

PAN-AFRICAN PROGRAMME 2014-2020

MULTIANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME 2014-2017

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Abbreviations

ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AEO	African Economic Outlook
AEP	Africa-Europe Platform
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFROPAC	African Public Accounts Committee Organisation
AGA	African Governance Architecture
AIR	African Institute for Remittances
ALSF	African Legal Support Facility (AfDB)
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMV	African Mining Vision
APPF	African Peace Facility
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
ASS	African Statistical System
ATAF	African Tax Administration Forum
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BIAT	Boost Intra-African Trade
BTSF	Better Training for Safer Food (SANCO)
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CABRI	Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative
CFTA	Continental Free Trade Area
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel / <i>Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel</i>
CLIMDEV	Climate for Development
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
EAC	East African Community
EACEA	Education Audio-visual and Culture Executive Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EGNOS	European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service
EGS	Eurogeosurveys
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EMB	Election Management Body
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
EO	Earth Observation
EOM	Election Observation Mission
EUROMED	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GGWSSI	Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative

GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
GPGC	Global Public Goods and Challenges
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HLPD	High Level Policy Dialogue
HRST	Human Resources, Science and Technology
IBAR	Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IMDA	Indirect Management Delegation Agreement
IO	International Organisation
JAES	Joint Africa-EU Strategy
JRC	Joint Research Centre
LA	Local Authority
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MESA	Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa
MIP	Multiannual Indicative Programme
MS	Member State
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NIP	National indicative programme
NREN	National Education and Research Networks
NSA	Non-State Actor
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAU	Pan-African University
PAMCIT	Pan-African Masters Consortium in Interpretation and Translation
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructures Development in Africa
REC	Regional Economic Community
RG	Reference Group
RIP	Regional Indicative Programmes
RMI	Raw Materials Initiative
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SSATP	Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Program
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STISA	Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
UMA	Arab Maghreb Union / <i>Union du Maghreb Arabe</i>
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNON	United Nations Office at Nairobi
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Section 1: Executive summary

The Pan-African Programme (PanAf) is based on Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI) for the period 2014-2020. It is based on the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which establishes the fight against poverty as the primary objective of EU development policy and refers to the European Consensus on Development (2006/C 46/01) [24.02.2006], the 'Agenda for Change' COM(2011) [637 final 13.10.2011] and subsequent relevant Commission communications.

The PanAf is in step with the conclusions of the Brussels Summit (April 2014), and with the overall Joint Africa EU Strategy (JAES) adopted at the Lisbon Summit (2007), where Africa and the EU established the Partnership at the highest political level. The PanAf will be one of the instruments that will support the JAES and the first EU programme treating Africa as one.

The PanAf will work within the frame of this continental/trans-regional strategy. It will not replace but complement where relevant, through a **continental or trans-regional approach**, the other EU instruments and programmes that address the priority areas of the EU development policy in the African continent. These are the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) covering Sub-Saharan Africa through the National Indicative Programmes (NIPs), the Regional Indicative Programmes (RIPs) and Intra-African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) programme; the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) covering North African countries, DCI geographic programmes covering South Africa and the thematic programme Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGCs) covering global issues concerning Africa, and the support to Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities (CSO-LA), the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), and the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP).

Furthermore, the PanAf will, in line with the JAES, address the external dimension of EU policies. Through the PanAf, the EU operationalizes Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) and puts into practice the principle of building synergies between EU policies and development cooperation. This is being done by widening the scope of the EU cooperation and by involving all concerned services in the programming and implementation processes.

The first part of this document, covering Sections 1 to 4, defines the strategy for the PanAf. The second part, covering Sections 5 and 6, constitutes the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for the period 2014-2017. The content is in line with the results of the Africa-EU 4th summit held in Brussels on 2 and 3 April 2014. Therefore the PanAf will support the Road Map 2014-2017, which was adopted during the summit and features the following cooperation areas: Peace and Security; Democracy, good Governance and Human Rights; Human Development; Sustainable and inclusive Development and Growth and Continental Integration; and Global and Cross-cutting Issues. In each area of intervention, it will be ensured to keep implementation as streamlined as possible. A MIP for the period 2018-2020 will be prepared on the basis of a mid-term review.

Part 1 - Strategy 2014-2020

Section 2: Overall context: the strategic partnership with Africa

From Cairo to Brussels: 15 years of dialogue

Africa and Europe are bound together by history, culture, geography, a common future, as well as by a community of shared values: the respect for human rights, freedom, equality, solidarity, justice, the rule of law and democracy as enshrined in the relevant international agreements and in the constitutive texts of our respective Unions.

The first Africa-EU Summit in Cairo in 2000 allowed for the institutionalisation of the Africa-EU dialogue. In the following years, considerable change took place on both continents. Democratisation and reform processes were launched and deepened in both Africa and Europe. Efforts continued on both continents to address conflict and crisis situations. At the same time, integration processes on both continents accelerated – on the one hand, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was transformed into the African Union (AU) encompassing the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), and a socioeconomic programme, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); on the other hand, the European Union (EU) nearly doubled in size and adopted the Lisbon Treaty. The world also changed: new international and global challenges emerged, globalisation accelerated and the world has become increasingly interdependent.

In response to these changes, cooperation between Africa and the EU rapidly developed and diversified. The launch of the JAES at the Lisbon Summit in December 2007 marked a turning-point in the relations between our continents in terms of objectives and scope, going far beyond the usual development cooperation purpose. This new partnership was implemented through the first action plan 2008-2010.

The third summit held in Tripoli in November 2010 reaffirmed our ambitions and commitments for the coming years; the strategy was confirmed as the right framework for conducting Africa-EU relations and emphasised that while aid is necessary, other levers must also be activated. These include among others private sector involvement, energy, trade, migration and infrastructure. A second action plan 2011-2013 was adopted and implemented.

The translation of such an ambitious strategy into practice has however proved challenging. Some of the underlying assumptions have not materialized, some difficulties were underestimated and the working arrangements in place have proved less effective than expected in materialising the priorities of the Strategy's Action Plans. One of the reasons raised in many quarters, both European and African, was the lack of a dedicated instrument to support the implementation of the Joint Strategy.

Africa and EU-leaders have met again at the 4th EU-Africa Summit held in Brussels on 2-3 April 2014. Both parties reaffirmed their commitment to the objectives set out in the JAES and underlined their commitment to a people-centred partnership and to sustainable and inclusive growth and development which is beneficial to both continents. They also adopted a Roadmap 2014-2017 which sets out the five key priorities and areas of mutual interest for joint Africa-EU cooperation at inter-regional, continental or global level: i) Peace and Security; ii) Democracy, good governance and human rights; iii) Human development; iv) Sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration; v) Global and cross-cutting issues.

Shared principles for a shared vision

The purpose of the Joint Strategy is to take the Africa-EU relationship to a new, strategic level with a strengthened political partnership and enhanced cooperation. The partnership is based on a Euro-African consensus on values, common interests and common strategic objectives. It is guided by the fundamental principles of the unity of Africa, the interdependence between Africa and Europe, ownership and joint responsibility, respect for human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law, as well as the right to development.

Strategic objectives

The four main objectives of the Joint Strategy are:

1. **To reinforce and elevate the Africa-EU political partnership to address issues of common concern.** This includes strengthening of institutional ties and addressing common challenges, in particular peace and security, migration and development, and a clean environment.
2. **To strengthen and promote peace, security, democratic governance and human rights, fundamental freedoms, gender equality, sustainable economic development,** including industrialisation, and regional and continental integration in Africa.
3. **To jointly promote and sustain a system of effective multilateralism, with strong, representative and legitimate institutions,** and the reform of the UN system and of other key international institutions, and to address global challenges and common concerns.
4. **To facilitate and promote a broad-based and wide-ranging people centred partnership.** Africa and the EU will be empowering non-state actors (NSAs) and create conditions to enable them to play an active role in development, democracy building, conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction processes. Both sides will also promote holistic approaches to development processes, and make the Joint Strategy a permanent platform for information, participation and mobilisation of a broad spectrum of civil society actors in the EU, Africa and beyond. On-going dialogue with civil society, the private sector and local stakeholders on issues covered by the Joint Strategy will be a key component to ensure its implementation.

Section 3: Specificities of the Pan-African Programme

Background

The PanAf is in steps with the conclusions of the Brussels Summit (April 2014), and with the overall JAES adopted at the Lisbon Summit (2007), where Africa and the EU established the Partnership at the highest political level. Moreover, since 2009, the European and the Pan-African Parliaments have called for the creation of a dedicated financial instrument to support the Joint Strategy.

A major innovation of the PanAf is that it addresses Africa as a whole and allows the EU to link up its cooperation with North- and South Africa, with Sub-Saharan Africa.

The PanAf will not replace but complement other actions within the Africa-EU Partnership that are better addressed at another geographic (11th EDF national, regional and intra-ACP

programmes, DCI South Africa and ENI) or thematic level (thematic instruments and external dimension of other budget lines, e.g. Horizon 2020, Erasmus (+) or Migration and asylum).

Features

The PanAf has the following specific features:

- i. Pan African added value: The programme shall focus on activities of a trans-regional, continental or global nature with- and within Africa (Northern Africa and South Africa included), and support joint Africa-EU initiatives in the global arena. It will be used where the pan-African approach provides an added-value.
- ii. Shared African and EU interests, mutually beneficial cooperation: initiatives financed through the PanAf will reflect the key objectives, priorities and principles of the Partnership, including shared interest and mutually beneficial cooperation. All activities will be conceived so as to achieve the highest degree of coherence between the policies and strategies and the development objectives of both the EU and Africa.
- iii. Complementarity: initiatives under the PanAf shall complement and promote synergies with other instruments (the 11th EDF and geographic and thematic instruments funded on the EU budget). In particular synergies and mutually reinforcing actions should be envisaged with the ENI and South Africa to address questions of shared interest between countries at regional and sub-regional level. The PanAf will be used in close coordination with the other funding sources, in particular from the EU, from Member States (MSs) and from the AU and African states.

Governance of the Pan African Programme

The PanAf, as part of the DCI, does not require formal agreement of the partners. Nonetheless, the management of the programme will benefit from strong ownership of all partners involved. To this end, a Consultative Committee will be established.

The Consultative Committee shall ensure sound coordination between its members and the organisations involved. This Committee should retain a small, efficient and flexible structure including representation from the European Commission, EEAS, African Union Commission (AUC), AfDB, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and African Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Other relevant stakeholders including CSO/LA platforms and youth representatives can be associated as deemed necessary by the Committee.

In addition, information on the programmes funded by the PanAf will be integrated in the AU budget, where relevant.

Policy areas

All policy areas and sectors proposed under the PanAf, fall under the scope of the JAES and the overall EU-Africa cooperation. They are consistent with the European Agenda for Change and the EU's overall objectives for external action of promoting democracy, peace, solidarity, stability, prosperity and poverty reduction, sustainable development, and helping safeguard global public goods.

The PanAf will contribute directly and indirectly to **poverty eradication** through actions at trans-regional, continental and global level, targeting inclusive and sustainable growth. Within the specificity of the PanAf, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the potential new post-2015 goals and targets will be taken into consideration in priority areas such as:

- The intensification of exchanges through increased economic integration and in particular the development of sustainable agriculture through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). This will contribute to progress on MDG 1 for the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger;
- Issues linked to gender equality, women empowerment as well as youth (MDG 2 and 3) will be mainstreamed in the programme;
- Actions in the area of environment will be mainstreamed throughout the programme in order to contribute to achieve MDG 7;
- The policy dialogue will help in reaching MDG 8 "global partnership for development";
- Cooperation on research, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) will contribute to achieving socio-economic development in general and more specifically to attaining the MDGs and the potential post-2015 goals including the Sustainable Development Goals.

Social justice is addressed by the PanAf through the support to Human Development and the promotion of human rights, including children's rights, gender equality and democratic governance. It should contribute to **reducing inequalities**, thereby allowing more people to participate in and benefit from sustainable economic development.

Through the PanAf, the EU operationalizes **Policy Coherence for Development**, putting in practice the principle of building synergies between EU policies and development cooperation. This is done by widening the scope of EU cooperation and by involving all concerned services in the programming and implementation processes.

The PanAf will contribute to the 20% target for climate change relevant actions of the DCI, and will be in line with the 90% DACability prerequisite.

Section 4: Overall strategy line and main priority areas

4.1. Strategy line

The Joint Strategy adopted in Lisbon in 2007 remains the overall policy framework of the Africa-EU Partnership. The priorities of the PanAf are therefore based on the outcomes of the continuous political and policy dialogue and operational cooperation undertaken.

The African continent has undergone profound changes over the past years fostered by sustained economic and demographic growth with accelerated urbanisation. Africa has quickly recovered from the economic and financial crises and its annual average growth is impressive. The EU, with the current socio-economic developments, is also in a different place. The diversification of Africa's external partners must also be taken into account.

The EU is the first region to be impacted by any development affecting Africa. Achieving greater security, stability, prosperity and accountability in Africa also benefits Europe by reducing common threats such as piracy, terrorism and transnational organised crime such as trafficking. Peace, improved governance, rule of law and respect for human rights in Africa are key prerequisites to progress towards these objectives. Better managed migration and mobility within Africa and between Africa and Europe would benefit the people from both continents.

