



**4<sup>th</sup> Specialized Technical Committee on  
Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic  
Planning and Integration  
Experts Meeting  
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**Eco/STC/MAEPI(IV)/EXP/8**



Agenda  
**2063**  
The Africa we Want

AGENDA 2063  
Progress Report

November 2019



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## 1. Introduction

Implementation of Agenda 2063 is gathering momentum at all levels – national, regional and continental levels. The 2019 report assesses the continent's performance in domesticating and implementing Agenda 2063 since its adoption in 2015, where the continent re-directed itself to the attainment of the Pan African Vision of an Integrated, prosperous and Peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena.

The report underscores the slow progress towards poverty reduction in Africa despite the accelerated growth enjoyed over the past decade. Africa's infrastructure deficits undermine industrial development and underline the stagnation in value addition in manufacturing. There has been some progress registered in value addition in the agricultural sector but it still remains substantially low by global standards. In order to address the challenge of food Insecurity in Africa, Member States need to increase public investments in agriculture to reach 10% of their national budgets as recommended in the Maputo Protocol.

This Report covers the following areas:

- Implementation and Domestication of the Agenda 2063.
- Roll out of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of Agenda 2063;
- Agenda 2063 Financing and Domestic Resource Mobilization Strategy;
- Progress on Flagship Projects;
- Status of the Implementation of Agenda 2063 at Member States and RECs Reporting;
- Partnership Framework on the Implementation of Agenda 2063;
- Challenges and;
- Recommendations.

It was against the above background that a series of back to back meetings and workshops were organized by AUDA-NEPAD and the AUC to launch the Roll -out of Agenda 2063 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Reporting tool in Nairobi, Kenya from 4th to 9th November 2019. The key stakeholders among others were: the Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Representatives of the Ambassadorial Committee on the Implementation of Agenda 2063.

The main objectives of these meetings and workshops were to enable Member States and RECs to report and share experience on the level of Implementation of Agenda 2063 in their respective countries and regions. It also advised on the need for RECs to take an active role in facilitating Domestication in their Member States.

The Ambassadorial Committee on Agenda 2063 meeting underscored the urgent need to engage Member States which have not yet received domestication missions. Consequently, the AUC was directed to develop a framework to guide the RECs on how to carry out domestication exercises and to strengthen Statistical Institutions in Member States to ensure reliability and availability of quality data and Involvement of the Private sector in the implementation of Agenda 2063 programmes.

## **2. Implementation and Domestication of Agenda 2063 in Member States**

During the period under consideration domestication missions were undertaken to the Republic's of Cape verde, Tanzania and United Maghreb Arab (UMA). This brings the number of Member States that have undertaken domestication and technical assistance to forty two (42) Member States and five (5) Regional Economic Communities (REC) since the adoption of the FTYIP in 2015. The countries that are yet to receive Domestication Missions are: Angola, Madagascar, Somalia, South Sudan, Morocco, Mauritania, Libya, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Sierra leone, Burundi, Central Africa Republic and Equatorial Guinea.

These domestication missions aimed at ensuring that National and Regional Development Plans are aligned to the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) of Agenda 2063. The reports indicate that a number of these countries have national structures for anchoring Agenda 2063, have integrated Agenda 2063 results framework into their National Development Plans and there are also focal persons of Agenda 2063 in the various sectoral Ministries.

## **3. Roll out of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of Agenda 2063**

Three back to back meetings were held in Nairobi Kenya from 3 to 7 November 2019 to facilitate this process.

- a) Technical Meeting of the Task Team representatives
- b) Technical Meeting with RECS and
- c) Meeting with Member States
- d) Technical meeting of the Agenda 2063 M&E Task Team;

A stakeholders meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya on the 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2019 and was attended by representatives from the African Union Commission, the African Union Development Agency, United Nations Economic Commission of Africa, the Joint Support Secretariate Office (JSSO) and UNICEF. The main objectives of the meeting were to review reporting tools developed by AUDA – NEPAD and UNECA to support joint reporting processes on the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 and assess the readiness as well as ensure technical validation of the data entry and reporting templates by Member States. The reporting template has been developed by AUDA-NEPAD in collaboration with AUC.

The meeting made three main recommendations;

- ✓ Both tools have unique qualities, strengths and weaknesses, there is therefore need for continued discussion among members of the Joint task Team to refine

the tool that will later be presented to the Principals/ Directors of the various organizations for adoption;

- ✓ There was consensus that there is need for strengthened cooperation and collaboration among the different stakeholder organizations;
- ✓ It was recalled that JSSO was created as a mechanism to bring the 3 Organizations (AUC, UNECA, AfDB) and has the mandate to coordinate the 3 organizations. There is need for this collaboration to be reinvigorated and this requires strong political commitment from the Principals of the various organizations. To this end, the meeting was informed that efforts are underway to re-energize this commitment.

## **ii) Technical meeting with RECs**

The meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya on 4 November 2019 and attended by East African Community (EAC), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

### **A. The Objectives of the meeting were :**

- a) To enable RECs to present the status of Implementation of Agenda 2063 in their regions;
- b) To exchange information and share experiences with each other with a view to identifying key challenges faced by RECs and how best to support them in implementation and reporting on Agenda 2063; and
- c) Provide an update on the roadmap leading to the roll out of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of Agenda 2063 and the progress report of Agenda 2063.

The representatives from the respective RECs highlighted their organization's mandate and strategic orientation(s). Further they outlined the key regional initiatives being undertaken in alignment and in contribution to the realization of the Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects milestones and targets.

