



AU CŒUR DU PARTENARIAT AFRIQUE-UNION EUROPÉENNE



INSIDE THE AFRICA - EUROPEAN UNION PARTNERSHIP



Réunion tripartite au sommet...Kilimandjaro (Septembre 2010)



Lettre d'information de la Délégation de l'Union Européenne auprès de l'Union Africaine

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## DEAR READER, CHER LECTEUR,

**B**efore entering into the substance of this LINK!, I want to put in the spotlights a literally high level achievement, illustrating our partnership in practice: a joint Addis based AU, EU, UN team - all working on African peace and security issues - has reached the top of the Kilimanjaro as a contribution to the "2010 African year of Peace and Security". Well done!

Revenons aux Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD), sujet central de ce LINK! A la veille du 3eme Sommet Afrique – UE qui se tiendra à Tripoli les 27 et 28 novembre prochains, la Réunion Plénière de Haut Niveau organisée par l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies du 20 au 22 septembre a offert l'opportunité d'évaluer l'état d'avancement des politiques de développement relatives aux OMD. Elle a également permis aux dirigeants européens de réitérer leurs engagements en matière d'aide publique au développement, malgré les conséquences de la crise économique et financière globale.

J. M. Barroso, President of the European Commission reconfirmed in particular the EU's commitment to dedicate 0.7% of GNI on development aid by 2015. He also announced the EU's will to provide an additional EUR 1 billion to reward performing partner countries from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) and to support those most off-track in recognition of their engagement and their needs regarding the MDGs.

As the world's largest donor to, as well as major trading and investment partner for, Africa, the EU has largely contributed to some of the progress reached so far, not only through cooperation programmes directly targeting MDGs-related sectors (education, health...), but also through support and policy dialogue in crucial areas for sustainable development. The MDGs Africa-EU Partnership constitutes a platform for intensified continent-to-continent policy dialogue; it aims at creating the necessary policy and financial architecture to foster MDG progress.

Certes, des progrès remarquables ont été accomplis dans certains pays africains, mais force



est de constater que des disparités considérables demeurent et que l'Afrique dans son ensemble ne sera pas en mesure d'atteindre les objectifs qu'elle s'était fixée pour 2015. Trop de pays – notamment ceux qui sont exposés à des situations de conflit – peinent à mobiliser les ressources nécessaires à cette fin.

The 7<sup>th</sup> African Development Forum (ADF-VII), jointly organised this month by the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the UN Economic Commission for Africa also provided evidence that climate change affects progress on all MDGs in Africa and that increased efforts are necessary to reach common objectives. The EU stands ready to allocate EUR 8 M to the programme *Climate Information for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa)* to guide the integration of climate information into development planning and ensure the mainstreaming of climate considerations into policies aimed at achieving the MDGs.

Le présent numéro de LINK! consacré aux relations entre l'UA et l'UE met en évidence les liens entre les efforts déployés en vue de l'atteinte des OMDs, les stratégies publiques de développement et les conséquences régionales et continentales du changement climatique. Nul doute que ces sujets constitueront des points de discussion lors du prochain Sommet Afrique – UE.

Bonne lecture!

*Koen Vervaeke*

*Chef de la Délégation de l'Union Européenne auprès de l'Union Africaine*

Jose Manuel Barroso at the podium, during the High Level Plenary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly which focused on the Millennium Development Goals, 20 September 2010  
Photo EU



### Statement of President Barroso at the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, New York, 20 September 2010

**President,  
Your Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The Millennium brought with it a great vision and a great goal: to reduce poverty by half by 2015.

Never before has mankind set itself such a daunting task - nor such a meaningful one. Extreme poverty is the most challenging global issue. It mocks our technical progress when men, women and children are still starving, continue to be vulnerable to HIV-infection, are forced to subsist in degraded environments, or are unable to exercise the most basic of their human rights.

It needn't be like this! We must strengthen our collective resolve to confront the social and gender inequalities that lock all too many people into poverty.



*If developing countries stand by their priorities, and developed countries stand by their commitments, the Millennium Development Goals will become Millennium Development Achievements.*

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The European Union has kept the fight against poverty high on its agenda. European citizens themselves demand this. As the world's leading donor, accounting for more than 50% of all development aid, the European Union has contributed to the achievement of the MDGs from the beginning.

Much has been achieved so far. The European Commission alone has helped put 9 million more girls and boys in schools since 2004. We have connected 31 million households to clean drinking water.

However, much remains to be done. There is no place for complacency. We must increase our efforts to reach our common objectives over the next 5 years.

In June this year Europe's leaders agreed an ambitious plan that takes things up a gear. It prioritises action on those goals where we have made least progress, and in those regions and countries that are most lagging behind including those experiencing conflict, crises and fragility of governance.

The plan also confirms our commitment to meet the 0.7% GNI target by 2015 and to assess progress on this every year. My hope is that this will encourage other donors, including emerging partners, to step up their own level of ambition.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The EU stands with countries in difficulty. We are a reliable partner even in times of economic downturn: during the food crisis we provided €1.5 billion in additional support through a Food

Facility and a Flexibility Instrument reaching 50 countries and benefiting 50 million people.

Today, **I come to you to reaffirm Europe's commitment to this challenge.** I would like to announce that the EU is ready to offer to the most committed and needy countries an MDG initiative amounting to €1 billion to make progress on those goals we are furthest from achieving.

We have to produce more effective results because time is running out.

**Aid is a catalyst, not a cure.** No country has ever been transformed by aid alone. That is why it is also important that our partners take charge of their own development.

This means mobilising domestic policies and resources to support the MDGs. It also means being fully accountable for development results, for the management of aid as well as domestic budgets, and being totally transparent.

We share the responsibility for ensuring success. **Just as donors should be held accountable, partner countries should also be accountable for the results they achieve.** We owe this to all our fellow human beings fighting to survive on a dollar a day.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

We must all act now and in solidarity to make the MDGs a reality by 2015. But halving poverty will only solve half the problem. If we can achieve our goals, an even greater prize will be within our grasp: the ultimate eradication of all poverty in its various manifestations. And that is something worth fighting for.

Thank you.

## INTERVIEW OF THE MONTH



AU Commissioner for Social Affairs, Bience Philomina GAWANAS  
Photo: EU

*"Africa still faces numerous social development challenges which have an impact on communities particularly the poor and vulnerable."*

### Interview with AU Commissioner for Social Affairs, Bience Philomina GAWANAS

**On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of September 2010, the UN convened a High Level Summit dedicated to the MDGs. What was the African Common Position aiming at? Were the expectations of the AUC fulfilled?**

The AUC promotes continental and global solidarity in our aim of reducing poverty and inequality and achieving human and social development. For Africa in particular it is critical to ensure social and human development remains high on the African and global agenda. We note

that all MDGs deal with social and human development and whilst progress has been made in social development and reaching the MDGs, Africa still faces numerous social development challenges which have an impact on communities particularly the poor and vulnerable.

Africa therefore attended the High Level UN MDGs Summit with a view of highlighting the plight of Africa and all developing nations, especially those lagging behind in the attainment of MDGs. Considerable attention was given to developing countries under resolutions 8,9,19 and 26.

The African leaders adopted a common position at the 15<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly. The decisions of this AU summit have been acknowledged and reflected in the outcome of the

High Level UN MDGs Summit. They read (in part) as follows:

“In this regard, we welcome the convening of the fifteenth African Union Summit, in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, with the theme “Maternal, Infant and Child Health and Development in Africa”, the launch of the African Union “Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa”; the “Africa Cares: No Woman Should Die While Giving Life” campaign;” *Resolution 63*

“In particular, we express grave concern over the slow progress being made on reducing maternal mortality and improving maternal and reproductive health. Progress on other Millennium Development Goals is fragile and must be sustained to avoid reversal.” *Resolution 20*

Therefore, Africa’s expectations at the High Level UN MDGs Summit were met.