Sustainable and inclusive low carbon growth plays a central role in long-term poverty eradication and in job creation. Growth should serve the sustainable development agenda and

the objectives and goals agreed at global level, such as the post-2015 agenda, while supporting the transition to an inclusive green economy.

One of the specific added-values of the JAES lies in its comprehensive nature and the potential to jointly address global issues of common concern. This potential remains under-exploited by both sides. Africa and the EU should improve consultations and try to align positions in international fora on global issues such as peace and security, climate change and environment, public health, human rights, trade, migration and development, gender, agriculture and food security, the Arms Trade Treaty and counter-narcotics trafficking and post-2015 agenda.

The JAES, and its related leaders declarations, implementation plans or roadmaps will constitute the reference framework for the identification of the main areas of actions to be supported by the PanAf.

Part 2 - Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2017

Section 5: Financial overview 2014-2020

Pan-African programme: EUR 845 million, from which EUR 415 million for 2014 – 2017

(Indicative commitments)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014-2017	%	2018-2020 (indicative)	Total (indicative)
Peace and Security	0	15	0	0	15	4		
Democracy, Good Governance and Human Rights	10	35	0	0	45	11		
Human Development	80	10	0	0	90	22		
Sustainable and Inclusive Development and Growth and Continental Integration	30	60	120	0	210	51		
Global and cross-cutting issues	10	20	25	0	55	13		
Administrative Support expenditure						-		30
Total PanAf	130	140	145	0	415	100	400	845

Section 6: Priorities and objectives for each strategic area with results and indicators

At the 4th Africa-EU Summit in Brussels, EU and Africa adopted a roadmap for the period 2014-2017 (the Roadmap) focusing on the following joint priorities:

1. Peace and Security
2. Democracy, Good Governance and Human Rights
3. Human Development
4. Sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration
5. Global and cross-cutting issues

The Strategic areas of the PanAf and their related priorities and objectives will be in line with the Roadmap.

6.1. Strategic area 1: Peace and security

Introduction

In a world of increasing interdependence and close links between the internal and external aspects of security, new and non-traditional security challenges can only be addressed when the international community acts together. Challenges relating to border disputes or transnational organised crime, including human, drugs, wildlife and cultural goods trafficking, cross border management of natural resources including water, climate change, energy, cyber security, international terror networks and mercenary activities, are all factors in triggering and spreading conflicts and undermining state structures. For that reason they is a concern for both Africa and the EU which needs to be jointly addressed.

There is a common understanding on the importance of peace and security as preconditions for political, economic and social development. In the Joint declaration adopted at the 4th EU-Africa Summit, both parties reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen their efforts to fight international terrorism, transnational organised crime and the spread of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and underlined the importance of tackling threats to maritime security, including piracy. In particular, the Roadmap states that the EU and Africa will '*increase cooperation in addressing the root causes of conflict and cross-cutting issues of common concern such as terrorism and related threats and transnational organised crime including trafficking in human beings (THB), drugs, arms trafficking and illegal trade in wildlife*'.

The continuation of EU-support to the APSA and the peace-keeping operations through the African Peace Facility (APPF) was also confirmed in the Joint Declaration of the EU-Africa Summit and shall be funded under the EDF. To complement that, the PanAf will support the design and implementation of non-military security strategies at continental and cross-regional levels (borders management and the fight against trans-national crime), and taking into account when relevant global and regional EU Strategies such as the Maritime Security Strategy, the EU Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel or the EU Strategy on the Gulf of Guinea. The IcSP and the PanAf complement the regional programmes in this area, which mainly aim at supporting the capacity of the regional organisations to play their role as peace and security pillars in the region, and helping them to implement their security strategies.

Specific objective

Support the design and the implementation of security strategies at continental and cross-regional level.

Main results expected

1. Comprehensive monitoring and assessment of organised crime at cross-regional and continental level to help design strategic policy and legal responses to those threats.
2. Stronger capacities of national, regional and continental stakeholders, in particular civilian security and judicial authorities, to address cross-regional criminal threats and to comply with their obligations under relevant international conventions.
3. Reinforced continental/cross-regional coordination and operational cooperation between the relevant stakeholders.

Indicators

1.1 Extent to which, at a continental level, statistical information and analysis on cross-regional crime is available to support the design of policies and coordinated responses, such as the existence of an updated database on criminal organisations active in Africa.

2.1 Number of relevant international conventions ratified and implemented.

2.2 Number of trans-border activities organised as tool for conflict prevention in sensitive border areas (example: regular meetings between heads of communities).

3.1 Number of coordinated operations against trans-national crimes (in relation to e.g. SALW, trafficking in drugs and human beings, logging, wildlife including poaching and fishing).

Complementarity/synergies

Synergies will be ensured with the EDF Intra-ACP and RIPs; IcSP.

The EDF will continue to finance, through the APF, the APSA and African- led Peace Operations in any African region. It is a pivotal instrument to operationalize the results of the Africa-EU political dialogue on peace and security issues.

The PanAf will not cover military operations. It will target the support to continental security-related strategies, aiming at enhancing ratification and implementation of international conventions/treaties, establishing trans-regional networks of coordination and cooperation against criminality, or reducing SALW trafficking. It is clearly complementary to the EDF and other EU instruments as it will support the design and the implementation of security-linked strategies at continental level.

IcSP will continue to support specific aspects of security linked to the fight against terrorism, while the PanAf will operate in the mentioned areas such as counter-trafficking and trans-regional criminality.

On their side, the regional programmes will concentrate on supporting regional mechanisms and reinforcing the capacity of Africa's regional organisations to play their role as peace and security pillars in the region, helping them to implement their security strategies and to address cross-border security threats. The actions foreseen by the PanAf and the regional programmes in terms of security are complementary.

Exchanges on the experience of the outermost regions of Europe in some areas like the integrated border management could be useful for African partner countries.

Implementation modalities: direct and indirect management through services and subvention contracts, or Indirect Management Delegation Agreement (IMDA).

Potential implementing partners: AUC, AU specialised institutions, UN, EU Member States development agencies, specialised institutions, including non-governmental organisations.

6.2. Strategic area 2: Democracy, Good Governance and Human Rights

Introduction

The promotion of democratic governance and human rights constitutes a central feature of the Africa-EU dialogue and partnership. In this regard, the partnership will facilitate an open and comprehensive dialogue on all aspects of good governance, including human rights, children's rights, gender equality, democratic principles, the rule of law and local governance, natural resources.

The EU is committed to supporting Africa's efforts to have its own strong, credible and effective pan-African institutions and norms that promote good governance and protect human rights across the whole continent, also in the context of conflicts and crisis, and in helping the African Human Rights Year in 2016 be a success. The fight against corruption, bribery, counterfeiting, money-laundering and tax fraud, as well as the reinforcement of the transparent and accountable management of natural resources and of public funds will be also essential to ensure that all African citizens benefit equitably from Africa's abundant resources and strong economic growth.

The AU and EU will also work together to support democratic elections in accordance with international and regional standards through election assistance and electoral observation.

It is also important to recognize the key role of CSOs in the field of democratic governance and human rights. These actors can act in synergy with institutional support in issues such as domestication of treaties, campaigning for the freedom of media, abolition of death penalty, fighting against corruption, or in ensuring that women's and children's rights are mainstreamed in public policies. Furthermore, this will contribute to raise public awareness and knowledge of the AU institutions and their role in promoting and protecting human rights in Africa.

Pan-African initiatives regarding domestic resources mobilisation and public finance management will also be considered. This can be done by supporting Pan-African institutions active in promoting international standards and good practices as regards budget design, execution and control, efficiency and transparency of tax and budget systems, and through coordination and exchange of information between ministries of finance, tax authorities and oversight authorities. These priorities are in line with the G8 agenda on trade, tax and transparency.

Components:

1. African Governance Architecture
2. Electoral observation and support
3. CSOs Contribution to Good Governance and Human Rights
4. Public Finance Management

Component 1: African Governance Architecture

Background

The AU has put into place the African Governance Architecture (AGA) composed of the African institutions with a formal mandate in Governance in Africa, constituting the African Governance Platform. It includes mainly the AUC, the African Court on Human and Peoples'

Rights, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Pan-African Parliament, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board.

The Roadmap specifies that *we will support the full operationalisation of the AGA and the work achieved by its various organs including their necessary coordination. We will increase support for the efforts of concerned African countries to promote the ratification and the implementation of relevant treaties, including the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.*

The Roadmap also adds that "*We will strengthen the human rights dimension of our cooperation on peace and security, as much in conflict prevention efforts, crisis management and post-conflict processes (...)*". In this respect, the AGA also includes the AU Peace and Security Council and the RECs.

Specific objective:

To strengthen the implementation of African policies and standards in the area of democracy and human rights (including children's rights, gender equality, democratic principles, good stewardship of natural resources, the rule of law and local governance) and mechanisms under AGA, by reinforcing the capabilities of the pan-African institutions with a specific governance, anti-corruption and human rights mandate and supporting their coordination; reinforcing pan-African institutions' ability to interact with key interlocutors in the field of governance and human rights, mainly civil society, community representatives, the media and National Human Rights Institutions; and strengthening the links between the AGA and the APSA.

Main results expected:

1. Improved implementation of the mandates of, and coordination among Africa's continental institutions on democratic governance and human rights.
2. Improved monitoring and awareness at a continental level of the state of human rights and good governance.
3. Improved respect of African legal instruments in the area of democratic governance and human rights by individual states.

Indicators:

- 1.1 At continental level, number of cases submitted by individuals and organisations to the protection mechanisms of the African Commission and the African Court on Human and People's rights, and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.
- 1.2 At continental level, number of communications and cases finalised by the African Commission and Court of Human and Peoples' Rights, and the Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.
- 1.3 Number of countries that accede to the APRM.
- 1.4 Number of states fulfilling their reporting obligations to the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board on their progress in implementing the AU Corruption Convention.
- 2.1 Number of reports by CSOs to the African Commission and Court of Human Rights, AUC, Anti-Corruption Advisory Board,

2.2 Number of media articles, and publications by African civil society on the rights and freedoms recognized in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (including its Protocol on the Rights of Women), the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and other key AU human right instruments.

2.3 Number of state visits, queries, investigations and reports produced by the special mechanisms of the ACHPR, which lead to concrete recommendations and their effective implementation by African States.

3.1 Number of ratified and/or domesticated international and regional/continental legal instruments at country level.¹

3.2 Number of African states that have recognised the jurisdiction of the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights and accepted the right of petitions submitted by individuals.

3.3 Number of reports by AU organs with a mandate on good governance, democracy and human rights, including the APRM and Anti-Corruption Advisory Board.

Complementarity/synergies: EIDHR, ENI, EDF, NIPs, IcSP and intra-ACP.

Implementation modalities: direct management: services and grants contracts; indirect management (AUC) through IMDA.

Potential implementing partners: AU organs, CSOs, UN & MS development agencies.

Component 2: Electoral observation and support

Background

The AU has been observing elections since 1989. However, the AU itself acknowledges that its capacity in election observation remains limited and that the types of missions it has deployed over the years have been mostly short term and not conducted in a comprehensive and systematic manner. The EU and the AU have forged a close partnership in the area of elections within the context of the Joint Africa-EU Strategic Partnership. There are regular exchanges of information between the units responsible for election observation in the two institutions; there is systematic interaction between EU and AU Election Observation Missions (EOMs) in the field; AU colleagues participate in trainings for EU observers; EU is providing technical assistance to the AU elections unit; and the EU provides funds for the AU to carry out EOMs throughout the continent. This partnership has shown that the situation is ripe for stepping up our support to the AU in this field.

The Roadmap indicates that '*we will also support the monitoring of elections by the AU in the countries concerned and will ensure coordination with the electoral observation missions of the EU*'.

A second part of the mandate of the AU and its Democracy and Elections Assistance Unit in the AUC on elections concerns the engagement with and reinforcement of the skills and knowledge base of Election Management Bodies (EMBs) who manage the national electoral process throughout the whole electoral cycle, which takes the 3 stages (pre-electoral, electoral

¹ <http://www.achpr.org/instruments/>

and post-electoral), including in supporting the implementation of recommendations from AU EOMs.

Specific objective

Improve the AUC's ability to fulfil its mandate in electoral observation and reinforce the capacities, skills and knowledge of African EMBs in following up on election-related recommendations

Main results expected

1. Reinforced technical and managerial capacities of the AU to observe elections in Africa based on a credible and effective observation methodology.
2. Improved technical and managerial capacities of, and increased exchanges of best practices among, African EMBs to conduct the organization of national elections according to the AU electoral methodology and instruments relating to democracy.

Indicators

- 1.1 Existence and implementation status of AUC guidelines featuring improved methodology for electoral observation.
- 1.2 Number of observation missions organised by the AUC, including long term assessment of electoral processes through the deployment of long-term observers.
- 1.3 Number of comprehensive and analytical reports on election observation published by the AUC.
- 1.4 Extent to which AU methodology on election observation foresees gender mainstreaming across the full electoral cycle: participation in organisation and in vote.
- 1.5 Number of Universal Periodic Review (UPR), EOMS and AU recommendations on elections followed by EOMs & AUC.
- 2.1 Number of regional and continental meetings organized on the promotion of electoral processes with respect to Election Management Bodies (EMBs) performance with involvement of the AUC and other relevant actors.