### **❖ The Key implementation challenges highlighted include :**

- Lengthy ratification processes for the various protocols/ agreements/ frameworks, for instance, the regional level Free Trade Agreements (FTAs);
- Weak adherence to commitments to FTA such as tariff concessions;
- Coordination challenges owing to the fact that Agenda 2063 is implemented and monitored by different Ministries at the Partner States level;
- Absence of a harmonized template for the collection and analysis of Data in relation to reporting on implementation of Agenda 2063;

- Lack of a harmonized approach in mobilizing funds (both at regional/ RECs level and the continental level) for implementation of Agenda 2063 programmes;

#### ❖ **Recommendations made by the RECs**

- There is urgent need to domesticate and disseminate the A2063 FTYIP M&E framework to the RECs and Member States so as to be able to sufficiently capture the progress and impact made in a scientific manner
- Harmonization of Resource Mobilization approaches across the RECs and AU Organs
- There was consensus on the need to go beyond workshops and concretely support Member States on the ground in the implementation of Agenda 2063
- Need to fast track domestication of the Core Indicator Handbook within Member States encouraging Member States to embrace the Core Indicators

#### **iii) Meeting with Member States**

A meeting was organized by AUDA-NEPAD and the African Union Commission to launch the roll out of the Agenda 2063 Monitoring and Evaluation framework and reporting tool in Nairobi Kenya from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> November 2019.

#### **a) The objectives of the meeting were;**

- To present the Agenda 2063 Implementation progress reporting template developed by AUDA in collaboration with AUC to member States in an effort to build Member States' capacity to comprehensively track and report on the implementation of Agenda 2063.
- To enable Member States to report and Share experiences on the level of Implementation of Agenda 2063 in their respective countries. The respective reports from the Member States will inform the consolidated continental progress report on the implementation of Agenda 2063 that will be presented to the Policy Organs.
- Identify technical assistance and other needs required of the Commission and AUDA-NEPAD to support Member States in the implementation of Agenda 2063.

The meeting was attended by thirty six (36) Member States, six (6) RECs and AUC Partners: UNECA, ACBF, APRM, JSSO and UNICEF.

The representative of AUDA-NEPAD provided an overview of the Data entry, collection and visualization templates explaining the key elements of the reporting tools. Member States were given an opportunity to start using the template. Representatives from each country embarked on populating the template by inputting data from their countries in line with the status of implementation along Agenda 2063 goals, targets and indicators.

A few member states volunteered to report back to the plenary presenting their respective country reports using the template. The presentation mainly highlighted country progress around the core

indicators of Agenda 2063. In addition Member States were provided with another template to facilitate the preparation of summary narrative country reports to give context to the country statistics/ data captured by the excel matrix. The narrative country reports include the following;

- Introduction which covers a brief overview of the country's socio-economic profile and Key strategies for implementing Agenda 2063;
- Country Level Status on the Implementation of Agenda 2063 Goals. This section covers Country progress in the implementation of Agenda 2063 goals and the priority areas, major interventions, major results achieved and major areas of support that they require from the African Union; and
- Challenges, opportunities and key lessons learnt.

#### **b) Key Challenges reported by Member States**

- Member States expressed concern of the burden of reporting on both the Agenda 2063 and the SDGs using different reporting tools
- Data gaps at country level were also identified as one of the key challenges being faced by Member States
- Lack of resources for the implementation of Agenda 2063 flagship projects

#### **❖ Recommendations**

1. Strengthening Statistical Institutions in Member states to ensure reliability and availability of quality data;
2. Involvement of the Private sector in the implementation of Agenda 2063 programs.

Encourage Member States to build capacity at all levels including at local government to enable proper reporting on the implementation of Agenda 2063

#### **4. Domestic Resource Mobilization Strategy of Agenda 2063**

The Executive Council approved the Agenda 2063 financing and resource mobilization strategy on Domestic Resource Mobilization and further requested the Commission and the AfDB, in close collaboration with UNECA and AUDA to prepare an "Agenda 2063 Financing and DRM Roadmap and Guide" based on the "Adopted Agenda 2063 Financing, DRM and Partnership Strategy" for widespread dissemination to Member States in close collaboration with Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

Accordingly, to operationalize the DRM strategy, a series of Joint Technical Meetings have been held with the concerned institutions; AfDB, UNECA and AUDA with the objective to form a resource mobilization platform, which will spearhead this process.

This culminated into an official launch of the DRM Technical Working Group (TWG) which took place on 8th October 2019, in Addis Ababa. Subsequently, the first TWG meeting was held to discuss the preparatory work and pertinent issues relating to the implementation of the DRM strategy.



The key outcomes of this meeting included, inter alia, the following:

- Terms of reference for the TWG and the division of labor amongst the member institutions
- The roadmap for implementation including the technical approach to the exercise, including resource requirements.

The TWG meeting also recognized the Joint Secretariat Support Office (JSSO) as a key structure to this process particularly for Secretariat role.

Furthermore, a process is underway to engage a consultancy firm to develop the DRM “Guide” and implementation roadmap. It is envisaged that the DRM guide will be finalized in 2020 and subsequently, dissemination and domestication to Member State will commence.

## **5. Progress in the Implementation of Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects**

This Section highlights progress registered in the implementation of Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects. Challenges and bottlenecks encountered during the implementation and possible corrective measures are also discussed. Overall significant progress has been registered in implementation of Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects particularly in AfCFTA while status of implementation of some Flagship Projects remain unchanged for example the establishment of the African Financial Institutions.

### **A. African Continental Free Trade Area.**

#### **a. Progress to-date.**

There has been tremendous progress made both on the Technical and Institutional side as follows:

- i. The Agreement entered into Force on 30th May 2019.
- ii. 54 AU Member States have signed the Agreement
- iii. 27 AU Member States have ratified and deposited their instruments of ratification
- iv. The AfCFTA Operational Phase was launched in July 2019 with the following instruments;
  - The AfCFTA Trade in Goods Portal/Website where Member States will upload their initial tariff offers;
  - The Pan African Digital Payment and Settlement System;
  - The Online Tool/Mechanism for Elimination of NTBs within the AfCFTA; and
  - The Dashboard of the AU Trade Observatory.
- v. The Agreement will start trading under the AfCFTA Regime by July 1st, 2020
- vi. The AfCFTA Interim Secretariat has been set up at the AUC
- vii. In addition, Ghana has been designated to Host the AfCFTA Permanent Secretariat.