**Why did maternal, infant and child health and development in Africa constitute the theme of the 15<sup>th</sup> AU Summit held in Kampala (19-27 July 2010)? Which relevant decisions did come out of it?**

At its previous Summit held in 2009, the Assembly (Assembly/AU/Dec.232(XII)) *adopted Maternal, Infant and Child Health and Development in Africa as the theme for the 15<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly for the following reasons:*

- *Maternal infant and child health is strongly linked to development in Africa. Equally, all MDGs are directly or indirectly related to MCH.*
- *With the realization that MDGs4, 5 & 6 are unlikely to be met in Africa, the AU Heads of State & Government needed to consider how to accelerate progress in the attained of MDG targets related to maternal, infant and child health.*
- *The AU Heads of State & Government needed to review progress on their past commitments such as the “Abuja Call” and Maputo Plan of Action and make decisions on the way forward.*

These were amongst the key messages at the Summit:

- Adopt a comprehensive, integrated and a multi-sectoral approach to all Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) particularly MDGs 1 (c), 4, 5, 6
- Integrated and strengthened health systems for the delivery of interventions and services at key points over the life course.
- Scaling up nutrition interventions and promoting better nutrition practices are critical to promoting women and child’s health and to achieving the MDGs.
- Investing in good health of women and children

Following the debate on the theme centered on the above key messages, the 15<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly adopted the following key actions:

- Launch CARMMA in our countries and broaden it as an advocacy strategy for the promotion of Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and involve all key stakeholders such as the women, children and young people, persons with disabilities, parliamentarians, community and religious leaders, civil society organizations, the media, and the private sector and institutionalize an annual CARMMA week in solidarity with the women and children of Africa for the next four years
- Strengthen the health system to provide comprehensive, integrated, maternal, newborn and child health care services, in particular through primary health care, repositioning of family planning including reproductive health commodities security, infrastructure development and skilled human resources for health in particular to train Community Health Workers to mitigate the human resource crisis in the Health sector;
- Provide stewardship as national Governments and achieve policy coherence by developing integrated health plans within the development plan with cross disease and cross sector health goals and coordinate multi-sectoral actions and multi-agency partnerships;

- Provide strong support for sharing and scaling up of identified good practices that have high impact and that are cost effective; and request the AU Commission to map and disseminate such practices;
- Provide sustainable financing by enhancing domestic resources mobilization including meeting the 15% Abuja target, as well as mobilizing resources through public-private partnerships and by reducing out-of-pocket payments through initiatives such as waiving of user fees for pregnant women and children under five and by instituting national health insurance;
- Request the AU Commission in collaboration with partners including the G-8 to develop a mechanism for accessing such fund by AU Member States;
- Call on the Global Fund for Fight against HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB to create a new window to fund Maternal, Newborn and Child Health. In this context, we appeal to development partners and donors for the replenishment of the Global Fund during its October 2010 meeting and to ensure that the new pledges are earmarked for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health. We also appeal for equitable access to the Global Fund resources for all African Union Member States.

- Institute a strong and functional monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework at country level to provide accurate, reliable and timely maternal, newborn, and child data to monitor progress against agreed indicators and targets, measure health performance and for informed decisions and actions including making maternal deaths notifiable and institute maternal death reviews.

**What are your expectations ahead of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AU/EU summit in November and how will the latter be reflected in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Action Plan of the Africa-EU Partnership on MDGs?**

The third Africa-European Union Summit scheduled to be held in Libya later this year will focus on the 8 thematic partnerships which deal with development, governance and peace and security of the African continent. One of the partnerships is on the MDGs with key objectives of increasing commitment among EU and AU Member States to meeting the MDGs and also to take forward concrete activities, initially in the areas of health, gender, education, agriculture, water and sanitation and disability.

Given the outcome of the recently held AU Summit as well as the UN review meeting on the MDGs, it is expected that MCH will be given high priority in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Action Plan and that a various activities will be undertaken which will help Africa achieve the MDG’s 4, 5 and 6.



# THREE QUESTIONS TO...

## Andris PIEBALGS, EU Commissioner for development



Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner for development, between Jean PING (right), Chairperson of the African Union Commission and Donald Kaberuka (Left), President of the African Development Bank. Photo: EU to AU

**On the 20<sup>th</sup> of September, the UN convened a High Level Summit dedicated to the MDGs. What were the main messages conveyed by the EU? How does it intend to follow up on this High Level Summit?**

I attended the UN Summit and the EU, through President Barroso's voice, came with three main messages: a renewed commitment to live up to our promises to increase aid by 2015, a sense of co-responsibility towards the MDGs and the respect of ownership by developing countries of their domestic strategies.

We made the point that aid is a catalyst, not a cure. No country has ever been transformed by aid alone. That is why it is important that our

partners take charge of their own development. This means mobilising domestic policies and resources to support the MDGs. It also means being fully accountable for development results, for the management of aid as well as domestic budgets, and being totally transparent. We share the responsibility for ensuring success. Just as donors should be held accountable, partner countries should also be accountable for the results they achieve.

My goal, as EU Commissioner for development, will be to mobilise Member States to deliver on their promises on the one hand, and steer EU's development policy in the changing global environment so as to make it more united and more effective, on the other.

This autumn I will launch a consultation on how the EU development policy should be improved to ensure that the Union plays its full role as global leader in development policy.

**What is the purpose of the EUR 1 billion worth MDG Initiative launched by President BARROSO? How does it fit in the EU general development policy, especially towards Africa, and how does it relate to other global initiatives such as the EUR 1 billion worth Food Facility or the EU support to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria?**

Firstly, we have to recognize that significant progress has been made towards achieving some of the MDGs, notably those focused on world poverty reduction, universal primary education and health. However, a great deal remains to be done. There has been almost no progress in reducing maternal and child mortality and prospects for access to sanitation are bleak. Furthermore, progress has varied greatly between regions, with, generally speaking, most progress being made in Asia, and less, and sometimes almost none, in sub-Saharan Africa.

So, still a lot remains to be done. The key to success lies in partnership, co-responsibility and ownership of the MDGs by developing countries. In this context, the extra 1 billion Euro aims at accompanying the most committed and most in need African, Caribbean and Pacific countries in their effort towards reaching the MDGs by 2015.

The 1 billion initiative will focus on the most off-track MDGs, and its use should ensure a high impact, as part of the domestic strategy of ACP countries.

This initiative comes in complement to existing aid to Africa, and to other instruments such indeed as the Food Facility. This Facility was designed to address the food crisis and is already being implemented: so far 50 million farmers and people, from 50 countries, have benefited from it.

The same stands true regarding EU support to the Global Fund. The fight against AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis is also at the core of the Millennium

Development Goals. The EU recently announced a 10% increase during the Replenishment Conference on 5<sup>th</sup> October, which increases the Commission's contribution to €330 million over the 2011 - 2013 period.

**The fulfillment of the international community's and more particularly EU's commitment of collective Official Development Assistance is critical for achieving the MDGs. So are public policies and investments at national, regional and continental levels. However, the private sector constitutes a critical factor to accelerate growth and provide incomes for rural and urban populations. How and to what extent does the EU draw on the private sector in order to complement its development policy?**

First of all, everybody recognizes that aid alone, even with 0.7% of worldwide GNI, will not be enough. We have to act more at the roots of the problem: that is creating conditions for stability and for more, and more inclusive, growth in developing countries. Development assistance will have higher impact if it leverages growth rather than tries to offset poverty.

Obviously, focusing our action more on growth, does not mean doing less for MDGs. We will promote a sustainable growth, fairly distributed to prevent deep inequalities and ensure that everyone benefits from it.

For these reasons, I believe that the private sector also has an important role to play as it creates jobs and contributes to growth and national welfare as well as an important responsibility. That is why I'm happy to see that the main topic of the upcoming Africa-EU Summit is focused on "growth, jobs and investment".

But private sector will not replace public aid and public policies. It is a complementary actor. Our policy wants to integrate all actors that can bring a useful contribution to development.

# DOSSIER MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



## TAX DEVELOPMENT

On 28<sup>th</sup> April 2009, the European Commission issued a Communication on Promoting Good Governance in Tax Matters to present concrete actions that could be taken to better promote the principles of good governance in the tax area (transparency, exchange of information and fair tax competition), both within the European Union and towards third countries.<sup>1</sup> On 21<sup>st</sup> April 2010, the latter was complemented by a second Communication on Tax and Development<sup>2</sup>, building on the Declarations of Monterrey<sup>3</sup> and Doha<sup>4</sup> where capital flights and illicit financial flows were explicitly identified as a major obstacle to mobilization of domestic revenue for development.