Complementarity/synergies: IcSP, EIDHR (main instrument for election observation and assistance), RIPS (e.g. Central Africa).

Electoral assistance to EMBs in Africa is mainly provided via bilateral cooperation programmes (NIPs), but also RIPS (e.g. Central Africa), the IcSP and the EIDHR. While national electoral assistance programmes are based on an individual analysis of each country's political context, the EIDHR (which mostly funds EOMs), can also finance small operations at local level targeting for instance the media, domestic observers, campaigns on civic education, etc. The proposed activities under the PanAf would allow to complement national actions by enhancing the cooperation between EMBs and the AU, the dissemination of AU democracy and elections-related instruments among EMBs; and cross-regional and continental exchanges of best practices and experiences among EMBs and AU on the management and organization of elections, including on the key issue of follow-up of EOMs' recommendations.

Implementation modalities: Indirect management through IMDA, direct management and service contracts.

Potential implementing partners: AUC, UN, EU Member States development agencies, international NGOs, domestic observers, EMBs, research centres and other international organisations (IOs) with a specific expertise in this field.

Component 3: CSOs contribution to Good Governance and Human Rights

Background

Africa and the EU recognise the essential role of citizens, civil society, media, parliaments and national human rights institutions in achieving good governance and monitoring the respect of human rights. In this context, the EU will also pay attention to the issue of gender equality and women empowerment in civil society participations. Supporting their work and capacities will be essential to strengthen the effectiveness of their watchdog roles and to monitor the implementation of Human Rights commitments and obligations on the continental level. In the planning the exercise, the PanAf will ensure complementarity with the objectives of the EIDHR.

Specific objective:

Strengthen the role of CSOs in promoting Democracy, Good Governance and Human Rights in Africa.

Main results expected

1. Improved monitoring of democratic processes by civil society, independent National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and the media at a continental level.
2. Improved monitoring and awareness-raising of human rights, the rule of law, and good governance - including environmental sustainability and social equity - by civil society, NHRIs and the media at a continental level.
3. Intensified dialogue and participation of civil society in the AU decision-making processes in the area of human rights, democracy, and good governance including environmental sustainability and social equity.

Indicators

- 1.1 Number of independent reports of media and specialized organizations reporting on the level of CSOs involvement in the election observation process.
- 2.1 Number of reports, alerts and communications prepared by CSOs on the situation of human rights, democracy, environmental sustainability and good governance in the continent published in the media or transmitted to international NGOs, development partners, African human rights organs or the UN Human Rights Council.
- 3.1 Number of meetings of AU organs, e.g. sessions of the ACHPR, the Court; with the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board and the APRM, and hearings and sessions with the Pan-African Parliament involving representatives of civil society and NHRIs.
- 3.2 Number of AU level campaigns undertaken by CSOs in synergy with governmental actors, aimed at ratifying and/or domesticating international and continental instruments and decisions at country level.

Complementarity/synergies: EIDHR; CSO & LA programme (DCI); IcSP.

Implementation modalities: direct management, grants through call for proposals or direct attribution is justified.

Potential implementing partners: UN, EU MS development agencies, CSOs.

Component 4: Public Finance Management

Background

The Roadmap states that '*We will enhance our cooperation on democratic governance issues on both continents such as the fight against corruption and money laundering, strengthening the role of public sector institutions, including accountability and transparency, the rule of law and the governance of natural resources, including measures to curb their illegal exploitation*'.

In line with this commitment is the need to improve standards and practices in the field of public finance management to broaden domestic revenue mobilization, tackle tax evasion and finance development and growth. Public finance management and in particular domestic revenue mobilisation is essential for the well-functioning of the State and the provision of public goods. It supports sustainable and inclusive growth as well as good financial governance, transparency and accountability. While public finance issues are prime responsibility of each country, the increasing integration of international markets and economic globalisation infuses an international aspect, especially to tackle tax evasion and illicit financial flows. Therefore, a joint and global approach by all countries as well as IOs is needed. To successfully address the global issues of public finance, and in particular taxation, a strong cooperation, coordination and dialogue as well as coherence between different players on the continental level including their policies need to be established to provide an environment that is supporting sustainable and inclusive development and growth, and that is fostering good governance, including economic governance. A number of Pan-African institutions have been created to promote good practices, exchanges and international standards in the field of public finance and taxation [African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF)], budgeting [Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI)] or auditing (African Organisation for Supreme Audit Institutions (AFROSAI)], or legislative oversight [African Public Accounts Committee Organisation (AFROPAC)] which also put forward continental interests in global discussions.

Specific objective:

Support harmonised approaches and standards of public finance systems, in particular in the area of domestic revenue mobilisation.

Main results expected

1. Strengthened tax dialogue and improved harmonisation and coordination in tax matters at continental and regional level.
2. Strengthened harmonisation and coordination to improve public finance policy, administration and control and oversight.

Indicators

- 1.1 Number of harmonised and coordinated approaches to international and continental tax issues (e.g. Number of joint tax audits, number of exchange of information agreements for taxation signed).
- 2.1 Performance scores of public finance assessments (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA), Administration Diagnostic Assessment (TADAT), Supreme Audit Institutions' (SAI) Performance Measurement Framework).

Complementarity/synergies: GPGC, Intra-ACP

The increasing integration of international markets and economic globalisation brings global challenges to national authorities to provide a public finance system that fosters inclusive development and economic growth, as well as political and economic governance. The purpose of EU support in this area is to create an efficient, effective, fair and transparent public finance system including the taxation system. To address these global challenges successfully and in a sustainable way, they need to be addressed not only on the national level but also on a continental and global level. Therefore, the PFM Programme would be complementary to the intended EU Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Initiative (DRMI) flagship under the GPGC thematic programme addressing the challenges on a global level and to EU support in the area of public finance at regional and national level. This includes not only EU bilateral support to partner countries, but also EU support to multi-donor initiatives. Examples include the IMF Topical Trust Funds on Managing Natural Resource Wealth and Tax Policy and Administration and the support to the IMF Regional Technical Assistance Centres. The DRMI flagship would support actions to help improve public finance management, raise domestic revenues, and tackle tax evasion, harmful practices, and aggressive tax planning on a global level. Furthermore, it aims to promote stronger involvement of developing countries and civil society organisations in international fora, including in setting standards and promoting strong international cooperation and coherence.

Coordination with other funding partners: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), DFID and other donors.

Implementation modalities: IMDA

Potential implementing partners: EU Member States development Agencies, ATAF, CABRI, AFROSAI, AFROPAC

6.3. Strategic area 3: Human Development

Introduction

Investments in STI are vital to promote growth and employment, improve competitiveness and identify and address pressing global societal challenges such as climate change, affordable renewable energy and energy efficiency, infectious diseases or food and nutrition security. EU-Africa cooperation on STI is cross-cutting in nature, contributing to the attainment of all other socio-economic development objectives, including the MDGs and potential future post-2015 and SDG targets.

Africa currently has an average combined public and private investment in research of 0.3% of GDP against a target of 1% set by the AU MSs in 2006, whereas the EU has an average

combined public and private investment in research of 2.06% of GDP against a target of 3% set in 2010 as part of its growth strategy Europe 2020.

Cooperation in this area is of common interest and mutual benefit to Africa and the EU and fully in line with the AU's decadal strategy on science, technology and innovation (STISA 2024) as well as the EU's growth strategy, Europe 2020, with a clear focus on investment in research, employment creation and educational attainment, as set out by its flagship initiatives for smart growth 'Digital agenda for Europe', 'Innovation Union' and 'Youth on the move'.

Both Africa and the EU would therefore gain at deepening their cooperation to promote knowledge-and skills based societies and economies. A people's centred approach will be adopted, taking capacities into account and potentialities of young women and men, and strengthening the link between education, training, science and innovation notably through a reinforced cooperation with the private sector; this will help in the transition to a green economy and climate-resilient low emission development.

Regarding **higher education**, access to centres of excellence and mobility of students, researchers and qualified persons, with a particular attention being given to women's access to higher education, is a priority for development in Africa. The quality assurance and accreditation experience undertaken in Europe through the Bologna Process and the on-going work with African universities on African Higher Education Harmonization and Tuning testify of the interest and benefits linked to the portability of qualifications. The development of the Pan-African University (PAU) has also been supported and is very much encouraged, as well as the development of other centres of excellence on e.g. interpretation and translation. These initiatives contribute to the Arusha Process, which aims to create a Higher Education Space within Africa, and are in line with the recent communication on *European Higher Education in the world*.

Migration is increasingly coming into sharp focus on the global agenda and, if well managed, is recognised as a powerful vehicle for boosting inclusive economic and social development in both countries of origin and destination. The increased regional and global mobility of persons, the structural changes in the global economy, and the current economic crisis generate new opportunities and challenges for countries of origin, transit and destination. In Africa, migration cuts across regions, especially the Horn of Africa, West Africa and North Africa/Maghreb. Maximising the positive impact of migration on development is an important policy priority for the EU, in line with the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM), which guides the EU external cooperation in the area of Migration, and with the AU Migration Policy Framework for Africa. The issue of international protection and the external dimension of asylum has also become a pillar of the GAMM, with a particular focus on reinforcing protection capacity and asylum systems of partner countries and regions.

Migration is a specific priority in the EU Agenda for Change, calling for "policies to address regional labour mobility..." Migration is key in the framework of policy coherence for development. The EU will assist in designing policies and strategies, with a view to maximising the development impact of the increased regional mobility of people. While forced migration remains a global challenge, the presence of refugees and other forced migrants can also result in new opportunities and benefits for national and local economies. The EU therefore is also committed to taking steps to fully integrate forced migration into the development-migration agenda and ensure that refugees and other forced migrants are included in long-term development planning.

Better addressing migration and mobility issues between the two continents, but also within Africa, is a major concern. Considering that 80% of international migration is intra-regional, intra-African mobility will be given particular attention in line with the EU Agenda for Change. Close complementarity and possible joint actions should be encouraged to promote synergies between the PanAf and other geographic and thematic instruments.

Components

1. Science, Technology and Innovation
2. Higher Education
3. Mobility and Migration

Component 1: Science, Technology and Innovation

Background

In line with the AU decadal Strategy on STI (STISA 2024), and the EU's growth strategy Europe 2020 with a clear focus on investment in research, STI, the EU-Africa High Level Policy Dialogue (HLPD) on STI (November 2013) underpinned STI as a driver of socio-economic growth. This was also recognised by the Heads of States and Governments from Africa and the EU at the EU-Africa Summit 2014, who praised the key role of research, STI for environmentally sound, inclusive, sustainable, smart and long-term growth on both continents.

This common understanding is at the basis of commitments made by the EU and Africa towards promoting knowledge-and skills based societies and economies. In this context, the building of research capacities in Africa has been supported notably by the EU through the on-going African Union Research Grants Programme (Intra-ACP 10th EDF) managed by the AU Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology (HRST); through this programme, the AU department of HRST successfully launched two calls for proposal to support research in post-harvest agriculture; renewable and sustainable energy and water and sanitation. Twenty collaborative research projects have been funded through this programme.

The Roadmap specifies that EU and Africa will work towards '*reinforcing cooperation between research communities*'. Supporting e-infrastructure connectivity for researchers in Africa will contribute to that objective by continuing to establish, maintain and extend the connectivity of African National Research and Education Networks (NRENs) in regional networks and their links with the pan-European research and education network GÉANT (connecting European NRENs) and similar networks in Africa. The existing regional networks connecting African NRENs are EUMEDCONNECT covering Southern Mediterranean, where some NRENs face difficulties linked to political situation and unrest, and the UbuntuNet covering several countries in Eastern and Southern Africa (supported by currently on-going Africa Connect project under the 10th EDF – Intra-ACP). The new programme should gather the support to the existing regional networks, with an extension of the connectivity to new African countries not currently covered (possibly with the creation of a new regional network for Central and West Africa).

Specific objective

Reinforce research capacities and innovation in Africa as well as cooperation between Africa and the EU in the field of STI.

Main results expected

1. Extension of funding for the African Union Research Grants Programme to other sources, such as from domestic resources the MSs or private sector in a sustainable way.
2. Improved intra-regional and international connectivity for the African research and education community, including the provision of new e-infrastructure services, and the geographical extension of the connections of the African NREN identified through readiness criteria and implemented through competitive process.

Indicators

- 1.1 Number and quality of calls for proposal for collaborative research projects organised by the AUC (quality assessed by specialised Technical Assistance).
- 1.2 Number and quality of research projects selected through an independent and competitive evaluation process under supervision of the AUC.
- 1.3 Number and amount of alternative funding sources for the African Union Research Grants Programme implemented non-Official Development Assistance (ODA).
- 1.4 Profile of participants: public authorities, research organisations (including universities) and private sector.
- 2.1 Number of new African NREN globally and specifically for Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western and Central Africa that are connected to GÉANT at the end of "Africa Connect II".
- 2.2 Number of new e-infrastructure services operational and volume of intra-regional and international communication traffic between NRENs.
- 2.3 Number of local staff trained for the operation of the networks and services.