## **b. Challenges**

Implementation of the AfCFTA faces a number of challenges which include the following:

- Inadequate resources both human and financial to carry out both the completion of negotiations for phase I issues as well as to start Phase II.
- Some Member States and partners are negotiating bilateral trade and investment agreements with Third Parties which may jeopardise the AfCFTA which is against the spirit of the Nouakchott Decisions.
- The Smooth Implementation of the AfCFTA also relies on the progress of other projects such as Program Infrastructure Development for Africa (PIDA), Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), Single Air Transport Market (SAATM) and the protocol on free movement of people.

## **B. African Commodity Strategy**

### **a. Progress to-date**

- i. An updated Draft African Union Commodity strategy was finalized in December 2018;
- ii. The Updated Draft African Union Commodity strategy was presented to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Specialised Technical Committee (STC) on Trade Industry and Mining in held in January 2019;
- iii. The STC took note of the work done and made further technical observations for Improvement of the Draft Strategy and further recommended that:-
  - Further consultations be carried out to address the observations and recommendations made; and
  - The Commission convenes a meeting of experts to review the Draft Commodity Strategy Document and its Implementation Plan before its presentation to the next Meeting of the STC on Trade Industry and Minerals for consideration and adoption.
- iv. The Technical Working group has so far deliberated on the recommendations and the Consultant has been engaged to finalize the draft.
- v. The Draft is expected to be resubmitted to an extraordinary STC of Ministers of Trade, Industry and Minerals for adoption in December 2019.

### **b. Challenges**

- The Project is cross-cutting in nature among 4 Departments which makes coordination a major challenge.
- There is no dedicated unit nor staff to handle the day to day management of the project.
- The Project requires extensive consultations with stakeholders, however, limited resources are hampering progress.

## **C. The Grand Inga Hydropower Project.**

The “Grand Inga Hydropower Project” in the Democratic Republic of Congo is one of the Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects. It is under preparation following an overall scheme, which should reach a total installed capacity of over 42,000 MW and designed to contribute to the electricity supply for the country and the entire Continent.

### **a. Progress to-date**

- i.** The DRC Government decided in 2018 to change Inga 3 concept from 4,800 MW to 11,000 MW for a total investment cost of \$ 18Bn including \$ 4 Bn for the transmission lines;
- ii.** In this regard, an Agreement was signed on 16th October 2018 between the DRC Government and a Consortium of Chinese and Spanish companies: China Inga 3 and ProInga to undertake technical studies and environmental and socio-economic impact assessment of Inga 3 new concept. The investment cost will be mobilized by the consortium;
- iii.** Out of the 11,000 MW capacity, South Africa would like to get 5,000 MW; Nigeria 3,000 MW; mining companies in DRC 1,300 MW or more and the rest for the DRC National Utility (SNEL). Guinea also expressed a desire to buy 7,500 MW to supply its 5 bauxite plants;
- iv.** In 2018, the AUC provided financial support to Inga Project Team to allow them to promote the project at the STC Energy Sub-Committee held on 21-23 March 2018 in Nouakchott, Mauritania;
- v.** The STC on Energy Sub-committee recommended to set up a “Strategic Committee” composed of AUC-AfDB-NEPAD to support the DRC Leadership and AUC Chairperson sent a letter to the DRC President in this regard but no feedback so far; (in what)
- vi.** In 2019 the DRC Government through the “Agence de Développement et de Promotion du Projet Inga (ADPI)” organised a number of promotion events of the Grand Inga project within the country and abroad including the participation at the World Hydro Congress in Paris in May 2019;
- vii.** On the AUC side, the Energy Division/Department of Infrastructure and Energy and UNEP organized a successful Training Course on Strategic Environmental Assessment for DRC senior level decision-makers and African stakeholders (Regional Power Pools and Regional Economic Communities) from 30 September

to 02 October 2019 at the AUC Headquarters, with the facilitation of The Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment;

- viii. For the time being, discussions are ongoing between DRC authorities and the Chinese and Spanish Consortium on Inga 3 regarding the legal and operationalization modalities of the consortium and the contract to be signed between the two parties (DRC Government and the Consortium).

#### **b. Challenges**

- The financial resources mobilisation may take a long time which could delay the project implementation;
- The coming in of new interested Member States in the project and the concept of 11,000 MW will affect the previously concluded agreements and coordination arrangements, including with countries through which transmission lines pass.

### **D. Single Africa Air Transport Market (SAATM)**

Recognising the importance of aviation in achieving the AU vision of Africa's integration, in January 2015, the Union Assembly adopted the Declaration on the establishment of a Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) as well as the Solemn Commitment towards advancing concrete and unconditional implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision and the establishment of the Single Africa Air Transport Market (SAATM).

Subsequently, the Union Assembly officially launched the SAATM in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 29<sup>th</sup> January 2018 during its 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Summit Session.

#### **a. Progress to-date.**

- i. Twenty-nine (29) Member States covering almost 80% of intra-african air traffic have signed the Solemn Commitment to establishment of the SAATM, namely: Benin, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Eswatini, Togo, Zimbabwe and Morocco. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Equatorial Guinea are also finalizing the internal administrative procedures to sign the solemn commitment which will increase the number of SAATM States to 31.
- ii. 18 SAATM member States have also signed a Memorandum of Implementation (MoI) that ensures the removal of any air service agreement restrictions that are not in compliance with the Yamoussoukro Decision.
- iii. 10 out of the 29 SAATM States have implemented all the SAATM Concrete measures required by AFCAC. These countries are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Ghana, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, The Gambia and Togo. Furthermore,

ten (10) Member States have signed new Bilateral Air Services Agreement that are compliant with the Yamoussoukro Decision.

