had set up both road funds and road development agencies in order to maintain both the regional and national road networks. Among the countries that had established such funds and road authorities are: Congo DR, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The main source of funding for road maintenance was the fuel levy while construction and rehabilitation were funded through government budget allocations, borrowing from development banks and funds from cooperating partners.
9. ECOWAS established National Road Transport and Transit Facilitation Committees with membership from all key public and private sector actors in trade and transport facilitation in all member states to ensure the free flow of trade and transport along their respective corridors. ECOWAS is coordinating an AfDB funded multinational highway and transport facilitation programme between Nigeria and Cameroon (Bamenda-Enugu Road Corridor) and the construction of three critical bridges in Sierra Leone (Sewa, Waanje and Moa). The Commission is also facilitating the development of the Abidjan-Lagos Road Corridor through its Abidjan-Lagos Trade and Transport Facilitation programme. The programme includes the rehabilitation of road sections in Ghana, Benin and Togo.
10. Although transport projects are dealt at bilateral level, IGAD has continued to lobby for/and mobilize funds for these projects:
 - Nairobi - Addis Ababa Corridor (Isiolo – Moyale – Addis Ababa road): various sections are at various stages of implementation, under procurement, construction and rehabilitation, financing from AfDB & EU);

- Kampala – Juba Corridor: Nimule – Juba under Construction in South Sudan; Gulu – Nimule (Uganda) under procurement;
 - Berbera Corridor (Somaliland – Ethiopia): feasibility study and detailed engineering design services under procurement; and
 - Djibouti – Addis Ababa Corridor: Remaining section of Arta – Guelile road section in Djibouti under procurement.
11. The EAC has identified five main corridors within the Community (a total length of about 12,000 km), which constitute a strategic priority and require rehabilitation and upgrading to complete the road network in the Community. Key achievements are including:
- Feasibility Studies and Detailed Design of the Arusha – Holili – Taveta Road and the Malindi – Lunga Lunga and Tanga – Bagamoyo Road
 - Scoping Study on the Civil Engineering Contracting Capacity in East Africa
 - Audit Consulting Services for the Arusha – Namanga – Athi River Road Development Project
 - Study on the East African Transport Strategy and Regional Road Sector Development Programme and the East African Transport Facilitation Project
12. The progress made in the implementation of the ECCAS Consensus Blue Print on Transport in Central Africa (PDCT-AC) and its priority projects is concerning implementation of the Highway project Fougamou-Doussala- Dolisie (Gabon- Congo) and the Project of development of the road-Ouessou Sangmelima and transport facilitation on the Brazzaville-Yaoundé road corridor.

Rail transport

13. Many of the new railway development projects underway in the Africa are based on the framework of the Union of African Railways which advocates for the construction of standard gauge railways. The networks which are planned to be developed in Eastern and Southern Africa within the adopted corridor approach include the following:
- Rail link for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Southern Sudan and Sudan originating from Djibouti and terminating in Juba;
 - Rail link linking Kenya, Southern Sudan and Ethiopia originating from Lamu port and terminating in Juba with a link to the Ethiopia/Djibouti network through Moyale; and
 - Kagera Basin Railway linking Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi and originating from Isaka whose feasibility study was funded by AfDB.
14. In addition, Ethiopia, Djibouti and the five East African Community countries namely; Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda had decided to develop standard gauge rail networks to replace the existing narrow gauge networks. These countries had decided to use innovative financing mechanism for the standard gauge railway network. The main

ECCAS Regional project in the area of rail transport is the extension of the railway Leketi-Franceville between Gabon and Congo.

Air transport

15. Regarding the Air transport, various initiatives and programmes are under implementation in the RECs. The EAC Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (CASSOA) have been relocated to its permanent headquarters in Entebbe, Uganda. ECOWAS is focusing on fostering the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision on air transport liberalization through the adoption of Community Acts on the establishment of a common air transport legal framework for ECOWAS Member States by the ECOWAS Authority in February 2012. All ECCAS member countries are currently covered by the various programs of Capacity Building Program of Aviation Safety Oversight (COSCAP). The Code of Civil Aviation of Central Africa was also adopted by the Ministers responsible for Civil Aviation in Bujumbura June 11, 2012.

