



LINK!



INSIDE THE AFRICA - EUROPEAN UNION PARTNERSHIP



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

Contenu *Content*

1- Éditorial

Editorial

2- Dossier

OAU- AU @ 50

3- Dernières nouvelles du partenariat

Latest news of the partnership

Addis Abeba, Numéro 20, June 2013

Addis Ababa, Number 20, Juin 2013

EDITORIAL

It has been a particularly busy first half of 2013 during which the work of the EU Delegation to the AU has been dominated by three major issues: (i) the 50th Anniversary Summit at the end of May 2013, as well as the January 2013 AU Summit and April 2013 AU Extraordinary Executive Council, (ii) continued support to the AU to address multiple peace and security challenges across the continent (iii) advancing the Africa – EU Partnership, notably the visit of AUC Chairperson Dr Dlamini Zuma to Brussels in February, the organisation of three major meetings in Addis Ababa: 15th Joint Task Meeting in February 2013; 6th AU Commission – European Commission (C2C) Meeting in April; 6th AU PSC – EU PSC Meeting in June and interaction with all members of the new AU Commission and the other AU organs.

The previous edition of the Link concentrated on Peace and Security issues across Africa so this edition is dedicated to the 50th Anniversary Summit as well as the important meetings which have taken place here in Addis during the first half of the year.

The 6th College-to-College meeting on 26th April was a further opportunity to assess the achievements, frameworks, policies and financial instruments under the two Joint Action Plans. It also took forward the reflection on the future of Africa – EU relations in view of preparing the 4th Africa-EU Summit.

European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso and the EU Commissioners for Trade, Development, International Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid, Climate Change, Agriculture, and Taxation and Customs, met their counterparts on 25th and 26th of April 2013 in Addis Ababa. On 25th of April, the Commissioners for international co-operation and humanitarian aid, climate change and agriculture made a field visit near Dire Dawa, south east Ethiopia.

The two Colleges addressed a wide agenda covering peace and security, education, health, agriculture, trade, climate change and science and technology. The topics for their meeting also included a discussion on the EU/Africa Joint Strategy adopted at the Lisbon Summit in December 2007, and an exchange on the post-2015 development framework.

The Six Joint African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) and European Union Political and Security Committee (EUPSC) meeting, held in Addis Ababa on

June 11, noted the encouraging developments on the Africa continent including high economic growth and a steady reduction in conflict, despite several complex political, security and humanitarian crisis situations in West Africa, the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa, as well as situations of unconstitutional Change of government that require lasting solutions.

Co-chaired by Ambassador Olof Skoog, Permanent Chair of the EUPSC and current AUPSC Chair Ambassador Rachid Benlounes of Algeria, the discussions focused on Mali/Sahel, Guinea Bissau, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and the Great Lakes Regions, Central African Republic and the campaign for the elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army, reaffirmed the commitment of the AUPSC and the EUPSC to enhance joint efforts towards conflict prevention and resolution, the importance of coordinated responses to unconstitutional changes of government and addressing root causes of conflict.

The 6th consultative meeting started with a visit to the African Union Human Rights Memorial by the EU PSC delegates, where the building of the new AUC conference and office complex is built on a once notorious prison. Ambassador Skoog also discussed regional issues with Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr. Tedros Adhanom.

The 50th Anniversary was an opportunity for Africa to show case the achievements of 50 years of African Unity and to project its current dynamism and future prospects to its own population and the wider world.



Gary Quince

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

DOSSIER

OAU-AU @ 50

OAU-AU @ 50

FOLDER

- P.5** JOSÉ MANUEL DURÃO BARROSO
- P.8** “THIS IS AFRICA’S TIME” DR. DLAMINI-ZUMA
- P.10** JOINT STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT BARROSO AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER ANDRIS PIEBALGS
- P.12** OAU- AU @ 50
- P.14** OPENING SPEECH BY PRESIDENT BARROSO
- P.17** LE PRÉSIDENT BARROSO — LA PRÉSIDENTE ZUMA
- P.19** AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION — EUROPEAN COMMISSION
- P.22** AU PSC — EU PCS
- P.26** INSIGHT TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EU DELEGATION TO THE AFRICAN UNION
- P.28** LATEST NEWS OF THE PARTNERSHIP