- iv. IATA has developed a SAATM 55 Country Index \* using the SAATM enablers (Safety, Security Infrastructure, Visa openness, etc.) as indices to identify State and airline readiness for SAATM and as a support advocacy tool. The index also includes outcomes of IATA's Regulatory mapping exercise of the YD and existing SAATM Regulatory Texts.
- v. A joint stakeholders' Priority Action Plan for the SAATM for the period 2018 – 2019 has been established.
- vi. The stakeholders (African Development Bank—AfDB, European Union—EU, World Bank—WB) have made specific pledges to provide technical and financial support currently amounting to over US\$ 5.0 million for the joint SAATM Priority Action Plan.
- vii. A new Secretary-General of the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) also Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the SAATM Executing Agency has been recruited and strengthening of AFCAC is ongoing.

#### **b. Challenges**

- Inadequate financial resources to enable the Executing Agency to become operational;
- Slow pace of Member States in subscribing to the Solemn Commitment;
- Incomplete policy legal and regulatory framework including external policy, dispute settlement mechanism and the African Aviation Tribunal and Board of Appeal;
- Capacity building of Member States and RECs on the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Declaration regulatory text (competition and consumer protection) and competition rules; and
- Elaborating a continental aviation infrastructure master plan to cope with future traffic growth;

#### **E. Continental High-Speed Train Network (CHSRN)**

The Africa Integrated High Speed Railway Network (AIHSRN) Project, is an AUC led initiative designed to interconnect African capitals, economic and other industrial hubs as well as major tourism locations with appropriate high speed rail technology, and other complementary electricity/power, and ICT broadband infrastructure and services.

##### **a. Progress to-date**

- i. A vision of the Continental High-Speed Railway Network (CHSRN) project within the context of the AU Agenda 2063 has been elaborated;
- ii. The vision defined the key components of the project as:
  - mobilisation of investment into construction of high speed railway networks;
  - capacity building in high speed railway technologies;
  - Development of railway related industries; and
  - integration with other transport modes and other infrastructure sectors (ICT, Energy).

- iii. Completion of the Detailed Scoping Study (DSS) together with the strategy note. The DSS:
  - focused on developing the first 10-year Implementation Plan of the CHSRN Project
  - identified 2 regional pilot projects
  - prepared the Terms of Reference and provide the basis for further consultation with national, and continental stakeholders for the second phase of the study
- iv. Process launches for the recruitment of a firm to conduct the financial and technical, legal and institutional audit of the African Union of Railways, with a view to its revitalization.

#### **b. Challenges**

- Lack of funds for the detailed engineering study;
- The two projects seem insignificant in terms of the impact sought because of the size of the continent and the aspirations of the project. This requires the identification of a dozen additional projects;
- Lack of dedicated experts to manage the project under the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which is under AUDA/NEPAD.

### **F. Pan-African E-Network**

The Pan African e-Network project is a joint undertaking by the Government of India and the AUC. The main objective of the project is to help with capacity building by imparting quality education, as well as medical tele-expertise and consultations to AU Member States by some of the best Indian academic and medical institutions.

#### **a. Progress To Date**

- i. As of March 2017, the Network was installed in 48 AU member states with the following achievements:
  - 22,000 students obtained degrees in various undergraduate and graduate disciplines;
  - 770 annual Tele-medicine consultations were carried out;
  - 6,700 Continuous Medical Education (CME) sessions were held for nurses and Doctors
- ii. The department prepared reports on the sustainability of the Network, which were presented by the Chairperson to the PRC and the Executive Council. A letter from the Chairperson was sent to the members of the Assembly requesting Member States to support the sustainability of the Network.

## **b. Challenges**

- In July 2017, the Government of India discontinued all the services provided through the network and handed the Infrastructure back over to the Commission, which, then, placed the network hub located in Dakar's suburban area, under the custody of the Government of Senegal. Meanwhile, Senegal continues to generously cover the electricity and water fees while a solution is being sought with a view to resuming the activities of this project.
- Regarding the issue of transfer and sustainability of the PAeN, the Assembly of Users of the PAeN – comprising participating Member States – and the STC-CICT approved an arrangement for the continuity and sustainability of the services of the network after its transfer to African parties.
- At its 22nd Ordinary Session held from 27 to 31 January 2014, the AU Assembly adopted Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.497 (XXII) requesting the Commission to prepare an action plan for the sustainability of the services of the network. Subsequently, a study was commissioned to develop an action plan for the sustainability of the PAeN. The recommendations of the study were submitted to the first AU Specialized Technical Committee on Communication and ICT (STC-CICT-1) held in Addis Ababa from 31 August to 4 September 2015.
- Since then, a number of decisions have been endorsed by the Executive Council urging member states to contribute funds for the sustainability of the network. To recall, the sustainability study findings estimated that PAeN's total annual operating expenditure ((OPEX) amounts to US\$4,221, 440. As of now, funding of the network operation and management remains the main challenge for the PAeN project

## **G. Cyber Security**

Cyber Security is one of the flagship projects of Agenda 2063. By 2020, nearly a third of the global GDP is expected to be generated by the digital economy. Being interconnected and connected to the rest of the world, Africa is now within the perimeter of cybercrime, making the continent's information systems and digital infrastructures more than ever vulnerable. Issues relating to cybersecurity and cybercrime are emerging and there is a need to ensure that citizens, governments and businesses are protected.

### **a. Progress to-date**

The following is a summary of the key activities undertaken by the Commission in this area:

- i. The AUC adopted the AU Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection in Malabo in 2014. Four Member States out of the required 15 have ratified this Convention;

- ii. The AUC developed data protection guidelines and launched them in 2018 during Africa Internet Summit in Dakar, Senegal. The guidelines are available in all four AU official languages;
- iii. In October 2018, the first African forum dedicated to Cybercrime was held in Addis Ababa in collaboration with the US Department of Justice. Capacity building workshops were also held on Cyber diplomacy, Cyber strategy and Cyber legislation;
- iv. An African Cybersecurity Expert Group is being set-up to advise the African Union Commission concerning international discussions on cybersecurity and cybercrime and to exchange best practices;

**b. Challenges.**

- As per the AUC report on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime trends in Africa, many African countries are at early stage of developing Cyber strategies, drafting and adopting cyber laws and setting up national CERTs. To assist Member States to develop their national cybersecurity frameworks there is a need for adequate financial resources.
- No budget was allocated to Cyber security for 2019 and a fraction of the requested budget for 2020 has been allocated - which may delay the process of implementing the Summit decisions and this may make Cybersecurity issues in the next few years very challenging on the continent.