ENERGY

16. COMESA has recently embarked on an Energy Programme whose main thrust is to promote regional cooperation in energy development, trade and capacity building. The COMESA also has adopted in November 2007, the COMESA Model Energy Policy Framework. In the area of Renewable energy, a baseline renewable energy database was developed for COMESA region. The Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) was established in 2005 and adopted in November 2006 as a COMESA specialized institution and a vehicle for the enhancement of energy interconnectivity in the region and the rest of Africa. The EAPP adopted the 2025 strategic road map and the regional market design. A regional power master plan and grid code were also developed as well as the establishment of an Independent Regulatory Body.
17. The East African Power Master Plan was completed in May 2011 and approved by the EAC Sectoral Council on Energy in June 2011. The Power Master Plan outlines the least cost generation and transmission programme for meeting the region's electricity demand for 2013-2038. The Power Master Plan was developed together with an Interconnection Code which will govern the transmission system design and operational requirements for regional interconnection. The West African Power Pool (WAPP) continued efforts to update the ECOWAS Master Plan for Production and Distribution, which was adopted in November 2011. The WAPP coordinated the actions undertaken in the Emergency Programme for the cities of Bissau and Conakry. The ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA) effectively entered its operational phase for the establishment of a regional electricity market in January 2011. ECCAS Member States have established in April 2003, the Power Pool of Central Africa, (PEAC), which became an ECCAS specialized agency by decision 021/CEEAC/2004. One of the main

achievements of PEAC is progress made towards the implementation of the Grand Inga project.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

18. Regarding the free movement of people, enormous results have been achieved in certain regions such as ECOWAS EAC and AMU; on the other hand some RECs(SADC, ECCAS, CEN-SAD, IGAD and COMESA) are still facing challenges in this regard. As far as free movement of people is concerned, progress made within the ECOWAS is exemplary as visas are not required anywhere for nationals of Member States within the Community who travel across Member States of the ECOWAS region. Residents of West Africa now have the right to move freely and settle anywhere within the Community to carry out any legal activity. The ECOWAS passport was introduced in December 2000 and has been proposed as a replacement to national passports. Its possession exempts his holder from filling the ECOWAS immigration and emigration form. Visas are treated with flexibility for residents of the COMESA. In this regard, Eight Member States are currently giving visas to citizens of other COMESA countries on arrival at the airport. In the Central Africa region, there has been no progress in accelerating the free movement of people. In fact, some ECCAS countries request visa to enter their territories, namely, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomé and Príncipe and Angola. In the SADC region, entry of citizens from a member country onto the territory of another member country is not subjected to obtaining a visa for a maximum period of ninety days per year. However, authorization to reside in the territory of a member country must be obtained by applying for a permit from the authorities of the concerned country in conformity with the legislation of the Member State in question. Currently, free movement of people within the IGAD region is being carried out among the Member States on a bilateral basis and it is not harmonized at the regional level. Traditionally, Ethiopia and Kenya waive visa requirements for nationals of the two IGAD Member States. Also Ethiopia and Djibouti have a similar bilateral agreement. The EAC is one of the Communities that have made significant progress in the area of free movement of people. In this regard, the EAC passport is operational and allows multiple entries to citizens from Partner States to travel freely within the EAC region for a period of six months. In the Arab Maghreb region, Tunisia is the only country that allows citizens of other Member States to access freely its territory. From the five countries of the UMA, the free movement of people is in place between three Member States, namely, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. However, visa restrictions are still applied between the rest of countries on bilateral basis. Despite the progress made, several obstacles slow down, and even undermine the integration process. In this regard, the movement of people is faced with a number of problems, including infrastructure, especially road transport such as, the very high number of roadblocks erected by security forces as well as illegal barriers and insecurity on the roads. Countries usually evoke security as the main reason for delaying the implementation of decisions on free movement of persons, which have been taken at a regional level.