OAU- AU @ 50



Deux continents : une vision 50ième Anniversaire de l'Union Africaine

José Manuel Durão Barroso
Président de la Commission Européenne

President Barroso personally conveyed his congratulations to the African Union (AU) on the 50th Anniversary of the OAU/AU, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The President reaffirmed the EU's consistent and continued support to the African Union Commission, to Africa's integration, and to the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership. The President made the following speech during his visit to Addis Ababa to the 50th Anniversary celebration

Monsieur le premier ministre Hailemariam Desselegn,
président de l'Union africaine,
Monsieur Dlamini Zuma, président de la Commission de
l'Union africaine,
Mesdames et Messieurs les présidents, Mesdames et
Messieurs les premiers ministres,
Excellences,
Chers hôtes,

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Je suis très honoré de m'adresser à vous aujourd'hui au nom de l'Union européenne en ce 50e anniversaire de la création de l'Organisation de l'Unité africaine. Je me réjouis de pouvoir participer à cette célébration, qui suit de près la commémoration par de nombreux pays africains du 50e anniversaire de leur indépendance.

Ce n'est pas un hasard si quelques années seulement séparent ces deux événements majeurs que sont l'indépendance de pays africains et la formation de ce grand dessein de l'unité africaine.

Indépendance et panafricanisme ont toujours été le double rêve de tous ceux qui se sont battus pour libérer les terres de leurs ancêtres et offrir un avenir meilleur à leurs descendants.

Julius Nyerere, l'une des nombreuses grandes figures de la libération africaine, a un jour déclaré: «Le nationalisme africain n'a aucun sens s'il ne revêt pas en même temps

une dimension panafricaine».

À cet égard, tant la nouvelle Europe, celle qui a vu le jour dans les années cinquante au terme de deux guerres effroyables, que la nouvelle Afrique, celle qui venait de conquérir sa liberté, partageaient la même vision.

Une vision selon laquelle, pour mettre fin aux conflits du passé et repartir sur de bonnes bases, il fallait remplacer la logique de division par une logique de coopération.

Sur les deux continents, cette logique a mis du temps à s'implanter. L'Afrique a payé un lourd tribut aux conflits, aux crises humanitaires et à l'autoritarisme, qui ont compromis les rêves et les aspirations d'il y a 50 ans.

Mais elle a progressé ces vingt dernières années et est en passe de tirer parti de ses atouts considérables. Le continent a connu des niveaux de croissance impressionnants, 5 % en moyenne et jusqu'au double dans certains pays, tandis que 6 des 10 économies à la croissance la plus rapide dans le monde sont africaines. Par ailleurs, l'Afrique connaît l'émergence rapide d'une nouvelle classe moyenne et sa population, jeune, dynamique et en rapide expansion, devrait doubler d'ici 2050.

Les nouvelles technologies contribuent également à libérer le potentiel que recèlent ce continent et ses peuples. La possibilité qu'elles offrent de transmettre des idées et des expériences à une vitesse à peine imaginable il y a encore 5 ans, et certainement inconcevable voici 50 ans, en font aussi un outil de renforcement de la démocratie et du respect des droits fondamentaux.

Ce sont là autant d'atouts considérables qui améliorent déjà la situation du continent africain. Celui-ci devra n'en négliger aucun pour pouvoir faire face aux défis qui subsistent: consolider les institutions nationales et la démocratie, respecter les libertés fondamentales, continuer le renforcement du rôle essentiel des femmes, intégrer et diversifier les économies africaines, sortir les plus démunis de la pauvreté, garantir une croissance durable, protéger la biodiversité, combattre les changements climatiques et, bien sûr, créer des emplois pour sa population.

Ladies and gentlemen,

But while progress is being achieved, new and old threats still exist. Terrorism and extremism in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa have destabilised the countries in the region, Somalia and Mali being the most affected. But thanks to the African solidarity and the courageous efforts of both the Somali and Malian people with the

sustained support of AMISOM, AFISMA, their regional partners and the broader international community, in particular the European Union, there are now brighter prospects for both countries. We must all continue to work together to move forward the stabilisation of the security situation and promotion of dialogue and national reconciliation.

The situations in the Central African Republic and Guinea Bissau also raise deep concern and we need to see the formation of truly inclusive governments and the swift holding of general elections. And we fully back the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement on the DRC and the Region signed here in Addis in February. The commitment from all parties to implement this Agreement is essential to deliver the peace, stability and reforms that are so badly needed by the great lakes region.