This process led to the adoption of Conclusions at the 3023<sup>rd</sup> Foreign Affairs Council meeting in Luxembourg on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2010. While recognizing that developing countries have primary responsibility for building and improving efficient and fair tax systems and committing the necessary resources thereto, the Council agreed to support the Commission's proposals to:

- a) Strengthen support to tax systems and domestic revenue mobilization in developing countries in order to help plug the financing gaps for the most off-track MDGs at country level;
- b) Promote the principles of good governance in tax matters, work towards a transparent and cooperative international tax environment and support developing countries to fight against tax evasion and other harmful tax practices;

Mobilising domestic resources through better taxation is indeed critical for developing countries to increase state legitimacy, enhance ownership of development policies, and provide a stable financing source for provision of public goods and meeting the MDGs.

EU support to the setting up of sustainable fiscal and customs systems in developing countries is based on a comprehensive approach to tax and customs administration and reforms. In 2009, the

Commission disbursed EUR 117 million on ongoing activities and committed an additional EUR 49 million in new projects to support public financial management, including tax policy and administration, in developing countries. EU Member States and other donors provide important support to this area as well.

In line with the Conclusions of the Foreign Affairs Council meeting, the EU should more particularly enhance its support to multilateral and regional initiatives, work towards a transparent, cooperative and fair international tax environment, and strengthen monitoring capacities in developing countries to fight illicit financial flows, and customs frauds.

**“Supporting tax systems is a way to build capacity in developing countries in line with the principles of good governance and to make the impact of aid more sustainable. It is also a way to promote domestic accountability and political participation at all levels of society. It matters that governments tax their citizens and it matters how they do it.”**

*Commissioner PIEBALGS, at the side event organised by the EC on “Domestic Resource Mobilisation: Achieving development and the MDGs in a sustainable way”, New York, 20 Sept 2010*

<sup>1</sup> COM (2009) 201

<sup>2</sup> COM (2010) 163

<sup>3</sup> Monterrey Financing for Development Conference, 2002

<sup>4</sup> Doha Financing for Development Conference, 2008

## EU action plan in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Ten years ago, world leaders agreed to take decisive action to combat world poverty in its different dimensions. Using time-bound and measurable targets, they agreed that by 2015:

- Poverty and hunger should be reduced by one half,
- Full primary education for all should be ensured,
- Gender disparity should be eliminated,
- Maternal and child mortality should be reduced by two thirds and three quarters respectively,
- The spread of HIV/AIDS and incidence of malaria and other major diseases should be halted,
- Environmental sustainability should be ensured,
- A Global Partnership for Development should be developed.

The MDGs constitute the first ever set of shared development goals at international level. They have contributed to build an unprecedented level of consensus and should continue to guide and mobilise international support.

Globally, there has been strong and sustained progress in reducing extreme poverty as well as on other goals such as universal primary education, gender equality in primary education and access to water. But, around 1.4 billion people still live in extreme poverty (51% of them in Sub-Saharan Africa) and one sixth of the world's population is undernourished.

Promoting development is part of Europe's reply to today's global challenges. EU Development policy will focus on a renewed effort to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

The EU should continue to be the world's largest aid donor, but at the same time be determined to make even better and more efficient use of the aid that it gives. This can only be done by working in partnership with developing countries on issues such as governance and taxation, and with other donors – who need to be as ambitious as the EU. Developing countries, for their part, must be determined to ensure that aid makes a real and lasting difference.

Ref: Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - *A twelve-point EU action plan in support of the Millennium Development Goals*, COM(2010)159, 21.4.2010



## WHAT IS THE GLOBAL FUND?

The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) has become the single largest multilateral funder of public health in Africa, approving more than US\$1.1-billion in grants for sub-Saharan Africa since 2002.

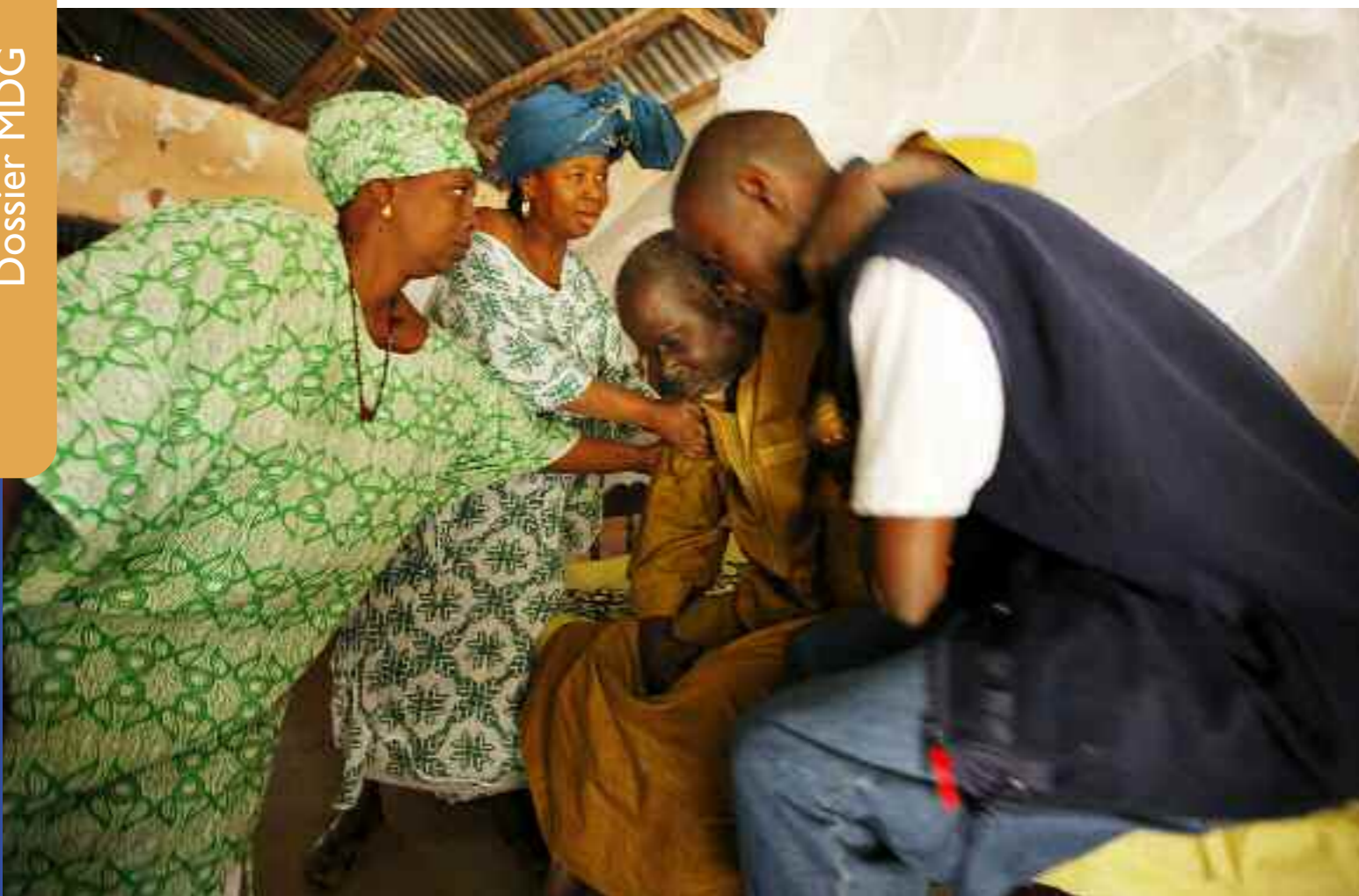
Global Fund investments are also strengthening health and community systems enabling countries to expand the delivery of primary health care services for women and children. They are also building synergies to cohesively address maternal and child health by supporting the integration of services.

## THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE GLOBAL FUND

**Africa has received some 60% of all GFATM financing since 2002.**

The European Commission is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest donor to the Global Fund taking into account cumulative pledges and contributions since 2002. To date, the European Commission (EC) has contributed EUR 972.5 million which represents more than 6% of all contributions to the Global Fund. Contributions from the EC, combined with those of EU member states, account for more than 50% of all contributions to the Global Fund.

European Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs, reaffirmed the EC political and financial support to the Global Fund at its third voluntary pledging conference chaired by the United Nations Secretary-General on 4-5 October 2010. The EC pledged a further EUR 330 million for 2011-2013 during the conference. This represents a 10% increase compared to the EC pledge for the 2008-2010 period.



Outreach worker Jerreh Drammeh helped secure a bed net for stroke victim Momodou. Gambia © The Global Fund / John Rae



Thanks to their bed net the Camera family no longer get malaria. Gambia © The Global Fund / John Rae



# LES OBJECTIFS DU MILLÉNAIRE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET L'AFRIQUE

## OÙ EN SOMMES-NOUS?

En Septembre 2010, les dirigeants du monde entier, se sont réunis pour faire le bilan, à cinq années de la date butoir, de la mise en œuvre des Objectifs du millénaire pour le développement (OMD) adoptés en 2000. Pour mémoire, il convient de rappeler que ce sommet historique de 2000 s'est structuré autour du thème «*ne ménager aucun effort pour délivrer nos semblables – hommes, femmes et enfants – de la misère, phénomène abject et déshumanisant*». Les OMD constituent donc un consensus mondial, un véritable pacte de solidarité et d'engagements mutuels entre pays riches et pays pauvres visant à sortir les populations du globe de l'extrême pauvreté et leur assurer une vie décente.

### Malgré les crises, l'Afrique progresse

Le rapport Afrique 2010 conjointement produit par la Commission de l'Union africaine en collaboration avec la Commission économique pour l'Afrique (CEA) ; la Banque africaine de développement (BAD) et le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD) a été élaboré dans le but de faire le point sur les progrès accomplis ainsi que les difficultés rencontrées par l'Afrique dans la mise en œuvre des OMD. Ce bilan partiel à cinq années d'échéance, présente l'intérêt, entre autres, d'éclairer les décisions des chefs d'état et de gouvernement de l'Union africaine; d'enrichir les débats de la réunion de haut niveau de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies ; et de servir de base de plaidoyer en vue des engagements plus forts et plus appropriés pour permettre à l'Afrique, tout entière, d'atteindre les OMD en 2015.

Dix ans après l'adoption des OMD et à cinq ans de l'échéance de 2015, l'Afrique est en train de faire des progrès significatifs dans presque tous les objectifs ciblés en dépit des récentes crises énergétique, alimentaire, économique et financière, qui l'ont quelque peu freiné dans son élan. Le continent est en bonne voie pour atteindre certains des objectifs tels que la scolarisation au niveau du primaire, la parité entre les filles et garçons dans l'enseignement primaire, l'autonomisation politique des femmes et l'arrêt de la propagation du VIH/SIDA. Toutefois, au rythme actuel dû aux contraintes diverses et à cinq ans de la date butoir de 2015, le continent ne sera pas en mesure de réaliser les OMD relatifs à la santé.

### Actions novatrices

Le rapport a abordé également les actions institutionnelles novatrices initiées par certains pays pour stimuler la croissance, et favoriser

l'atteinte de certains objectifs. Au nombre de ces actions figurent: l'adoption du processus de planification axée sur les OMD ; la décentralisation de la mise en œuvre des OMD en vue d'améliorer la prestation des services ; l'harmonisation et la coordination des politiques au niveau national; l'allocation d'une part importante des budgets nationaux aux secteurs relatifs aux OMD ; et l'adoption de mesures et d'instruments politiques pour réduire les impacts des différentes crises. Ces expériences et bonnes pratiques si elles étaient reproduites ou dupliquées dans le reste du continent pourraient donner des résultats positifs et mettre le continent durablement sur la voie de la réalisation des OMD à la date cible.

De plus, le rapport souligne la détermination de l'Afrique à trouver des solutions définitives aux problèmes de bonne gouvernance économique et politique afin d'offrir une base solide pour son développement, et invite les pays africains à intensifier leurs efforts pour à créer un environnement propice à l'épanouissement de l'investissement direct étranger (IED), et pour mobiliser les ressources domestiques nécessaires pour combler les déficits au niveau du financement des infrastructures.

Le continent s'est réengagé à accélérer la mise en œuvre des différents engagements pris par les dirigeants africains en matière de santé, d'éducation, de développement agricole et de création d'emplois, et a lancé un appel à l'endroit du G8 et des autres partenaires au développement pour que ceux-ci honorent l'ensemble de leurs engagements pris en faveur des OMD notamment : l'allocation de 0,7% du revenu national brut (RNB) comme aide publique au développement ; la promesse de 30 milliards de dollars EU annoncés à Copenhague pour aider les pays en développement à s'adapter aux changements climatiques et à atténuer ses effets ; et la mise en place des mesures spécifiques pour lutter contre la fuite illicite des capitaux de l'Afrique.

Les perspectives économiques montrent que la croissance économique en Afrique sera de 4,7% en fin 2010 et de 5,6% en 2011. Cette lueur d'espoir combinée aux différents engagements politiques forts exprimés au plus haut niveau envers les OMD par les pays africains eux-mêmes et les promesses fermes de l'ensemble de la communauté internationale à honorer les engagements, tout porte à croire que le continent pourrait atteindre tous les objectifs en 2015.

Département des affaires économiques,  
Commission de l'Union africaine

# INTERVIEW WITH DÉsirÉ ASSOGBAVI

Head of Oxfam Liaison Office with the African Union



M. Désiré Assogbavi, head of Oxfam Liaison Office with African Union in Addis Ababa  
Photo: EU to AU

**On the 20<sup>th</sup> of September, the UN convened a High Level Summit dedicated to the MDGs. How would you describe the role played by civil society organisations in the preparation of this Summit? How will these organisations follow-up on the High Level Summit?**

There are only five short years until the 2015 deadline to meet the Millennium Development Goals. If leaders today invest enough to achieve the MDGs and meet their aid promises, the world in 2015 will be a very different place. Children everywhere will have access to clean water and adequate food. They will all have the chance to complete primary school. More women will survive childbirth and go on to raise the next generation. Vulnerable communities will be able to cope with climate-related disasters and economic shocks. More people will have decent jobs and earn enough to feed their families, build assets and save for the future. The world's trading and financial system will be fair, open, and predictable.

Countries that need help will receive the aid that they need now to get themselves out of poverty, and will be on the way to making aid redundant in our lifetimes... and the list is very long...

You will understand that CSO could not miss the opportunity to strongly remind our leaders that five years from now they will be accountable to their citizens on the achievement of MDGs. In New York a strong coalition of civil society organisations raise their voices by organizing various events including rallies, direct briefing to official delegations, press releases, media interviews etc

Over the next 5 years, we will be organizing systematic national tracking of MDGs' achievements in our countries using the outcome document adopted in New York. Local and national Non-Governmental Organizations are already capacitated to do so. This will be on an annual basis and will be using major gatherings such as the AU Summits, the AU-EU partnership dialogues, the G8, the G20 etc to continue raising our voice.



**The fulfilment of the international community's commitments in terms of Official Development Assistance is critical for achieving the MDGs. How and to which extent can civil society organisations also contribute to this achievement?**

Our first role is to remain the watch-dogs on the world leaders including our own leaders at home. We don't have to move mountains to achieve the MDGs and create a better world. As a simple illustration, Oxfam calculated that it would only have taken \$151bn to end extreme poverty in 2005. This is:

- Less than what the world spent on shoes in 2005 (\$198bn)
- Not much more than what it spent on candy in 2005 (\$131bn)
- About the same as it cost to treat obesity-related diseases in the United States in 2008 (\$147bn)
- Less than half of the revenue amassed by Wall Street in just one year (\$345.6bn in 2006)

It is all about prioritisation in how existing resources are used. Our coordinated actions will aim at putting MDGs back on track. There are some leaders that would have us believe that we still have enough time to meet the MDGs but citizens are now mature enough to resist and perform actions such as writing and circulating alarming reports and standing up to hit the snooze button in the various countries. We should however not forget that we CSO have also to clean our own system in using more responsibly our resources and improve our ways of working.