Complementarity/synergies:

EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation: Horizon 2020. International cooperation in STI will be targeted to support EU external and development policies, including developing synergies with external programmes and contributing to the Union's international commitments, such as the achievement of the United Nations' MDGs. Horizon 2020 will promote cooperation with third countries on the basis of common interest and mutual benefit by the development of targeted international cooperation activities for all societal challenges and enabling and industrial technologies. Funding is expected to increase for projects related to sustainable development and climate change following the sustainable development policy objectives agreed at Rio+20. Furthermore the EU-Africa HLPD on STI will take forward increased cooperation on food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture to produce evidence-based solutions and policy-making. Other priority areas of cooperation in the future may include health and climate change including Global Earth Observation. Synergies will be ensured with other instruments like Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) and Intra-ACP.

Implementation modalities:

- African Union Research Grants Programme: indirect management; grants.
- Africa Connect II: direct management; grants and service contracts.

Potential implementing partners:

- African Union Research Grants Programme: AUC HRST department.
- Africa Connect II: Dante, UbuntuNet Alliance.

Component 2: Higher Education

Background

Over the past few years, in the framework of the JAES, the EU has been contributing to student and staff intra-Africa mobility through the AU Nyerere Programme and the Africa Section of the Intra-ACP scheme which both aim at contributing to the production and retention of high-level African human resources by offering mobility scholarships for masters and PhD degrees as well as staff in key areas for Africa's social and economic development. Special attention in this context will also be paid to gender equality and women empowerment.

It has also supported the process of harmonisation of curricula undertaken by 60 African universities through their participation in the African Higher Education Harmonization and Tuning pilot initiative. The quality assurance and accreditation experience undertaken in Europe through the Bologna Process and the on-going work with African universities testify of the interest and benefits linked to the portability of qualifications, as reflected in the discussions of the Africa-EU Policy workshops on *Academic Cooperation and Research Collaboration* and on *Linking Institutional Evaluation Practices* held in October and December 2012 and the outcomes of the *Exploring Quality Assurance through the Africa-EU Partnership Conference* held in May 2013 in Gabon and further confirmed at the *Harmonisation of African Higher Education and Tuning workshop on Credits and Portability of Qualifications* in Brussels in March 2014. The development of the PAU has also been supported and is very much encouraged.

In response to the difficulty of recruiting qualified language staff, the UN Office in Nairobi (UNON) took the initiative to mobilise international support to establish centres of excellence for training Interpreters and translators at international standards in Africa. It received the support of the European Commission. It is now proposed to build on these centres to establish a network of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), as centres of excellence in interpretation and translation, in the five African regions' for the main languages of communication in Africa: the Pan African Masters Consortium in Interpretation and Translation (PAMCIT).

Specific objective

Support AU flagships programmes in Higher Education through mobility schemes, harmonisation/tuning and quality support, and centres of excellence in Africa.

Main results expected

Intra-Africa mobility and Nyerere

1. Improved and enhanced intra-African mobility of higher education students and staff (intra-Africa mobility scheme and AU Nyerere program).

Harmonization and Tuning

2. Harmonisation and tuning of academic programmes expanded both horizontally (geographical scope, fields of study) as well as vertically (going deeper into the areas studied and moving them up in level to Master and PhD).
3. Development of updated degree programs testing of new teaching learning and assessment methods and related materials, establishment of agreements between universities, including modalities for staff and student mobility.

Quality assurance and accreditation

4. Promotion of a common understanding and a common language on the topic of quality assurance in higher education, and agreement on the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in it.
5. Communicate and support the advocacy for the development of a Pan-African QA and Accreditation System (including the implementation of the Africa Quality Rating Mechanism African QA Framework, Continental Accreditation Agency and related issues) to stakeholders.

PAU

6. Reinforcement of availability and accessibility of African Centres of Excellence in the framework of the PAU, including the research dimension.
7. Introduction of quality assurance and accreditation mechanisms for the PAU.

PAMCIT

8. Increased availability and quality of translators in Africa.

Indicators

Intra-Africa mobility and Nyerere

- 1.1 Number of applications (by sex) for the intra-African mobility scheme and AU Nyerere program per year.
- 1.2 Number of students (by sex) participating in the intra-African mobility scheme and AU Nyerere Program per year.

Harmonization and Tuning

- 2.1 Number of new or updated curricula using the Tuning methodology in the existing programmes of the participating universities.
- 3.1 Number of new teaching learning and assessment methods and related materials introduced using the Tuning methodology in the existing programs of the participating universities.

Quality assurance and accreditation

- 4.1 An open platform for communication and dissemination of knowledge set up with PanAf support and actively used by the African Universities.
- 4.2 Number of focal persons trained in quality assurance at national, regional and continental level per year and with PanAf support.
- 5.1 Number of standards and guidelines on quality insurance developed by HEIs with PanAf support per year

5.2 Number of events organized and policy papers published on the development of a Pan-African QA and Accreditation System.

PAU

6.1 Number of applicants (by sex) by the current 4 and future 5 hubs/excellence centres of the PAU per year.

6.2 Number of graduates (by sex) by the current 4 and future 5 hubs/excellence centres of the PAU per year.

7.1 Number of quality assurance and accreditation mechanisms developed and validated by COMEDAF for the PAU.

PAMCIT

8.1 Number of applicants (by sex) for the institutions part of the PAMCIT per year.

8.2 Number of graduates (by sex) from the institutions part of the PAMCIT per year.

Complementarity/synergies: GPGC, EDF/Intra-ACP

With regard to exchange programmes, the **Intra-ACP programme** is expected to support "Erasmus+". The main objective is to increase opportunities for ACP students and academics to study in the EU (South-North mobility) and support capacity building. The Intra-ACP should also deal with primary education through the support to the Global Partnership for Education. Bilateral support in the sector through the EDF is concentrating primarily on basic education.

Coordination with other funding partners

On **quality assurance and tuning**, cooperation will continue with important stakeholders such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). NEPAD and Association for the Development of Education Africa (ADEA) are also involved. EU MSs (higher education donor cooperation bodies, such as DAAD or NUFFIC) are involved as well as EU associations and quality and accreditation bodies and associations. Other bodies such as the *Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie* (AUF) are also invited to feed into the work.

In addition, a higher education donor harmonisation group is in place which meets twice a year to report on EU MS activities in higher education in Africa and is steered by the European University Association (EUA) and the Association of African Universities (AAU).

Various stakeholders are providing contributions to the **PAU**, including Germany, India and possibly the African Development Bank (AfDB). The World Bank (WB) has also started work on African Centres for Excellence.

Implementation modalities

- Direct management, cross sub-delegation to EAC (for Tuning and Quality) and SCIC (for PAMCIT), and transfer of budget line to the Education Audio-visual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) for mobility. - Indirect management (through AUC) for the support to PAU (IMDA).

Potential implementing partners

East African Community (EAC), EACEA, AUC, UNON. EU Member States Development Agencies.

Component 3: Mobility and Migration

Background

A number of flagship initiatives were identified in 2010 as part of the Africa-EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment (MME). The political dialogue on migration in particular was particularly vivid and addressed a wide array of issues such as human rights of migrants or access to international protection. Other initiatives included a project on the setting up of an African Institute for Remittances (AIR); the AU.COMMIT initiative on THB; and the setting up of a platform of African diaspora organisations in Europe.

The Senior Officials Meeting that took place in the aftermath of the Lampedusa tragedy in 2013, recommended to enhance cooperation in six areas: i) THB; ii) irregular migration; iii) international protection; iv) mobility and labour migration; v) remittances; vi) diaspora. The 4th Africa-EU Summit agreed to implement an **Action Plan on priorities for future cooperation in the areas of Migration and Mobility** (MMD Action Plan), which is reflected in the Roadmap and in the Declaration on Migration and Mobility adopted at the Summit.

Currently, **THB** is mainly addressed at national and sub-regional level. Nonetheless, it also has an inter-continental character, with important flows taking place to Europe, as well as from the Horn of Africa to the Middle East. Trans-regional flows in Africa also exist, with the eastern Africa migratory route and the Gulf of Guinea standing out. In the years to come, the current level and scope of trans-regional and trans-continental cooperation should be boosted. The MMD Action Plan suggests implementing tools and legislation in close cooperation with civil society, developing and reinforcing sustainable networks for cooperation, sharing of information and intelligence, encouraging mechanisms for peer-to-peer assistance and review, and addressing the demand side dynamics of THB. The 4 Ps (Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Partnership) should remain a key approach with special attention for the identification and appropriate referral of victims. Particular attention will be given to the most vulnerable victims of TBH such as women and children.

Priorities for cooperation on **irregular migration** as identified in the MMD Action Plan include: organising awareness raising campaigns in origin, transit and destination countries; fostering prosecution of smugglers and traffickers and address corruption of law enforcement officials; promoting return policies and enhance cooperation on return and readmission, including voluntary return and reintegration measures, common identification and documentation; promoting capacity building and operational cooperation including in the area of integrated border management; and developing concrete responses to support migrants in crisis situations. The human rights of migrants, irrespective of their status, should be duly taken into account.

The 4th Africa-EU Summit agreed to ‘strengthen **international protection**, including through the implementation of international and regional instruments for the protection of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons’. Other priorities for cooperation in the area of international protection as identified in the MMD Action Plan include promoting cooperation with the relevant IOs active in this field; encouraging the link between humanitarian response and long term development involving local communities in the process

of building resilience and strengthening livelihoods; promoting exchange of information and good practices between Africa and the EU as well as within RECs on refugee protection in the context of mixed migration flows; developing concrete responses to support persons in need of international protection. Beyond international refugee protection, promoting the respect of human rights of migrants should remain a cross-cutting issue.

Priorities for cooperation on **labour mobility** as identified in the MMD Action Plan include enhancing labour market information systems and data management on labour migration, as well as mechanisms for the mutual recognition of skills and qualifications at continental and intercontinental levels; facilitating border-crossing procedures at continental and intercontinental levels while addressing security concerns; improving accessibility to visa application procedures and to the information on such procedures as well as streamlining the implementation of applicable procedures for delivering visas for government officials, students, business people and scientists; involving the private sector as well as trade unions and other relevant stakeholders in advancing labour mobility within Africa and between Africa and the EU; and fostering and sharing experiences on the transposition and operationalisation of free movement as well as in dealing with the challenges of social protection.

Officially recorded **remittances** account approximately four times more than Development aid. Lowering cost of remittances has become one of the priorities of the G8 and the G20. But remittances transfer costs represent a particularly acute problem within Africa. Further work is required to improve transparency and competition in both receiving and sending markets for remittance transfers, and promote and facilitate the use of formal channels. Priorities for cooperation identified in the MMD Action Plan include: significantly reducing the costs of remittances in the EU-Africa corridors and in the intra-Africa corridors; substantially increasing the volume of transfers through the formal remittance channels; accelerating and broadening financial inclusion of migrants and their families in view of economic and social development; accelerating the operationalisation of the AIR inter-alia in support of the previously mentioned objectives. Public and private partnerships could also be encouraged for leveraging the impact of remittances for development.

A '*Diaspora outreach initiative*' was launched with the objective of engaging the diaspora and migrant communities in Europe in the development of Africa, and to build capacity and transfer skills and knowledge from the Diaspora to the African continent. In that framework, the EU supported the creation of a platform of African diaspora organisations in Europe active in the development of their country of origin: the Africa-Europe Platform (AEP). Priorities for cooperation as identified in the MMD Action Plan include: strengthening EU and Africa policy frameworks and institutional capacities for enhancing Diaspora engagement; support capacities of Diasporas as development actors in areas such as volunteering and network building; and supporting initiatives aimed at developing a better knowledge of the African Diaspora.

Specific objective

The objective of the intervention will be to maximise the development potential of migration and mobility within Africa and between Africa and the EU within the context of the JAES.

Main results expected

1. A structured and result-oriented Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue is pursued along the thematic priority areas included in the MM Action Plan.

2. Intra-African cooperation on and management of migration and mobility at continental level are enhanced along the thematic priority areas included in the MM Action Plan.
3. The AIR and AU MSs capacities for maximising the leverage of remittances for development and for better measurement of the remittances flow are enhanced.
4. The capacities of the African diaspora in Europe to engage for development in Africa are enhanced.

Indicators

- 1.1 Number of joint initiatives organised to promote the exchange of good practices between Africa and Europe on the issues included in the MM Action Plan.
- 1.2 Number of countries ratifying and implementing the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and the Protocols on the smuggling of migrants and on trafficking in persons.
- 2.1 Number of countries ratifying and implementing the OAU Convention on refugees and the Kampala Convention on IDPs.
- 2.2 Number of African countries and RECs implementing continental policy frameworks on migration and mobility.
- 3.1 Number of studies presenting global data on intra-Africa and EU-Africa remittances' corridors.
- 3.2 Volume of remittances transferred to/in Africa through formal channels per year
- 3.3 Average remittances costs for main transfer corridors within Africa
- 4.1 Number of African diaspora organisations active as part of AEP.
- 4.2 Number of development projects where African diaspora in Europe play a significant role through funding and transfer of knowledge/skills.

Complementarity/synergies

Close complementarity and possible joint actions should be encouraged to promote synergies with other frameworks for dialogue and, in particular, the Rabat Process on Migration and Development, the EU-ACP migration dialogue and Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EUROMED supported under the ENI), and with other financing instruments such as: GPGC, intra-ACP 10th EDF in West Africa:, 11th EDF RIPS [Eastern, Central and Southern Africa and Western Indian Ocean region (ESA-IO); West Africa], Asylum and Migration Fund (DG HOME), and projects from other partners like Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion" and the World Bank's "Global Working Group on Remittances". Synergies will also be ensured with humanitarian aid delivered to refugees and IDPs.