MACROPECONOMIC CONVERGENCE

19. In implementing their Monetary Cooperation Programmes, RECs are at different stages of integration. COMESA has developed Multilateral Fiscal Surveillance Framework; adopted a Financial System Development and Stability Plan; designed an Assessment Framework for Financial System Stability. The COMESA Monetary Institute was also established in 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya, in order to undertake all the preparatory work for implementing all the stages of the COMESA Monetary Cooperation Programme. Recently the Joint Committee of Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors was converted into the COMESA Convergence Council, which shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the COMESA Multilateral Fiscal Surveillance Framework. The COMESA also operationalized the Regional Payment and Settlement System (REPSS) and up to June 2014, eleven countries were using it. The preparatory works for the transition to the EAC Monetary Union (EAMU) is ongoing. The negotiations for the EAMU Protocol are in advanced stages and have covered most parts of the draft Protocol. The review of the EAC macroeconomic convergence criteria is towards completion. According to the roadmap adopted by the ECOWAS, it's planned to launch the second monetary zone (WAMZ) by 2015 and launch the larger monetary zone by merging the CFA and the WAMZ zones by the year 2020.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

20. In order to accelerate the implementation of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP), the Council of Ministers adopted the key strategic regulations. In addition, the ECOWAS strategic plan for the processing and development of the livestock sector was prepared and adopted. This constitutes an important aspect of ECOWAP implementation at the national and regional levels in the animal resources sector. The Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA) is a regional Alliance organization and a Specialized Agency of COMESA. From its side, SADC is continuing with the monitoring and implementation of the Dar Es Salaam Declaration and Action Plan on agriculture and food security as well as the RISDP priorities on food security and natural resources. Further, SADC is implementing the SADC Seed Security Network (SSSN) which intends to facilitate the creation of a regional seed market. In addition, SADC is facilitating the implementation of the harmonized seed system in all SADC Member States. IGAD has developed a regional Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Programme and has been endeavoring in implementing it. Currently IGAD is engaged in the initiation of establishing a regional Disaster Fund and developing map and atlas of the main hazards that cause disasters in the IGAD region. An EAC Food Security Action Plan (2011 -2012) was developed and approved by EAC Summit in April 2011 for implementation. EAC has several initiatives to facilitate and accelerate development of the agricultural sector. ECCAS is implementing its Regional Programme on food security and Common Agriculture Policy.

WHAT IS THE PROGRESS MADE AT THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION?

THE PROGRAMME FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (PIDA)

21. At Continental level, the PIDA yielded a macro-outlook for infrastructure demand in each sector through 2040 (or 2020 for ICT), the projected gaps and bottlenecks created by mismatched supply and demand, the institutional inefficiencies previously highlighted and the options for identifying, preparing and funding projects. The programme is organized for the short and medium term (through 2020 and 2030) with a long-term view to meet demand through 2040. Given Africa's urgent infrastructure needs, the projects and programme list for short term implementation is included in the Priority Action Plan (PAP) of PIDA. The currently PIDA cost is estimated at more than \$360 billion, the overall capital cost of delivering the PAP from 2012 through 2020 is expected to be nearly \$68 billion or about \$7.5 billion annually for the next nine years. Mobilizing funds for the implementation of the PIDA continue to be challenge.

COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)

22. Significant progress is registered in CAADP implementation in relation to agricultural spending and sectoral growth aimed at attaining the Maputo targets of allocating at least 10 percent annual public sector budget to agriculture and at least 6 percent annual sectoral growth respectively. Recent statistics show that up to 11 countries stand out as having reached or surpassed the 10% target. Nine countries are spending between 5 and 10 percent and 29 countries have devoted less than 5 percent of their total budgets to agriculture. The number of countries that have signed their national CAADP compacts has risen to Twenty Nine. Out of these 29 Country Compacts, 21 have completed the formulation of CAADP-based country investment plans which have also been independently reviewed.

AFRICAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

23. The Statute of the African Monetary Fund was recently adopted by the African Ministers of Justice and will be submitted to the Heads of State and Government for their adoption. The Statute and Protocol of the African Investment Bank were adopted by the AU Heads of State and Government. Libya offered to host the Bank but, due to the obtaining political instability the county is currently unable to provide the necessary condition for hosting the Bank. In order to enable the legal texts of the Bank to enter in force, there is need to have additional thirteen ratifications.