**Over the last years, could you note an increased involvement of civil society organisations in state affairs? How was this evolution reflected at continental level? Did advocacy campaigns related to MDGs contribute to this evolution?**

Citizens' movements have in general reached an unprecedented momentum over the last few years. I must say the development has been encouraged by a number of facts that needed to be noticed: In Africa for example, the transformation of the organization of the African Union (OAU) otherwise called the "Club of Heads of State" has become the African Union with the vision of "An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena". This has created avenues and opportunities for non-state actors, first to be organized then to be involved in continental but also sub-regional and national debates. Beside the institutional framework such as ECOSOCC and its various clusters, many independent coalitions working on diverse issues have emerged over the last 5 – 10 years in the continent. The setting up of the MDG has been another catalyser of a strong and organized NGO movement in the world.

**How does your organisation Oxfam contribute in that especially in Africa in the framework of the African Union?**

Oxfam recognizes that the African Union with its new vision of a people driven organization is a positive force for realizing social, economic, political and cultural rights of Africans together with African people. That is why we have developed a Pan African programme with the aim of supporting the participation of African citizens in the affairs of the Union but also to support the Union itself in its various programmes. This was agreed within a Memorandum of Understanding that we have negotiated and signed with the African Union Commission. Subsequently, we have now opened a Liaison Office with the AU in Addis Ababa.

Every year, Oxfam spends around 500 Million USD in its more than 30 country programmes in Africa. Over the last 5 years, Oxfam's Pan Africa Programme made grants worth USD 1,000,000 to African civil society organizations and coalitions in 15 countries to support their work around the African Union.

## THREE QUESTIONS TO...

### H.E. Akere T. Muna, Presiding officer of the ECOSOCC

**On the 20nd of September, the UN convened a High Level Summit dedicated to the MDGs. How would you describe the role played by civil society organisations in the preparation of this Summit? How will these organisations follow-up on the High Level Summit?**

It is to a certain extent true that, the advocacy work of many CSOs caused many to question the feasibility to attain the MDGs\*\* by 2015. Many meetings were held by CSOs in which retrospective and perspective analyses were carried out. From that point of view it is reasonable to say that CSOs were instrumental in making sure the right questions were posed at the summit.

**The fulfilment of the international community's commitments in terms of Official Development Assistance is critical for achieving the MDGs. How and to which extent can civil society organisations also contribute to this achievement?**

Firstly, by reminding donors that they have to fulfil their promises. Further, through civil society linkages. Action can be taken in donor countries and in beneficiary countries. In donor countries civil society organisations can give traction to the donation process by using adequate leverage within their internal political processes.

In beneficiary countries, civil society organisations, that are part of any linkages could sensitise their national governments as to the need to give the processes the necessary traction needed to attract any donation and most importantly to identify principle target areas, which should benefit from the donation.

Finally, CSOs would be very useful in monitoring the use of donations in a transparent manner. That being said, the whole process must necessarily benefit principally from political traction.

**Over the last years, could you note an increased involvement of civil society organisations in state affairs? How was this evolution reflected at continental level? Did advocacy campaigns related to MDGs contribute to this evolution?**

At the level of the African Union, the creation of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council sometimes known as the 'Civil Society Parliament' is a glaring example of the strides civil society has made. Thus, at the level of the AU\*\*\*, it is a whole organ answerable to the assembly of Heads of States and Governments just as any other organ of the AU. It is a remarkable achievement for a non-state actor to be endowed with the consultative capacity, in an organisation, which seeks to ensure that the organisation is people driven and moves towards the United States of Africa. This organ has amongst others the objective of promotion of the participation of African civil society in the implementation of the policies and programmes of the Union, and a continuous dialogue between all segments of the African people on issues concerning Africa and its future.

At a national level, Civil Society involvement has also increased. One must say that in some countries governments have been rather reluctant in making sure that CSOs have the needed and necessary space. This fact can sometimes be attributed to the fact that the issues, which are raised by CSOs, are current issues that touch and concern the ordinary citizens, the disabled, the youth, women and the voiceless. These issues are at times very political and can get captured in the internal political processes and debates. This has not been made any easy by the fact that CSOs have as their main tool, 'advocacy'.

The increased involvement of civil societies organisations is also due to pressure from certain International Organisation and certain International Financial Organisation. For reasons of the increasing requirements for good governance and transparency as well as the general agreement that private sector must play a very important goal in moving the economic sector, it is not uncommon nowadays for most national issues to witness the coming together of a "dynamic" trio: government, private sector and civil society.

\*CSO: Civil Society Organisation

\*\*MDG: Millennium Development Goals

\*\*\*AU: African Union



# LATEST NEWS ON THE PARTNERSHIPS

## THIRD MEETING OF THE EU AND AU PSC'S



EU and AU PSC Ambassadors  
Photo: EU

The Political and Security Committee of the European Union and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union held their annual consultative meeting in Brussels on 18 October. The meeting, co-chaired by the Belgian ambassador Walter Stevens and the Kenyan ambassador Monica Juma brought together PSC ambassadors from 27 EU member states, representatives of 15 AU member states, AU Commissioner for Peace and Security Lamamra and other representatives of the EU and AU institutions.

**What were the main topics addressed during the AU PSC/EU COPS meeting? How did this meeting strengthen the Africa-EU partnership on Peace and Security?**

**Both co-chairs answer to Link!**

**Kenyan Ambassador (KA), Monica Juma**

The joint session deliberated on a range of peace and security issues as follows:

- On conflict prevention and crisis situation focusing on Sudan and Somalia
- Maritime security
- Peace and security partnership between the AU and the EU – including a discussion on the Plan of Action in the area of peace and security.
- AU-EU coordination in situations of security and governance crisis – particularly as they relate to transnational crimes including trafficking of humans, drugs, international terrorism, etc.
- Modalities for improving the working methods between the AU PSC and EU COPS.

The meeting strengthened the Africa-EU partnership on Peace and Security in a number of ways, through deepened understanding of the main peace and security issues in Africa and by increased interaction and forged personal friendships between members of the two organs of AU and EU respectively.

**Belgian Ambassador (BA), Walter Stevens**

The discussions of both bodies, that are at the centre of decision making processes of the European Union and the African Union, this year focused on Somalia and Sudan. The EU, like the AU, devotes time and resources and dispatches special envoys to challenged areas in Africa, and the cooperation with the African Union can make these efforts mutually reinforcing.

On Somalia, we agreed to urgently follow up the AU proposal to boost AMISOM troops and strengthen the political process in Somalia. Regarding Sudan, we urged the Sudanese parties to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and to make progress regarding the conduct of the referenda in Abyei and South Sudan, respecting its outcomes. We agreed that an inclusive settlement on Darfur needs to be reached without delay. This was the first time that we addressed challenges to maritime safety and security. We had an open discussion about the trans-national challenges such as terrorism, organized crime and trafficking of all kind, including insecurity in the Sahel region.

to extend support to each other. The meeting for instance expressed commitment to urgently follow-up on the recommendations of the mid October ministerial session of the AU PSC particularly on Somalia, but also on Sudan, maritime security, etc. The event also forged a consensus on ways of improving and strengthening working methods and the partnership between the AU PSC and the EU COPS. The modalities agreed included regular interface between the chair of the AU PSC and the EU COPS, carrying out joint missions etc.

**BA, Walter Stevens**

The exchanges pointed to issues and working methods where follow-up can bring reinforced results. Generally, we acknowledged the importance of structured information exchange, regular contacts, visits and joint missions. In the area of unconstitutional changes of government for example, we agreed on the need to step up cooperation with a list of concrete proposals regarding joint reactions, electoral observation and sanctions.

**How did this contribute to the upcoming EU-Africa Summit?**

**KA, Monica Juma**

While this session was not dedicated to the preparation of the upcoming EU-Africa Summit since there are other structures focusing on this important event, it provided an opportunity to discuss some of the key peace and security concerns of mutual interest to both Africa and Europe. Undoubtedly, these will form the basis for the deliberation in the area of peace and security in Tripoli. We also reflected on the joint plan of action on peace and security for Africa-EU partnership. I hope that the deliberation and recommendations will improve the joint operational framework beyond the summit.

