

12th Africa-EU Ministerial Troika, Luxembourg, 28 April 2009

**Draft Joint Roadmaps
for the implementation of the 1st Action Plan (2008-2010)
of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy**

Hereby attached draft Joint Roadmaps are submitted to the 12th Africa-EU Ministerial Troika as living documents and as the basis of further work.

They regard the following Africa-EU Partnerships of:

1. Peace and Security;
2. Democratic Governance and Human Rights;
3. Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure;
4. Millennium Development Goals;
5. Energy;
6. Climate Change;
7. Science, Information Society and Space.

The draft roadmap regarding the Partnership of

- Migration, Mobility and Employment

is not included as it could not be endorsed yet by the respective Joint Expert Group.

PEACE AND SECURITY

1. Since the last meeting of the Joint Ministerial Troika, significant progress has been made in the three priority areas. Political dialogue has further intensified. After, among others, the first ever meeting between the AU Peace and Security Council and the EU Political and Security Committee, before the last Ministerial meeting, consultations and exchange of information between the AU Commission, on the one hand, the European Commission and the Council's General Secretariat, on the other have multiplied.
2. The PSC Secretariat of the AUC and the EU Delegation to the African Union have agreed on a first set of modalities how to improve the structured information exchange at their level. These modalities, still in their infancy, will have to be evaluated after a few months to look for scope for further improvement.
3. Initial steps were also undertaken in New York aimed at enhancing the mechanisms of cooperation between African and European Union Member States to the United Nations. Both sides have started an interesting exchange of views based on a non-paper on the implementation of the Africa-European Union Strategic Partnership at the UN. The envisaged structured dialogue, once implemented, will improve the existing level of cooperation and contribute to the development of a strategic relationship between Africa and the EU within the UN system.
4. Work on the African Standby Force is ongoing, in particular in the framework of the AMANI AFRICA/EURORECAMP cycle. This exercise aims to assist the AU in supporting the development of Stand-By-Force brigades to be operational by June 2010, namely by training and assisting the continental decision makers at different levels (PSC, PSD, PSOD...) and supporting the military, civilian and police components in the certification process. The operationalisation of the ASF is also on going in the developing of a strategy for supporting African Training Initiatives.
5. With respect to the funding of African-led Peace Support Operations, the signature of an agreement for a new Africa Peace Facility for the period 2008 – 2010 with an initial envelope of 300 million Euros will ensure predictable and sustainable funding for AU-led Peace Support Operations. At the same time, the two sides have been working closely together – both within the G8 as well as within the UN - on other mechanisms ensuring the predictability, flexibility and sustainability of funding of Africa led Peace Support Operations, including in relation to the AU-UN Panel Report led by Mr. Romano Prodi.
6. Discussions with RECs has been developed by the EU GSC with specific visits to ECOWAS and ECCAS. A visit to NARC, and SADC are scheduled in the upcoming months. Tripartite EU, AU and RECs cooperation, both at strategic and operational levels is being envisaged with the view of ensuring closer coordination in support of the operationalisation of the APSA.
7. In 2009, the role of the European and Pan-African Parliaments and Civil Society in the Peace and security partnership was discussed. Civil Society participated at the EU implementation Team and Joint Expert Group. The ECOSOCC format has been retained by the AU.
8. In order to further strengthen this partnership, the second meeting of the Joint Experts Group, held in Brussels on 27 April 2009, agreed on the following evolving roadmap with clear deliverables and timelines, according to the priority actions set in the joint action plan as adopted in Lisbon, Portugal.

a. Enhance dialogue on challenges to Peace and Security:

- i. Building on existing arrangements, the dialogue should be continued on all levels, including through the EU Delegation to the AU. Before the next Troika meeting, an assessment of progress achieved should be undertaken jointly by the AUC and the EC/GSC and proposals submitted to AU and EU Member States for more enhanced mechanisms of dialogue, including a possible increase of document exchanges.
- ii. Hold a second joint AU PSC and EU PSC meeting in October 2009 under Swedish and Nigerian Presidencies respectively and continue thereafter on an annual basis.
- iii. With the aim of carrying out systematically joint evaluation missions of peace support operations and building on the experience gained from the visit to Central African Republic (CAR) (23-30 April 2009), such missions to the Comoros and Burundi will be organised by the AUC and the EC/GSC in full association with the EU and AU Member States before the end of 2009; and Somalia as soon as possible.
- iv. Conduct joint African-EU missions to post-conflict areas organised by the EU before end of 2009 as to learn from the European experience and how this could be of use to the ongoing efforts to consolidate peace in Africa.
- v. Explore the possibility to establish a centre in charge of the operationalisation of the PCRD Policy Framework in Africa (2009).
- vi. Facilitate exchange of experiences and lessons learned between EU and African mediators. The kick-off seminar launched by Finland in March 2009, will be followed by a high level Conference of African mediators and a support programme reinforcing AU's mediation capacities (July 2009), building on existing initiatives.
- vii. Building on ongoing consultations, the AUC and the EC/GSC to submit concrete proposals (discussion on March 2009) to operationalise the mechanisms for consultation at African-EU ambassadorial level, in particular in Addis Ababa, Brussels and New York. Finalised positions are expected soon (September 2009).
- viii. Enhance capacity building, networking, cooperation and exchange of information on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Anti-Personnel Landmines (APM), as well as fight against illicit trafficking. In this respect:
 1. In view of the development of an African Small Arms and Light Weapons Strategy by December 2009, engagement of African experts in the implementation of the EC funded project in support of law enforcement at pan-African level – through RPCCO's activities.
 2. AUC and EC, supporting by Italy, to organise joint seminar on SALW and conventional disarmament issues addressing all aspects of disarmament including through Peace Support Operations in Rome in October 2009.

3. AUC and EC to facilitate in Egypt a joint workshop, on the eradication of ERW before the end of the year/before the next Troika meeting (2009).
- ix. Enhance collaboration in the prevention and fight against terrorism, including through enhanced financial support to CAERT, building on existing programmes. A joint mission to CAERT is scheduled in May/June 2009, to discuss future collaboration.
- x. The implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on the role of women in conflict and post conflict situations was addressed through a joint EU-AU Round table held at the UN on 27 February 2009 on Women, Peace and Security.
- xi. Welcome the AU Border program implemented by the African side. The EU is supporting this program, and further steps will be taken to strengthen this cooperation, including through exchange of experiences and communication of relevant data. The maritime issue could be taken in account further. European Commission and AUBP staff to take forward cooperation between them, including exploring the possibility of organizing an Africa-Europe Conference on exchange of experience and good practice on border issues.
- xii. Promote exchange of experiences between the AU and the EU on Security Sector Reform (SSR) both regarding the elaboration of an AU strategy on SSR and implementation of pillar projects and provision of financial assistance by the EU.

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

- i. Improve conflict prevention, namely through the development of the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), including its regional components. Data collection, data analysis and equipment are the main issues. Under the MIVAC initiative further projects for action have been discussed, aiming at reinforcing the analysis capacity, exchanges and use for early action in support of the CEWS (third trimester 2009). In this context, synergies between the AU CMD, the Ispra Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the EU SITCEN, an overall mapping of requirements and gaps as well as planned or ongoing projects (German project) will be reinforced. A first meeting between European and African experts will take place at the joint research centre in Ispra on the 15th of May and a first comprehensive workshop is to be organised in Addis Ababa right before the next ministerial Troika in October 2009.
- ii. In the process of working towards the operationalisation of the African Standby Force (ASF), based on Roadmap 2 as adopted by the African Ministers of Defence and Security in March 2008 and endorsed by the Executive Council in June 2008, with emphasis on regional brigades training and exercises, logistics, strategic maritime and airlift transport, medical issues, communication, and the delivery of announced contributions by regional brigades:
 1. The Amani Africa/EuroRecamp cycle continued with the Pledging Conference, the Initiating Planning Conference and the Senior Decision Makers Seminar. The next step will be the Main Planning Conference (MPC) in June 2009 and MAPEX in Aug / Sep 2009. This exercise aims to assist the AU in supporting the development of Stand-By brigades to

be operational by June 2010, namely by training and assisting the continental decision makers chain (APSA) at different levels (PSC, PSD, PSOD...) and within the military, civilian and police components in the certification process.

2. A joint study to prepare for a European support programme for African training capabilities has been launched in February 2009 with a view to reinforce the military, police and civilian components of the African Stand by Force. As a first phase, a joint seminar, as agreed upon at the last Ministerial Troika, was held in Addis-Ababa in March 2009 with the aim of identifying existing training initiatives for the different components of the ASF, highlighting African training priorities and establishing correlation between African needs and European offers with regard to quick deliverables. As a follow up to this first phase, a technical meeting of the African civilian training centres was held in Addis-Ababa on April 17 and a second meeting, gathering African and European civilian training centres, will take place in Accra on may 18/20. The second phase of the study, consisting of visits to the REC/RM and training centres with the aim of elaborating a list of African training centres that could benefit of ongoing and future EU support is currently underway. The outcome of this study is expected by July 2009.
 - iii. After a first reinforcement of the staffing of SPMU, through EU experts seconded on a temporary basis, EU experts recruiting under Instrument for Stability, and a MS Seconded Police Training Advisor, for a year minimum, the need remains to the Peace and Security Department and other relevant structures of the AU and RECs (first semester 2009).
 - iv. The invitation of AU experts to attend EU exercises (as it was the case during CME 08) and to visit EU HQ and operations was realised.
- c. Funding of AU-led peace support operations:
- i. EC and AUC to start with the implementation of the new APF (300 millions Euros) with the aim of support to AU-led operations, as necessary, and finalisation of follow-up projects of the current capacity building projects under the old APF by mid-2010. Funding, where needed, would mainly be made available mainly through the APF, complemented by other EC instruments and bilateral contributions by EU Member States as well as contributions by the AUC/out of the AU budget ;
 - ii. Continue working together to achieve, within the framework of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, a satisfactory solution to the needs of the AU with regard to sustainable, flexible and predictable financial support for peace keeping operations undertaken by the AU, or under its authority (and with the consent of the UN Security Council) This should include consultative meeting between the AU and the EU groups in Addis Ababa, Brussels and New York to exchange views on such efforts and follow-up on the recommendations of the AU/UN Report chaired by Mr. Romano Prodi, with a view of reaching a joint understanding of the challenges ahead on the upcoming report by the UN Secretary General in September 2009, which should take as much as possible take into considerations the views of the other organisation respectively.

9. General recommendations and way ahead

- a. Continue to develop the EU and Africa partnership (including RECs) cooperation, both at strategic and operational levels, within the framework of APSA as provided for by the PSC ;
- b. Reinforce the link between the EU, AU and UN, in Peacebuilding and Peacekeeping in Africa in view of the post 2010. Encourage the implementation of the Africa-EU Strategic partnership at the UN in New-York;

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

| Activity | Short description | Timeframe | Lead actor | Financial aspects | State of Play | Comments |
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| <p>Priority action 1</p> <p>Platform for dialogue</p> | <p>African position on platform</p> <p>Joint workshop to refine respective positions and agree on a consolidated approach for launching the Platform.</p> | <p>before July 2009</p> <p>September 2009</p> | <p>EC, AUC</p> | <p>EC will contribute with up to 150.000 € (EC Technical Cooperation Facility) – logistics, participation of external experts and facilitation could be covered</p> <p>AUC funding for African participation (from 1M foreseen from 55M support programme)</p> | <p>African side will meet in Addis Ababa and prepare a consolidated version of their proposal on the Platform.</p> <p>EU will revise their position presented on 31 March and share with partners</p> | <p>Initial discussion on the possible need to pursue this objective in the form of a process</p> <p>Representatives of African and EU stakeholders will participate in the process to prepare a consolidated proposal on the Platform based on agreed modalities.</p> |
| <p>Priority action 1</p> <p>Cooperation in international fora</p> | <p>The African side welcomed the efforts of the EU on preparing a paper on cooperation in international fora.</p> <p>The African side will prepare an African position paper on this topic to be presented to</p> | | | | | |

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| | <p>the next JEG meeting.</p> <p>Both sides will present a number of priority issues for consideration in the next JEG.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Priority action 1</p> <p>Africa-EU HR dialogue</p> | <p>Civil society seminar to discuss freedom of association and torture</p> <p>Africa-EU HR dialogue</p> | <p>16-17 April 2009</p> <p>20 April 2009</p> | <p>EC/AUC</p> <p>Czech Republic/AUC</p> | EIDHR for both events | | <p>Civil society seminar with 50 representatives from Africa and EU (25+25)</p> <p>Troika format</p> |
| <p>Priority action 1</p> <p>Cooperation between African and EU Local Authorities</p> | <p>Joint initiative aiming at experience exchange and strengthening networking amongst local authorities, central governments and continental institutions from Africa and EU</p> | <p>Proposal submitted for the 3rd iJEG</p> | <p>EC, Morocco</p> | | <p>IJEG tasked EC and Morocco to consolidate a joint position based on proposals and initiatives presented</p> | <p>African side presented a proposal for a new EU-Africa network on local governance</p> <p>EU side presented (1) North-South Local Authorities' network launched by CEMR/CCRE (2) Annual assemblies involving CoR, EC, North-South L.A. networks (3) Atlas on decentralised cooperation (4)</p> |