AFRICAN CHARTER ON STATISTICS (ACS) AND STRATEGY FOR THE HARMONISATION OF STATISTICS IN AFRICA (SHaSA)

24. The use of quality, reliable and comparable statistics is a must for any monitoring and evaluation process. In this regard, the African Charter on Statistics, which urges providers, producers and users of statistical data to collaborate more closely and effectively in order to enhance the quality and usefulness of statistical information, was adopted by Heads of State and Government in February 2009. To date, the Charter has been signed by 22 countries and ratified by only six countries. The strategy for the harmonization of statistics in Africa (SHaSA) was adopted by Heads of State and Government in July 2010 and is under implementation by the concerned stakeholders.

CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (CFTA) AND BOOSTING INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE (BIAT)

25. At its 18th Ordinary Session, held on 29-30 January 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the theme “Boosting Intra-African Trade”, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted a Decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.394 (XVIII)) and a Declaration (Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XVIII)), that reflect the strong political commitment of African leaders to accelerate and deepen the continent’s market integration. The Heads of State and Government agreed on a Roadmap for the establishment of a CFTA by the indicative date of 2017. During its 19th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union, African Heads of State and Government adopted Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.426(XIX) highlighting, among others, the major achievements made in implementing the CFTA and boosting intra-African trade, especially the progress made in the operationalization of the High Level African Trade Committee and the outcomes of the consultations of Committee of seven Heads of State and Government on the challenges of low levels of intra-African trade, infrastructure, and productive capacities to the fast tracking of the CFTA and the boosting of Intra-African trade. The AUC is currently organizing regional consultation meeting with the various RECs on the establishment of the CFTA.

THE MINIMUM INTEGRATION PROGRAMME (MIP)

26. The MIP has been elaborated by the AUC in close cooperation with the RECs and was adopted as “dynamic strategic continental framework for the integration process”. The AU Commission developed an implementation Action Plan for the MIP which was adopted by the fifth COMAI and endorsed by the Heads of State and Government during the January 2012 AU Summit. The AUC was mandated to estimate the necessary funding requirements (costing) for the implementation of each activity and project contained in the MIP Action Plan. The overall cost of implementing the MIP Action Plan is estimated to be US\$ 110,950 million. The AUC with the support of UNDP had undertaken a study on the feasibility of the African Integration Fund, which is presented to the Seventh

Conference of African Ministers in charge of Integration of their consideration and adoption.

BEST PRACTICES: THE EAC-COMESA-SADC TRIPARTITE ARRANGEMENT

27. The COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite arrangement represent best practice that the other RECs are encouraged to emulate in order to accelerate the harmonization of their programmes and activities. During their second Summit held in Johannesburg, South Africa on 12th June 2011, the Tripartite Heads of State and Government signed the Declaration Launching the Negotiations for the Establishment of the Tripartite Free Trade Area; adopted the Roadmap for Establishing the Tripartite FTA and also adopted the Tripartite FTA Negotiating Principles, Processes and Institutional Framework. The Tripartite FTA comprise of three Pillars; Market Integration, Infrastructure Development and Industrial Development. The negotiations are supposed to be completed by June 2014, in accordance with the roadmap that was agreed upon. The Tripartite Member States should finalize the outstanding negotiation issues particularly on tariff offers and rules of origin.

CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

28. Despite the progress achieved in all sectors, Africa is still faced with several difficulties, among others, difficulties stemming from harmonization of policies; inadequate political determination to implement integration decisions; the absence/ inefficiency of compensation mechanisms for the temporary losers in the integration process; the inadequacy of the physical integration infrastructure; inadequate financial and Human resources; lack of ownership of regional projects at national and grassroots levels: this could be explained by the top-down approach used in developing the various regional and continental policies and programmes with poor involvement of the private sector and civil society organisations; .

WHAT IS THE WAY FORWARD?

29. The RECs are moving at different rhythms in the integration process. Whereas some RECs have achieved very good progress in various sectors, others are still hanging behind and struggling. As way forward, the report recommends that: the long and medium terms planning should be emphasized in translating the Community strategies and policies into a real comprehensive development programme; the RECs role of monitoring and evaluation of the integration process should be strengthened; Member States should prioritize the implementation of Regional programmes at national level; Member States need more assistance in implementing regional policy frameworks through increased advocacy and technical assistance at the national level; need to stream the at various

levels. The Member states should commit themselves to the governance of integration by implementing the agreed regional and continental programmes and projects; the ongoing work on the AU alternative sources of financing should be supported by the RECs and Member States in order to finance integration programmes and translate them into reality; and RECs, which have not done so, also should start reflecting on putting in place their own alternative sources of financing.