Implementation modalities: direct and indirect management

Potential implementing partners:

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IOs [International Organisation for Migration (IOM), International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), International Labour Organisation (ILO), Red Cross]; WB, UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), AfDB, CSOS including Diaspora organisations (AFFORD), AUC, AIR, EU Member States development agencies.

6.4. Strategic area 4: Sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration

Introduction

Encouraging an investment climate that promotes domestic as much as international investment is essential for Africa as it is for Europe. It requires political stability, a supportive administrative, legal and regulatory environment, functioning and transparent financial markets and availability of capital, appropriate human development policies and reliable infrastructures. The improvement of economic governance and the investment climate are essential elements to build Africa's economic strength and allow the continent to move away from aid dependency and develop its growing place in global markets. The EU-Africa Business Forum will remain a privileged platform for exchanges among private companies and with the public sector.

The promotion of **continental integration** in Africa and Africa's integration in the world trading system will contribute to that objective. The joint commitment to regional and continental integration was reaffirmed in the Joint Declaration following the 4th EU-Africa Summit and is a key element of the JAES. Working towards convergence of policies, standards and regulations in this area will contribute to Boost Intra-African Trade (BIAT), accelerate industrialisation in Africa, the establishment of a Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) and the objectives of the AU Minimum Integration Programme. They will also contribute to boost competitiveness of African products on the global market, in line with the EU commitments under the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) negotiations.

Co-operation on **raw materials** shall contribute to industrial development and economic governance. Cooperation will be based on the EU Raw Materials Initiative (RMI) and the AU policy on mining and minerals, namely the Africa Mining Vision (AMV). It shall cover the three areas identified at the Africa-EU High-Level Conference on Mineral Resources held in January 2012: governance, investments and geological knowledge and skills.

Reliable data is necessary to inform policy. The production, dissemination and use of quality **statistics** in Africa has therefore become a priority of the Partnership. Support should be given to the harmonisation and coordination of statistics on the continent, through the future continental Institute for Statistics and through building capacities, and by sharing the European experience and tools developed. The decision to create a continental Institute for Statistics and build capacities on the continent opens perspectives to share the European experience and the tools developed at EU level.

Infrastructure development is a key factor contributing to regional and continental integration and trade. The PanAf aims to contribute by supporting continental policies, - coordination between the four key sectors of infrastructures (transport, energy, with particular emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency, water and ICT), by improving civil aviation safety and by mobilising funds through the blending process in order to develop African networks. Complementarities will be organised between existing blending facilities to improve connectivity across the continent and promote better integration in the global economy.

The AU has declared 2014 the Year of **Agriculture** and Food Security. The declaration adopted at the 4th Africa-EU Summit takes note of the importance for Africa of the *transformation of agriculture to provide food resilience, food and nutrition security and a dynamic commercial sector*. Agricultural cooperation initiatives shall be aligned with the CAADP and include trade initiatives which facilitate access to local, regional and

international markets for both men and women (i.e. safety and quality standards certification, skills of processing industries). In addition, the role of STI in promoting food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture has been agreed upon as a first priority for cooperation by the EU-Africa HLPD on STI in November 2013, a decision that was endorsed by the EU-Africa Summit 2014.

Moreover, food and nutrition security, sustainable agriculture and fisheries management have been addressed in the Joint Declaration of the 4th EU-Africa Summit: specific attention has been paid to transformation of agriculture and to the problems of land degradation.

Components

1. Trade and Continental Integration
2. Raw Materials
3. Statistics and Economic Analysis
4. Infrastructure
5. Agriculture

Component 1: Trade and Continental Integration

Background

The implementation of the Minimum Integration Programme, the establishment of a **CFTA** and the need to foster intra-African trade, constitute key priority areas in the agenda of the AU and its MSs. The decision to fast-track the establishment of a CFTA by 2017 and an Action Plan on **BIAT** were adopted by African Heads of State and Government at the 18th AU Summit on 29-30 January 2012. The seven clusters addressed by BIAT are: trade policy, trade facilitation, productive capacity, trade-related infrastructure, trade finance, trade information, factor market integration. Such continental integration plans, and the convergence of regional and continental trade policies and regulations need to be supported.

A World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on **Trade Facilitation** was concluded at the Bali Ministerial meeting in December 2013. African MSs of the WTO signed the Agreement in line with the declaration of AU Ministers of Trade (October 2013) which reaffirmed the importance of Trade Facilitation in enhancing infrastructure, boosting productive and trade capacities, reducing transaction costs, barriers, incentivising the undertaking of reforms and improvements to the customs regulatory systems as well as improving African competitiveness and boosting intra-African trade.

In this context, the Roadmap foresees support to BIAT and CFTA, and to the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA): including '*the harmonisation of appropriate policies, reducing technical barriers to trade by building capacity to improve, certify and assure the quality and standards of goods*'.

The PanAf support in this area will focus on lowering technical and other non-tariff barriers to trade, in particular by supporting the **harmonisation and convergence of policies, standards and regulations**, and their promotion, while taking into account the importance of environmental and social standards. It will imply to foster coordination between the AU, the RECs, and other relevant organisations (e.g. UNECA, African Trade Policy Centre, the African standardisation organisations).

Considering the importance of agriculture in Africa, a sector which of 60% of population depends for their livelihoods, working in the field of **Sanitary and Phyto Sanitary** (SPS) standards is particularly relevant. It must be a key element of any strategy to develop primary production, processing industries and trade. Effective sanitary controls in developing countries will benefit also the EU, due to reduced disease pressure from outside and reduced trade-related risks. Having the experience of regional integration within the Union, the EU is well-placed to train others on the principles of building a safe food, plant and animal health system, and furthering SPS principles of international trade in such products. The stable-to-table policy provides for a comprehensive concept within which production and trade can happen in a controlled environment. This European model in line with international SPS standards is a good basis to build national and regional SPS regulatory frameworks.

The implementation of consistent policies, standards and regulations will improve the business environment, in line with the commitment made in the Roadmap to '*develop an open, transparent and predictable investment climate, including through improved legal frameworks, to promote private sector-led trade and responsible investment*'.

Specific objective

Strengthen continental integration and trade in Africa, in line with CFTA and BIAT, through the development and promotion of harmonised and convergent policies, standards and regulations.

Main results expected

1. Support provided to CFTA negotiation process and to the implementation of the BIAT Action Plan.
2. AUC has coordinating role in the implementation of the WTO TFA in the AU MSs enhanced.
3. Improved coordination at continental and trans-regional levels in SPS-related activities including activities related to animal health, plant health, food safety, control and certification/ as well as agricultural standards related activities.

Indicators

- 1.1 Number of countries having joined CFTA negotiations with respect to harmonised nomenclature, custom valuation, rules of origin and timetable/methodology for intra-RECs tariff liberalisation by 2017.
- 1.2 Number of policies, standards and regulations harmonised in the framework of the CFTA establishment and as foreseen in the BIAT Action Plan.
- 1.3 Number of documents required for import/export and associated time and costs ('Trading across borders' – World Bank Doing Business)
- 1.4 Capacity of countries to trade across borders: Logistics performance index (World Bank).
- 2.1 Needs assessment and gap analysis for the implementation of WTO TF agreement in AU MSs concluded by AUC by 2017.
- 2.2 Number of sensitization workshops organized by the AUC for AU MSs on the requirements and expectations of the WTO TFA (per year).
- 3.1 Number of events organised to establish guidelines on plant health at regional level.

3.2 Formal agreement on the creation of a pan-African food safety management coordination mechanism (AU-FSMCM) including an AU –RASFF (rapid alert system for food and feed) and pending that agreement, number of activities finalised towards such creation,

3.3 Number of events organised to promote the implementation and number of countries implementing the reference framework and guidelines for the harmonisation of the management of food hygiene– as adopted at the Summit of African Heads of State and Government in January 2011.

Complementarity/synergies

Complementarities and coordination will be sought with regional, bilateral and intra-ACP indicative programmes (EDF) for Sub-Saharan African countries, as well as bilateral and regional programmes for Northern African countries covered under the ENI and thematic programmes funded under GPGC.

Particular synergies will be sought with regional programmes in support of regional economic integration in the various African regions (Tripartite in ESA, Second Block in West and Central Africa and the Maghreb region in North Africa), and with the private sector envelope of the Intra-ACP programme.

Particularly synergies with the agriculture component of this MIP will be taken into account. Coordination will be ensured with SANCO programme "Better Training for Safer Food"(BTSF) for the relevant components.

Implementation modalities: direct & indirect management (services contracts and IMDA)

Potential implementing partners:

AUC, UN agencies [Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNECA], AfDB, World Customs Organisation (WCO), International Financial Corporation (IFC) / WB, , Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR), African Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO), African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC) and Africa Business Council, EU MS Development Agencies.

Component 2: Raw Materials

Background

African Heads of States and governments adopted the AMV in 2009. It is Africa's own response to tackling the paradox of great mineral wealth existing side by side with pervasive poverty. The AMV is holistic. It includes the question of better integrating the extractive sector into development policies at local, national and regional levels. It means integrating mining into industrial and trade policies, and thinking about how mining can contribute better to local development by making sure workers and communities see real benefits from large-scale industrial mining and that their environment is protected. It also means making sure that governments are able to negotiate contracts with mining multinationals that generate fair resource rents and local inputs for operations. Worth noticing in this context is the growing demand for high-level legal support offered to governments in the context of complex negotiations through the *Africa Legal Support Facility* (ALSF) set up by the AfDB.

The African Mineral Development Centre (AMDC) has been established to implement the Mining Vision. The centre is currently a project jointly managed by UNECA, UNDP and AUC, and already benefits from bilateral supports. The AMDC business plan focuses on seven areas: policy and licensing, geological and mining information services, governance and partnership, artisanal and small-scale mining, investment and diversification, capacity building, communication and advocacy. This plan was validated by the AU MSs end 2013. Operationalization of this plan is still expected (February 2014).

The Africa-EU High-Level Conference on Mineral resources held in January 2012 adopted a series of recommendations². In the field of governance, these include transparency –especially with regard to payments and contracts; and administrative capacity for governments in contract negotiations. In the field of investments, recommendations included enhancing policies and regulations. In the field of geological knowledge and skills, these include improving cooperation between European and African geological surveys, offering trainings in that area and reinforcing capacity of the Organisation of African Geological Surveys.

Access to raw materials is a priority for growth in the EU. Actions in this field contribute to the Europe 2020 flagship initiative ‘A resource-efficient Europe’. In November 2008 the Commission adopted the Communication “the raw materials initiative - meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe”³. The RMI focuses on non-energy minerals and proposes an integrated strategy based on 3 pillars, including *ensuring access to raw materials from international markets under the same conditions as other industrial competitors*. The Communication identifies the development policy as playing a decisive role by:

- 1) Strengthening States (good governance, capacity building, budget)
- 2) Promoting a sound investment climate, (increasing transparency of mining deals and revenues, clear legal and administrative framework, development of sound tax systems)
- 3) Promoting sustainable management of raw materials (improvement of social and environmental standards)

The Communication ‘tackling the challenges in commodity markets and raw materials’⁴ includes a series of proposals that led to the adoption of requirements for the disclosure of payments to governments by listed and large unlisted companies; and to proposals for disclosure of non-financial information and for responsible sourcing of minerals from conflict zones.

The RMI proposes to reinforce the dialogue and actions with Africa in the area of access to raw materials and on natural resources management. Africa is particularly rich in raw materials. The scramble for access to these has intensified, partly due to the rising demand of emerging economies. Most of the experts consider that Africa is in dire need of skilled human resources able to manage the natural resources boom in a sustainable way for the good of the countries. Africa would benefit from increased expertise to evaluate mining resources and from the support of legal experts to negotiate contracts with multi-nationals in the sector. The control of revenue accruing from mining operations is an ordeal for most tax authorities.

² http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/raw-materials/international-aspects/africa-conference/index_en.htm

³ COM (2008) 699

⁴ COM (2011) 25

Against this framework, the EU and African partners included raw materials as one of the priorities in the Road Map 2014-2017: ‘(...) we will support the transformation of raw material at the source (...) We shall also work toward prudent and transparent management of respective natural resources (...) We will endeavour to cooperate in such fields as geological surveys, mineral resources governance, investment and infrastructure, skills development and waste management’.

Specific objective

Support capacity of African institutions to enhance transparency, sustainability, investments and better geological knowledge in Africa’s extractive industry and skills

Main results expected

1. Improved economic, environmental and social governance of the sector
2. Improved negotiating capacity of African governments through the ALSF managed by the AfDB
3. Improved transparency in public revenues from raw materials
4. Improved geological knowledge and skills in Africa mining sector

Indicators

- 1.1 Number of countries supported by AMDC in the fields of raw materials governance.
- 1.2 Number of governments and companies adhering to social and environmental international standards for extractive industries
- 2.1 Number of country support missions per year realised by ALSF.
- 3.1 Number of African countries members, or candidate to, compliant with Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) standards.
- 4.1 Number of programmes on geological cooperation launched between African and European geological surveys.