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| Priority Action 2 Support to the Pan African Governance architecture | | | | | This priority will be taken forward at the 3 rd meeting | |
| Priority Action 2 Support to APRM | | before the 3 rd iJEG meeting the African side will provide a written input | | | A representative of the APRM secretariat will be invited to the 3 rd iJEG meeting. | Member States will inform their Delegations to encourage support to APRM at the national level |
| Priority Action 2 Ratification and implementation of the African Charter on Elections, Democracy and Governance | | | | | This priority will be taken forward at the 3 rd iJEG meeting | |
| Priority Action 2 Cooperation in the area of electoral observation | (1) support to AU capacities to observe electoral processes in Africa (financial support to 3-4 AU electoral observation missions in countries "eligible" for the IfS and a workshop | | EC and AUC | €1 million contribution (funding source Instrument for Stability - IfS) to the Electoral Assistance and Observation Fund | | |

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| | <p>AU-EU to discuss lessons learned and ways forward</p> <p>(2) Training for 12 AU observers in the EU around the European Parliament elections in June 2009</p> <p>(3) Internships for members of AU EOM core teams in EU EOM</p> <p>(4) explore possibilities for African observation of electoral processes in the EU</p> <p>ACP Parliamentarians (JPA) will observe EP elections in June 2009</p> | 1-10 June 2009 | EP | (funding source – EIDHR – to cover programme needs) | <p>AUC to provide list of African candidates for the proposed training (2) and internship (3)</p> <p>EU Member States to confirm interest by 3. April. 2009</p> | |
| <p>Priority Action 2</p> <p>African Agenda on Good Financial Governance</p> | <p>Input the AfDB led consultation. iJEG will consider ways to support country based activities and relevant recommendations on Good Financial Governance</p> | | iJEG | | | <p>Both sides agreed on the importance of ensuring complementarity between political governance and economic and financial governance.</p> |

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| <p>Priority Action 3</p> <p>Cooperation on legal aspects of cultural goods</p> <p>Fight against illicit trade of cultural goods</p> <p>Twinning programmes between museums from Africa and EU</p> <p>Cultural interaction & cross border dimension (languages, citizenship and artistic expression)</p> | <p>On the basis of the African amendments of the terms of reference the European side agreed to consult capitals and report back to co-chairs and Commissions by April 9, 2009. On the basis of consultation, co-chairs together with the Commissions will decide on the next steps.</p> <p>6 project proposals on possible joint initiatives were presented by the African side and accepted in principle by the iJEG. The European side will present its positions on these proposals by the next iJEG.</p> | <p>EU will review the proposals and respond by 9 April 2009 (silence procedure)</p> | | | | |
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TRADE, REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

| PILLAR 1: African integration agenda | | | | |
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| Agreed priority actions | State of play | Next steps and timing | Deliverables | Source of financing (where applicable) ¹ |
| 1.1. Support to the African integration agenda | | | | |
| Implementation of the Minimum Integration Programme (MIP) | MIP about to be finalised | MIP to be presented to COMAI (May 2009); then to Summit (June 2009); then implementation follows | Minimum Integration Programme for all Regional Economic Communities in Africa. | (See below: support to sub-regional integration in Africa) |
| Rationalisation of regional economic communities | Study on quantification of scenarios ongoing Eastern and Southern Africa: Tripartite Summit on 22 October 2008 (COMESA + SADC + EAC) | | A rationalised institutional architecture in Africa | (See below: support to sub-regional integration in Africa) |
| Dialogue and exchange of information and experience on regional integration | | - In an ongoing manner: regular and timely exchange of documents related to the integration / rationalisation agenda - Exploratory discussions on the creation of an EU-Africa forum on regional | Improved information and mutual understanding | |

¹ Details of African contributions awaited.

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| | | integration in Africa (all actors of the Partnership) – first proposal to be drafted by the Co-Chairs | | |
| Support to sub-regional integration in Africa | <p>- €1.36 billion of regional programmes signed on 15 November 2008 (EC + African regional organisations - ROs):</p> <p>Eastern and Southern Africa (€645 millions); West Africa (€598 millions); SADC (€16 millions)</p> <p>- Regional aid-for-trade packages being designed (letter from Commissioner Michel to ROs ; instruction from DG Manservisi to EC delegations)</p> | <p>- Finalisation of the regional programme for Central Africa, worth €165 millions (EC + Central African ROs)</p> <p>- African countries and ROs to define regional integration needs and priorities at national and regional level</p> <p>- EU Member States to present the overall framework for their initiatives (1st quarter 2009)</p> <p>- African regions and Member States, EU Commission and</p> | Progress in strengthening the building blocks of continental integration | <p>- 10th EDF Regional Indicative Programmes (RIPs)</p> <p>- 10th EDF (National Indicative Programmes – NIPs – and RIPs), EU Member States, other development partners</p> |

² Source: EU Aid for Trade Monitoring Report 2009.

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| | - €3.1 billion EU aid-for-trade per year over 2005-2007 (€1.7 billion for Member States and €1.4 billion for the EC ²) | Member States to step up their dialogue to prepare the aid-for-trade regional packages | | |
| Monitoring of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) developments | - Negotiations ongoing between the African ROs concerned and the EU Commission - Monitoring ongoing (AU Commission + regional organisations + UNECA) | Regional negotiations proceeding at their own speed | Information-sharing | (See above: support to sub-regional integration in Africa) |
| 1.2. Capacity-building and institutional development, focusing in particular on 1/ policy development and management, 2/ skills transfer and retention and 3/ institutional capacities to implement regional trade agreements | | | | |
| Capacity Building Programme on Economic Policy Development and Management | South Africa given responsibility to submit a proposal before the end of April 2009 | JEG to finalise concept document and agree on next steps for roll-out of programme | Capacity Building Programme on Economic Policy Development and Management | 10 th EDF (RIPs and NIPs) and EU Member States development cooperation, in the context of support to sub-regional integration in Africa (see above) |

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| 1.3. Development and strengthening of regional regulatory frameworks, with specific attention to developing strategies for harmonisation of business laws | | | | |
| Study on the harmonisation of business laws in Africa | Initial workshop held and recommended the development of a concept and strategy document | - African side to draft a concept proposal | Strategy for the Harmonisation of Business Laws. | - 10 th EDF (RIPs and NIPs) and EU Member States development cooperation, in the context of support to sub-regional integration in Africa (see above) - 10 th EDF (Intra ACP: Business Development Programme: €15 million) |
| Support efforts to improve business and investment climate in Africa | A series of private sector forums held, recommendations made and awaiting implementation | - Priority areas to be identified and concept documents to clarify approach to implementation - A concept proposal to be submitted by the African side. | Improved business and investment climate in Africa | |
| 1.4. Cooperation in the area of customs | | | | |
| - Studies on harmonisation of customs procedures (including rules of origin) | | | Better, harmonised customs procedures in Africa | - 10 th EDF RIPs and NIPs - EU MS development cooperation in the context of support to sub-regional integration in |

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| - Information seminars based on the EU Customs Blueprints, in support of customs reforms in Africa | - Preparation by EC ongoing | - EC + AUC + ROs to agree on the organisation of the seminars (first one to take place in 2009) | Better-targeted customs reforms | Africa (see above) |
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1.5. Regional policies and cross-border cooperation

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| Exchange of experience on regional policies and cross-border cooperation through international conferences, exchange programmes, training courses and study visits and the development of tool kits and information packs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conference on regional governance in a global context: 11-12 May 2009 (Brussels) - Conference on 'The contribution of regional and local authorities to economic development' in Ouagadougou (end 2009) | Events in African regions: AU Border Programme Regional Workshop in Ouagadougou (23/24 April); further workshops to take place in Libreville and Windhoek. | Sharing of information and best practice. | Pilot Project on promoting Cohesion policy in a global context (European Parliament) |
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1.6. Statistical harmonisation

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| Capacity building and exchange of experience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing regular contacts between the EC (Eurostat) and the AUC Statistical unit (mission to Addis, meeting in Paris and frequent exchange of information by mail) - A list of AUC policy priorities was received by | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two officials of the AUC Statistical Unit expected to come in Luxembourg for a 10 days study visit to Eurostat. - Possible short secondment of an Eurostat official to the AUC by the end of 2009 | | [-] |
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| | <p>the EC and some actions were proposed to support the Statistical Unit.</p> <p>- AUC officials were admitted to statistical trainings organised by Eurostat and the European Statistical System in Vienna and Luxembourg</p> | | | |
| <p>PILLAR 2: Strengthen African Capacities in the Area of Rules, Standards, and Quality Control</p> | | | | |
| Activity | State of play | Next steps and timing | Deliverables | Source of financing (where applicable) |
| <p>2.1. Sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS)</p> | | | | |
| Africa-wide trainings on SPS | <p>- Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF): 1st high- level conference launching the programme (Addis Ababa, 3 April 2009)</p> | <p>- Further trainings to take place in 2009-2010:</p> <p>*12 regional workshops</p> <p>*Sustained missions in 26 countries (addressing specific problems of SMEs)</p> <p>*Evaluate the performance of veterinary services (15 countries), with follow-up gap analysis of needs and priorities</p> | Improved African capacities in SPS | EC Food Security Thematic Programme 2007-2010 for the Development Cooperation Instrument |

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| | <p>- PAN-SPSO (effective participation of African countries in the activities of international SPS standard-setting organisations)</p> <p>- PIP1 + PIPtr + PIP2 (horticultural sector)</p> | <p>(40 countries), accompaniment measures (40 countries)</p> <p>*Improving the national and/or regional legal framework on animal health and food safety (15 countries)</p> <p>*Strengthen laboratory capacities (technicians) via twinning (10 laboratories)</p> <p>*Strengthen the capacity of all Chief Veterinary Officers and National Focal Points on international sanitary standards (all African countries)</p> <p>- PIP1 closed in July 2008; PIPtr on-going (transitory phase)</p> <p>- PIP2 is under preparation under 10th EDF;</p> | | <p>- 9th EDF Intra-ACP (€3.3 million)</p> <p>- 8th EDF Intra-ACP (€29 million) + 9th EDF Intra-ACP (€5 million)</p> <p>- 10th EDF Intra-ACP (€33 million)</p> |
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| | - SFP (quality control of fishery products) | no interruption of activities expected between PIPtr and PIP2 | | million) - 8 th EDF Intra-ACP (€44.8 million) |
| Strengthening the capacity of the AUC, ROs and specialised bodies on SPS issues through intensive trainings and exchange programmes | -1 st BTSF intensive training is taking place on 30 March-2 April 2009, Addis Ababa / Ethiopia -Secondment of EC/SANCO official being considered | -Prepare the 2 nd BTSF intensive training scheduled on 8-12 February 2010, Dakar / Senegal -Prepare the 3 rd BTSF intensive training scheduled on 11-15 October 2010, Cape Town/S. Africa - First exchange expected by early 2010 | Improved capacities of officials of the AUC, ROs and specialised bodies in SPS | EC Food Security Thematic Programme 2007-2010 for the Development Cooperation Instrument [-] |
| Creating a platform to share information and to enhance participation of African countries in EU standard-setting processes | Internal EC brainstorming already ongoing | Approach to be proposed (EC) to AUC + ROs + AU Member States by mid-2009 | Improved sharing of information and participation of Africa in EU standard-setting processes | [-] |
| Improving knowledge on food and feed inspection services | Strengthening Food Safety Systems through SPS measures in ACP countries Programme: evaluation being | To cover also the four Africa ACP regions by 2011 (EC) | Improved knowledge and capacity on food and feed services | 9 th EDF Intra-ACP programme (€29.5 million) |

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| | finalised; start of the project expected by the end of the year | | | |
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2.2 Industrial standards and normalisation