**H. Pan African Virtual and E-University (PAVEU)**

The Pan African Virtual and E-University (PAVEU) is one of AU's flagship projects that has been proposed for addressing the Agenda 2063 need for accelerating development of human capital, science and technology and innovation through increasing access to tertiary and continuing education in Africa by capitalizing on the digital revolution and global knowledge.

**a. Progress to Date**

- i. The January 2018 summit, decided that PAVEU be an Open, Distance and eLearning (ODEL) arm of the PAU and to be hosted at the PAU Rectorate Headquarters in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The PAVEU Project has been relocated to Yaoundé in 2018.
- ii. Four (4) course programs have been identified for the launch of PAVEU planned for November 2019 including: Introduction to Virtualization; Entrepreneurship Knowledge and Skills and Digital Literacy with Cloud Computing; Skills for Employability; and Media and Information Literacy. Course Content Development for the Entrepreneurship Knowledge and Skills & Digital Literacy with Cloud Computing has commenced.
- iii. Strategic partnerships have been established with 4 key organizations that work in ODeL to support quality assurance and delivery of PAVEU courses, including: African Council for Distance Education (ACDE), UNESCO, African Virtual University, and VMware.
- iv. PAVEU Project Implementation Framework was developed to guide the implementation of the PAVEU in terms of its mission and scope of work, principles and core values,



content delivery modes, scope of curriculum, modes of teaching and learning, access requirements, assessment modes, as well as accreditation and quality assurance. The document also addresses a possible business plan and the financial sustainability of the PAVEU. It includes guidelines on the Institute's management structures, staffing and potential partnerships with other role players.

- v. IT Infrastructure setup has commenced including acquisition of the domain name, server and development of the website and Learning Management System (LMS).
- vi. Guidelines and Policies for PAVEU Operationalisation have been developed, which include: E-Learning Policy, ICT Policy, Open Educational Resource (OER) Policy, Internalization of Programs Policy, Learner Support Services Policy, Assessment Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, Course Development Guidelines, and Student Orientation Guidelines.

#### **b. Challenges**

- There is urgent need for recruitment of more staff to support PAVEU as a Flagship Project of Agenda 2063;
- Equipment is needed to support the delivery of the online courses including studio recording equipment and a reliable power supply plant.

#### **I. African Outer Space Program**

The African Outer Space Flagship endeavors to create a well-coordinated and integrated continental programme that is responsive to the social, economic, political and environmental needs of the continent, as well as being globally competitive. It is also to develop a regulatory framework that supports the African space agenda and ensures that Africa is a responsible and peaceful user of outer space.

##### **a. Progress to Date.**

- i. In January 2016, the Heads of State and Government adopted the Space Policy and Strategy through decision [Assembly/AU/Dec.589 (XXVI)], and further requested the Commission to carry out consultations with a view to evaluating the legal, structural and financial implications for the creation of a continental African Space Agency;
- ii. This led to the articulation of the Statutes of the Agency, which was subsequently adopted by the Assembly in January 2018 [Assembly/AU/Draft/Dec.13(XXX)]. The Statute establishes the African Space Agency as an Organ of the African Union;
- iii. In 2017, the Commission issued an open call to all Member States inviting the interested countries to express their intent of hosting the African Space Agency, in line with Assembly Decision [Assembly/AU/Dec.589 (XXVI)]. A High Level Panel was appointed by the Chairperson to assess the candidate host countries, which recommended the Arab Republic of Egypt;
- iv. In 2019, the report of the High Level Panel was endorsed by the Executive Council, and adopted by the Assembly through Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.748(XXXII), in which the

- Assembly decided on the Arab Republic of Egypt as the host. The Commission is in consultation with the Arab Republic of Egypt to finalize the Host Agreement;
- v. The Commission convenes annual Space Dialogues with African space actors, and in the process two documents have been produced;
    - Priority areas of implementation by the African Outer Space Programme;
    - Study on Structural and Financial implications for African Space Agency in response to the Assembly Decision [Assembly/AU/Dec.589 (XXVI)],
  - vi. The report on Structural and Financial implications was submitted to the relevant sub-committees for their consideration in May 2019;
  - vii. The Commission carried out 2 of the 4 Baseline Studies for developing operational programmes and missions:
    - Comprehensive Study on African Private Sector in Earth Observation, Geospatial and Allied Technologies
    - Gap Analysis Study on Navigation and Positioning in Africa;
  - viii. Moreover, the Commission has been strengthening the African Earth Observation (EO) System for improving management of the environment through Global Monitoring for the Environment and Security (GMES) & Africa programme, which is focusing on 4 outputs:
    - Producing services that provide evidence-based information for decision-making in environment
    - Building human, technical and institutional capacities on EO
    - Outreach and Engagement with user communities and
    - Strengthening Infrastructure for data access.