Complementarity/synergies: intra-ACP (see programme on low-value minerals); GPGC (see flagship initiative ‘EU Resources Transparency Initiative’); Instrument for Stability (IfS); European Innovation Partnership on Raw Materials (see International Cooperation Pillar)

Possible implementation modalities: indirect management through IMDA with AfDB and UNECA; direct management with Eurogeosurveys (EGS), through subvention contract

Potential implementing partners: AUC, UNECA, AfDB, EGSs

Coordination with other funding partners

AMDC is still at an early stage of existence. Australian Agency for International Development (AUSAID) and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) pledged \$ 20 million out of the \$ 60 million foreseen in the business plan for the period 2014 -2019.

Support to the business plan’s chapter on geological information system will build on the ongoing study undertaken by EGS on *Geoscientific Knowledge and Skills in African Geological Surveys* and on past and future projects implemented as part of the Seventh Framework Programme for Research (2007-2013) and the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Horizon 2020 (2014-2020).

Legal Support Facility: advisory services are also provided by the WB through the Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility. The ALSF is preferred since it has gained a lot of ground (54 signatory parties); it is facing many requests; and it proved its effectiveness. The projected budget for the facility for the period 2014-2016 is about \$58 million. Various partners are contributing for \$29million to the ALSF including AfDB, Belgium, France, India, Norway and the Islamic Development Bank.

Component 3: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Background

Support to quality statistics in Africa was given a particular attention within the JAES Action Plan 2010-2013 as part of the Partnership on “Regional Economic Integration, Trade and Infrastructure”. It was reflected by a continuous cooperation between Eurostat and the AUC.

The African Statistical System (ASS) is complex and encompasses the national statistical systems, regional and sub-regional organisations, specialised bodies, continental bodies and support from international, multilateral and bilateral donors. Several diagnostics have been made over the past ten years identifying 4 inter-related problems: (i) lack of resources; (ii) weak commitment; (iii) deficient coordination and harmonisation; which result in (iv) poor data coverage. All partners agree on the need for a reinforcement of the technical and institutional capacities for statistics on the continent.

Recent developments within the ASS regarding the harmonisation and the coordination of statistics on the continent will provide for an opportunity to step up our cooperation. These developments translated into the formulation of a continental strategy (SHaSA)⁵ and to the adoption and progressive incorporation of an African Charter for Statistics. African Heads of States and Governments decided in January 2013 to create a Regional Institute for Statistics (StatAfric) that will be located in Tunis. The AUC is working on a proposal for the setting up of StatAfric. Eurostat has been invited to share its expertise and experience in such process.

In parallel to these developments, the EU has been supporting the publication of the ‘African Economic Outlook’ (AEO) since its launch in 2000. The rationale for supporting the AEO is twofold: to make up for the lack of comprehensive data and economic analysis on African countries; and to strengthen the capacity of the AfDB to become a sound and authoritative source for economic analysis. The AEO report has now become a well-established international publication supported by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UNECA and UNDP. An evaluation undertaken in 2013 acknowledges that the AEO project would greatly benefit from further EU support both in financial terms and in terms of dissemination.

Specific objective

The overall objective of the action is to provide comparable quality statistical information to meet national, regional and international needs. This will not be achieved immediately. During the 2014-2017 period, the purpose of the action will be to assist the AUC to establish

⁵ Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa. See: <http://ea.au.int/fr/sites/default/files/SHaSA%20-EN.pdf>

a sound basis to lead the further development of the ASS, including coordination of the various actors involved.

In order to achieve this purpose, actions could be envisaged around the following:

- Support to the uptake of common statistical tools adapted to the context of African statistics with the aim to increase the comparability or availability of statistics on the continent;
- Contribution to the production, dissemination and the use of comparable quality data in Africa;
- Technical support to the establishment of StatAfric as a facilitator for statistical development and harmonisation in Africa;
- Support to the publication and dissemination of the AEO report;

Main results expected

1. Improved comparability and availability of African statistics in selected priority areas (incl. trade, national accounts, migration) through new tools, capacity building, support for production and dissemination and support to the establishment of the African Statistical Institute (Statafric).
2. An assessment of the quality of statistics is undertaken with National Statistical Organisations across Africa.
3. The various actors of the ASS coordinate their work effectively.
4. AEO reports become an authoritative source for economic analysis and forecasting on and in Africa.

Indicators

- 1.1 Number of technical networks established by African institutions active at continental level supporting country statistical systems.
- 1.2 Number of countries in Africa with statistical yearbooks regularly updated (yearly) online and downloadable.
- 2.1 Number of countries for which peer reviews reports on the quality of statistics are published and shared.
- 3.1 Number of networks built and coordination meetings organised at continental level and regional level within the ASS.
- 4.1 Number of countries where AEO reports are available and used at the level of the Ministry of Finances/Planning.

Complementarity/synergies

Complementarity will be sought with ENI (MedStat); with possible actions under the EDF (RIPs); and with the upcoming thematic programme on agricultural statistics

Implementation modalities

- AEO: IMDA
- Support Statistics in Africa: IMDA or direct management through service contracts; cross sub-delegation

Potential implementing partners:

Eurostat, AfDB, UNECA, Afristat, AUC, EU Member States development agencies, EU Member States statistical agencies

Coordination with other funding partners

Synergies will also be sought with specialised institutions [AFRISTAT, African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), and AFRITAC network], continental bodies with a mandate on statistic (AUC, AFDB, and UNECA), RECs and multilateral and bilateral donors (including France, UK, and Germany).

With regard to AEO, coordination will be sought in particular with other contributing partners. These include AfDB, OECD-DEV, and UNECA.

Component 4: Infrastructure

Background

The PanAf aims to contribute to infrastructure development at the continental and the trans-regional level through a support to policies, coordination between the four key sectors of infrastructure (transport, energy, water and ICT), improvement in civil aviation safety and by mobilising funds through the blending process in order to contribute to the development of the African networks. In this context, special attention will be given to reducing the environmental impact, which is why priority will be given to sustainable energy.

As stated by the Roadmap, '*Strategic priorities for cooperation in the fields of energy, transport, water and Information and ICT have been developed by the Reference Group (RG) on Infrastructure through Sector Strategy Papers in coherence with the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), the EU Development Policy and other guiding policy frameworks such as the UN Sustainable Energy for All Initiative. Strategic investments in these sectors applying innovative financing approaches will be coupled with support to regulatory reforms*'.

In line with the Roadmap, '*Cross-sectoral coordination will be ensured through the RG on Infrastructure*'. Support to the work of the RG could be envisaged to facilitate the dialogue with the African partners on strategic infrastructure development in the four sectors of the PIDA, and to enhance complementarity among these sectors. Such support could also ensure both (i) overarching sectoral coordination/interaction and (ii) the facilitation/execution of actions linked to specific needs of the four sectors. Meetings could be streamlined to become 'fit for purpose' on a demand-driven basis and could include an annual infrastructure conference type of event to link policy with implementation wings in the sectors.

Strengthening of continental and regional interconnectivity of infrastructure networks:
The contribution of the PanAf to the funding of continental infrastructures will mobilise a significant part of the whole PanAf (up to 30%) in order to support the implementation of the African priorities expressed in the PIDA flagship. The exact mechanism of blending is currently under finalisation. Strategic priorities for cooperation in the fields of energy, transport, water and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have been developed by the RG in Infrastructure through Sector Strategy Papers in coherence with the PIDA, the EU Development Policy and other guiding policy frameworks such as the UN Sustainable Energy for All Initiative. In the Energy sector, the support will also focus on progress towards the 2020 targets of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership on Energy access, with a focus on energy access to both men and women, Energy Security, Renewable Energy

and Energy Efficiency, with a strong focus on private sector and on interconnections, including between the two continents.

The digital or 'virtual' infrastructures enabled by **information and communication technologies** (ICT) have an important contribution to make to Africa's growth and regional integration. Being proven drivers of inclusive and sustainable development and growth due to their innovative and pervasive nature, ICTs are witnessed to constitute increasingly an indispensable tool, almost integral part of the development, democratisation and regional integration processes in the African continent. The ultimate objective in promoting the take-up of ICT is the roll-out of an inclusive, open and secured information or 'connected' society allowing everybody to reap the benefits from the use of the new emerging technologies, applications and online services.

The realisation of this objective depends largely on the establishment of favourable conditions and enabling (policy and regulatory) environments for ICT in the service of citizens, public authorities and businesses, especially SMEs which constitute the core economic tissue of Africa. Actions therefore in this sector intervention context will aim at the harmonisation and alignment of appropriate aspects of e-communications policies and regulatory frameworks between Africa and the EU, including cyber-security and the governance of the Internet. An important target in this process will be the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting in Africa and the regulation of the resulting Digital Dividend. The transition from analogue to digital broadcasting is expected to enable the emergence of a new high-potential market of online applications and services, the development of which will certainly foster employment, inclusive growth and sustainable development in Africa.

Support to AUC and to the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Program (SSATP): The SSATP, established in 1987, is an international partnership that comprises 40 African countries, 8 RECs, continental institutions (AUC), public and private sector organisations, and international development agencies and organisations. The Program supports African countries to strengthen their policies and strategies to promote sustainable transport for economic growth and poverty reduction. SSATP is recognised and respected as a key transport policy development forum and knowledge production platform in Africa, bringing together diverse stakeholders, while developing networks of specialists (researchers, operators and consultants) in most land transport related fields in Africa. During its second phase (2009-2014) the program focused on three strategic themes: 1) promoting comprehensive pro-poor and pro-growth transport sector strategies; 2) promoting sustainable institutional and financial arrangements for road infrastructure and rural and urban transport services; and 3) improving transit transport along selected international corridors. Based on the progresses made in the past, but taking into account new challenges such as accelerating urbanism and climate change, the third phase of the program is proposed to focus on areas where policy development and well-targeted capacity building interventions can make a real difference. Building on the strategic framework of the PIDA and with a view to respond to the evolving transport challenges, the SSATP' programme phase three design follows three distinct thematic clusters/objectives: *Integration, connectivity and cohesion; public urban transport and mobility, and Road safety.* This action has been funded by 10th EDF Intra-ACP.

Support to improvement in civil aviation safety (EGNOS-Africa): Support to infrastructure development by the provision of precise satellite navigation services. Precise satellite navigation has an important potential for socio-economic growth in Africa, notably for the aviation sector, but also for maritime safety along shores, inland waterways navigation, land and cadastre management, oil and mining exploitation and agriculture. The

aviation sector is vital for socio-economic development, promotion of international trade, tourism and regional integration. It is particularly important due to the size of the continent and physical barriers such as deserts, tropical forest and mountains and the limited land-based transport network. The expansion of air services is a necessary condition for the development of Africa's economy and export base as well as the expansion of tourism to the region. European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS)-Africa aims to improve civil aviation safety and efficiency through the availability of an enhanced navigation system, improvement of trans-regional infrastructures in support to overall economic development, enhanced coordination among partners and AU institutions at continental level.

Specific objective

Support to the development of safe, efficient and sustainable continental and inter-regional infrastructure networks and enabling environments, improvement in civil aviation safety and efficiency.

Main results expected

1. Infrastructure coordination mechanism established and operational, ensuring efficient and effective horizontal and sectoral coordination of the infrastructure sectors: energy, with emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency, water, transport and ICT with partners.
2. Improvement of the realisation of trans-regional infrastructures, strengthening of continental and regional interconnectivity of infrastructure networks (Energy, Transport, ICT); scaling up of infrastructure investment by combining EU grants with loans from public finance institution and private sector.
3. Sound transport policies and strategies formulated and implemented; identification, formulation, dissemination and promotion of transport sector strategies and reforms with a focus on low emissions and public transport; enhanced coordination among partners and AU institutions at continental level.
4. Improvement in civil aviation safety and efficiency through better navigation system available: deployment of satellite navigation systems, certification and exploitation.
5. Harmonized policies and regulations between Africa and the EU on electronic communications.

Indicators

- 1.1 Number of pan-African infrastructure initiatives where synergies between infrastructure sectors are designed, in particular in the water-energy nexus.
- 2.1 Number of infrastructure projects (energy, transport, water, ICT) focused on continental and regional interconnectivity using loan/grant blending as financing modality (yearly).
- 2.2 Euros of loans generated by euro of grants for continental Africa.
- 2.3 Percentage of pan-African energy initiatives that are focused on sustainability (renewable energy and energy efficiency).
- 3.1 Number of transport sector policies promoted by the SSATP and adopted at a continental, regional or national level per year.

- 3.2 Number of low-carbon transport strategies adopted at continental, regional or national level per year.
- 3.3 Number of trade facilitation measures promoted by the SSATP, adopted and implemented along main regional transit corridors per year.
- 4.1 Number of airports in Africa with instrumental landing aids such as Instrument Landing Systems.
- 4.2 Number of delays, diversions and cancellations of flights in Africa [International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)] yearly.
- 4.3 Operation costs of African airports; operation costs per passenger/per movement/work load unit. (ICAO).
- 4.4 Percentage of accidents during approach and landing in Africa (ICAO USAP) yearly.
- 5.1 Number of new policies and/or regulations in the e-communications/digital broadcasting/digital dividend areas issued for adoption at AU/REC/individual country level (source: project reports).
- 5.2 Degree of convergence and compatibility of African and European policies and regulations adopted in the e-communications/digital broadcasting/digital dividend areas (convergence assessed by specialised Technical Assistance).
- 5.3 Number of people (from public/private/NGO/civil society) trained on harmonised policies and regulations in the e-communications/digital broadcasting/digital dividend areas with PanAf support per year.