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| Support to standardisation and normalisation in Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some preliminary studies available (UNIDO + EC/AUC) - Preliminary internal discussions held (EC) - Cooperation with EAC, UEMOA, SADC, CEMAC (to start soon) and Afrimets (metrology) | <p>AUC / EC / ACP Secretariat to develop a proposal for financing for inclusion under the Annual Action Plan for 2010</p> <p>- Cooperation with ECOWAS (planned for 2009)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A consistent African framework for standardisation and normalisation- -Africa side to submit a proposal on priority interventions | <p>10th EDF Intra-ACP programme (€15 million on TBT)</p> <p>Germany's engagement in cooperation on industrial standards with African ROs and technical organisations</p> |
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PILLAR 3: Implement the EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership

| Activity | State of play | Next steps and timing | Source of financing (where applicable) |
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| Implementation of the €10M "Port Moresby" support programme - AUC-INFRA-10M-120407 DAC code 43010 | Recruitment of TA in support of the activities underway (June 2009) | Identification of sectoral activities with possible co-financing : first draft to be done by AU (June 2009) including Cairo-Cape Town and Beira-Lobito (2m€) | 9 th EDF |
| Development of the PIDA Programme | Procurement underway | Establishment of governance of the study AU/AfDB – Date to be discussed | Various sources, with possible contribution of EDF |
| Organisation of the 3 rd meeting of the | - Preliminary discussions | - Draft agenda to be | Ad-hoc |

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| Partnership steering committee | ongoing - Rules of procedure approved | agreed by AUC/EC - Establishment of secretariat (proposal by EU) | |
| Organisation of the Forum on Infrastructure and Energy | Preliminary discussions | Agreement on participation and objectives (EU/EC): June 2009 | To be discussed |
| Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Trust Fund | - Regular meetings for project selection taking place every 3-4 months - €147 million grants to the Trust Fund - Total grants approved as of 31 March 2009: €65 million, leveraging total project financing of €830 million | Meeting of the Executive Committee on 28 March 2009 | - Ad-hoc - 9 th EDF Intra-ACP programme + EU MS development cooperation |
| Replenishment of the EC contribution to the Infrastructure Trust Fund | Discussion with ACP secretariat | Identification fiche, approval of financial proposal: 2d semester 2009 | 10 th EDF Intra-ACP programme |

MILENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

| | Activity ³ | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
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| Priority Action 1: Ensure the finance and policy base for achieving the MDGs. | | | | | |
| 1.1 | <i>Strengthen national and regional systems for planning, monitoring and evaluation to achieve the people-centred MDGs⁴</i> | Pilot Statistics for Results Facility programme established in 2-3 African countries. Objectives: - Donor support to in country statistical capacity is better coordinated, helping strengthen M&E base - The AU plays a more active role in supporting countries to strengthen their statistical capacity and monitors regional progress - Increased number of African countries with MDG-based national development strategies & MDG co-ordination mechanisms in place | Pilot countries to be chosen and four year pilot programme established April 2009 2009-10 to feed into the review of progress at the 2010 UN MDG Summit | UK, Netherlands African pilot countries tbc | Currently jointly financed by UK (£50 million over 4 years, 2009-12) and Netherlands (€27 million over 7 years, 2009-15) |
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³ Activities in the Roadmap are cross-referenced wherever possible with the Activities outlined in the Action Plan of the Africa-EU MDG Partnership

⁴ Priority Action 1/ Activity 2

| | Activity ³ | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | Support for the African Union Charter on Statistics in the elaboration of a peer review mechanism and global strategy for statistics harmonisation for African integration | | | |
| | | Joint advocacy to promote inclusion of disaggregated information on disability in new statistics initiatives | | | |
| | | Joint elaboration of a statistical tracking tool to assess whole-of-country development flows | 2009 | G8 | |
| 1.2 | <i>Work in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and enhance the coordination among donors with partner governments</i> ⁵ | Increased number of AU and EU signatories and endorsements to the International Aid Transparency Initiative, within the framework of the Accra Agenda for Action. | Common information standards to be agreed by mid 2010 | Steering Committee includes EU and AU members: EC, Netherlands, UK, Rwanda, Ghana (tbc) | £980,000 committed (08/9-10/11) to establish IATI and agree information standards (Finland, Ireland, UK, Netherlands) |

⁵ Priority Action 1/Activity 5

| | Activity ³ | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|------------|--|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| 1.3 | <i>Enhance coordination between AU, EU and civil society organisations in the framework of global partnership meetings and international fora</i> ⁶ | <p>Strengthened international policy dialogue on progress towards the MDGs in Africa supported by effective advocacy and lobbying by the MDG Partnership.</p> <p>Joint assessment and advocacy concerning impacts of the financial crisis on the achievement of the MDGs, and of possible policy responses to reduce the impact of the global economic crisis on achieving the MDGs.</p> <p>Coordinated preparations and policy positions by AU/EU for the proposed UN MDG Review Summit in 2010, and political statements of support for the MDGs on both sides, to maintain momentum on the MDGs in the lead up and during the Summit</p> | <p>2009-10</p> <p>Ongoing – first target to input to UN Summit June 2009, then G20 meetings, Autumn 2009</p> <p>MDG Review Summit Sept 2010 (+ Possible discussion on MDGs at UN Summit, June 2009)</p> | <p>EC-AUC</p> <p>EC, AUC? AfDB?</p> | EC support to AUC |
| 1.4 | | | | | |

⁶ Priority Action 1/ Activity 8

| | Activity ³ | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| | Increase political and financial commitments by EU & African member states to achievement of MDGs in Africa | <p>Achievement of ODA target increases (0.56% GNI by 2010) with a large proportion for Africa</p> <p>Member states commit finance to the <i>Rapid Social Response Fund</i>, as part of the World Bank's Vulnerability Financing Facility</p> <p>No. of countries making progress towards AU agreed targets for social sector spending (Abuja Declaration on health spending etc)</p> <p>EU Council support and recovery measures to help developing countries facing the economic crisis</p> <p>Follow up on the EC Communication proposals contained in the Communication adopted on the 8th April 2009: "Supporting developing countries in coping with the crisis" COM (2009) 169 final</p> | <p>Target 2010</p> <p>By mid-2009</p> <p>By mid-2009</p> | <p>EU MS</p> <p>World Bank EU MS</p> <p>AU member states</p> <p>All MS</p> <p>EC</p> | <p>UK commitment of £200m (15.3.09) + Other voluntary contributions</p> <p>AU Member states domestic finance</p> <p>To be determined after May 2009 GAERC</p> |
| 1.5 | Establish a system to address the rights of | Joint advocacy for disability to | UN Review | | |

| | Activity ³ | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|------------|--|---|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups in interventions to achieve the MDGs | be included as part of the overall effort to achieve the MDGs from 2010-2015 | Summit 2010 | | |
| 1.6 | | Initiate on a pilot basis National Plans on implementing the WHO/ILO/UNESCO guidelines - to be published in 2009 - on Community Based Rehabilitation in at least three AU Member States | End of 2010 | AUC EC AU Member States (WHO) | EC ? (Investing in People ?) |

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Priority Action 2: Accelerate the achievement of the food security targets of the MDGs | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Agriculture Harmonisation Concerted EU and AU action – in line with aid effectiveness principles -to support progress with long term national level agricultural and food | Review of current stage of agriculture and food security planning processes in 10 African Countries Agreement on AU & EU actions | Before July 2009 July 2009 (at | CAADP partners CAADP | WB MDTF for CAADP (EC: €6 m NL: €6 m UK: £5 m tbc) |

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| | <p>security planning using CAADP support and improved information and analysis.</p> <p>Concerted action to ensure that this process is not undermined by short-term food security planning</p> | <p>to support and harmonise short-term and long-term food security and agriculture planning in 5- 10 countries</p> <p>Agriculture and Food Security Plans developed, consulted on [and reviewed by CAADP] in 5 African countries</p> | <p>AU Summit)</p> <p>December 2010</p> | <p>partners</p> <p>Countries with support from CAADP where relevant</p> | |
| 2.2 | <p>Rapid Response to Food Price Volatility</p> <p>EC: mobilisation of finance through Food Facility in support of national food security frameworks AU/NEPAD/MS: development or adaptation of food security frameworks in view of food price volatility and line with CAADP pillar 3.</p> | <p>Operationalisation and enhanced financing of food security frameworks</p> | <p>End 2010</p> | <p>AU States, NEPAD and EC</p> | <p>EU mobilisation of finance through Food Facility of which approximately € 550 million for Africa</p> |
| 2.3 | <p>Food Security Harmonisation</p> <p>Action to ensure EC instruments – Food Security</p> | <p>Clear statement/ report demonstrating</p> | <p>End 2009</p> | <p>CAADP partners +</p> | |

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------------|
| | <p>Thematic Programme, Food Facility and EDF – are harmonised with Advancing African Agriculture strategy and Pillar 3 Framework for African Food Security (FAFS) strategy.</p> <p>Action to ensure this process has sufficient focus on long term investment in food production to complement medium term safety net actions.</p> <p>EU and AU agree and sign off on current Framework for African Food Security (FAFS) document. Concerted and harmonised action to implement relevant actions of FAFS, in the short, medium and long term.</p> <p>Ensure Framework for African Food Security (FAFS), Food Facility and CFA strategies and actions are harmonised with AU</p> | <p>complementarities between the instruments – UN (FAO), USAID FEWSNET, VACs etc.</p> <p>Programming and strategy documents demonstrate complementarities</p> <p>Agreement towards implementation of FAFS and support for Pillar 3 actions</p> <p>Meeting organised between relevant actors regarding AU Livingstone II and FAFS. Coordination strategy agreed.</p> | <p>Continuous</p> <p>Mid 2010</p> <p>End 2010</p> | <p>EC</p> <p>CAADP partners + other actors (UN HLTF, EC etc)</p> <p>CAADP partners + AUC</p> | |

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>actions [particularly under Livingstone II] and follow good practice principles.</p> <p>Identify complementarities and relevant lessons (using AU review of social policy framework and Livingstone II experience) for World Bank Vulnerability Financing Facility VFF and Rapid Response fund.</p> | <p>Similar coordination mechanism agreed with World Bank and other instruments regarding SP and safety nets</p> | | <p>CAADP pillar 3, AUC, UK, WB, NL</p> | <p>UK £200m contribution to WB VFF</p> |
| 2.4 | <p>Research:</p> <p><i>Enhance agricultural research and strengthen institutional cooperation and coordination</i>⁷</p> | <p>CAADP Pillar 4 implemented through African sub-regional research organisations (SROs) and Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).</p> <p>All African SRO programmes in place</p> <p>Improved governance and management of SROs SRO Trust Funds established and disbursing funds</p> <p>Agreement on the process to</p> | <p>June 2009</p> <p>by 2010 MTR</p> <p>2009</p> | <p>SROs and EC, UK, NL, AfDB (+ WB, Canada, USA)</p> | <p>EC EUR 24 million (+ 24 tbc); UK GBP 38 million (+3.9 tbc)</p> |

⁷ Priority Action 2/ Activity 2

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|-----|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | link the TFs together and with CAADP Substantial new donor funding being channelled through the trust funds | | | |
| 2.5 | <p>Trade:</p> <p><i>Remove Bottlenecks to intra-African trade</i>⁸ [To be cross checked with Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure Partnership]</p> <p>Action to ensure EC and MS trade facilitation efforts are harmonised with CAADP Pillar 2.</p> | <p>Roadmap for EAC-COMESA-SADC free trade area agreed</p> <p>EC and EU MS confirm Aid for Trade commitments to North South Corridor Programme</p> <p>EC and MS ensure coordination of agriculture market programmes with CAADP Pillar 2</p> | <p>December 2010</p> <p>April 2009</p> <p>December 2009</p> | <p>EAC-COMESA-SADC joint secretariat</p> <p>EAC-COMESA-SADC joint secretariat</p> <p>EC</p> | <p>EC EUR 150m DFID GBP 67m</p> |
| 2.6 | <p>Producer Organisations⁹</p> <p>Strengthening of regional (networks of) farmers organisations advocacy,</p> | <p>Financed work plans of regional farmers organisations</p> | <p>End 2010</p> | <p>AUC, ROPPA, EAFF,</p> | <p>EC : €5 million mobilised under 2008 FSTP</p> |

⁸ Priority Action 2/ Activity 3

⁹ Priority Action 2/Activity 5: Strengthen regional and continental –level representations of producers and professional organisations, with effective advocacy and lobbying capacity

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|--|---|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | lobbying and service functions. Establishment of continental African platform of farmers organisations | Continental platform of African farmers organisations established | | SACAU, PROPARC (?), EC, AgriCord (?) | NL : support to AgriCord |