**BA, Walter Stevens**

The meeting was a timely opportunity to facilitate the Africa-EU Summit discussions about Sudan and Darfur, the list of outstanding issues and post-referendum arrangements. It was clear that we have in place a shared EU-AU framework of action. We need to work together to make it happen.



Kenyan AU PSC Ambassador Monica Juma (left) and Belgium PSC Ambassador Walter Stevens.  
Photo: EU

**What is the main outcome of this third Joint meeting?**

**KA, Monica Juma**

The meeting deepened understanding and common positions, as expressed in the press statement, of the main peace and security issues in Africa. It elaborated areas where both bodies need



# CLIMATE CHANGE

## LAUNCH OF A DIALOGUE PROCESS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA

*The Africa, Climate Change, Environment and Security (ACCES) initiative will enable the African partners to join the European Union and major international actors to jointly address the security risks of climate change in Africa from a development and security perspective.*

Representatives of African regional and sub-regional organizations, governments, local authorities, communities and civil society are part of this “learning by doing” process where the sharing of lessons learned and best practices will play important roles.

The initiative fits in very much with the EU’s own recognition that climate change is a “threat multiplier which exacerbates existing trends and instability” in developing countries. Such tensions

Council Secretariat and involving the UN system, the World Bank Group, EU institutions and Member States, the EIB, the International Organization for Migration, the AU, the African Development Bank, the Global Water Institute, the Institute for Environmental Security and the Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention and Human Security.



Launch of a dialogue process on climate change and security in Africa  
Photo: EU to AU

Africa, the EU and major international actors have embarked on Monday 11 October upon a structured long-term “Dialogue process” to address the security implications of climate change in Africa as well as to start an assessment of the needs of African partners from security perspectives.

During this first “dialogue session”, participants presented five papers on water security, migration,

food security, natural disasters and energy security. In each field, the dialogue process will promote collaborative platforms aimed at working out ‘fundable’ projects for building up local resilience capacities. The large number of African experts and policy-makers participation in the dialogue process showed great interest which will contribute to carry the analytical paper on climate and security to Cancun and to the Third joint EU-Africa Summit both to coincide on 29<sup>th</sup> November.

include conflict over resources such as land, water and food. There is also a great risk posed by increased desertification and migratory pressures.

The initiative is being led by the Madariaga - College of Europe Foundation and Folke Bernadotte Academy in cooperation with the EU

The event took place as a side event to the High Level 7<sup>th</sup> African Development Forum organised by the UN Economic Commission for Africa on 11-15 October, this year on the theme of Acting on Climate Change for Sustainable development in Africa.



# ACCES INITIATIVE A FEW QUESTIONS TO...

**Gyorgy TATAR, Head of Task Force, Policy Unit,  
Council of the European Union**



Georgy TATAR, Head of task force, Council of the European Union  
Photo: EU to AU

**Could you please tell us about this ACCES initiative and let us know the added value of this initiative and the specificity?**

The initiative ACCES that means Africa, Climate Change, Environment and Security is actually a process, a process where we would like to bring together the various actors ranging from institutions like the EU, AU, various agencies of the UN, private sector, financial institutions, NGOs and local communities in order to work out "fundable" projects which will have positive impact on the well-being and security of individuals in the context of climate change. That means that, in the course of this process, these various stakeholders will engage into a sustainable dialogue and they will combine the thinking of "development community" with thinking of the "security community". This is an open ended process and we would like to have these projects in place the sooner the better. At the same time, it is also clear that it will not be an easy and long term task to carry out.

**Is it just a parallel or complimentary? how would you define this process regarding the high level negotiations on climate change?**

To address the challenges of climate change in the course of a dialogue with the local

communities directly affected by Climate Change should become an integral part of the way of thinking of the international community. Given the fact that climate change is a complex appearance we shall have to apply a comprehensive approach which combines the development goals, security considerations, long-term visions of institutions and concrete needs of individuals. One important point is that we would like to create projects which will target the requirement of local people.

**And this is why you have this "bottom up top down" approach?**

Yes, the top down and bottom up approach would allow us to create projects which combines the views of the local people and the visions of policy makers.

**Is this because these two approaches do not meet or cross each other?**

Sometimes the policy makers would like to implement initiatives which do not target directly the need of the local communities, that might give the impression to the concerned individuals that they do not fit in the policy making decision processes; therefore, we would like to combine these two elements.

**What are the relations between Security and development?**

We know that without security there is no development and without development there is no security. And this is particularly valid for the climate change, so if we want to effectively respond to the challenges of climate, we have to combine the development goals with the security goals.

**What is the outcome of this ACCES initiative meeting?**

We succeeded to launch a dialogue process on the basis of a study related to water security, food security, energy security, migration and natural disasters in the context of climate change. The document has been prepared by a group of experts who presented the results of their assessments at the Dialogue Forum. We checked

whether the main definitions of risk assessments are correct or not. In the next stage of the dialogue process we would like to focus our activities on the most vulnerable African countries and the most vulnerable local communities. We would like to engage with them in a dialogue and clear the requirements of the local people in order to improve their security. The process should lead to projects which would reduce environmental stress, address the security threats of Climate Change and in general strengthen peace in the concerned countries and regions.

**Do you have one concrete example? Somewhere in Africa?**

Well, we have identified seven or eight countries such as for instance Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, DRC, which are the most vulnerable countries. They are exposed to the threats at the highest level. At the same time, their capacities of response to these threats are at very low level. The gap between the high risks and the low capacities is very big. In the future we would like to create projects that would narrow this gap.

In the study of ACCES, water was identified as the most important element – in the context of climate change. So if we are able to work out projects which target water security, that will have impacts on the eliminations of security problems related to food and energy too. And it will also help prevent the migration of people that will contribute to reduce the risks of conflicts.

In the ACCES process, from the very beginning we would like to devote particular attention to developing dialogue with our African partners, representatives of regional organizations, national governments, private sector and local communities in order to facilitate the African ownership. As Africans will be those who will primarily be concerned with this whole subject I think that the implementation of the principle of local ownership, the African ownership plays a very important role in our initiative. We do hope that the potential African partners have heard our invitation and will actively participate in the dialogue process.



# THE CLIMATE CHANGE DIALOGUE BETWEEN AFRICA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION REINFORCED BEFORE CANCUN

**Addis Ababa - 12 October 2010** - The adoption of a legally binding global climate agreement was clearly reaffirmed during the Africa regional Conference of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), which took place on 12 October in Addis Ababa.

Africa and the EU share several common positions in the climate debate. This conference was part of a series of regional conferences between the European Union and its partners in Africa, Asia, Caribbean and the Pacific. Regional organizations were strongly represented such as COMESA, ClimDev Africa, ECOWAS, CILSS and IOC, some of which are already long-term partners with the Alliance.

"Togetherness is indispensable to tackle Climate Change challenges as atmosphere is a global

common good", said the Chair of the conference, Honourable Minister of Forestry and Environment of The Gambia, Jato Sillah

The GCCA, one of the main pillars of the EU-Africa Strategic Partnership on Climate Change and its upcoming new Action Plan is part of the European response to make available financial resources to address climate change challenges faced by developing countries, including Africa. The GCCA serves to channel portions of the European concrete funding following the pledges on the fast start finance as agreed on the Copenhagen Accord (for example, the European Commission has already made available €25 million in 2010)



## TROIS QUESTIONS à...

**Rosario BENTO PAIS, Commission européenne**  
**"L'Europe et l'Afrique doivent faire pression ensemble sur ceux qui polluent le plus"**



Rosario BENTO PAIS, Directorate-General Climate Action, Head of Unit Adaptation, European Commission  
Photo: EU to AU

### Quelles sont les divergences entre l'Afrique et l'Europe en ce qui concerne les négociations sur les changements climatiques en préparation de Cancun?

Il existe trois divergences à mon avis entre l'Europe et l'Afrique sur ce thème: la première concerne le protocole de Kyoto, la seconde concerne les engagements financiers, la troisième concerne le débat sur l'adaptation.