For all these challenges the African Union and regional organisations have taken the lead: confirming the principle of "African solutions for African problems".

The African Union has been a leading force in this African revival, through its zero tolerance of unconstitutional regime change, by upholding the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, and by its efforts to promote economic growth and the gradual construction of an internal market, the economic pillar of African unity.

It is therefore a privilege for the European Union (together with its Member States) to be the main partner of the African Union:

In promoting peace and democracy, through the African Peace Facility which has supported the deployment of peacekeeping missions in Somalia, Mali and the Central African Republic;

in supporting Africa's development as the world's largest partner to African countries;

in working with Africa to achieve the MDGs, empowering its women and its children through education and improved health

in fostering economic growth, trade and investment through the world's most generous trade preferences – quota free and duty free access to the EU market for all LDC countries;



and by our consistent and continued support to the African Union as the institutional expression of African unity. In a continent of great and strong men and women it is essential to build strong institutions, for the dream of African unity would not have been born without these strong men and women, but unity cannot last without strong institutions.

This is why we are proud of having built a strategic partnership between Europe and Africa, the first region to region strategic partnership in the world, having at its heart the principles of African unity, European unity and mutual interdependence. Together we have held the pen which has produced a joint strategy based on a shared vision and common principles.

Next April in Brussels Europe and Africa will meet for the 4th Africa-Europe Summit to take this partnership to a new level. We will advance further in promoting sustainable development in our two regions, in nurturing and defending democracy and basic freedoms and in offering a better future to our citizens.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

50 years ago 32 African nations made history by forming the Organisation of African Unity. Today the whole world has come together to celebrate this occasion.

African unity, European unity, are stage posts on the road to our final destination: a prosperous and peaceful future for all countries and continents.

For all the countries and people in the world are leaves of the same branch and branches of the same baobab tree.

We will only go far in our objectives if we work together. As the old African proverb reminds us: "If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together". I thank you for your attention.



“This is Africa’s time”
Dr. Dlamini-Zuma

OAU-AU Celebrates 50 years of existence

African leaders from the five regions of the continent and the Diaspora as well as guests from around the world converged on 25th May 2013 at the headquarters of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) now the African Union (AU), established on May 25, 1963, in the same city.

The celebration featured debates on the theme: “Pan Africanism and African Renaissance”, followed by a cultural evening in the presence of current and former Heads of

State of the Union as well as former Secretary Generals of the OAU and former Chairpersons of the AU.

Former President of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda, who was present at the signing of the OAU Charter in 1963 graced the cultural evening with a message to the new generation and a song in honour of his late wife and for women in Africa.

In her commemorative address at the Millennium Hall in Addis Ababa, Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Chairperson

of the African Union Commission called on all Africans to galvanize efforts and contribute to the Agenda 2063, so that Africa takes its destiny into its own hands and occupies its rightful place in the world arena. “We pay tribute to the pioneers of Pan-Africanism, on the continent and in the Diaspora, and to the Founders of the OAU for their wisdom and foresight to lay the foundations for the unity and solidarity of Africa”, she noted. These early generations, she said, embodied the Pan African values of selflessness, solidarity and service to the people.

Referring to the Oath taken by Amilcar Cabral in 1969, Dr. Dlamini Zuma said, “I swear that I will give my life, all my energy and all my courage, all the capacity that I have... until the day that I die, to the service of my people, of Guinea and Cape Verde... and to the service of the cause of humanity... This is what my work is.”

She reiterated the need to promote the image of Africa “We are proud to be African. In this great task, let us think like men and women of action. And act like men and women of thought... We pledge to take our destiny into our own hands, because power resides in hard work, scientific investigations, in intellectual curiosity, in creative greatness and freedom, in the fullest exploration of our human powers, and in the truest independence,” she emphasized.

Underlining her immediate priorities in achieving the Africa 2063 vision, the AUC Chairperson underscored that, “as we start the journey of the next fifty years, we are clear about the task before us: to educate our populace,

and ensure healthy bodies and minds; to modernize and expand Africa’s infrastructure and connect our peoples and countries; to grow our agriculture and agro-businesses so that we can feed ourselves and the world; to use our natural resources to industrialise and grow our shared prosperity; to invest in science, technology, research and innovation as enablers of rapid progress; and finally to empower women and youth as the drivers of Africa’s renaissance”.