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|--|-----------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|
| Priority Action 3: Accelerate the achievement of the health targets of the MDGs | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Overarching | Accelerated implementation of EU Agenda for Action on Health MDGs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 9th EDF commitment of 15% ACP funding to be spent on health to be met in 10th EDF o Achievement of Abuja AU Member State commitments to 15% of government spending on health EU-AU support for the recommendations of the Taskforce on Innovative International Finance for Health Systems Strengthening and Maputo Plan of Action/CARMMA | 2009 2010 September 2009 | EC and EU member states AU member states EU, AU | |

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|------------|---|---|-------------|---|--|
| 3.2 | <i>Develop joint strategies to enhance access to affordable quality medicines, in particular for HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB, other endemic diseases and meningitis</i> ¹⁰ | 4 project proposals for regional cooperation on harmonisation of drug registration developed and funded. | End 2010 | AU, NEPAD, European Commission, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa, AU member states, EU member States, WHO, Bill and Melinda Gates, Foundation | RECs are currently preparing project proposals for donor funding, coordinated by NEPAD and supported by the AU. |
| | As above | 3 more AU member states and 2 more EU member states involved in Medicines Transparency Alliance (MeTA) as participants and funders. | 2011 | Pilot countries, WHO, World Bank, UK. | (MeTA) is a multi-stakeholder alliance to improve access and affordability of essential medicines. 7 pilot countries including Ghana, Uganda |

¹⁰ Priority Action 3/ Activity 1

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | and Zambia. Pilot period ends in 2010 and new countries will initiate programmes. |
| | As above | Strengthen the AU Pharmaceutical manufacturing Plan and regional and national pharmaceutical business plans. ¹¹ - Roadmap for an integrated AU-regional economic cooperation agreements (e.g. EAC, SADC)- approach to implement national and regional pharmaceutical business plans in a coherent way. | 2009-2012 | - AU, EAC, SADC -Germany in cooperation with UNIDO and UNCTAD | Germany has earmarked €10.5m |
| 3.3 | <i>Increase the capacity of African countries to train and retain health workers, including through the implementation of the Africa Health Strategy 2007-15 and the European</i> | Implementation of EU Strategy for Action on the Crisis in HRH in Developing countries and the European Programme of Action to tackle the shortage of health workers in developing countries [more specific deliverables to be | 28-29 April 2009 EU Member States health and development meeting | EC EU member states | |

¹¹ Priority Action 3/ Activity 1

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| | <i>programme for action to tackle the shortage of health workers in developing countries (2007-13)</i> ¹² | elaborated] Support Best practice sharing through Implementation of Pan-African Projects/initiatives | | | |
| 3.4 | Water and sanitation: <i>Jointly address environmental health challenges by implementing water and sanitation programmes and projects</i> ¹³ | Assistance for countries to develop and implement sound national water policies (with appropriate priority to spend in social sectors) to: - increase in the provision of basic facilities - reduce water and sanitation related diseases - improve livelihoods (based on experience – 8 to 10 million beneficiaries) | EU Water Facility: - proposals for funding received by end 2009 - reviewed and ranked by mid-2010 - commence funding proposals from late 2010 | EC and MS EC EC | ACP- EU Water Facility (10 th EDF) € 200 million, of which estimated 85% will be for Africa. (DFID through EUD proposing a £10 million AVC but not yet confirmed) |
| 3.5 | <i>Support the implementation of the Maputo Action Plan for the operationalisation of the continental policy framework for Sexual and Reproductive Health and</i> | Finalise monitoring and evaluation of the AU Maputo Action Plan on Reproductive and Sexual Health, and support from EU Member States [more specific deliverables to be | 4-8 May 2009 AU Health Ministers Meeting | AUC AU Member states EU Member states | |

¹² Priority Action 3/ Activity 2

¹³ Priority Action 3/ Activity 5

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|-----|---|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>Rights 2007-10 within the context of established EU positions</i> ¹⁴ | elaborated] Increased high level advocacy leading to improved strategies for improving maternal health. [to be elaborated through CARMMA | | AU, EU member states | |
| 3.6 | <i>Coordinate African and European positions in appropriate international fora and negotiations</i> ¹⁵ | Establish functioning network of EU/AU health experts | September 2009 | AUC EC | |

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|---|---|---|------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Priority Action 4: Accelerate the achievement of the education targets of the MDGs | | | | | |
| 4.1 | <i>Establish a mechanism for strategic partnerships for the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Second Decade of Education for Africa</i> ¹⁶ | Implementation of the AU-ADEA Memorandum of Understanding , with further clarification of the roles and responsibilities of each party, to ensure effective partnership | By December 2009 | AUC ADEA | Co –funded |

¹⁴ Priority Action 3/ Activity 7

¹⁵ Priority Action 3/ Activity 9

¹⁶ Priority Action 4/ Activity 1

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|------------|---|--|---|--|---------------------------|
| | | between AU and ADEA, for the implementation of the Second Decade | | | |
| 4.2 | <i>Advance the effective management, training, deployment and retention of teachers</i> ¹⁷ | <p>Comprehensive stock taking of major activities relating to teacher development</p> <p>Progress towards up-grading teaching profession and better management, remuneration, status and working conditions to reduce teacher attrition, improve retention and deployment.</p> <p>Exchange of good practice on pre-service and in-service teacher training, especially through Open and Distance Learning.</p> | <p>By January 2010</p> <p>July 2010</p> | <p>AU, EU, ADEA, UNESCO/ IICBA, International Teachers Task Force</p> <p>As above,</p> | EU, AU, UNESCO |
| 4.3 | <i>Promote twinning initiatives and other appropriate exchanges to accelerate progress towards education MDGs</i> ¹⁸ | Institutional twinning and student and teacher exchanges both within Africa and with Europe, to promote increased quality in governance including: | | AUC AU MS EC | EU |

¹⁷ Priority Action 4/ Activity 3

¹⁸ Priority Action 4/ Activity 9

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|------------|---|---|------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | Establishment of the Nyerere programme providing comprehensive range of activities for promoting higher education cooperation in Africa (e.g. HEI partnerships, institutional twinning, student mobility, teaching, research and administrative staff exchanges). | By December 2009 | | |
| 4.4 | Promote intra-African initiatives focusing on education and skills development especially at the level of the regional economic communities (RECs) | Regional collaboration in quality management of education and linkage between education and economic growth strategies developed through Regional Economic Communities (e.g. East African Community, SADC) | By 2010 | AUC EAC SADC Partner Governments | |
| 4.5 | <i>Develop special programmes adapted to the needs of orphans and vulnerables children¹⁹</i> <i>Promote exchange of best practice relating to the</i> | Improved management of non-formal education and exchange of best practice, through pathways to good quality primary education. Exchange of good practice to | | | |

¹⁹ Priority Action 4/Activity 5

| | Activity | Deliverables | Date | Lead Actors | Finance / Comments |
|--|---|---|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | <i>access of children with disabilities to education²⁰</i> | address the needs of marginalised groups, especially those with disabilities. | | | |

²⁰ Priority Action 4/Activity 11

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ENERGY

The Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) is one of the 8 partnerships comprising the Africa-EU Joint Strategy, adopted in Lisbon in December 2007.

The AEEP will be a long-term framework for structured political dialogue and cooperation between Africa and the EU on energy issues of strategic importance, reflecting African and European needs. Through the Partnership, Africa and Europe will work together to develop a shared vision and common policy answers, and to stimulate specific actions that address the energy challenges of the 21st century.

The Partnership will strengthen the existing Africa-EU dialogue on access to energy and energy security, at the local, national, regional, continental and global levels. The AEEP aims at mobilising increased financial, technical and human resources in support of Africa's energy development, scaling up European and African investments in energy infrastructure and in energy interconnections within Africa and between Africa and the EU. AEEP actions include promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency, improving the management of energy resources, and mainstreaming climate change²¹ into development cooperation.

Current situation and objectives for energy in Africa and Europe

The energy situation of African and European countries presents a wide variety of specific national situations, as well as some common challenges.

All countries face the challenge of assuring **secure, reliable energy services** in the coming decades. Almost all countries in Africa and Europe have experienced interruption of some form of energy supply during the last years. Tension in oil markets, changing rainfall patterns, as well as internal technical, managerial and financial problems, have caused crisis in the availability of fuels or electricity. Furthermore, the challenges of climate change are putting increasing pressure on energy sector development in Europe and Africa. A large majority of African and European countries are heavily dependant on energy imports. Even the African and European countries that are major exporters of energy – petroleum, gas, and electricity or biomass fuels – must import at least one crucial element of their energy mix.

²¹ The Joint Africa-EU Partnership includes specific Partnerships on Climate Change, on Infrastructure and on Peace and Security. The Partnership on Energy will complement actions in these partnerships. Thus, this document will avoid redundancy with issues treated in detail elsewhere.

The improvement of economic governance and the investment climate are essential elements to build Africa's economic strength and allow Africa to move away from continuous donor support and find its place in global markets. Integrating national systems into regional networks will foster sustainable economic growth and development. The international economic crisis has highlighted the importance of regional integration as a means to aid those countries that rely on a limited range of energy supplies.

Alongside the energy security challenge, many countries in Africa face the additional challenge of extending **access to modern energy services** and to safe and sustainable cooking fuels to their entire population. Indeed, insufficient energy infrastructure and lack of access - to electricity, to transport fuels, or to cooking - constitute a major barrier to sustainable development objectives, as expressed in national plans as well as in the Millennium Development Goals. Well over sixty percent of the African population lacks access to electricity, and depends on traditional methods of wood or charcoal use for cooking²². The majority of schools and clinics in rural Africa lack modern energy services. Productive activities in rural areas are severely handicapped by lack of energy services. African Regional Economic Communities have set ambitious targets with respect to access to modern energy. Meeting these targets will require both infusion of private and public resources, and use of innovative models to make energy service provision economically viable, in poor sparsely populated areas.

The need for **more effective dialogue** on energy access and energy security has been recognized by African and European countries. As a result, EU-Africa Heads of State called for the establishment of Africa-EU partnerships during their Lisbon Summit in December 2007. While substantial progress has since been made, it is a declared objective of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership to further strengthen this dialogue and cooperation.

In addition to the security and access issues, the energy sector presents opportunities and challenges for all areas of sustainable development in Africa and Europe.

- **Economic progress.** Energy service activities can be a major source of jobs, national value added or export revenues. On the other hand, energy imports (oil, gas, electricity) are among the major imports for a majority of countries, and can cause balance of payments deficits. In those countries with an electricity supply shortfall, the cost of providing backup power (typically \$0.40 per kWh) is a handicap to productive industries.
- **Social progress.** Access to energy services could contribute to improving essential services such as health, education, and water supply.
- **Protection of the environment.** While energy sector activities can contribute to protection of the environment (notably through sustainable management of water and forest resources), unsustainable energy practices can be a cause of environmental degradation: deforestation, indoor and outdoor air pollution, and climate change.

²² According to the WHO and UNICEF, only 6% of Sub-Saharan Africa's population had access to safe and sustainable cooking in 2005.

Current trends in partner regions

Given the importance of the energy sector for sustainable development, Africans and Europeans are making substantial joint efforts to assure secure, reliable, and affordable energy for the future.

Policy and planning documents. Planning documents have been drafted or are underway for energy infrastructure in Africa and Europe: the NEPAD Short Term Action Plan (STAP) and Medium to Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF), the Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD) study, the Africa-EU Infrastructure Partnership, the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), Trans-European Networks (TEN) as well as energy aspects of the EU's European Neighbourhood Policy and the Union for the Mediterranean. The African Union has recently adopted a "Declaration on development of transport and energy infrastructure in Africa"²³. Policy documents on access to energy have been adopted by several African Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Many countries have developed elements of national energy strategies, sometimes adopting a sector-wide approach to energy to facilitate the alignment and coordination of investments and partnership with development finance sources. In the Second EU Strategic Energy Review²⁴, the importance of Africa for EU's energy security was highlighted as well as the urgent need to enhance cooperation with key African producing countries and to develop the high potential of Africa for renewable energy.

Major infrastructure investments, regional integration. In both Africa and Europe, physical and economic integration of energy markets is progressing, at different pace, both through the building of energy infrastructure (power lines, gas pipelines, oil and gas storage facilities) and through increased convergence in legislative and regulatory frameworks in the energy sector. The groundwork is being laid for regional power pools in Africa. Infrastructure planning, under the leadership of the African Development Bank, is progressing.

Energy access programmes. Many African countries have created specific instruments – rural energy agencies, rural electrification funds, special regulatory and legal structures for rural energy, forestry and biomass energy regulatory mechanisms – to facilitate expansion of access to energy. Grid extension, and to some extent decentralised energy systems, are increasing access to electricity in several countries. Several countries have established programmes to foster safe and sustainable cooking energy, through sustainable forest management, improved stoves or alternative fuels.