Parlons de la première: Si l'Afrique continue de penser qu'il faut absolument obtenir un résultat dans le cadre du protocole de Kyoto sans chercher des résultats sur la convention, cela ne va pas marcher. En effet, il faut se rappeler que l'intégration environnementale n'est pas garantie dans le protocole de Kyoto: Ce sont seulement 30%

des émissions qui sont couvertes par le protocole et il faut que les Etats Unis, la Chine, ceux qui polluent le plus, soient liés par un nouveau document juridiquement contraignant. C'est la seule façon d'atteindre l'objectif de 2 degrés voulu par l'UE et qui figure dans l'accord de Copenhague et pour parvenir à affronter efficacement le problème du changement climatique.

C'est dans l'intérêt de l'Afrique que les pays les plus polluants s'engagent à réduire leurs émissions, car l'Afrique sera durement affectée par les effets du changement climatique. La réparation ne sera pas suffisante, il faut faire de la prévention. D'où l'importance d'obtenir des résultats dans le cadre de la Convention.

Parlons maintenant du second point: le financement. L'Afrique avance souvent cette idée selon laquelle le financement pour lutter contre les effets négatifs du changement climatique n'est pas suffisant. Je pense que cet argument n'est pas légitime. D'abord, pour le financement à court terme, le "fast-start financing" comme on l'appelle, l'Union Européenne a pris l'engagement de pourvoir 7,2 milliards d'euros en 2010-2012, ce qui correspond à 2,4 milliards d'euros par an. En ce qui concerne le financement à long-terme, l'Accord de Copenhague, parle de 100 milliards de dollars par année dans le contexte de la réduction de gaz à effet de serre. C'est la première fois qu'il y a tellement d'argent sur la table. L'Afrique et les autres pays bénéficiaires de ces fonds seront appelés à mettre en place des mécanismes pour l'utilisation efficace des ressources.

Venons-en enfin à la troisième divergence, qui a trait aux mesures d'adaptation: L'adaptation est importante pour aider les pays les plus vulnérables. Nous avons besoin du soutien de nos partenaires Africains pour contraindre, pour que des mesures d'atténuation appropriées soient mises en œuvre. Sinon, les fonds que nous mettons en place pour l'adaptation ne seraient jamais suffisants.



## THREE QUESTIONS TO...

**BUBU PATEH JALLOW, UNEP/Former Head of Delegation of the Gambia to the UNFCC negotiations**

**Rose MUKANKOMEJE, DG/Rwanda Environment, Management Authority, Rwanda**

**Nkusi JOHNSON, Project Coordinator, Rengof ccdare project**

**“Everybody wants to go to heaven but nobody wants to die”**



Bubu Pateh Jallow, UNEP/Former Head of Delegation of the Gambia to the UNFCC negotiations  
Rose Mukankomeje, DG/Rwanda Environment, Management Authority, Rwanda  
Nkusi Johnson, Project Coordinator, Rengof ccdare project  
Photo: EU to AU

### What is African main interest in the current negotiations on Climate change?

As you know, Africa is affected by climate change and is almost not emitting. Africa's main interest is to get a politically binding agreement which binds

the polluters and allow reduction of emissions. If that is not possible in Cancun, we should at least reach a common ground as to how to get a Politically Binding Agreement in Africa. The problem is that **“everybody wants to go to heaven and nobody wants to die”**, that is to

say everybody wants a climate change agreement to be achieved, but negotiators do not want to compromise on their national or regional positions and reduce the negotiation texts that are coming from Bonn and Tianjin. If the negotiators do not present **“manageable negotiation texts”** to their Political Leaders in Cancun or South Africa, these leaders will approve or adopt what the negotiators dislike. This is going to require some sacrifice in all the economies. While we keep talking and talking from one meeting to the other, the average member of the global population, particularly from Africa, is suffering.

### How could African and European positions get closer for these negotiations to succeed?

The central issue for Africa is adaptation, financing and technologies. The EU's central issue is mitigation, especially as to how to bring on board big polluters in the developed and emerging worlds.

Some fast-track funding initiatives have started to float around but access to these funds by the countries they are meant for is the problem. Links and procedures to access these funds are not known to many countries and the few that know where they are located find the procedures too complex. Bi-lateral and Multilateral donors that have started providing these fast-track funds, such as the EU, Germany, Japan, South Korea, etc., should institutionalize a process where their representatives in the countries should notify the countries of the availability of these funds.

On mitigation and the sensitive issue of bringing all big polluters on board, the EU will be in a better position to push this issue if the developed world proves their leadership role based on the principle of **“Common but differentiated**

**responsibilities”** taking into consideration historical responsibilities for cumulative buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the consequential global warming. At this stage, our personal suggestion would be for all big polluters from the developed world to be on board and take commitments to reduce their emissions through appropriate and meaningful targets. It is also our belief that Emerging Big Polluters should provide full reporting of all their emission reduction activities but not at this stage take up targeted commitments. They need to be assured that their efforts will be supported by appropriate financing and technology transfer.

### All of you are engaged in implementation of adaptation activities in Africa. What can other initiatives learn from your successes?

We are engaged in the implementation of an adaptation initiative funded by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and jointly implemented by UNEP and UNDP in eleven countries. The following mode of operation of the CC DARE Programme can be learnt by other initiatives in Africa:

- Using the Ministry/Agency responsible for implementation of the climate change convention as the entry-point in the country.
- Cutting-off a lot of bureaucracy by allowing project proponents to directly access, manage and report on funding.
- Providing appropriate and timely backstopping services to countries; and stressing on concrete action, particularly at the community level and involving Local Government authorities and Civil Society Organizations (BGOs and CBOs).



# CULMINATION OF THE TWO YEAR AMANI AFRICA EXERCISE PROGRAM



Military officers during the AMANI President day, 29 October 2010  
Photo: EU to AU

The command post exercise (CPX) of the Amani Africa Cycle which started on 20 October ended on 29 October at the headquarters of the African Union in Addis Ababa with the President's Day.

## 120 civilians, police and military

AMANI Africa exercise was aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of the African Union Commission, through the Peace and Security Department, to deploy the African Standby Force (ASF) for an AU mandated multi-dimensional (with Civilians, Police and Military) peace support operations mission. "Africa has on several occasions displayed its willingness to go where no-one else would in the interests of peace and security, and in the past years the African Union has deployed complex peace support operations in Burundi, Darfur and Somalia. While we would hope that such deployments will not be necessary in future, history has taught us that we must stand ready to both promote and protect peace and security on the African continent when required. The African Standby Force provides us with the ability to ensure that we respond when we are called upon by our people", said Jean PING, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, on October 29. AMANI Africa exercise has brought together

approximately 120 civilian, police and military personnel from the African Union and from the regions to deliver an integrated approach, emphasizing the role of both the continent and the regions in future peace keeping. "We have carried out an exercise of all decision making bodies; at the African Union level as well as at the Command Post level of a mission which would be deployed on the ground", said General Pierre-Michel Joana, European Union principal advisor on peace and security in Africa, on October 21<sup>st</sup> in Addis Ababa.

The European Union and several European Union Member States were assisting, facilitating and advising throughout the exercise. The inclusion of other International Organizations (United Nations, NATO, International Committee of the Red Cross) and NGO's will further enhance the structures and ensure the multidimensional approach needed to meet the reality of today's peace support operations.

"For the first time the new African peacekeeping capability has been tried and developed in the challenging environment of a multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary setting developed by the United Nations – with civilians, police and military working together as part of one operation. Africa now has some

lessons to share with the rest of the world on the preparation for and establishment of truly multi-dimensional operations.", said Koen Vervaeke, Special Representative of the European Union to the African Union, on 29 October during the AMANI president's day.

To meet the reality of an emerging and developing crisis, a political and a strategic conference took place at the African Union in the autumn of 2009. It led to a developed mandate and an associated integrated mission plan, ensuring a comprehensive approach of ASF engagement in a developing Peace Support Operation.



AMANI President day, African Union headquarter, 29 October  
Photo: EU to AU

## AMANI: a long way

The AMANI AFRICA cycle was officially launched on 21 November 2008 at the Ministerial Troika in Addis Ababa. Over a two-year cycle the programme has conducted civil-military activities to work together with African leaders in order to establish a decision-making plan for crisis management at continental level. In practical terms it has involved strengthening the politico-strategic capabilities of the African Union Peace Support Operations Division by putting in place procedures covering everything from the political decision to the commitment of forces with the aim of training Africa's highest military and civilian leaders.