ANNEX I: RECs Memberships

Country and REC	Membership (1)	Membership (2)	Membership (3)	Membership (4)	No. of Membership	
Cape Verde	ECOWAS				1	
Cameroon	ECCAS				1	
Congo	ECCAS				1	
Gabon	ECCAS				1	
Equatorial Guinea	ECCAS				1	
South Africa	SADC				1	
Botswana	SADC				1	
Lesotho	SADC				1	
Mozambique	SADC				1	
Namibia	SADC				1	
Algeria	AMU				1	11
Guinea	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Mauritania	AMU	CEN-SAD			2	
Benin	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Burkina Faso	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Côte d'Ivoire	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Gambia	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Ghana	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Guinea Bissau	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Liberia	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Mali	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Niger	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Nigeria	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Senegal	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Sierra Leone	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Togo	ECOWAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Central African Rep.	ECCAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Chad	ECCAS	CEN-SAD			2	
São Tomé & Príncipe	ECCAS	CEN-SAD			2	
Angola	ECCAS	SADC			2	
Comoros	COMESA	CEN-SAD			2	
Egypt	COMESA	CEN-SAD			2	
Rwanda	COMESA	EAC			2	
Ethiopia	COMESA	IGAD			2	
Somalia	IGAD	CEN-SAD			2	
Madagascar	SADC	COMESA			2	
Malawi	SADC	COMESA			2	
Maurice	SADC	COMESA			2	

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Country and REC	Membership (1)	Membership (2)	Membership (3)	Membership (4)	No. of Membership	
Seychelles	SADC	COMESA			2	
Swaziland	SADC	COMESA			2	
Zambia	SADC	COMESA			2	
Zimbabwe	SADC	COMESA			2	
Tanzania	SADC	EAC			2	
Morocco	AMU	CEN-SAD			2	
Tunisia	AMU	CEN-SAD				
Burundi	COMESA	EAC			2	35
Congo DR	ECCAS	SADC	COMESA		3	
Djibouti	COMESA	CEN-SAD	IGAD		3	
Eritrea	COMESA	CEN-SAD	IGAD		3	
Sudan	COMESA	CEN-SAD	IGAD		3	
Uganda	COMESA	EAC	IGAD		3	
Libya	AMU	COMESA	CEN-SAD		3	7
Kenya	COMESA	EAC	IGAD	CEN-SAD	4	

ANNEX II: Selected RECs programmes, projects and institutions per Sector/Area

Competition Policies

RECs	Programmes/Projects/Institutions	Status
COMESA	Regional Competition Commission	functional
IGAD	NA	NA
EAC	EAC Competition Policy and Law	functional
ECCAS	Study on competition policy and the intellectual property right.	planned
SADC	NA	NA
ECOWAS	Regional Competition Authority (RCA)	Ongoing
CENSAD	NA	NA
UMA	NA	NA

One Stop Boarder Posts (OSBPs)

RECs	Programmes/Projects/Institutions	Status
COMESA	OSBPs	Functional/ Ongoing /Planned
IGAD	NA	NA
EAC	OSBPs	Functional/ Ongoing /Planned
ECCAS	OSBPs	Planned
SADC	OSBPs	Functional/ Ongoing /Planned
ECOWAS	OSBPs	Functional/ Ongoing /Planned
CENSAD	NA	NA
UMA	NA	NA

Trade Facilitation

RECs	Programmes/Projects/Institutions
COMESA	The COMESA Programme to Harmonize SPS measures for a Functional Free Trade Area (FTA) COMESA Regional Procurement Market COMESA Small Scale Trade Facilitation Programme Infrastructure development for small scale cross border trade. Trade in Services
IGAD	NA
EAC	Being implemented within the context of the EAC Customs Union as well as in the implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol
ECCAS	NA
SADC	SADC Accreditation Service (SADCAS)
ECOWAS	ECOWAS Regional Axle Load Control Supplementary Act
CENSAD	NA
UMA	NA