²³ Doc. Assembly/AU/9 (XII), 2-3 February 2009

²⁴ Second Strategic Energy Review: an EU energy security and solidarity action plan COM(2008)781

Access to renewable energy technologies and other clean, efficient, energy technologies is being developed and disseminated in both Europe and Africa. Many investors have been attracted to the area of bioenergy in the effort to identify clean and sustainable alternative energy sources for European and African consumers in rural and urban settings.

Gap between actions and objectives²⁵

Despite the major ongoing activities briefly described above, current action in the energy sector is inadequate to create sustainable solutions to meet the combined energy security/energy access challenges.

While adequate resources exist to meet energy needs, **investment in energy production and energy transport infrastructure is inadequate.** Investment in interconnections is not rapid enough to optimise sharing of resources: in smaller countries in particular, self-sufficiency in electricity generation is an expensive and inefficient strategy²⁶. Current investment rates are inadequate: the investment gap for the power sector alone is estimated to be \$28 billion per year, of which 80% is in low income countries²⁷.

Needed Action: Investment in energy infrastructure in Africa needs to be expanded - in order to meet the combined demand from growing economies and from expansion of energy services to new users

Diversification of energy sources is not proceeding adequately. In fact, many countries are becoming even more dependant on price-volatile fossil fuels. The share of national and renewable energy in energy mixes is growing slowly or not at all. There is a huge potential in harnessing Africa's under-exploited natural energy resources such as hydro power (notably in Ethiopia, in Guinea, Zambia, Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of the Congo), as well as wind resources, solar energy and biomass.

Needed action: Energy policies and policy tools must aim at diversifying energy supplies by using local energy sources, notably renewable energy sources.

Safe and sustainable cooking energy is lacking for the majority of Africans, causing negative effects on health, on the environment and on efforts to achieve gender equality.

²⁵ The analysis of gaps between actions and objectives is based on a mapping of European support for activities in the energy sector in Africa. [Additional information needed from African mapping exercise.]

²⁶ 21 countries in Africa have an electricity production capacity of less than 200 MW, resulting in high electricity tariffs of up to \$0.30 per kWh.

²⁷ ICA document Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic study

Needed action: According to national circumstances, cooking energy policies can combine improvement of traditional use of wood (sustainable forest management, improved stoves, etc.) with use of alternative biomass or fossil fuels such as LPG.

Access to modern energy services is not growing rapidly enough to power achievement of the MDGs, notably in many countries in Africa. Over 500 million Africans lacked access to electricity in 2005: under current trends, the population without access will grow, since expansion of power systems is not keeping up with demographic growth²⁸.

Needed action: Energy access policies should be defined, and energy access programmes should be carried out.

Dialogue and exchange on energy issues, be it on the political or technical level, is inadequate to focus our efforts and achieve maximum synergies.

Needed action: New and expanded opportunities for dialogue and exchange, at multiple levels, should be created.

Priority actions for the short, medium and long term

The Africa-EU Energy Partnership aims to mobilise new resources, and improve synergy and coordination among existing activities, in view of attaining the Partnership objectives. On the basis of the joint analysis of the energy challenge carried out by the African and European Implementing Teams, a number of priority actions have been identified, to address the policy, technology and finance aspects of the energy challenge.

This section broadly describes types of policy action in favour of Partnership objectives. Please refer to Annex A for more specific examples of activities, as well as to Annex B containing a list of energy projects presented to the heads of state of the African Union Member States at the African Union Twelfth Ordinary Session 2-3 February 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The partnership is expected to accelerate progress on the priority actions through improved dialogue and coordination between key policy actors in Europe and Africa. The present document describes both short term actions as mandated in the “First Action Plan (2008-2010) for the implementation of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership”, and longer term actions that will be implemented after 2010. The partnership will help

²⁸ *World Energy Outlook*; IEA; 2006.

identify synergies, avoid duplication and accelerate the implementation of effective policies, programmes and other cooperation means. The improved quality of dialogue will make knowledge about best practices and success stories readily available and will help channel resources effectively into priority investments. The Partnership will thus help overcome the short-term approach to cooperation that often hinders the development of long-term sustainable solutions with supporting markets and infrastructure.

The Partnership must define and carry out short, medium and long term actions in a coordinated manner. In the short term, support for the Partnership will come from the most flexible EU financial instruments (Infrastructure Trust Fund, Energy Facility, bi-lateral cooperation for which the modalities of application can be determined in the near term), and from political support by public authorities. In the medium and long term, the Partnership will aim to attract increased flows of public resources (through better integration of energy considerations into development planning) and private capital (through improved framework conditions, and improved synergy with public political and financial action). Support for energy activities is increasing within the framework of EU development assistance: several countries have chosen to include energy into their National Indicative Programmes, financed under the 10th EDF or the ENPI. Other countries and regions may choose to include energy in future cooperation agreements with the EC. Furthermore, support for energy is growing in bi-lateral programmes, and in the activities of the EIB and other European financial institutions.

Mobilising additional resources and support for access to energy services

African countries and regions will sustain and strengthen efforts to create adequate political and regulatory frameworks to achieve the energy access goals expressed in the access White Papers adopted by the RECs, and in numerous national energy access strategies.

EC support to energy access programmes will be increased. The Energy Facility I supports projects with a total contribution of 210M€ mostly in Africa. Discussion is underway for the modalities of the replenished Energy Facility (200M€), whose launch is expected by the end of 2009.

EU bi-lateral actions in the field of access will be strengthened and replicated (see Annex for examples of activities).

Regional integration of energy systems and markets

In both continents, integration of energy systems offers increased flexibility and diversity in energy supplies. Integration is often the most cost-effective solution to achieve energy security. The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are supporting the strengthening of regional power

pools and gas pipelines. It is estimated that for the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) alone, investment in 28 GW of interconnections could provide a return of over 100%.

At the continental level, the AUC and EC have agreed to work on standardisation and integration of energy markets. At the sub-regional level, the EC is supporting integration of electricity markets in Maghreb countries. A proposal for an Electricity Master Plan is expected to be presented by the AUC within the framework of the PIDA initiative.

The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) is a joint initiative led by the African Union Commission (AUC), the NEPAD Secretariat and the African Development Bank (AfDB). It is a merger of the AUC Master Plan and Continental Policies Studies and the NEPAD Medium to Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF) of the AfDB Study.

The PIDA aims at enabling African decision makers to:

- Establish a strategic framework for the development of regional and continental water, energy, transport and information and communication technologies infrastructure based on a vision, strategic objectives and sector policies;
- Formulate a prioritised and phased programme of infrastructure development, and
- Prepare an implementation strategy and process for the programme, including, in particular, a priority action plan.

The adopted approach will seek to provide innovative solutions to all recurring issues after an evaluation of the existing situation and the ambition of this Program is, thus, to learn in a practical manner, the lessons from previous initiatives, in order to enable Africa to effectively develop the much-needed networks of infrastructure.

Developing energy interconnections between Africa and Europe

EU and AU aim to reinforce their cooperation for the development of energy infrastructures of common interest for the increased energy security for both Europe and Africa. Thus, African and European public authorities will intensify their support for projects that are underway or planned for construction in the near term. Priorities will be determined through political and technical dialogue, in line with ongoing planning exercises, such as the Africa-EU Infrastructure Partnership, PIDA, the Second European Strategic Energy review and other processes (see Annex for examples of activities).

Promoting an enabling environment for scaling up investments and mobilising private capital

Developing cooperation between private and public sector is a priority of the AEEP. To increase investment, it is necessary to reduce institutional bottlenecks, complete feasibility studies, improve procurement processes and introduce medium term, multi-year budgeting, rather than piecemeal short-term project budgeting. AEEP efforts will focus on power pool interconnections, as well as regional and transcontinental gas and oil transport infrastructure, notably the priorities established in the NEPAD STAP and MLTSF, the PIDA and the TEN. The AEEP will seek to establish an expert group - including the EIB, the AfDB and other interested IFI's and public financial bodies – to make recommendations on how best to mobilise public and private resources for investment in the energy sector.

The EU will intensify efforts to facilitate cooperation between private sector investors in Europe and Africa, with particular focus on attracting European investment to Africa. Opportunities for new projects will be identified.

The EU – through instruments such as the Energy Facility, the European Development Fund (), the EUEI Partnership Dialogue Facility (PDF), and bilateral instruments – will support African countries who wish to launch or intensify efforts to improve the business climate for energy investments, in areas such as development of appropriate tariffs, or regulations on Independent Power Producers. With those countries and regions that so choose, the European Commission will open discussions on better integrating energy into European ODA, notably in view of the upcoming mid-term review of the 10th EDF and the programming for future Africa-Europe development cooperation.

African countries are invited to pursue their efforts for increasing the share of domestic market capital finance, for instance through development of corporate bond markets African countries are further invited to pursue their efforts to implement stable, equitable and transparent conditions - institutional, legal, fiscal, etc – so as to create more attractive markets for private investment, and to facilitate investment in the energy sector.

The EU is supporting the efforts of those African states wishing to promote good governance and transparency, notably through its participation in international initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). The EU will continue to support the efforts of the Regional Economic Communities in favour of harmonisation of national economic frameworks, so as to favour the creation of large integrated, attractive markets.

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency²⁹

African and EU authorities are invited to support specific renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes and projects (see Annex for examples of activities).

The EU is currently discussing the modalities of implementation of the second ACP-EU Energy Facility, for 200 M€ The focus should be on renewable energy for access to energy, as well as on energy efficiency. The Facility aims at leveraging funding from bilateral donors and implementing agencies and the private sector.

A renewable energy cooperation programme for Africa is under consideration, in order to further promote renewable energy. Consultations on the outline of the initiative with EU and African partners should take place during 2009, in view of a launch in 2010. The EU is already working with some African countries on development of a Mediterranean Solar Plan that supports solar energy development in the region.

The recently created International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) will have expert staff available to advise member countries.

The EU Joint Research Centre (JRC) will undertake a mapping of African renewable energy resources in support of the partnership. Cooperation between this and other initiatives to map energy potentials will be explored.

The multilateral initiative for the MENA Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency based in Cairo, Egypt can be used as a model to spur similar regional centres for cooperation on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.

Technical assistance from European bilateral programmes on renewable energy technologies, including export initiatives, etc., will be analysed for the potential to scale up the private sector investment.

A consolidated EU proposal on measures to promote local sustainable access to energy in developing countries is expected to be adopted during the Czech EU Presidency.

²⁹ In the interest of concision, this section combines actions related to the Joint Statement priorities for: "Launching a renewable energy cooperation programme"; "Strengthening cooperation to improve energy efficiency in all sectors"

Measures to encourage the efficient use of biomass for household use and industrial applications will be scaled up in both the Energy Facility and in EU MS cooperation programmes such as Energising Development (EnDev) and EUEI PDF work on Biomass Energy Strategies (BEST).

Development of sustainable biofuels could support economic development and social progress in developing countries. In the coming months, the EU will further reflect on how to help the African countries wishing to promote the production of biofuels in accordance with sustainability criteria.

EU member states are invited to increase their funding for advisory services to African states in view of policies to encourage energy efficiency in all sectors. Action can build on a variety of current activities: World Energy Council; World Bank ESMAP Initiative, the EC supported MED-ENEC initiative, the new campaign for more efficient use of energy in South Africa; the Ghana CFL programme; the Kenya industrial energy efficiency programme, etc. Coordination with the World Energy Council and the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) Initiative will be enhanced to increase information about the potential for energy efficiency measures in African countries.

The possibilities of carbon financing for energy efficiency measures and renewable energy generation projects will be explored.

Reduction of gas flaring and venting

The reduction of gas flaring will contribute to both energy security and the fight against climate change. The EC supports the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership. At the bilateral level, the EU member states and concerned gas producing countries are invited to seek means to support gas utilisation projects for efficient local use.

Developing institutional and technical capacity of the AUC, of RECs, of national authorities and of energy operators

The EC will facilitate access for African institutions, organisations and enterprises to technology and capacity building programmes in the field of energy, such as: SAVE; ALTENER; INCO; and Marie-Curie. It will also facilitate exchange of experience on key aspects of policy making in the energy sector between Europe and Africa.

Capacity Building Programmes for African Power Pools are being implemented, with support from Energy Facility I. A similar programme for AFUR should start up by the end of 2009. Synergies will be sought with the REC Capacity Building programme of the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF) at the African Development Bank.

EU bi-lateral programmes in favour of capacity building within the RECs will be strengthened. Technical assistance from European bilateral programmes will assist African utilities in improving both management and the environment for Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), for example through: Independent Power Production; Power Purchase Agreements; distribution concessions; improved regulation and governance. Twinning with European utilities could be a source of relevant technical capacity.