In April 2009, the strategic decision makers' seminar engaged, amongst others, the African Union Peace and Security Council to ensure and increase awareness of African doctrine and procedures for peace keeping.

An exercise held in September 2009 at the African Union, trained the command and control structures in procedural work to engage into a possible African Standby Forces operation.

This cycle has been supported thanks to a trust fund of around 1,5 million euros fed by several European countries (Germany, UK, France, Finland, Luxemburg, Cyprus, Italy, Slovenia and Belgium). Canada also is an important contributor.



Media day at the headquarter of AMANI, 29 October 2010  
Photo: EU to AU

The operational results achieved by AMANI Africa will be presented at African Union-European Union summit which will be held in Libya in November 2010 and will shape and form the European – African partnership in Peace and Security for the next four years.



# WOMEN'S ROLE IN AFRICAN PEACE PROCESSES MUST BE STRENGTHENED

LINK!

Latest News on the partnership - Women in peace process



LINK!

Latest News on the partnership - Women in peace process

(From left:) Bridget Osakwe, Thelma Awori, Meron A. Kassa, Leo Olasvirta, Euphemia Akos Dzathor, Joyce Laker, Guy Banim, Gani Are, Alemayehu Behabtu, Shuvai Nyoni, Meaza Ashenafi, Orit Ibrahim, Yemisrach Kebede, Emebet Getachew, Simo-Pekka Parviainen, Tigist Yeshiwas, Kassim M. Khamis, Tikikel Tadele, Grace Maina, Minna Kukkonen.  
Picture: Saila Huusko/CMI

An expert seminar was organized in Addis Ababa in September to look at strengthening women's role in African peace processes. It was organized by Crisis Management Initiative, a Finnish NGO and the seminar was part of Finnish supported program seeking to create inter alia gender sensitive environment in peace mediation.

## More Gender Equality in Rebel Movements?

It was learned, that African Union has proposed several times qualified women to lead AU peace processes, but the member states have rejected these proposals. The participants agreed that this requires attitude

change and rethinking of priorities across Africa. Some participants even suggested, that some African rebel movements are more gender sensitive than some governments. African Union gender agenda is very progressive, but implementation of this agenda in member state level is a concern. For civil society it is also very important to know the rules of the game in African Union in order to make progress. These rules are usually created by men and it was suggested that women have to create their own rules to succeed. Glass roof phenomenon is in effect: to succeed women must be twice as competent as men. The implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) is of central importance here. All African countries must draft implementation plan for Resolution 1325.



## No Women at the Negotiation Table

UNIFEM statistics are clear. Until now no women have been appointed to lead UN or AU peace process. In peace processes women's role is marginalized – they are not present at the negotiation table. If women are present, this is usually a result of pressure from civil society and from women's organizations. However, women have a pronounced role in so-called track two or unofficial conflict resolution mechanisms. More important than increasing the mere numbers of women, is to make arrangements, that women can genuinely influence the processes and bring in to the negotiation table their issues of concern. Women have an important role in rebuilding war-torn societies, so if their concerns are genuinely heard the peace will be more sustainable. Sustainable results are more certain if the civil society is strong and strong civil society works to protect women.

There are many good examples how the role of women can be enhanced, for example in West Africa there is a specific women targeted program in peacebuilding.

In Africa there is a huge experience amassed on practical peacemaking during decades. The question is how this expertise is to be harnessed to use effectively. Peacemaking is conducted on many levels. The global, regional and national processes get the most visibility, but it is important to keep in mind that important peace work is done especially at grassroots level. The seminar concluded that efforts in all levels must be in harmony and support each other. In order to get women effectively on board women must be able to participate in peace process genuinely in all levels. One way to support this objective is to ensure that mediation teams include a gender advisor.

### Focus to Preventative Action

The seminar discussed extensively on implementing the Resolution 1325. African Union must encourage women to participate in all important peace and security initiatives and focus more on preventative action. Women and children must be better protected in conflict but also in post conflict situations especially from sexual violence.

Most central recommendation to AU is to establish a representative for Women, Peace and Security. This representative would coordinate proposals in the theme of women, peace and security in member state level. The representative would report to AU Peace and Security Council. Other recommendation for AU is to set up roster of women mediators.

### Finnish Programme to Strengthen the African Union Peace Mediation Capacity

Duration of the programme: 2009-2011

Finnish support: 2,9 Millions euros

Implementors: African Union Conflict Management Division (AU CMD), ACCORD (African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes) from South Africa, and CMI (Crisis Management Initiative) from Finland.

Objective: to develop African Union capacity to mediate conflicts to prevent, manage and solve crises and armed conflicts and build peace.

### More Partnerships

Africa and Europe have many partnerships. In the theme of women, peace and security twinning-partnerships have been established for example between Ireland and Liberia but also between Kenya and Finland. It would be of advantage to explore possibilities for more partnerships between countries in Europe and in Africa. African Union must enhance women's role in mediation and support developments in member states, which make governments more accountable to their citizens. Women have a right to participate in peace processes in every stage.

Simo-Pekka Parviainen / Embassy of Finland  
30.9.2010

## PERSONALIA

Deux nouveaux collègues viennent de rejoindre la délégation de l'Union européenne auprès de l'Union africaine.



Stella Verlinden (left) and Nadia Mini (right)  
Photo: EU to AU

## EVENEMENTS

### Événements à venir

- 8-11/11** The Global Forum on Migration and Development, Mexico
- 8-10/11** Africa-EU Civil Society Organization (CSO) Forum, Cairo
- 18-19/11** High Level International Conference as a follow up of "Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) Africa, Brussels
- 18-19/11** African media leaders forum, Yaounde
- 23-24/11** Side event: Nyerere - Supporting academic mobility and revitalisation of higher education in Africa, Cape Town
- 25-26/11** Africomm 2010: 2<sup>nd</sup> International ICST Conference on e-Infrastructures and Services for Developing Countries, Cape Town, South Africa
- 26-28/11** EU-Africa Business Forum, Libya
- 26-28/11** Africa-Europe Youth Summit, Libya
- 29-30/11** Africa-EU Summit, Libya



# EU /AU Professional Photo Contest

## Beauty in Africa in all of its states

### ABOUT the Photo Competition

The Delegation of European Union to African Union in partnership with African Union is launching a photo competition for professional photographers residing in Africa.

Our theme, BEAUTY IN AFRICA IN ALL ITS STATES, is not limited to what is commonly beautiful (nature or people), but as far as possible should provide an original angle to demonstrate an ability to create meaning, and to illustrate a modern Africa.

Also, it can represent special situations, grand or simple, where the photographer distinguishes a particular beauty (attitude, gesture, composition, lighting and background, etc), or a beautiful approach, a beautiful goal (commitment, charity or work) or personal notions of beauty (ethnic, community, modern fashion, etc).

### WHO is eligible?

Professional photographers residing in Africa, whether African nationals or Europeans. Africans and Europeans and other photographers based outside Africa are not eligible.

### WHEN is it taking place?

The contest opened on Wednesday, 10 November, 2010.

The deadline for submissions is Saturday, 15 December, 2010 (24.00 GMT).

### HOW to participate?

You can submit up to 3 images, LOW RESOLUTION (72 dpi) by emailing them to:  
africanbeauty@collateralcreations.com

Any pictures scanned or digital can be submitted.

If selected, you will be contacted to submit the high-resolution files of your images for printing and exhibiting.

### WHAT are the prizes?

Pictures of the winners will be exhibited during the African Union Summit on 31<sup>st</sup> of January in Addis Ababa.

#### First Prize

(One Winner)

Photographic Equipment worth 3,000 Euro + a paid trip and accommodation to Addis Ababa + participation in a Photography Workshop.

#### Second Prize

(Four Winners)

Photographic Equipment worth 1,000 Euro + a paid trip and accommodation to Addis Ababa + participation in a Photography Workshop.

### See more details in the rules

<http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/node/41>

<http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/node/1492>