During the jubilee celebration at the Millennium Hall, several Heads of State took the floor to express their vision on Panafricanism in today’s context and renaissance through the 2063 agenda. They reiterated their support and encouragement to ensure the implementation of this development project. Musical bits and dances by different artists representing the cream of the African society crowned the OAU-AU jubilee which marking the beginning of year-long celebration of the 50 anniversary of the OAU-AU anniversary.

The President of the European Commission, José Manuel Durão Barroso, and the EU Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs, took part in this historic event as part of the privileged relations between the two continental organisations that are linked by the EU-Africa Strategic Partnership. The European Commission also supported several events organised by the African Union to mark this anniversary.

Complete message of AUC Chairperson on AU website: www.au.int



Joint Statement by President Barroso and Development Commissioner Andris Piebalgs on the 50th anniversary of the African Union

based upon a strong political relationship and close collaboration in many areas, will help us to achieve closer economic ties, inclusive and sustainable development to live peacefully and securely side by side.

The EU is the main trading partner for Africa, accounting for one third of Africa's total trade. We also remain Africa's most important donor. African countries received more than €24 billion of Official Development Aid (ODA) from the EU via the European Development Fund and the EU budget over the period 2007–2012.

The European Commission has provided close to €1 billion support to the African Union over the past 10 years. From 2005 to 2010 European Union member states were responsible for 43.7% of foreign direct investment in Africa.

These are impressive figures, as are the results that have been achieved. For example, the African Peace Facility has become over the years the key instrument for implementing the Africa-EU Partnership on Peace and Security. Substantial and predictable funding of more than €1.1 billion has been channelled through this instrument. These funds have supported African-led Peace Support Operations such as in Somalia, Mali or the Central African Republic, contributed to capacity development and political dialogue on peace and security.

We are proud of what has been achieved together so far. Today, as we celebrate 50 years of partnership, we are convinced that we can do even more in the future – this is a win-win relationship for both continents - enabling us to help each other on our challenges, and share the benefits of our successes.



50 years ago on this day, representatives from 32 African countries came together in Addis Ababa to form the Organisation of the African Unity. Their aim was to promote unity and solidarity among African States and to accelerate the process of integration in the continent to enable it to play its rightful role in global affairs. Half a century later, the Organisation of the African Union has become the African Union (AU) and has no less than 54 members.

Today we would like to congratulate the African Union on its 50th anniversary. Over the last five decades a lot has been achieved and the AU has played a central role in African regional integration; ensuring peace and

security, democratic governance and human rights and economic development.

The EU also started with the philosophy that regional integration and a common market would lead to peace, stability and prosperity. Although we are in different stages and face challenges of a very different nature, we can say that we have both come a long way in achieving this goal.

Africa and Europe will remain each other's closest neighbour. The African Union's and the European Union's member states have a shared neighbourhood, history and future - two continents, one vision! Cooperation,





From the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to the African Union (AU): the 50-year path towards African Unity

The birth of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) 50 years ago in Addis Ababa emerged from the aspiration towards an ideal of unity advocated by the fathers of independence. From 22 to 25 May 1963, 32 African countries took part in the conference in the Ethiopian capital which set up the OAU, which marked the arrival of the first pan-African organisation. A charter defined its objectives, principles and institutions.

The struggle against colonialism

Right from the outset, the main objectives of the organisation have been to eradicate colonialism and to combat racial discrimination. So its first resolutions were about combating apartheid and about the liberation movements. Among the OAU's missions are strengthening unity and solidarity between African states, coordinating cooperation for development, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of member states and promoting international cooperation in the framework of the United Nations.

Through its coordination committee for the liberation of Africa, the OAU supported the emancipation of African territories that were not yet independent. The aim was achieved in 1990 with Namibia securing its independence. Africa also witnessed the crowning achievement of its fight against apartheid with the liberation of Nelson Mandela and his election as President of South Africa. Thirty years after the creation of the OAU, South Africa became its 53rd member during the Tunis summit in June 1994.