Implementation modalities: indirect management, contribution to the EU blending system; IMDA with IOs, AUC and MS agencies; direct management, grant and service contracts

Potential Implementing Partners

IOs, EU Member States development agencies, NEPAD/NPCA

Complementarity/synergies & coordination

For result 1: overall coordination of this component in terms of policy and strategic guidance is delivered through the infrastructure steering platform of the JAES. Under the on-going revision of the platform, the RG on Infrastructure is mandated for this purpose, based on the experience of the EU-Africa Partnership for Infrastructure. A dedicated mechanism for both horizontal and sectoral coordination of above domains – building on what has proven to function well in the past – is under preparation for implementation as from 2015.

For result 2: investment facilities such as the current Africa Infrastructure Trust (AITF) use their respective governance structure for coordination with MSs and Financing Institutions. In addition, the 'EU Platform for Blending in External Cooperation' (EUBEC) has been established to further improve the quality and efficiency of EU blending mechanisms. A Policy Group comprised of the Commission and the MSs is operational to oversee these tasks and manage the Platform's activities.

For Result 3: the Africa Transport Program "SSATP" holds regular annual meetings with participating partners – amongst which the EC and EU MS – for the overall steering of the programme, including at least a board meeting once a year.

For Result 4: support in civil aviation safety and efficiency is to be implemented with a modular way. European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) [(EUROMED) Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)] has committed the financing for the coverage of part of North Africa. South Africa will autonomously finance the coverage of its territory. Agency for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa (ASECNA) is working with Infrastructure Trust Fund (ITF) to cover the West-African region. In the meanwhile, intra-ACP EDF is funding the programme management office to serve the needs of the whole continent. The on-going extension modules will eventually cover only part of the continent, but will constitute the pillars of a Pan-African coverage. Funding for the period 2014-2020 (including funding from the RPs of EDF) will allow to integrate existing modules and to fill in the gap using the latest version of EGNOS (V3) to be made available in Europe at the same time.

Component 5: Agriculture

Background

Maximising the economic and employment potential of agriculture and agri-food sector is of joint interest for Africa and the EU, in the perspective of poverty reduction and food security. This is reflected in the Roadmap that foresees cooperation within the context of CAADP in areas such as land governance, value chains, agribusiness and trade of agricultural products. The substantial challenges facing agriculture and its potential to contribute to inclusive growth must be supported in a way that conserves the future productivity of natural resources. Consequences of climate change and temperature rises in the next decades on agriculture have also to be taken into account.

The strategic role of agriculture and agribusiness for growth and poverty reduction is also highlighted in the Communication "A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries"⁶ which stresses the need to involve private sector as an investor in sustainable agricultural production if the world is to meet the challenge of feeding more than 9 billion people by 2050.

i) CAADP support institutions

The support activities to sustainable agriculture and food and nutrition security will be implemented within the context of the CAADP framework steered by AUC-DREA and its implementation agency NPCA. The CAADP vision is that *Agriculture's contribution to economic growth and inclusive development* will be reached through 4 main changes:

- 1- *Increased agricultural production and productivity,*
- 2- *Better functioning national agriculture and food markets & increased intra/inter-regional trade,*
- 3- *Expanded local agro-industry and value addition*
- 4- *Improved management and governance of natural resources for sustainable agricultural production.*

⁶ COM(2014) 263 final, 13 May 2014

Those changes are expected to arise thanks to the institutional transformation and the *strengthening of the systemic capacity for effective execution and delivery of results*. Strengthening CAADP support institutions will contribute to CAADP results: *More effective and accountable institutions to drive planning and implementation of public policies and investment programs* (Result area 3.2), and an *Improved access to quality data, strengthened analytical capacities & strategic thinking* (Result area 3.6.).

ii) Land Governance

We will continue to collaborate on the implementation of the 2009 AU Declaration on Land, using the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (F&G) in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of Tenure of land, fisheries and forest (VGGT). Support will be provided to the AU Land Policy Initiative in order to promote land governance frameworks that contribute to improved efficiency, equity, gender equality and environmental stewardship. The Land Policy Initiative is a joint programme of the tripartite consortium consisting of the AUC, the AfDB and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Its purpose is to enable the use of land to lend impetus to the process of African development, in respect to the principles of responsible agriculture investment . Improved access to land for women farmers and small holders will be also a key element under this priority.

These actions will contribute to CAADP results: *More effective and accountable institutions to drive planning and implementation of public policies and investment programs* (Result area 3.2).

iii) Livestock governance within the CAADP framework

The AUC is leading the formulation of a comprehensive livestock sector reform and within this framework the AU-IBAR is developing a continental programme for a sustainable development of Livestock for Livelihoods in Africa. This programme aims to enhance policy/institutional environment and strengthen livestock management systems and practices in response to natural and man-made shocks at national, regional and continental levels. The continental programme is built on four pillars: improving the control of priority animal diseases affecting livestock development and livelihoods, strengthening livestock production systems and natural resources management, enhancing market access and strengthening value addition and enhancing investment and service delivery.

The presence of important animal and zoonotic diseases in Northern Africa and Sahel, and in Central Asia, traditionally heavily dependent on livestock for food supply and trade, is a major obstacle towards socio-economic development and regional integration, and a constant threat to food security and public health. As diseases follow long-established trade patterns towards the Mediterranean rim, the situation also presents a continuous threat to the EU.

These actions will contribute to CAADP results: *More effective and accountable institutions to drive planning and implementation of public policies and investment programs* (Result area 3.2.).

iv) Value adding activities and support to agribusiness development

We will contribute to improve the continental framework in order to allow cross border value-adding activities and agribusiness development, focusing on increasing income opportunities for smallholder farmers, particularly women. We will foster an increase of fair, intra-regional, inter-regional and global trade in agricultural products as well as an enhanced cooperation among EU and Africa private sector and farmer's organisations.

Particular attention will be paid to origin-linked strategies to develop value-adding products, including regional and national branding and to valorising sustainable production methods in Africa, like organic agriculture. To that end, activities will be put in place to build the capacity at the continental level (public administration, private sector and farmers); raise general awareness and knowledge of key stakeholders; strengthen network to facilitate exchange, share of information and good practice and provide guidance to put in place market strategies linked to origin or production conditions

Particular synergies will be established with component 1 of Strategic Area 4 of this MIP, regarding production standards in order to strengthen capacity to comply with safety and quality standards, apply sustainability certification, and therefore improve the value chain governance.

These actions will contribute to the CAADP result: *Agricultural transformation and sustained inclusive Agricultural Growth*, and in particular *expanded local agro-industry and value addition* (Result area 2.3).

v) Agri-food markets and trade

The main challenge of activities towards transparent and open markets to agricultural products would be to facilitate access to markets for farmers, especially smallholders, in particular female smallholder farmers, and secure fair market returns for commodity and for value added products. We will work for the functioning of transparent and open markets for agricultural products. Particular attention will be paid to the development of an African-wide strategy for well-functioning markets, based on price transparency, access to market places, adherence to standards, post-harvest storage and transport and commodity exchange models. The analysis of existing initiatives of this kind is essential in order to identify successful models and transfer proven strategies for marketing success throughout Africa.

These actions will contribute to CAADP Result *Agricultural transformation and sustained inclusive Agricultural Growth*" and in particular "*Better functioning agriculture and food markets & increased intra / inter-regional trade* (Result area 2.2).

Specific objective

Reinforce coordination, governance and skills in agriculture, livestock and fisheries at continental level and promote agricultural trade and increase market access to food in the framework of CAADP.

Main results expected

1. CAADP support institutions, skills, capacity and networks of information are strengthened to enhance CAADP implementation at country and regional level.
2. The Strategic Plan 2013-2016 of the African Land Policy Initiative is implemented.
3. IBAR Strategic Plan is implemented to support the livestock sector development at continental level improving the contribution of livestock to food and nutritional security, economic growth and wealth creation in Africa.
4. Adding value production methods for smallholders in Africa are promoted.
5. Intra-regional, inter-regional and global trade in agricultural products increase thanks to the transfer of commodity exchange models.

Indicators

- 1.1 A joint report of CAADP support institutions (AUC-NPCA-RECs...) is approved every year by the CAADP accountability structures (CAADP Partnership Platform & Business Meeting).
- 2.1 Number of AU MSs land policies developed and implemented.
- 3.1 The proportion of funds given to the livestock farming from the overall national agricultural allocation.
- 4.1 Volume of agricultural products traded cross border as reported in WTO statistics in (a) all agriculture products using WTO definition in the Agreement on Agriculture; (b) main commodity crops of wheat, maize, rice, sorghum, cassava, sugar, coffee, cocoa, banana, pineapple, palm oil, tobacco.
- 5.1 Proportion of product delivered to commodity exchanges by farm type according to data held by the exchanges (product from smallholders of up to 2 ha; product from cooperatives; product from out grower schemes; product from farms of more than 2 ha.)

More specific indicators will span from the theory of changes detailed in the CAADP Result Framework which will be submitted to the June 2014 AU summit. Cooperation in this field will take place within i) the contact group established between the two Commissions and ii) the CAADP partnership.

Complementarity/synergies: NIPs, RIPs, GPGC, Intra-ACP (private sector), the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, Horizon 2020, SANCO programme BTSF.

Particularly synergies with the trade and regional integration component of this MIP will be taken into account

Implementation modalities: indirect management through IMDA

Potential implementing partners: AU-DREA, AU-IBAR, NEPAD, UNECA, AfDB, other CAADP institutions, the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA).

Coordination with other funding partners:

- (i) As a primary forum of policy dialogue, the CAADP partnership coordination structures are well defined and structured in a partnership agreement (including Partnership Platform, Business Meeting, Development Partners Group)
- (ii) Coordination with AUC at technical level on agriculture will be framed within the Contact Group established between the two commissions following the decision taken during the last College to College meeting held in Addis Ababa (April 2013)
- (iii) Donor coordination would be boosted through the governance mechanisms of a possible Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) managed by the WB

6.5. Strategic area 5: Global and cross-cutting issues

Introduction

The objective is to jointly address global challenges such as **climate change and environment**. African and European stakeholders agreed on the importance of joint positions in the international conferences on climate change. They reaffirmed in 2013 their joint commitment to fight desertification in Africa through the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGSSI) and agreed to continue their cooperation to foster access to climate information services through Earth Observation (EO) data. At the EU-AU summit in April 2014, a number of key issues related to climate change and the environment were agreed on to be the subject of closer cooperation and further commitment. The PanAf programme reflects some of these in its priorities, while other areas of cooperation will be considered for support in the framework of other relevant programs and instruments.

To be able to jointly address these issues, capacity building of the African partners (e.g. in international negotiations on climate change and environmental issues), or exchange of best practices and policy dialogue are needed. In that framework, the AU which has gained in credibility in promoting peace, stability, governance and development in Africa, is a privileged interlocutor and partner. The AU institutions and associated organisations like Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) have been mandated to implement an ambitious agenda and need to overcome their lack of human and financial resources. The PanAf will continue the current institutional support to reinforce capacities of the AU Commission, the Pan-African Parliament and other AU organs in order to fulfil their role at continental and global levels.

The Africa-EU partnership is fundamentally a people-centred partnership. For this reason, the Pan-African Programme will also support initiatives from **civil society** at large to enable them to be fully involved in the partnership and to implement their own activities in line with the JAES.

In addition, a ‘support mechanism’ will facilitate the **Africa-EU dialogue** within the Africa-EU Partnership through e.g. administrative cooperation, communication and visibility actions, support to the political and policy dialogue in the areas covered by the Africa – EU strategy. This funding will also allow the mobilisation of resources for the preparation and the implementation of the Pan-African Programme itself.

Components

1. Climate change and Environment
2. Capacity building for AUC and other AU institutions/organs
3. Civil society in the JAES
4. Support to the implementation of the JAES

Component 1: Climate change and Environment

Background

Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change because of multiple stresses and low adaptive capacity. Climate change reinforces the potential for instability and conflict

in countries that are most vulnerable. These are characterised as having marginal natural environments to support their populations, being "natural resource poor". Those that are also subject to governance/institutional constraints are even more vulnerable because of their limited capacity to adapt to change.

On climate change, EU and African leaders have decided at their Summit in April 2014 to enhance their strategic dialogue and to promote joint positions in global negotiations processes. They foresee to jointly undertake efforts to raise pre-2020 greenhouse-gas mitigation ambition and to engage constructively in the negotiation and effective implementation of a new binding global climate change agreement under the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Through selected projects and climate mainstreaming, the PanAf will contribute to the DCI 20% climate finance target.

Sustainable land management and the fight against desertification are crucial to support sustainable development. They also contribute to global climate and biodiversity objectives as well as food security.

The **Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative** has been conceived as a model to help in the fight against desertification, which was underlined in the Last College to College meeting in April 2013. The GGSSI is a flagship programme of the NEPAD – Environment that was raised in September 2012 in Arusha (Tanzania) by African ministers of environment. This project benefits from a Contribution Agreement signed with FAO, covering the African region. Due to the fundamental role played by AUC in the conception, design, monitoring and evaluation of the GGSSI, a regional project management hub is established at the AUC to support the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture in taking the leadership of the GGSSI partnership platform implementation and of the harmonized GGW strategy and coordination of country teams in Africa.