Investment Promotion

RECs	Programmes/Projects/Institutions
COMESA	COMESA regional investment agreement COMESA Regional investment Agency has been created COMESA has developed a model on Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements COMESA investment for a COMESA Business Council
IGAD	IGAD Business Forum
EAC	Model Investment Code Elaboration of a Charter for Development of SMEs The East African Business Council in place and actively mobilizing East African Business Directory produced regularly
ECCAS	Regional Strategy on investment promotion and establishing a Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Guarantee Fund (planned)
SADC	Protocol on Finance and Investment SADC investment Promotion Agencies CEOs Forum
ECOWAS	Creation of the ECOWAS Common Investment Market (ECIM) Community Investment Code pilot Value Chain Business Incubator for Small Enterprises ECOWAS Business Forum and Awards SMEs Summit
CENSAD	NA
UMA	NA

Agriculture and Food Security

RECs	Programmes/Projects/Institutions
COMESA	The Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA) COMESA Regional Agro-Inputs Program (COMRAP) Africa Agriculture Markets Program (AAMP) Strengthening Markets and Regional Trade for Food Security (SMART-FS) Biotechnology and Biosafety and Regional Livestock Trade Implementation of CAADP
IGAD	Regional Disaster Risk Management (DRM) The IGAD Food Security Strategy IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative
EAC	EAC Food Security Action Plan (EAC FSAP) EAC Strategy on Prevention and Control of Transboundary and Zoonotic Diseases (2012-2017)
ECCAS	Regional Programme on food security (RPFS-ECCAS) Common Agriculture Policy (CAP-ECCAS)
SADC	Dar Es Salaam Declaration and Action Plan on agriculture and food security SADC Seed Security Network (SSSN)
ECOWAS	ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) The Regional Charter for Aid, prevention and management of food crises Livestock Development Strategy and Action Plan
CENSAD	NA
UMA	NA

Health

RECs	Programmes/Projects/Institutions
COMESA	Multi-sectoral programme on HIV/AIDS
IGAD	Regional HIV and AIDS Partnership Program (IRAPP)
EAC	HIV and AIDS programme The East African Public Health Laboratory Networking Project (EAPHLNP) The East African Integrated Disease Surveillance Network (EAIDSNet)
ECCAS	Establishment of a health information system on HIV / AIDS in Central Africa Implementation of the Brazzaville Declaration
SADC	NA
ECOWAS	Campaign for the elimination of malaria in the ECOWAS region by 2015 West Africa Health Organisation (WAHO)
CENSAD	NA
UMA	NA

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Processes

RECs	Long term Vision and Medium term plans	Development strategy/Strategic Plan	Annual report	Reporting and monitoring system
COMESA	No	Five year medium term Plan (2011-2015)	Yes	Yes
IGAD	No		Yes	No
EAC	No	Development strategy (2012-2016)	Yes	Yes
ECCAS	No	No	Yes	No
SADC	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP)	Action Plans	Yes	Yes
ECOWAS	2020 Vision and Medium-Term Action Plan (MTAP)	2011-2015 Regional Strategic Plan	Yes	Yes
CENSAD	No	No	No	No
UMA	NA	NA	NA	NA