OAU and the quest for political and economic unity

Since it was created, the OAU has given the peaceful settlement of inter-African conflicts a key place in its work. A mediation, conciliation and arbitration commission was set up for this purpose but its resources are limited and the organisation often uses Councils of Wise People or ad hoc committees to try to find solutions to disputes. An African Charter on Human and People's Rights was adopted at the 1981 summit in Nairobi and led to the creation, in 1986, of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights.

After the collapse of the communist bloc, the end of the Cold War and East-West confrontation, Africa had to redefine its policy against the backdrop of a proliferation of internal conflicts. At the Cairo summit in June 1993, it approved the creation of a mechanism to prevent, manage and resolve African conflicts. Its main body is made up of the heads of state of the member countries of the conference's bureau in office.

The organisation is also involved in issues related to development and economic cooperation. The Lagos action plan, which was adopted at the April 1980 summit, was designed to boost economic development and the integration of African economies by, in particular, recommending regional groupings and food self-sufficiency. In June 1991, it was replaced by the Treaty of Abuja, setting up the African economic community. This treaty envisages in particular the creation, within a period of 30 years,

of an African common market, a parliament, a central bank and monetary fund.

The AU and the acceleration of the integration process

Despite limited capacity for action and low levels of financial resources, the intense diplomatic work done by the OAU has enabled it to confer a tangible reality on a united Africa. The continental organisation has given its member states a forum to adopt coordinated positions on common issues in international bodies and to defend the continent's interests. Its initiatives were to pave the way for the birth of the African Union. In July 1999, during an extraordinary summit in Sirte, the OAU decided to set up a new organisation to replace it. The AU, officially launched at the Durban summit in 2002, was to be the spearhead tasked with accelerating and deepening the process of economic and political integration on the continent. Its founding act envisages bodies and institutions inspired in particular by the model of the European Union.

The African Union's vision is to **"build an Africa that is integrated, prosperous and at peace, led by its citizens and constituting a dynamic force on the world stage"**. It is about moving quicker along the path of unity. It is also about a change of perspective through the definition of common policies in priority areas: defence, peace and continental security,

integration of African economies, the free movement of people, goods and capital, food security, the fight against poverty, development, trade, the environment, the fight against pandemics etc. The peaceful resolution of conflicts is in particular at the heart of its concerns. In 2004, a Peace and Security Council was created. This new and key institution can, further to authorisation from the conference of heads of state, order military intervention in serious circumstances (war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity). This is the principle of 'non-indifference' which breaks with the principle of non-interference without exceptions set down in the OAU's charter.

In 2007, the strategic partnership between the African Union and the European Union was launched.

Five decades after the creation of the OAU and 10 years after the creation of the AU, Africa has established a dynamic of progress. At the same time, it is aware of the challenges that it faces and the urgent need to give new momentum to its mission through pan-Africanism and an African renaissance. It is about freeing up potential and mobilising energy, which will enable the continent to become, through initiatives such as the 2063 Africa Programme, a emerging global power in the decades to come.

Opening speech by President Barroso at the 6th College-to-College Meeting of the African Union Commission and the European Commission



José Manuel Durão Barroso
President of the European Commission
6th College-to-College Meeting of the African Union Commission and the European Commission/Addis Ababa
26 April 2013

Excellencies,

It is for me a pleasure to be back to Africa, to Addis Ababa and to the new headquarters of the African Union. And this very important meeting between the two Commissions takes place just weeks before the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the African Union. May I, in advance of the celebrations convey to you and to all Africans on my own behalf and on behalf of the European Commission and the European Union my most

sincere and warmest congratulations for the historic achievements of the Africans in the African Union.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the 6th College-to-College (C2C) meeting between the African Union and the European Union Commissions. An event which symbolises the cooperation, convergence and concord between our two sister

organisations, which have been driving regional integration in both Europe and Africa.

Dear Colleagues,

I have had the pleasure and the honour to attend all the previous meetings of the College-to-College. These meetings have reinforced one clear and indisputable fact: that in this ever changing world one thing is sure: Africa and Europe will remain each other's close neighbour. As one well-known activist has noted, the distance between us is 8 miles. On a clear day one can see each other's shores; on stormy days even if one cannot see each other, we know for a fact that we are close by.

And this is the first lesson we have to draw. Africa's 54 countries and the European Union's soon-to-be 28 member states have a shared geography, a shared history and most importantly, I believe, a shared future.