The GGSSI is one of the flagship programmes for sustainable land management within the recently adopted Strategic Plan (2014-2017) of the AU Commission. The AMCEN endorsed the GGSSI as Africa's pathway to achieve the Rio+20 commitments. There is also a good deal of political ownership in many of the countries involved in the Initiative, where governments have put in place appropriate institutional mechanisms to facilitate effective implementation at national level.

The GGSSI targets more than 20 countries in the arid ecosystems of the Sahara and the Sahel and covers issues related to sustainable land and ecosystem management (including the three interdependent factors: desertification, climate change and deforestation). The GWSSI is a federated platform, enabling to link sustainable development, reduction of poverty and integrated land management. The GGSSI will support the development of trans-border programs by leveraging and strengthening of capacities of sub-regional organisations such as Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), Arab Maghreb Union (UMA), ECOWAS, Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CENSAD).

GGSSI currently benefits from supports provided by Intra-ACP 10th EDF [Action against Desertification] and DCI Food, Security, Thematic Programme, [Front Local Environmental pour une Union VertE (FLEUVE)] funding.

The **Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) and Africa** initiative has been launched in 1996 with the Maputo Declaration where African Countries, RECs and AUC have asked for an extension of GMES (now called Copernicus) concept to Africa. In

2009, a draft action plan with eight thematic topics and three cross-cutting issues has been developed by African and European experts under the DG JRC supervision. A validation process to operationalize this action plan has been launched, focusing on three priority thematic topics: marine and coastal areas, inland water and natural resources management. A final validation workshop held in October 2013 has defined the orientation for the implementation of the action plan for the coming years. The remaining chapters of the GMES and Africa should be validated in the coming years.

GMES and Africa will build on the on-going Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa (MESA) project, considered as a GMES and Africa precursor project. The initial operations will complement MESA, with new thematic services, by strengthening the continental and standardized dimension of the services and by reinforcing the governance and infrastructure framework ensuring the long term sustainability of the developed EO services.

The **Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDev)** is an initiative of the tripartite AUC, UNECA and AfDB, mandated at the highest level by African leaders.

The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) is in charge of the ClimDev Programme's research and analytical work. The ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF) is responsible for the Programme's finances and funding. The Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU) at the AUC, provides political leadership for the Programme. ClimDev received currently a € 8 Million support from Intra-ACP 10th EDF, ending mid-February 2015. ClimDev-Africa will construct a solid foundation in Africa for the response to climate change based on: (i) building solid science and observational infrastructure; (ii) enabling strong working partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities; and (iii) creating and strengthening of knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required.

Specific objectives

- Support continental/trans-regional African strategies and initiatives to access climate and environment information services, build common positions, develop policy making, and mitigate desertification;
- Support continental/trans-regional African strategies and initiatives against climate change, environmental degradation and encourage the use of best practices at all levels.

Main results expected

1. Mitigation of desertification in the Sahara and Sahel through coordinated trans-regional programmes, (GGWSSI).

1.1 Enhanced capacity of relevant stakeholders (including youth, women and civil society) in targeted countries in terms of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of sustainable land/forest management and restoration at a landscape level.

1.2 Effective knowledge management and best practices sharing platform, including traditional and indigenous knowledge, established to support policymakers and practitioners at local, national and regional levels.

1.3 Partnerships enhanced and access to resources increased for Sustainable Land/Forest Management and desertification control, through the leveraging and

mobilization of country level cash contributions and triangular North-South-South cooperation.

1.4 Awareness is raised among key target audiences and stakeholders in the EU and in African countries and communications capacities regarding the causes of and appropriate measures to combat desertification and land degradation.

2. Accurate data and products available from EO allowing for a better management of water and natural resources (GMES, ClimDev).

2.1 Operational services organised and information provided in order to support African development policies in the fields of natural resources, water and coastal areas management and support in the infrastructure and governance of the system.

2.2 Access to EO data provided by national and international missions, including in the near future by GMES-Copernicus SENTINEL satellites.

2.3 Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy.

2.4 In situ networks reinforced to ensure sustainability of the data provision.

2.5 Widely available environment and climate information, packaging and dissemination.

Indicators:

1.1 Number of capacity building activities for target beneficiaries provided through training workshops and exchange visits.

1.2 Whether information website is in place.

1.3 Whether quality meteorological and EO information is available.

1.4.1 Number of national action plans & cross-border projects implemented in the regions concerned.

1.4.2 Number of information campaigns organised for key stakeholders in Africa and Europe.

2.1 Whether institutional arrangement for governance of GMES, involving RECs, has been designed.

2.2 Number of sectors benefiting from EO data access for decision at policy-making level.

2.3 Number of advocacy actions based on EO data purchased by GMES

2.4 Number of sentinel centres receiving and using Copernicus data and products.

2.5 Whether policy reviews on climate resilience in the agricultural sector are available

Complementarity/synergies

In a complementarity manner, the *national and regional programmes* will concentrate on supporting the management of natural resources, maintaining fragile ecosystems and improving drought resilience at national/regional level. The PanAf will essentially focus on sustainable management of natural resources, with a specific support given to help AU to develop continental or cross-regional strategies in this field.

The intra-ACP is expected to have a priority focus on Climate Change (contribution in priority to broader initiatives like GCCA), biodiversity and disaster risk reduction management areas on which the PanAf has no particular emphasis.

The GPGC thematic budget line will enhance the environmental and climate change dimension of development at all levels to promote sustainability and to support the transformation towards an inclusive green economy and strong international environment and climate governance in order to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth for human development within limits of planetary boundaries.

Coherence and synergies with other strategic areas, in particular industrialisation and raw materials governance, should be promoted.

GGWSSI

The partnership is currently enlarging: in addition to the EU, FAO and the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the WB and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) are coming with programmes adding value and supporting GGWSSI large-scale implementation. There are also a growing number of regional partnerships involving the RECs, the CILSS, the Sahara and Sahel Observatory, and regional and international NGOs providing vital inputs for the overall success of the Initiative.

Potential implementing partners: FAO supports AUC in coordinating the programme through a team based in AUC premises.

GMES and Africa

The new programme will complement MESA, considered as a pre-cursor of GMES and Africa. The current initiative will thus reinforce MESA and complement it with additional thematic services and with a geographic extension (North Africa). It will also help, strengthen and structure MESA in its continental dimension and will improve the national service uptake. The initiative will also complement MESA with a specific attention paid to the governance framework and the infrastructure development, including the space and in situ components, in order to allow a long term sustainability of the services. The Dialogue with MESA is essential and should be constant to avoid duplication and to foster complementarity.

The cooperation will also be in line with the priorities of the Africa Space Policy and Strategy and AfriGEOSS, the African segment of the Group on Earth Observation (GEO), in order to try to deliver also services in priority domains for Africa such as food security and health.

The management of the initiative should be assigned to AUC, supported by an expert team and under the supervision of the AUC space task force. Thematic working groups should be organized with experts from MSs and RICS to prepare the specifications of the Work Program activities. Officials from RECs and MSs should meet under a specific Committee for the guidance of the management and the approval of the Annual Work Programs. The RECs and dedicated thematic institutions from MSs should coordinate the implementation of the services, and provision of the services.

Potential implementing partners: as for MESA, EUMETSAT could play a key role in the guidance of the implementation process. DG JRC should support the technical developments and the validation scheme. DG ENTR will be involved in the governance definition, considering its expertise with GMES-Copernicus. DG ENTR will also ensure the data and product sharing between “GMES and Africa” and GMES-Copernicus. Other key partners of GMES and Africa are ESA and DG RTD with ongoing projects under the Seventh

Framework Programme for Research (2007-2013) and future support to GEO and AfriGEOSS under Horizon 2020, the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020).

ClimDev

Initiative of the AUC is supported by UNECA and AfDB. It will benefit from data provided by the EO. Synergies with relevant ongoing projects funded under the Seventh Framework Programme for Research and future ones under Horizon 2020 could benefit the Programme.

Potential implementing partners: A continuation of the support to ClimDev could be managed by UNECA, AfDB and/or the AUC, after evaluation on the quality of the implementation of the on-going programme

Implementation modalities: direct management (GMES), and indirect management (GGWSSI & ClimDev - IMDA)

Component 2: Capacity building for AUC and other AU institutions/organs

Background

This cooperation is mainly addressing the AUC, but also other AU bodies (such as the AU Parliament and Court of Justice). In particular through the AU Support Programme I, the EU has allocated from 2007 to 2013 EUR 55 million under the EDF to provide a comprehensive support to AU institutions, notably to assist the AUC in speeding up its Institutional Reform Process. The AU Support Programme II as its successor project allocates EUR 30 million for the period 2014-2016 (10th EDF Intra-ACP).

Specific objective

Contribute to address the financial and human resources constraints faced by the AU institutions in performing their mandates.

Main results expected

1. Increased **skills and managerial capacity of AUC and related other AU organs** to effectively implement their own strategies while maintaining internationally recognised standards of governance.

Indicators

- 1.1 Improved delivery of operational results by the units managing key aspects of the joint Africa-EU cooperation, based on the indicators presented for capacity building in the results framework 2014-2017 of the AUC.

Complementarity/synergies

Intra-ACP 10th EDF capacity building programmes, APF, other EDF and DCI supports.

The main focus will be the area "Institutions, Capacity Building and Communication" of the AUC strategic plan 2014-2017, even if not excluding other areas. The programme will complement the support provided by the EU to AU under the APF providing capacity building for the Peace and Security Department and related services that implement APSA and peace support operations. Harmonisation is needed among the support provided to APF and other EU supports.

In addition, coordination and complementarity will be ensured with on-going EDF Intra ACP and Thematic Programmes such as MESA (Environment), Infrastructure Partnership, AIR (Migration), European Initiative on Democracy and Human Rights, etc.

Furthermore the PanAf support will also ensure complementarity with other JAES funding sources, such as the on-going 10th EDF JAES Support Mechanism of EUR 10 million covering the period 2014-2015.

It will be complementary to the support given to AU by other international partners gathered in the AU Partner Group. Complementarities will also be sought with other partners supporting capacity building processes, such as the ACBF and UNECA.

Implementation modalities: indirect management (followed by the EU Delegation to the AU) through IMDA will depend on the capacity of the AU to fulfil requirements requested (new audit 4 pillars)

Potential implementing partners: AUC, NEPAD/NPCA and other AU organs when relevant

Component 3: Civil society in the JAES

Background

The PanAf funding will offer the opportunity to materialise support requested during the 4th EU-Africa summit (Brussels – April 2014) with a specific attention to potential cooperation between EU and Pan African Youth platforms on issues of shared interests, and with NSAs such as CSOs and cooperatives.

Specific objective

Materialize the people-centred approach of the Africa-EU Partnership by providing support to relevant civil society activities and projects with a continental dimension

Main results expected

1. Increased participation of CSOs in the Africa-EU Partnership.
2. Increase of capacity of relevant organisations with a trans-regional and continental dimension.

Indicators

- 1.1 Better involvement of CSO trans-regional and continental organisations in the different sectors of cooperation.
- 1.2 Better involvement of African civil society in discussion and negotiation on global issues in the international arena.
- 2.1 Number of CSO trans-regional and continental platforms and other NSAs benefitting of capacity building from the PanAf.

Complementarity/synergies: CSO-LA budget line (DCI) – the possibility to launch joint Call for Proposals will be deepened

Implementation modalities: direct management (DEVCO and Delegation levels)

Potential implementing partners: African & European CSOs, European Economic & Social Council (EESC), other social actors

Component 4: Support to the implementation of the JAES

Background

Currently a JAES support mechanism is on-going with a 10th Intra-ACP EDF funding that will end in December 2015. The current mechanism provides support for the funding and organisation of isolated events linked with the on-going partnerships, it supports the organisation of the meetings at different levels (biannual Joint Task Forces, College to College meetings, Summit etc.) and programmatic activities. A specific support is also dedicated to communication: website, JAES periodic newsletter etc.

The replacing/follow-up mechanism should pursue these activities (e.g. organisation of and support to workshops, seminars, studies etc.) in the relevant areas, notably the ones identified in the JAES Roadmap 2014-2017 and should fully take into account the decisions made at the 4th EU-Africa summit.

Specific objective

More effective cooperation with AU for the implementation of the JAES and increased synergies with Africa in multilateral processes

Main results expected

1. Better harmonised or joined positions about key issues in the global arena.
2. Reinforced visibility of the JAES.
3. Sound programming and reinforced follow up of the implementation of the joint decisions.
4. Enhanced cooperation in areas of common interest, in particular in global fora.

Indicators

- 1.1 Number of priority areas reinforced by the support mechanism, with enhanced policy dialogue and appropriate implementation & follow up.
- 2.1 Number of public events and other communication activities provided to raise awareness of the results and activities of the JAES.
- 3.1 Number of programming studies achieved with valuable final reports.
- 3.2 Reports of systematic follow up of JAES implementation available.
- 4.1 Number of common positions adopted in international fora.

Complementarity/synergies: Intra-ACP 10th EDF on-going support mechanism and AU support programme. The JAES-SM supported by the PanAf will be coordinated with the on-going 10th EDF AU support programme. Progressively, a specific use of JAES SM and AU SP will be realised.

Implementation modalities: direct management (DEVCO level).