The EU will support acquisition of European technology through facilitation of exchanges between private sector actors.

Political and technical dialogue, contacts and exchanges

Dialogue will be strengthened at many levels, to better focus actions on public policy objectives, and to maximise synergies. Political dialogue will be strengthened to:

- identify public policy objectives, and infer politically important projects;
- launch the public actions necessary for inclusion of energy in development plans (PRSPs, NIPs/RIPs, ...); legislative and regulatory action.

Technical dialogue will be strengthened by facilitating contacts and exchanges of know-how between relevant European Institutions and their African counterparts:

- review menus of possible projects and programmes, notably in the field of interconnections, access to energy, and capacity building;
- take into consideration political priorities;
- evaluate technical feasibility, economic viability, development impact, and a specific European contribution

- encourage twinning between homologue agencies (see "twinning" in the preceding section).

Implementation of actions

In accordance with the Africa-EU Ministerial Troika, Addis Ababa, 20-21 November 2008, Joint Progress Report on the Implementation of the Africa-EU Joint Strategy and its First Action Plan (2008-2010), dialogue will continue on establishing a more detailed action plan, in the form of the Road Map, including more information on financing, timing, driving actors, and benchmarks. This Action Plan will be presented for political endorsement at the first Africa-EU High Level Meeting on Energy, to take place most probably in autumn 2009.

Annex A: Examples of activities

Integration of energy systems and markets

| Project description | Countries/region concerned | Financing, actors | Status | RE, EE |
|--|--|---|--|--------|
| Caprivi interconnector, 400 MWe, 1250 km transmission connection | Namibia and members of SAPP | EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, KfW, AFD | approved | |
| East Africa Electricity Interconnector | Ethiopia-Kenya | EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, KfW, AFD | approved, feasibility study ongoing | |
| WAPP CLSG Power Interconnector | WAPP: Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone | EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, KfW | approved, pre-investment study ongoing | |
| Ruzizi Hydropower | Burundi, DRC, Rwanda | EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, Oe-EB, ... | approved, feasibility study ongoing | * |
| FELOU hydroelectricity plant | Mali | EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund | approved, under contraction | * |
| Inga rehabilitation | RDC | EIB | | * |
| Andekaleka Madagascar hydropower station extension | | EIB | | * |
| Bujagali hydropower station | Uganda | EIB | | * |
| West African Gas Pipeline | Ghana, Nigeria, ... | EIB | near completion | * |
| AES Sonel electricity supply rehabilitation | Cameroon | EIB | | |
| KPLC grid development | Kenya | EIB | | |
| VRA VII power line | Ghana | EIB | | |
| ZESCO KARIBA NORTH II power station rehabilitation | Zambia | EIB | | |
| Mozambique-South Africa Oil Products pipeline | Mozambique, RSA | EIB | advanced | |
| Mozambique-South Africa Natural Gas | Mozambique, RSA | EIB | | * |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| pipeline | | | | |
| Gilgel Gibe II Hydropower Plant | Ethiopia | EIB | | * |
| Olkaria II Extension Geothermal Plant | Kenya | EIB | | * |
| OMVS Gouina Hydropower | Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal | EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, AFD | approved, feasibility completed | * |
| WAPP Coastal Backbone | Ghana, Ivory Coast | EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund | approved | |
| Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility | | KfW, AFD, EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund | advanced | * |
| WAPP Burkina-Mali Interconnector | Burkina Faso, Mali | AFD, EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund | advanced | |
| WAPP Burkina-Ghana Interconnector | Burkina Faso, Ghana | AFD, EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund | advanced | |
| OMVG Phase I (Kaleta + Interconnector) | Gambia, Senegal, ... | EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, KfW, AFD, AfDB | advanced | * |
| Temane Combined Cycle | Mozambique, RSA | EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund | advanced | * |
| ECOWAS Electricity Regulation | WAPP | AFD, EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund | ongoing | |

NB: projects with a “*” in the right most column use renewable energy, or contribute to energy efficiency, including through the use of natural gas.

Access

- "Energising Development", financed by the Netherlands and Germany, and carried out by GTZ. The programme currently has actions in 13 African countries and impacted 3.0 million persons and is being extended in a second phase in which it aims to reach an additional 2.5 million persons and supply them with sustainable energy services.
- Senegal: PERACOD (Senegal-GTZ-DGIS-EC) rural electrification and sustainable cooking.
- Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone-DFID) focused on cost effective and environmentally sustainable electricity.

Africa-EU Interconnections

- Mediterranean Ring for electricity and gas (North Africa-EU branch) (under definition)
- Trans-Sahara Gas pipeline (under feasibility study/consideration)
- Galsi gas pipeline project.

Scaling up investments, mobilising private capital

- The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund will be supported by KfW and DFID.
- The GuarantCo (local currency guarantee facility) and InfraCo (credit enhancement to private, municipal and parastatal entities for the infrastructure sector investments) instruments will be supported by DFID.
- The Development Energy Enterprise Project - East Africa (DEEP-EA) will be supported by DGIS and the EC.
- The Danish Africa Commission (Commission on Effective Development Cooperation with Africa) is currently working on new recommendations for cooperation for sustainable energy services. Their work will be integrated into EU Commission and bilateral programs and be reflected in new activities in 2010 and beyond.
- EU support to the EITI (ongoing)

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

- Olkaria Geothermal Power Plants in Kenya (Germany/KfW, France/Proparco-AFD, Netherlands/FMO)
- 200 MW Wind Farm in the Gulf of el Zayt, Egypt (EC, EU MS, KfW, EIB)
- 120 MW Wind Farm Ashegoda, Ethiopia (loan by AFD)
- Municipal Energy Efficiency Programme South Africa (KfW, Development Bank of Southern Africa/BDSA)
- MENA Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- EU JRC Project for Mapping African Renewable Energy Resources
- UNIDO Coordination work on a Plan of Action for Renewable Energy in Africa and plans to establish Regional Centres of Excellence for Renewable Energy
- EC support to Global Gas Flaring Initiative (ongoing)
- EC support to the Sustainable utilisation of Nigeria's Gas and Renewable Energy Resources in the Niger Delta Region (under preparation)

Nb: several large renewable energy projects are list in the paragraph on “Integration of energy systems and markets” above

Annex B: African Quick Win Projects

The African Union Twelfth Ordinary Session 2-3 February 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia adopted the Declaration on Development of Transport and Energy Infrastructure in Africa. The following list of quick win energy projects was presented to the heads of state of the African Union Member States:

- Kenya-Ethiopia Interconnection
- Kenya-Uganda-Rwanda-Burundi Oil Pipeline Project
- Nigeria-Algeria Pipeline (Trans-Saharan Gas Pipeline (TSGP)) Project
- Sambangalou Kaleta Hydropower Project and OMVG (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Senegal) Interconnection Project
- Kafue Gorge (Lower) Hydropower Generation Project(Zambia)
- Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Interconnection Project
- Western Corridor (development of Inga III Power Station and Interconnection of DRC, Angola, Namibia, South Africa and Botswana) Study

CLIMATE CHANGE

FICHE A1

OVERARCHING PRIORITY A

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

SUB-COMPONENT 1

CAPACITY BUILDING OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES, RECS AND AUC FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

The proposed activity “Building and enhancing African negotiators’ capacity in negotiations under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol” would represent one of the elements of subcomponent 1 that in light of the 2009 calendar of UNFCCC negotiations, is considered a priority

Rationale:

During the previous preparatory meetings of the 10th and 11th Ministerial Troikas and others African experts group meetings of the Partnership Africa-EU on climate change, several African delegates identified a need to build capacity on climate change issues, targeted at African negotiators and tailored to the UNFCCC process. They stressed that negotiations under the FCCC and the Kyoto Protocol have become ever more complex, both the issues under discussion and the process of addressing them. And, increasingly, individual African negotiators are called upon to address several technical, political and economic issues that often lie outside their areas of professional expertise. If EU delegates and many of other developed countries have expanded the number of their delegates to include a range of experts, delegates from Africa are often people without any technical backgrounds, or those in diplomatic service with limited experience in the issues.

Proposed activities and modalities:

Complementary to other activities organized in Africa, for example, those focusing on creating knowledge on specific issues (such as mechanisms, joint implementation and inventories) and those focusing on the capacity to implement the Convention within institutions at the national level, the project aims to adequately address the need to develop skills of negotiators who ultimately play a crucial role in shaping the regime that is and will be implemented nationally. The project should concentrate directly on developing skills within the overall framework of the Convention. Negotiation skills should be developed at both Regional (AUC), Sub-regional (RECs and other institutions) and national (country level). It is essential to ensure coordination and synergies with relevant ongoing/planned initiatives supported by the EU other donors in Africa (e.g "AU Roadmap proposal for the Climate Change Negotiations") .

The project would be tailored to the different needs and requirements of the various African stakeholders, utilising available useful tools and programmes in order to give a real opportunity to African negotiators to develop substantially their capacities, including through academic and practical training activities and transfer/exchange of experiences/knowledge outside the academic circles:

The academic training (courses; workshops etc) could include the following topics:

- Understanding Climate Change concepts, international policy framework
- Understanding the impacts of Climate Change in African countries within the contexts inter-alia of agriculture , water resource, forestry and biodiversity resources taking into account their social and human development dimension
- Climate Change-Sensitive Development Programming
- Climate Change and the challenges of under-development in Africa:
 - HIV and AIDS

- Conflicts and displacements
- Food insecurity
- Environmental management
- Exploring best practice approaches to responding in the specific African contexts
- International and national agreements and actions

The practical training could consist inter-alia in fellowships/studies in academic European Universities and specialized training bodies/organizations (e.g. European Capacity Building Initiative), followed by short or long term training for practical experience in EU environmental services institutions (to be identified in common with the EU). Other African climate-based institutions and centres of excellence (e.g African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) could serve as training centres.

Targeted Beneficiaries:

Selected African countries, representing the five regions, especially those involved in the international negotiations in need of building and strengthening their capacities in the areas described above (To be identified). Regional Economic Communities and the African Union Commission should also benefit by developing a core team of experts on negotiations. These experts can later on be supporting to further develop the negotiation skills and the national levels

Proposed stakeholders and their roles:

African countries, African Union Commission, EC, EU and African countries , UNECA, other involved international and regional bodies in the climate related issues.

Proposed timeline:

2008-2010 and beyond

Proposed Technical and financial means to be used:

The project could be linked as appropriate to relevant initiatives, programmes and instruments such as

-GCCA programme/ClimDev programme of AUC, ECA and AfDB

It could be supported via the

- European Development Fund (10th EDF);

- EU member states, African countries and International institutions and private sectors contributions

- "Triangular" and "south-south" cooperation" modalities

Proposed concrete outcomes to be expected (including priorities and early deliverables)

- Strengthen African negotiators' capacity for the UNFCCC and Kyoto and Post Kyoto protocol negotiations;

- Building a critical mass or a core pool of skilled African negotiators at regional, sub-regional and national levels.

- Give the opportunity to African countries to better represent themselves in the international negotiations with qualified delegates.

- Strengthen Africa institutions and centres for long term support to the countries and the regions

FICHE A2

OVERARCHING PRIORITY A

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

SUB-COMPONENT 2

STRENGTHENING AFRICAN CAPACITIES TO BETTER EXPLOIT OPPORTUNITIES UNDER THE CARBON MARKET

Rationale

Very few CDM projects have been conducted on the African continent until now. This type of projects could however help a lot African development. Hence the urgent need to support African countries, to improve the number and the quality of their CDM project proposals, through effective and long-term capacity development.

Proposed activities and modalities:

- 1. Development and coordination of initiatives for CDM-related capacity building in African countries** (building on the Nairobi Framework “Catalysing the CDM in Africa”, 2006).
- 2. Development of programmatic CDMs (aggregation of a significant number of similar projects) covering a combination of emission reductions in relevant sectors in several countries of a same African region.**
- 3. Small scale CDM initiatives** appear equally important for Africa in light of their large potential and simplified rules and procedures for monitoring, reporting and verification. The **promotion of joint cross-sectoral initiatives at national level** is also considered to deserve careful consideration for the CDM activities under the current priority.

Proposed timeline:

2009-2010, and beyond

Proposed stakeholders and their roles:

Beneficiaries and implementing partners: African countries, African Union Commission, European donors and investors, Regional Economic Communities, international organisations.

Proposed Technical and financial means to be used

Launching programmatic CDMs implies a reduction of transaction costs for the projects within the CDM program. One main condition to that reduction is the availability of national/regional bodies bringing together those projects within a given CDM programme. It should be assessed whether CLIMDEV Africa, when operational, could assist in facilitating programmatic CDM activities in Africa.