It has been with great satisfaction that I witness Africa realising its huge potential, with impressive levels of growth, 5% on average and up to double that in some countries, 6 out of the world's 10 fastest growing economies are African, a rapidly emerging middle class, and a young, dynamic, fast growing population that is expected to double by 2050.

These are all huge assets that are already transforming the continent for the better. Africa's economic and social development benefits first and foremost the people of Africa but I believe this is also in the European Union's interest.

At the same time, we should not forget the significant challenges still ahead of us, in particular in eradicating poverty and making sure that growth and wealth benefit the largest number of people. This month marks the final 1000 days to reach the Millennium Development Goals.

We need to make a decisive push to achieve the eight anti-poverty targets. There are 1000 good reasons to do it, but the most compelling one is that we owe it to the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.

For our part, let me reassure you, that the European Union is (and will remain) Africa's most important partner, as far as development aid is concerned, and – more importantly – in trade, investment and people-to-people contacts.

The European Union is indeed the biggest partner of development assistance to Africa with the European Union institutions alone being the Africa's second biggest donor worldwide. From 2007 to 2013, the European Commission by itself has committed nearly €25 billion through its various financial instruments to support Africa and the objectives of our Joint Strategy.

The European Union also remains the biggest trading partner for the African continent, accounting for one third of Africa's total trade. And European Union countries also invest considerably in Africa. From 2005 to 2010 European Union countries were responsible for 43.7% of foreign direct investment in Africa. I believe that

concluding the Economic and Partnership Agreements would create a more stable and predictable business environment, thus multiplying the opportunities for trade and investment in what should be a win-win situation.

But our partnership is also based on values and principles: democracy, respect for human rights, rule of law, good governance and sustainable development are foremost among these. And most importantly, these are not models that are coming from the outside; these are the very principles and values that are at the core of this organisation, the African Union, and of the recently adopted African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.

Madam Chairperson, Excellencies,

Let me state here today the European Commission's strong support for the priorities which the African Union Commission has adopted since you, Dr Zuma, took office just half a year ago.

These priorities, to tackle peace and security issues, to broaden the scope of the organisation to deal with a more ambitious political, economic and social agenda and to introduce reforms in the African Union Commission, address Africa's challenges head on.

We want to be your partners in these endeavours. In an increasingly interdependent world, Africa and Europe's future are closely interlinked. What affects you affects us, and vice versa. This includes threats to peace and stability, the risks of climate change, fundamentalism and organized crime or the impact of the economic and financial crisis.

We must work together; not just to provide security, but to improve the day-to-day lives of all our citizens. Our agenda is not just about national or regional security: it is about human security and, above all, human dignity.

All of this further demonstrates that the adoption of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy at Lisbon Summit in 2007 was the right thing to do. Indeed, a strategic partnership between our two continents is more relevant and necessary than ever before.

The objectives and principles established in 2007 remain valid. This is a partnership of equals which goes beyond development to tackle issues of common interest; it is also a partnership which treats Africa as one.

And it is a partnership that has been delivering results in various domains. For instance, peace and security. This is an area where the African Union has been stepping a peace action in helping to resolve the conflicts in the continent. We welcome this development. And we are directly supporting Africa's capability to manage African problems. Since 2004, the EU has provided more than 1.1 billion € to the Africa Peace Facility to fund African-led Peace Support Operations, to strengthen the African Peace and Security Architecture, and to make operational the Early Response Mechanism. A lot of progress

has been achieved in this last decade in terms of peace, security and democracy, but challenges and threats still remain as proven by the situation in Mali, DRC, Central African Republic or Guinea Bissau.

We have also been supporting continent wide integration and infrastructure development. It is estimated that the lack of adequate infrastructure can reduce productivity by as much as 40%. This is why Africa gives high importance to its programme for Infrastructure Development. This is why a cornerstone of our cooperation is the EU-Africa Infrastructure trust fund, which has a total funding of 746 Million euros, of which 638 million come from the budget managed by the European Commission.

This Trust Fund is a lever for far greater investment lever from European and African financing institutions. To date the Trust Fund has awarded over 80 grants for major regional interconnection programmes across Africa in the field of energy, transport, ICT and water supply representing a total investment of over 6.5 billion euros.