ANNEX III: Statutory Objectives of the RECs

RECs	General Objectives	Integration Objectives	Implementation
EAC	Develop policies and programmes aimed at widening and deepening cooperation among Member States in the political, economic, social, cultural, research, technological, defence, security, legal and judicial affairs, peace and security fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Customs union; - Common market; - Later, monetary union followed by political federation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol on establishment of an East African Customs Union -2004; - Protocol for creation of a common market; - Ongoing study for monetary union; - Ongoing study for EAC, SADC and COMESA merger
ECOWAS	Economic, social and cultural cooperation	<p>Economic union in stages:-</p> <p>Harmonization;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of joint enterprises; - Creation of a common market through: free trade area, common external tariff and common trade policy; - Establishment of a monetary union, free movement; - Regional agreement on cross border investments; - Regional investment code; - Community population policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention on Cross- Border Cooperation in ECOWAS; - ECOWAS Agricultural Policy
COMESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable growth and development of Member States; - Joint adoption of macro-economic policies and programmes; - Creation of climate propitious for foreign, cross-border and local investment; - Promotion of peace, security and stability among Member States with a view to upscaling economic development in the region 	<p>Contribution to the establishment, advancement and achievement of the objectives of the African Economic Community in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade liberalization and customs cooperation: establish a customs union; - Transport and communication; - Industry and energy; - Monetary and financial matters; - Agriculture; - Economic and social development 	Customs union: ongoing study for EAC, SADC and COMESA merger
SADC	<p>Sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development;</p> <p>Combating poverty;</p> <p>Development/cooperation promotion;</p> <p>Democracy, peace, security and stability</p>	<p>Harmonize socio-economic and political policies;</p> <p>Gradual elimination of the obstacles to free movement</p>	<p>14 protocols;</p> <p>Ongoing study for EAC, SADC and COMESA merger</p>
ECCAS	Cooperation and development in the areas listed	<p>Elimination of customs duties and non-tariff barriers;</p> <p>Establishment of a common external tariff;</p> <p>Establishment of a common trade policy;</p> <p>Free movement;</p> <p>Harmonization of national policies</p>	<p>Implementation in 12 years sub-divided into three stages of 4 years each:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fiscal and customs regime stability; timetable for elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers and harmonization of customs tariff towards common external tariff; 2. Creation of a free trade area; 3. Establishment of a customs union. <p>18 Protocols have been adopted</p>
	Promotion of external trade;	<p>Creation of a global economic union;</p> <p>Freedom of movement and of</p>	Peace and security charter

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CEN-SAD	Peace and security.	establishment; Improving means of transport and communication; Coordination of educational and pedagogic systems	
IGAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of joint development strategies; - Creation of a climate conducive to external trade; - Achievement of regional food security; - Common struggle against drought; - Environmental protection; - Promotion of peace and stability in the sub-region and creation of mechanism in the sub-region for inter and intra State conflict prevention, management and resolution through dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonization of policies; - Promotion and attainment of the objectives of COMESA and those of the African Economic Community 	
AMU	Multi-dimensional objectives especially in regard to defence: safeguarding the independence of each Member State	<p>Work gradually towards free movement of persons, services, goods and capital;</p> <p>Pursue common policies in various areas;</p> <p>Establish common projects and elaborate global and sectoral programmes</p>	

ANNEX IV: Institutional Mechanisms of the RECs

Organs	ECOWAS	COMESA	SADC	IGAD	EAC	ECCAS	AMU	CEN-SAD
Policy Organs	Authority of Heads of State and Government	Conference of Heads of State and Government	Summit of Heads of State and Government, Troika comprising the outgoing, incoming and future President	Assembly of Heads of State and Government	Summit of Heads of State and Government	Assembly of Heads of State and Government	Presidential Council	Council of Heads of State
Executive Organ	Council of Ministers	Council of Ministers	Council of Ministers	Council of Ministers	Council of Ministers of Cooperation	Council of Ministers	Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs	Executive Council
Legislative Organ	Parliament				Legislative Assembly		Advisory Council	
Judicial Organ	Court of Justice (members appointed by Arbitration Tribunal)	Court of Justice	Tribunal		Court of Justice	Court of Justice	Judicial Authority	
Economic and Social Organ	Economic and Social Council	Advisory Committee of Business Persons and Other Interest Groups				Consultative Committee		Economic, Social and Cultural Council
Technical Committees	Technical Committees	Technical Committees			Sector Committees	Specialized Technical Committees	Specialized Ministerial Committees	
Other Organs	Cooperation, Compensation and Development Fund; Committee of Central	Committee of Central Bank Governors; Inter-governmental	Defence , Security and Cooperation Policy Organ; Integrated	Committee of Ambassadors; Secretariat	Coordination Committee;	General Secretariat	Follow-up Committee; General	General Secretariat

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Organs	ECOWAS	COMESA	SADC	IGAD	EAC	ECCAS	AMU	CEN-SAD
	Banks; Committee on capital related issues	Committee; Secretariat	Committee of Ministers; Permanent Staff Members Committee; Secretariat; National SADC Committees;		Secretariat;		Secretariat	
Autonomous Institutions of the REC	Investment and Development Bank; West African Health Organization			Development Bank; Lake Victoria Fishing Organization; Inter-University Council; Civil Aviation Academy;				Development Bank