- EC Thematic Programme Environment and Natural Resources (tbc);
- European Development Fund, (10th EDF) Intra-ACP Programme;
- African countries and EU Member States resources and contributions;

Proposed concrete outcomes to be expected (including priorities and early deliverables)

1. Mapping of ongoing and planned capacity building and demonstration programmes on CDM in African countries, and identification of the gaps that need to be filled.
2. Implications for Africa of the evolution of the current CDM regulatory framework towards:
 - use of standardised baselines for additionality testing (benchmarks)
 - improving governance structures in view of shortening and reducing expenses of processing and examination of the individual projects (*particularly in view of Copenhagen COP15*)

FICHE B1

OVERARCHING PRIORITY B

SUPPORT TO ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION INITIATIVES IN AFRICA

SUB-COMPONENT 1

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTATION IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

Proposed activities and modalities:

Water and Agriculture are two important and sensitive sectors affected by climate change in Africa. Proper management of African water resources and agriculture will essentially lead to proper adaptation measures and actions required to overcome and combating negative impacts of climate change on these sectors. This requires some concrete activities:

- 1) Exchange of experiences and successful actions between EU and Africa in addressing impacts of climate change on water resources and agriculture, at the global, regional and national levels;
- 2) Strengthening African countries, RECs, and River Basin Organizations in improving management of transboundary water resources as an adaptation measure to climate change;
- 3) Improving the enabling environment for inter-African cooperation in the field of agricultural trade as an adaptation response to climate change and in the water and agricultural sectors including within the framework of relevant continental programmes and initiatives such as Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) and Terrafrica;
- 4) Mapping the hot spots in Africa and required scale of actions; and
- 6) Strengthening capacity of RECs and African countries inter alia through appropriate technology in the field of early warning systems for better natural disaster management (e.g., floods, droughts).

Such activities would require concrete technical/financial support to be further assessed and spelled out in the implementation of the Roadmap.

Proposed timeline:

2009-2010, and beyond

Proposed stakeholders and their roles:

Beneficiaries and implementing partners: African countries, African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities, and River Basin Organizations, European Commission and EU Member States

Proposed Technical and financial means to be used

- GCCA
- European Development Fund, (10th EDF);
- African countries and EU Member States resources and contributions; and
- UNFCCC Funding Mechanisms.
- "Triangular and South-South cooperation

Proposed concrete outcomes to be expected (including priorities and early deliverables)

- 1) Strengthening water and agriculture sectors in Africa in adapting and mitigating negative impacts of climate change;
- 2) Mapping African hot spots with required adaptation and mitigation actions;
- 3) Supporting implementation of NAPAs that the most vulnerable countries have adopted;
- 4) Mainstreaming climate change into poverty reduction efforts (i.e. water and food security) in Africa, hence achieving MDGs; and
- 5) Building capacities of water and agriculture sectors in Africa to support their adaptation to the effects of climate change.

FICHE B2

OVERARCHING PRIORITY B

SUPPORT TO ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION INITIATIVES IN AFRICA

SUB-COMPONENT 2

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT, FIGHT AGAINST DESERTIFICATION AND AVOIDED DEFORESTATION

Proposed activities and modalities:

Sustainable land management poses numerous challenges to African development and it should be integrated in national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies. The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) is a set of cross-sectoral actions aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources. It is a flagship initiative that if properly shaped and implemented can significantly contribute to achieve the objectives of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership and ultimately to poverty alleviation in Africa. Within this context the following activities are proposed:

1. Finalisation of *Great Green Wall of the Sahara and Sahel Initiative* (GGWSSI) Scope/-feasibility study
2. On the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of the above study:
 - proceed with the more detailed identification and formulation of a Master Plan with detailed programs and activities adapted to the national and regional context under Phase 1 of the GGWSSI Plan of Action
 - define institutional set-up for the GGWSSI on the basis of the different scenarios proposed in the feasibility study
 - select GGWSSI pilot countries in which Sustainable land management preparatory activities could be undertaken under Priority Action 2 of the Africa-EU partnership ..

These activities will be implemented by the AUC and supported by the JEG in cooperation with CENSAD, ECOWAS, OSS, CILSS, IGAD and linked to the TerrAfrica programme (Special Advisory Group on land management and climate change) in particular in the context of the two following activities:

- Experience Sharing and Project Development:
 - a. Sharing of operational experiences of mainstreaming climate mitigation/adaptation issues,
 - b. Capitalisation of traditional and indigenous knowledge/best practices for the control of land degradation and desertification
 - c. Identification of flagship projects at regional and national levels
- Collaborative Partnerships/Links

Development of linkages with the activities of relevant regional and national programmes and projects such as pillar 1 (Land and Water Management) of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), TerrAfrica, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and its Global Mechanism relevant initiatives and academic institutions on addressing climate change and land management linkages while promoting biological diversity;

Proposed timeline:
2008-2010

Proposed stakeholders and their roles:

Beneficiaries and implementing partners: African countries, African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities, regional research institutions

Proposed Technical and financial means to be used:

- EC Thematic Programme Environment and Natural Resources (tbc);
- European Development Fund, (10th EDF) Intra-ACP Programme;
- African countries and EU Member States resources and contributions;

Proposed concrete outcomes to be expected (including priorities and early deliverables)

- Strengthened awareness of ongoing project activities, improved coordination of future project activities;
 - Awareness creation on GGWSSI
 - Development of a communication strategy
 - Identification and implementation of flagship projects at regional and national levels for multi-stakeholder collaboration aimed at upscaling target sustainable land management practices aimed at reducing vulnerabilities and providing climate change/environmental co-benefits;
 - Strengthened linkages between information providers and users, improved awareness of and linkages with relevant initiatives
 - Technical and human resource capacities of African stakeholders enhanced at the various levels (continental, regional and national)
 - Improved and harmonised regional policies on transboundary management of natural resources
- Identification, documentation, and dissemination of indigenous knowledge on sustainable land management practices

FICHE B3

OVERARCHING PRIORITY B

SUPPORT TO ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION INITIATIVES IN AFRICA

SUB-COMPONENT 3

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE IN AFRICA

Rationale and background

The GCCA intends to step up cooperation between the EU and the developing countries that are hit earliest and hardest by climate change and have the least capacity to react, through:

- 1) **Improved political dialogue on climate change** and exchange of experiences in addressing its impact.
- 2) **Concrete financial support** for adaptation to the negative effects of climate change and, where beneficial for the achievement of poverty reduction aims, for mitigation measures in five priority areas: (i) supporting adaptation to the effects of climate change, particularly in the water and agriculture sectors; (ii) reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation; (iii) enhancing participation in the global carbon market through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); (iv) promoting Disaster Risk Reduction preparedness and (v) integrating climate change into poverty reduction efforts.

The GCCA builds on the Bali Action Plan which emphasises enhanced action on adaptation, in particular with LDCs, SIDS and the countries of Africa affected by drought, desertification and flooding.³⁰

The GCCA's added value lies in its European approach and in its objective to start developing immediately an innovative way of addressing climate change and its effects in most vulnerable developing countries. In its current format, the GCCA complements other climate change initiatives and therefore close coordination throughout implementation — in particular at country level — will be pivotal.

Proposed activities and modalities:

In light of the several linkages and interconnections between this subcomponent (B3) of the Roadmap and the ones on Capacity Building (A1 and A2) and on adaptation/mitigation activities in Africa (B1 and B2) it is understood that the GCCA would represent one of the vehicles to effectively deliver under the Africa-EU Partnership on Climate Change on the priorities mentioned above, thus assisting and supporting Africa in its adaptation and mitigation efforts, as confirmed by the Africa-EU joint Declaration on Climate Change adopted in Addis on 1 December 2008.

Furthermore, there is significant potential for increased use of budget support as an aid delivery mechanism for adaptation financing. In particular, it is necessary to move from project-specific towards macro or sector-level support, thus enhancing the scope for policy dialogue, and a cross-sectoral approach towards better climate risk management. This would also ensure that climate change adaptation is no longer dealt with exclusively by environmental ministries, but is integrated into a country's overall development effort.

Proposed timeline:

2008-2010

³⁰ http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf

Proposed stakeholders and their roles:

Beneficiaries and implementing partners: African countries, African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities

Co-funders: European Commission, Sweden, Czech Republic
(In line with the implementation framework of the Global Climate Change Alliance, as outlined in the EC Staff Working Document of 15.7.2008)

Proposed Technical and financial means to be used

- Thematic Programme Environment and Natural Resources
- European Development Fund, (10th EDF) Intra-ACP Programme
- EU Member States resources and contributions
- "Triangular" and "south-south" cooperation" modalities

Proposed concrete outcomes to be expected (including priorities and early deliverables)

In Africa, based on a number of criteria **Tanzania Mali, (Madagascar), Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal and Seychelles** have been identified to start up activities under the GCCA). This list is not exhaustive and other countries within the overall target group of the GCCA may be added, depending on availability of resources. Different priorities will be selected in each country following a demand-driven approach.

In addition to these tailored national operations in Africa the 10th European Development Fund "Intra-ACP Africa regional programme" will support activities initially identified in the 2008 joint political declaration on climate change agreed between the EU and Africa and mainly focussing on :

- capacity building in the area of climate change, in particular at regional level;
- a specific support to Africa in the GCCA five priority areas mentioned above.

Those activities will be executed at regional and national level and will complement support being provided through the implementation of the GCCA in the African target countries under the Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme (ENRTP).

SCIENCE, INFORMATION SOCIETY AND SPACE

I. Introduction

This “progress report” was kindly elaborated by the two Commissions services on behalf of Member States. The report has been distributed to the European and African Member States for consideration.

The "Africa-EU Joint Strategy" was adopted by the Lisbon Summit the 9 December 2007 together with its First Action Plan (2008-2010) for the implementation of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, including the Partnership 8 on "Science, Information society and Space". In the framework of Partnership 8, (P8), the two Commissions worked together towards its implementation and in the process established the Joint Taskforce, (JTF), and the Joint Expert Group (JEG). Through mutual and inclusive consultation the Commissions widely publicised P8 in the EU and AU Member States. Described herein is the Implementation Roadmap of this Partnership.

II. The road so far

1. Process

The mechanism for implementation of the Africa- EU Joint Strategy is the Partnership 8 Joint Expert Group (JEG) bringing together experts from the two Commissions and AU and EU Member States. This Group reports directly to the Africa-EU Troika (overseeing the overall Africa-EU Joint Strategy implementation). It is composed of two sub groups: the African Expert Group 8 (AEG8); and the European Expert Group 8 (EEG8).

A Commission-to-Commission Dialogue, notably through the six-monthly meetings of the JTF feeds into and drives this mechanism

The African Expert Group 8 (AEG), *de facto* chaired by Tunisia has Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Egypt and Kenya (AMCOST Chair) as African country representatives. The only P8 AEG meeting held so far took place in Addis Ababa 5th Nov 2008 to prepare for the 1st JEG. On the African side given its well established and fully functional AMCOST and CIT as AU Specialised Technical Committees, the Steering Committee (10 Members) and the Bureau (5 Members) could be considered as the AEG8. These Committees have already deliberated on the book of lighthouse projects and subsequently supported the initiative in the context of P8.

Meanwhile, the European experts Group (EEG) - which met the first time the 23rd of June 2008 - has met 6 times in all. It is chaired by France (IRD President, J.F. Girard). EEG8 Meetings have been attended by a variable number of EU Member States with a maximum number of 9 countries and an average of 7. Regularly present are France, Germany, Portugal, Belgium, Finland, Sweden and the Czech Republic.

The first P 8 JEG was held in Addis Ababa on 13-14 November 2008 and was attended by the following AU and EU Member States (AU: Tunisia, South Africa, and Kenya. EU: France and the Czech Republic) It recommended to the Troika that the existing financial instruments should be exploited in an optimum manner in order to demonstrate the potential of this partnership. However JEG8 further requested the Troika to consider setting-up a common dedicated financial instrument for P8.

2. Content

As a result of this mutual consultation and based on African well defined strategies (ARAPKE and CPA) and existing initiatives from both continents in the areas of information Society, Science and Space a *Book of Lighthouse Projects* was prepared. This book is a comprehensive document that contains well defined projects that have been identified as Africa's priority. The Book was widely disseminated to all Member States whose comments were taken into consideration.

The Book of Lighthouse Projects has 19 priority projects (12 in Science, 5 in Information Society, and 2 in Space) for the short-medium term implementation of the Partnership.

The 5 projects on Information Society were formally endorsed by the CIT Ministerial Conference during its meeting in Cairo in May 2008.