## **b. Challenges**

One of the main challenge is the delay in determining the Structural and Financial Implications of the African Space Agency

## **J. Great Museum of Africa**

### **a. Progress To Date.**

- i. The allocation of the site of the Great Museum of Africa by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria in a very strategic location between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Culture and with a good view of the city of Algiers which could potentially attract a large number of visitors to the GMA.
- ii. Conclusion of the architectural Design and environmental studies carried out by a team of architects and experts;
- iii. Establishment and inauguration of the Technical and Advisory Committee of the Great Museum of Africa as mandated by the Executive Council composed of representatives from AU Member States selected on regional basis, and other independent culture and heritage experts whose main terms of reference are to provide technical and advisory expertise for the establishment and launching of the Great Museum of Africa;

- iv. Appointment by the Government of Algeria of a Local Committee to oversee the establishment of the Museum composed of national experts in various areas of skills including: curatorship, anthropology, history, law amongst other.
- v. Provision of a temporary structure building by the Government of Algeria which will be equipped with audio visual and interactive elements allowing for various publics to engage with the museum, understand the values, mission and vision and become part of the Museum community.
- vi. The adoption of a decision by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Specialized Technical Committee on Youth, Culture and Sport (STC-YCS3) held in Algiers in October 2018 and endorsement by the Executive Council, to use the Great Museum of Africa as a hub and custodian of the heritage illicitly trafficked from the continent to various parts of the world.
- vii. The collection of best practices from state of the art contemporary museums to inform the concept of the Great Museum of Africa.

#### **b. Challenges**

- The main challenge of this continental project remains its funding for the construction of the building, equipment and development of the heritage showcasing, promotion, conservation and protection programmes. The current estimated cost is 57 million USD.

### **K. Silencing the Guns by 2020**

#### **a. Progress to-date**

- I. The AU High Representative (AUHR) continued mobilization efforts to elicit the contribution of stakeholders to the implementation of the AU Master Roadmap for Silencing the Guns. In this context, the Silencing the Guns Unit-BCP, under the direction of the AU High Representative organized an AUC inter-departmental planning workshop which produced, an AUC Action Plan for Fast tracking Silencing Guns in Africa.
- II. Following the Adoption of UNSC Resolution 2457 on Silencing the Guns under Equatorial Guinea Chairmanship in February, the UN Secretary General established a UN task force to mobilise UN wide support to the implementation of the Silencing the Guns Roadmap and the AUC Action Plan. The Taskforce has had several technical planning meetings with the Silencing the Guns Unit, as well as bilateral meetings with specific UN agencies and Secretariat Department were held, to identify key areas of support for example Disarmament, Women and youth in Peace and Security, counter-terrorism, Peacebuilding, conflict prevention through UNDP and the Global Compact, awareness raising and communication through the UN Global Communication Department.
- III. GIZ has availed the services of a Communication/PR company to the AUC as contribution to the implement a continental communication campaign on silencing the Guns from October 2019 to March 2021.
- IV. Partners have also offered to support the Silencing the Guns Unit with the provision of technical Expertise in the area of advocacy, political advice, partnership development,

program management as well as monitoring and evaluation. Financial contributions are also considered by Partners to support the Silencing the Guns initiatives

- V. The Chairperson of the Commission has seized the opportunity of his engagements to promote Silencing the Guns in Africa. In September he attended the Biennale forum of Luanda on a culture of peace, where he participated in a debate. Other members of the Commission including Commissioners took part in various panels relating to the nexus between peace and natural resources, employment, the youth, conflict prevention etc.
- VI. The Peace and Security Council, meeting at Ministerial level in New York on 27 September 2019 dedicated a session to the consideration of the nexus between peace and development.
- VII. African Members to the UN Security Council are pursuing their efforts to promote the Silencing the Guns agenda on the international forum. In this Context, under the chairmanship of South Africa, two meetings of the UNSC took place on Silencing the Guns in October 2019:
  - Contribution of youth to Silencing the guns in Africa ( AU Special Envoy for the Youth addressed the Council) and on
  - Conflict prevention.
- viii. Equatorial Guinea as announced a High Level Conference on Silencing the Guns to take place in November 2019 in Malabo
- ix. Egypt is preparing for the holding of the “Aswan Forum for Peace and Development in Africa” in December 2019.
- x. The AU High Representative continued to lend his support to ongoing peace processes on the Continent, through consultations with stakeholders and contributions to AU’s peace and security agenda. Most notably,
  - in his capacity as member of the AUHIP, he takes part in the ongoing Horn of Africa tour alongside Former President Mbeki and in collaboration with the UN Representative for the Horn of Africa, Mr. Parfait Onanga.
  - He shared his experience with the Peace support Operations Division of the Peace and Security department during a one day workshop to review the AU Peace support operations Doctrine.

#### **b. Challenges**

- Limited resources both financial and human to achieve this flagship project of Agenda 2063
- There is little visibility on Member states programs for effective implementation of the Theme of the Year and the AU Master Roadmap.
- The activities of the High Representative, in particular visits to member states and RECs, as well as other key International Partners headquarters, as well as the organization of thematic seminars with relevant actors to promote Silencing the Guns are constrained by limited financial and human resources.

#### **L. Free Movement of all Persons and African Passport**

#### **a. Progress To Date**

- i.** Firstly, the Protocol to the Treaty on the Establishment of the African Economic Community relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment was adopted in January 2018 together with a comprehensive implementation Roadmap as its annexure;
- ii.** Secondly, popularization of the Protocol on free movement of persons has been undertaken involving Member States and Regional Economic Communities with a view to achieve the requisite 15 ratifications for the Protocol to come into force;
- iii.** Thirdly, so far, only 32 Member States have signed the Protocol and only one Member State, Rwanda, has ratified it. Those which have signed are Angola, Bukina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sao Tome & Principe, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe.
- iv.** Fourthly, the Guidelines on the Design, Production and Issuance of the African Passport have been endorsed by the AU-STC on Migration, Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in November 2018 and subsequently adopted by the AU Assembly of February 2019

#### **b. Challenges**

- Slow pace of signature and ratification of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons;
- Restrictive visa regimes in AU Member States which prohibit cross-border movement of persons;
- Strong perception of security threats posed by free movement of persons;
- Weak technical capacity of Member States to produce and issue the African Passport to African citizens.
- Slow compliance with the AU decision imploring Member States to start issuing visas on arrival to all African travellers.