The College to College meeting of 1-2 October 2008 identified six of the Lighthouse Projects as "Early Deliverables" (2 for each P8 component) as officially announced in the joint statement of Commissioners Ezin, Michel, Verheughen, Potocnik and Reding.

The *Book of Projects*, including the 6 Early Deliverables were officially supported by the AMCOST (African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology) Bureau in Abuja on 5th December 2008.

While the two Commissions will concentrate on the implementation of the six Early Deliverables, all *the Lighthouse* projects are open for in-kind and financial contribution from all sources.

Concurrently, a mapping exercise (ongoing on the EU side and incipient on the African side) will eventually identify, as comprehensively as possible, other activities under way and establish other priority gaps which might need to be addressed.

The six Early Deliverables are: in the Information Society domain: *Africa Connect* and the *African Internet Exchange System*; in the Science domain: *African research Grants* and *Water and Food Security in Africa* and in the Space domain: *The African Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES-Africa)* and *the Implementation of the African Reference Frame (AFREF)* – see in annex for summaries.

III. Where we are now (April 2009)

The six early deliverables

1. Information Society

It is expected that *Africa Connect* (€12 million) and the *African Internet Exchange System* (€3 million) will be financed from the 10th EDF Intra ACP Indicative Programme but whether they can be part of the 2009 EDF Annual Action Plan (AAP)³¹ depends on ongoing arbitration and negotiation with the ACP Secretariat.

2. Science

Things are somewhat clearer in the Science domain, where it is expected that the two Early Deliverables *African research Grants* and *Water and Food Security in Africa* can be financed in

³¹ Mandatory annual AIDCO submission to the EDF Committee for opinion prior to Commission Decision

2009 , the first with €15 million drawn from the 10th EDF Intra ACP Indicative Programme. It should be noted in this connection that the project management unit for the *African research Grants is already being recruited with funds drawn from the 9th EDF AUC Capacity Building Programme* and that a first pilot call for proposa^{ls} for approx €1 million could be issued in November of this year.

It should be further noted that the first year of the *Popularisation of Science and Technology and Promotion of Public Participation 'Lighthouse Project'*³² is being funded with approx USD500k from the AUC Capacity Building Programme. Notably, the first continental *African Scientist Award* can be made on *Africa Day*, 9th September 2009 for the Regional Award and in January Summit for the Continental Award).

3. Space

The *African Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES and Africa)* will reinforce Africa's use of and contribution to remote sensing science, especially building operational services for sustainable development. The "GMES and Africa Action Plan", thematic priorities, infrastructure needs and financial instruments will be submitted to the third EU-Africa Summit, foreseen early 2010 in Libya. Under Framework Programme 7-(DG Enterprise) approx. €3 million were earmarked in the 2008 call for three projects aimed at supporting GMES and Africa. The action plan is being drafted based on a thorough consultation with the African community throughout 2009, led by pairs of African and European experts across different application areas.

As to the *Implementation of the African Reference Frame (AFREF)*, the AUC and JRC are finalising a project proposal for an AUC Capacity Building Programme for using Geospatial data via a "*Pan-African geo-information observatory in support to sustainable development*".

Implementation Status of the Remaining Lighthouse Projects

Information Society

- The AUC is jointly with UNESCO implementing *African Virtual Campus project* which initial phase was partially funded by Spain. National virtual campuses are being established in 11 countries in West Africa. A progress implementation report will be submitted to the upcoming sectoral Ministerial meetings "CIT and science and technology".
- The AU Commission is also making efforts to raise resources for the African Leadership ICT Program and Harnessing information & Knowledge for Youth Development projects.

Science and Technology

- The AUC has submitted proposals under the 9th EDF € 35 million *ACP Science and Technology Programme* for 2 Lighthouse Projects: *Building Africa's Scientific and Institutional Capacity (BASIC) in Agriculture* and *Natural Resource Management and Harnessing Biotechnology for the Advancement of African Agriculture*. Whether these proposals are accepted depends on the competitive evaluation currently under way.

³² Which was combined with the African research Grants as an Early Deliverable at the October 2008 College to College meeting

- The Constitutive Act for the setting up of the *Pan African Intellectual Property Organization (PAIPO)* is now in place.
- The AU, in consultation with UNESCO, is working on the modalities of establishing the *African Observatory on Science, Technology and Innovation*. The Government of Equatorial Guinea offered to host, champion and allocate a seed fund of US\$ 3.6 million.
- On the *Development of a Common African Union Science and Technology Policy Framework and Reviews of AU Members States*, the AUC is working closely with UNESCO. One Review was done for the SADC countries in 2008 and one for the Eastern and some Northern Member States was launched in April 2009.
- On the *Development of African Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and support business incubator networks* project, the AUC is consulting with InfoDev and UNIDO to finalise the project document to be submitted for consideration by Partnership 8.
- The projects "*African Pole of Excellence on Desertification and Forestry*", "*African Union Initiative on Climate Change*" and "*Securing and Using Africa's Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge*" are still under consideration for implementation.

Non Lighthouse activities

Upon the initiative of The French chair of the European Implementation Team, IRD (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement) jointly with the European Parliament's STOA (Science and Technological Options Assessment), organised a Conference at the European Parliament the 4th March 2009. The conference, gathered around 200 attendees. It was aiming at popularizing the 8th partnership with Africa among the European and Member states Parliament representatives and to boost the Member states support to its implementation.

On Information Society, two ICT/FP7 support actions (EuroAfrica-ICT and IST-Africa) have organised a number of workshops in all African regions to mobilize stakeholders (public authorities, private companies, research community, civil society) on the P8 implementation. The EuroAfrica-ICT Forum was held in Brussels on 25-26 March 2009 and gathered around 350 participants to address implementation issues and opportunities. The IST-Africa 2009 Conference to be held in Kampala on 6-8 May 2009 will further strengthen this mobilisation.

In the Science domain, health issues are being combined with the *Water and Food Security in Africa* early deliverable to produce an African Scientific Initiative in excess of €50 million to be drawn from FP 7.

There is also progress to report with the implementation of the *Pan-African University (PAU)* initiative which seeks to enhance links with industry as well as identification and strengthening of networks of *Centers of Excellence* with a view for science and technology to contribute to the global pool of knowledge and innovation. The *PAU* aims to promote Science and Technology on the continent and link scientific research to economic development. In essence the *PAU* will be a network of thematic universities and satellite campuses identified from existing institutions. The thematic priorities suggested, are Science, Technology and Innovation, Water and Energy, Life and Earth Sciences, Space Science and Social and Human Sciences.

IV. The road ahead

Early deliverables

Information Society:

The ACP Group will have to be persuaded to support *Africa Connect* (€12 million) and the *African Internet Exchange System* (€3 million) immediately if these two projects are to be approved in 2009.

For Science:

- €15 million for the *African Research Grants* have been incorporated into a €20 million *All-ACP Research for Sustainable Development Programme*. A formal request from this Programme must now be made by the ACP Committee of Ambassadors. It will then be possible to submit the *ACP Research for Sustainable Development Programme* to the EDF Committee for opinion in September 2009 so that a Commission Decision can be obtained in October and a Financing Agreement in November. A contribution agreement with the AUC might then hypothetically be signed in December 2009.
- the *Water and Food Security in Africa* early deliverable is being incorporated into a broader FP 7 Africa Scientific Initiative and should go through the relevant comitology at about the same time. A call for Proposals for the implementation of this Programme would then be launched in 2010.
- **For Space:**

The initial version of the Action Plan, expected by the end of May 2009 will be subject to a wider inclusive consultation, both at African and European levels. The schedule for the several steps of the consultation of the Action Plan has been defined from June to end 2009. There is a need to ensure adequate financial support for conducting regional consultation. Under FP7-GMES, there are three projects worth approx. €3million supporting GMES and Africa. Another call is expected in 2010 and will address in particular the advanced requirements stemming from the consultation under the Lisbon Process.

Process Issues

In Information Society, on the European side, Finland has volunteered to initiate a working group of EU Member States on the implementation of the P8 Information society component. The objective will be to pool resources regarding the 5 ICT lighthouse projects and more generally on the support to ARAPKE. This first meeting was held on 24 March 2009, prior to the Euro Africa-ICT Forum organised by the EC. Follow-up with the African side can be expected on 6-8 May at the *IST-Africa 2009* Conference to be held in Kampala on 6-8 May 2009. This is a promising development for this Partnership component.

The AUC formally requested EC assistance for the preparation of the January 2010 African Union Summit that will be focused on ICT for African Development. A number of EU MSs have been similarly contacted.

On Science, much more needs to be done with the mapping exercise so that Member States on both sides can identify those areas where they can engage both technically and financially. So far, the

focus has been on the Book of Lighthouse Projects and the Commission-to-Commission early deliverables in particular. Equatorial Guinea has shown how the Book can help by availing a seed fund of USD3.6 million and hosting the *African Observatory on Science, Technology and Innovation*. However, much more is being done which does not always appear and much more must be done by Member States and Civil society (including the private sector) if the Africa-EU Partnership on Science, Information Society and Space Partnership is to reveal its true potential.

No JEG8 has been possible this time round whereas it is important that this Roadmap be fully owned by the P 8 JEG which is ultimately responsible for reporting to the Africa-EU Ministerial Troika.

It is also fundamental that the JEGs include representatives from all 3 domains for the Partnership. It is equally important that interaction is not only planned with AMCOST (currently chaired by Kenya) on the African side, but also with the CIT (currently chaired by Nigeria) which manages ARAPKE implementation.

Meanwhile,; it is important to acknowledge that EU Member States such as Germany and Finland have expressed direct interest in some projects such as Forestry and climate change.

On Space, developments are satisfactory with Portugal leading on *GMES and Africa* on the European side with the two Commissions, the RECs, Member States and the European Space Agency and EUMETSAT involved. This is a good example

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that Partnership 8 has got off to a good start in terms of project implementation, but most of the 'additional' (post-December 2007) results so far are the outcome of the work of the two Commissions and it is clear that Member States and Civil Society (including the private sector) must become much more involved on both sides. The objective of setting up, in due course, a high-level Africa-EU policy dialogue with the possible creation of a common decision-making platform however, shows that Member States on both sides are determined to join their efforts in the domain of Science, Information Society and Space.

ANNEX

Early Deliverables: Project Summaries.

1. Information Society:

- **Africa Connect**

The AfricaConnect project will support the development of regional research and education networks in Sub-Saharan Africa and their interconnection with the European GEANT2 network, building on a similar initiative, EumedConnect, implemented in North-Africa (currently interconnecting around 1,5 Million users across more than 500 research organisations). The objective will be to contribute integrating the African research community both at regional and international levels, through interconnection with the most cost-effective high bandwidth capacity.

- **The African Internet Exchange System (AXIS)**

This project aims to support the establishment of a continental African internet infrastructure through national and regional internet exchange points. Such deployment is considered crucial for

the development of the internet in Africa, generating huge costs savings by keeping local traffic local and offering better quality of service and new applications opportunities. AXIS activities will include technical assistance on planning, regulatory/policy issues, as well as human training to achieve this objective.

2. Science and Technology

- **Africa Research Grants**

This project will set up a continent-wide research programme focused on developing sustainable science and technology research responding to Africa's technical, economic and social development. The challenge for African researchers will be to work together creating supranational consortia complementing their scientific competences. Proposals by consortia will be selected via open and competitive selection procedures. The capacity of the AUC to manage and implement the programme itself will be developed so that it can launch, implement and monitor calls for proposals, in different thematic areas related primarily to the earth and life sciences.

- **Water and food security in Africa**

- The main aim of this project is to strengthen the capacity in science and technology in order to cope with food security problems while promoting sustainable management of land and water resources. In this context, demonstration activities in one or more African river basin, such as the Nile basin, will be considered to consolidate the research and work methodology.

3. Space

- **The African Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES and Africa)**

The *GMES and Africa* initiative will reinforce Africa's use of and contribution to remote sensing science, especially building operational services for sustainable development. The GMES and Africa Action Plan", thematic priorities infrastructure needs and financial instruments will be submitted to the third EU-Africa Summit, foreseen early 2010 in Libya. Under Framework Programme 7-(DG Enterprise) approx. €3million were been earmarked in the 2008 call for three projects aimed at supporting GMES and Africa. The action plan is being drafted based on a thorough consultation with the African community throughout 2009, led by pairs of African and European experts across different application areas.

- **Implementation of the African Reference Frame (AFREF)**

The EC Joint Research Centre's Africa Observatory exploits geospatial science for sustainable development focusing on natural resources, food security, crisis management and renewable energies. Capacity building will identify modalities for implementing a mirror of the Observatory at AUC so as to increase the use of scientific information for decision-making.