### **M. The Establishment of the African Financial Institutions**

The Continental Financial Institutions comprise the African Central Bank (ACB), the African Monetary Fund (AMF), the African Investment Bank (AIB), and the Pan African Stock Exchange (PASE). The financial institutions were established through the Constitutive Act of the AU, adopted in Lomé in 2000, to complete the financial architecture of the African Economic Community that was adopted in 1991.

#### **a. Progress to-date.**

- i. Twenty-two signatures of the legal instruments of the AIB have been registered: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Libya, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Sao Tome & Principe, Togo, and Zambia. Among them, only six have ratified these instruments: Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo, Libya, and Togo.
- ii. Twelve signatures have been registered for the AMF: Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe Togo, and Zambia. Only one instrument of ratification has been deposited by Chad.
- iii. A Host Agreement with Cameroon on the headquarters of AMF was signed in 2018.
- iv. Timelines for the establishment of the ACB are being revised to 2045, and the African Monetary Institute will be operationalized in 2020.
- v. So far, Nigeria has availed office space to set-up the AMI. A draft Statute and Host Agreement have been developed and are yet to be finalised.
- vi. Work is on-going with the African Securities Exchanges Association to link African Exchanges with the ultimate goal of establishing the PASE in stages. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is in a process of being forged to strengthen the partnership.
- vii. The Commission has started the process of appointing H. E. Nana Akufo-Addo, the President of Ghana, as the Champion for the AUFIs.
- viii. The Terms of Reference for the Champion have been developed.
- ix. A comprehensive study to establish the challenges of signing and ratifying the legal instruments is underway.

#### **b. Challenges**

- The ratification process remains slow.
- The appointment of the Champion is delaying

## **6. RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. There should be flexible mechanisms for resourcing budgets of all flagship projects so as to maintain the momentum;
2. There is a need to continue sensitization of all stakeholders about the Flagship Projects architecture as well as their benefits;
- 3.
4. Complementary technical and environmental studies have to be done for all Flagship Projects;
5. Review of commercial aspects to sustain bankability of the Inga 3 project including new power market and potential partner countries need to be identified and agreements secured;
6. Expedite the ratification and support for all Flagship Projects by Member States

## **7. Conclusion.**

Over the past 50 years, Africa focused her collective efforts on decolonization, the struggle against apartheid and attainment of political independence for the continent. African Union Agenda 2063 offers a ray of hope for Africa to redirect its efforts towards an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena. Its successful Implementation will require full commitment from all stakeholders.

## **ANNEX**



## **Recommendations from Departments on Flagship Projects**

### **I. ACFTA**

1. Flagship Projects like AfCFTA should have standalone budgets that should be treated differently from budgets of their parent Departments.
2. There should be flexible mechanisms for resourcing budgets of flagship projects so as to maintain the momentum.
3. There is need to continue sensitization of all stakeholders about the AfCFTA architecture as well as its benefits.

### **II. African Commodity Strategy**

1. There is need to establish a dedicated unit to handle issues of African Commodities including the Commodities file.
2. There is need to dedicate more resources to the finalization of the Draft Strategy.

### **III. The Grand Inga Hydropower Project.**

1. The new project concept of 11,000 MW will require the review of the just concluded technical studies and environment and socio-economic impact;
2. Complementary technical and environmental studies have to be done;
3. Review of commercial aspects to sustain bankability of the Inga 3 project including new power market and potential partner countries need to be identified and agreements secured;
4. Reviewing the agreements already signed especially with the Republic of South Africa or being negotiated with Nigeria and start negotiations with new potential customers like Egypt, Sudan, Congo, Angola, and newcomer Guinea;
5. The transit countries of transmission lines to South Africa and to Nigeria (Inga-Calabar) will have to be approached and agreements signed
6. It is also necessary to convince and support the DRC Government in setting up a Continental Coordination Arrangement for the Grand Inga hydropower project as recommended by the STC Subcommittee on Energy and the AUC Chairperson. AUC has to follow up on the letter sent to the President DRC in this regard.

#### **IV. Single Africa Air Transport Market (SAATM)**

1. Further advocacy efforts will be undertaken under the leadership of the Champion (overall leader) of the SAATM flagship project – target is to reach 40 Member States;
2. Regional Champions will be appointed to add impetus to advocacy efforts at RECs level;
3. Validation and dissemination of the External Policy Guidelines with Binding Clauses for negotiation of air services agreements with non-African states and regions;
4. Finalisation, adoption and dissemination of the Dispute Settlement Mechanism for the SAATM
5. Continuous dissemination and capacity building for incorporation and application of the Yamoussoukro Decision Regulatory Texts;
6. Provision of technical assistance to ensure reduction of member States with less than 61% Effective Implementation (EI) of Abuja Aviation Safety Targets for Africa – jointly adopted by the AUC and ICAO;
7. Determination of sustainable resource mobilization mechanism for the Executing Agency;
8. Elaboration of aviation infrastructure masterplan (airports, navigation facilities, etc.) with priority projects to be included in second phase of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa-PAP (PIDA-PAP);
9. Establishment of a Single Sky Architecture for Africa to be completed by 2023.

#### **V. Continental High-Speed Train Network (CHSRN)**

1. Identification of new projects;
2. Reviewing and adopting the Terms of Reference for a full feasibility study of the CHSRN project;
3. Carrying out resource mobilization for the next phases of the CHSRN project;
4. Strengthening the Project Implementation Unit within the AU Development Agency (AUDA RN project)
5. Reviving the Union of African Railways to oversee and facilitate policy and strategic development of the railway sector in Africa;
6. Undertaking advocacy and communication strategy to encourage Member States to prioritise development of railways including high-speed railway networks as the backbone of the transport sector in the continent. This include organization of a political validation workshops for the outcomes;
7. The advocacy effort should also underscore the need to ensure promotion of railway norms and standards to ensure the interoperability of an African network;

8. Conclude Strategic Partnerships for the project

#### **VI. Pan-African E-Network:**

1. At its second meeting, the Specialized Technical Committee on Communication and Information Communication Technology, which was held in Addis Ababa from 20 to 24 November 2017, the honourable Ministers requested the Commission, among others, to:
2. Explore appropriate financial resources for the continuation of operation of the PAeN as an AU Agenda 2063 flagship project;
3. Recommend to AU Policy Organs to allocate adequate financial resources to continue the operationalization of the Pan African e-Network, which is an Agenda 2063 flagship project;
4. All these decisions have been endorsed by the Executive Council. To recall, the sustainability study findings estimated that PAeN's total operating expenditure ((OPEX) amounts to US\$4,221, 440 per annum. Participating Member States are requested to contribute to the sustainability of the project which is estimated at an annual rate of \$90K per each member state;

#### **VII. Cyber Security**

At the continental level, over the next decade, it will therefore be necessary to allocate adequate funding to implement activities related to this critical flagship project to allow the continent to transform itself and built confidence and trust in the use of the digital technology. Such activities will include, but not limited to the following:

1. Expedite the ratification of the Malabo Convention;
2. Enable member states establish national Cybersecurity Governance Agencies;
3. Facilitate adoption of National Cyber-security strategies;
4. Facilitate the adoption of national Cybersecurity legislations by AU Member States;
5. Support the creation of Computer Security and Incident Reporting Team (CSIRT)/ CERTs at national and regional levels;
6. Conduct Capacity building for policy makers/legislators, law enforcement technical and business communities;
7. Establish a framework and mechanism for regional cooperation and mutual assistance

#### **VIII. Pan African Virtual and E-University (PAVEU)**

1. Recruitment of requisite staff to support PAVEU operationalization. In the meantime, it is recommended to deploy AU Youth Volunteers with background in ICT to provide support;
2. Allocate budget for the procurement of requisite equipment including reliable power supply.

#### **IX. African Outer Space Program**

1. The PRC relevant Sub-Committees should consider without delay and validate the Reports of the Commission on Structural and Financial Implications of the African Space Agency to foster the implementation of the Summit decision Assembly/AU/Dec.589(XXVI);
2. Expedite the implementation of the Decision on the hosting of the African Space Agency by the Arab Republic of Egypt and specifically for the Commission and the host country to finalize the hosting agreement for the operationalization of the Agency;
3. Recruit the initial staff for the African Space Agency in order to expedite the its operationalization
4. The host country should avail the pledge funds as seed money for the launching of the African Space Agency.
5. Member States, Regional Economic Communities relevant institutions should proactively participate in Africa's journey to become an equal global space player, by operationalising the African Space Agency and building capabilities in:
  - a. Earth Observation
  - b. Satellite Communication
  - c. Navigation and Positioning, and
  - d. Space Science and Astronomy, as articulated in the African Space Policy and Strategy;

#### **X. Great Museum of Africa**

1. For the project to become implementable it is important that a business proposal together with a resource envelope which is being drafted by the Great Museum of Africa Technical and Advisory Committee is finalized and presented to potential partners;
2. For ownership of the project by AU Member States, there is need for strong support and contribution to the project.
3. There is need to finalize the Host Agreement between the Government of Algeria and the African Union Commission (AUC) on the hosting of the Great Museum of Africa as well as the legal status of the institution.

## **XI. Silencing of the Guns and End Wars in Africa by the Year 2020**

1. An Exception to the Moratorium on recruitment should be accorded for short term contracts in support to the Silencing the Guns Unit.
2. A supplementary budget should be envisaged to fund both the AUHR activities but also AUC departments' specific programs designed or enhanced in implementation of Silencing the Guns in Africa.
3. Member States should be encouraged to prepare a National Action Plan for Silencing the Guns with the Support of the RECs and the AUC. It should be noted that the UN system is already mobilised to support member states national programs in various domains. All AU Institutions should be urged to announce their respective programs in implementation of the theme of the year as well. Member States, AUC, RECs, and AU institutions proposed programs shall be compiled to form a Continental Program for Silencing the Guns in Africa to which African institutions, public and private as well as International Institutions active in Africa could be invited to contribute by the next Summit in February 2020.
4. Member States should support the implementation of a coordination platforms and mechanisms as well as a dedicated M&E arrangement to assist the AU HR in his coordination role and in following progress and effectively report at the 2021 February Summit, with analysis based on concrete data.

## **XII. Free Movement of all Persons and African Passport**

1. In order to address the challenge of slow pace of signature and ratification of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, there is need for the AU Commission to intensify advocacy and popularization of the Protocol and African Passport; there is need to consider designating a sitting Head of State or Government as the Champion for free movement of persons and the African Passport and it is also recommended that this flagship project, together with the other 13 flagship projects, become a permanent agenda item of the AU-RECs Coordination meeting of each year starting with the one planned for June/July 2019 in Niamey, Niger. RECs to provide update on progress being made in the implementation of flagship projects.

2. In respect of the restrictive visa regimes, it is recommended that AU Member States put in place policies towards acquisition of visas upon arrival and progressively strive towards abolition of visas in the future;
3. Regarding the challenge of the strong perception of security threats posed by free movement of persons, the AU Peace and Security Council and similar mechanisms at the level of RECs to sustain the momentum of regular debates on the security implications of free movement highlighting the developmental benefits of this flagship project in collaboration with the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA);
4. With regard to the challenge of the weak technical capacity of Member States to produce and issue the African Passport to African citizens, the AUC should work closely with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to provide necessary technical backstopping to Member States;
5. AU Member States to put in place appropriate systems at all ports of entry to facilitate quick access to relevant information and records of all travellers on the spot.

### **XIII. The Continental Financial Institutions**

1. Finalize the revision of timelines for the establishment of the ACB.
2. Finalize and agree upon the macroeconomic convergence criteria.
3. Fast-track the appointment of the Champion.
4. Commence the implementation of the strategy to fast track the signature and ratification of the legal instruments of AMF&AIB.