I underline this because I really believe that in terms of development assistance we have to think beyond the European Union budget. That is why for instance we are looking at ways for reinforcing the support to this African Union and European Union relationship beyond the European budget. In this context the action of the European Investment Bank is indeed very important and lately also of the European Investment Bank, recognising the presence among us of the Vice-President.

Boosting agriculture productivity, food security and resilience is another major priority to achieve the goal of eradicating poverty and tapping Africa's potential. This is why we are providing support to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme at continental, regional and national level. We are also supporting projects promoting adaptation to Climate Change such as the ClimDev Africa Initiative, the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel and the very first edition of the African Soil Atlas, copies of which we will hand over to the African Union Commission later today.

And we will remain engaged in the years' ahead. We have adopted an Agenda for Change for our development policy that will concentrate assistance on those in greatest need, directly benefiting African countries. While our discussions for the future Multiannual Financial Framework are still ongoing, namely the discussions between the European Parliament and the Council in the European Union, I can say with some confidence that the European Development Fund will maintain the same order of magnitude in the future. And I also expect to see adopted a proposal from the European Commission for a Pan-African programme which would support pan-African integration and finance our joint strategy.

We will also continue supporting the African Union function and capacity building. Strong, operational and active common institutions are a necessary condition for successful regional integration. This is also our experience in Europe and one of the lessons of the recent economic and financial prevails we are going through. Common

institutions need to be equipped with the right tools and the right mix of competences that enable them to tackle today's challenges being peace and security, finance and economy or managing the public goods. As one of the European Union founding fathers Jean Monnet has once said: "Nothing is possible without men, but nothing is lasting without institutions."

Mme Chairperson,

Our partnership is more than an institutional, political or economic relationship. At its heart are our citizens. Strengthening people to people contacts and human networks between our continents will bring mutual benefits for both sides. Business communities, researchers and academics, journalists and artists, civil society organizations and ordinary citizens are all eager and ready to engage. And we need to work together to empower women and youth across the continent to achieve their full potential.

This is why I share your ambition to invest in human development, through education. This is why we will increase our programmes to improve higher education in Africa, most notably through the Erasmus Mundus which already has an ACP "window" and the Nyerere programme.

With more than half of the population under 20 years of age, investing in education is a sure bet for the future. In the long term the transfer of knowledge is a more powerful tool for development, than the transfer of money.

Dear colleagues,

The EU and Africa are natural partners. But evolving challenges and opportunities require us to adapt our Partnership, to focus on priorities and added value, to focus also on concrete implementation as the Chairperson of the African Union just mentioned with my full support of that remark, and also to make our working arrangements much more efficient. We will launch a reflection today in our plenary session on how to make more effective our Joint Strategy. This is only the first step in a process that will bring us to 4th Africa-EU summit in Brussels that we are planning for the 2-3 April 2014.

Our meeting today is important for the future orientation of our work. We will continue to cooperate on global issues, work together to resolve peace and security crises, improve governance and address key development challenges such as migration and mobility, the management of raw materials, sustainable energy, trade and regional integration and the post MDG development agenda that covers so many issues of human development, for instance health issues.

For we live in two different continents but we share a single vision, that of a more prosperous, stable and open Europe and Africa. And we will continue to work together to make this vision a reality. For as an African proverb says, the future is like a baobab tree, you cannot embrace it alone.

I thank you for your attention.



Le président Barroso — la présidente Zuma

Deux continents, une vision

Ce 26 avril, à Addis Abeba en Éthiopie, se tient la 6ème édition de la réunion inter collèges entre la Commission de l'Union africaine et la Commission européenne. Nous ferons le point sur les progrès du partenariat UE-Afrique et réfléchirons sur notre vision commune de l'avenir.

Dans notre monde en constante évolution, une chose est sûre: L'Afrique et l'Europe resteront chacune le plus proche voisin de l'autre. Les 54 pays d'Afrique et les prochainement 28 États membres de l'Union européenne ont en commun une proximité géographique, une histoire et un devenir. C'est dans cet esprit que l'Afrique et l'Europe se sont rencontrées lors du sommet de Lisbonne de décembre 2007 pour créer le partenariat Afrique-UE, fondé sur une relation politique forte et une étroite coopération dans tous les domaines. Notre partenariat vise à combler l'écart de développement entre l'Afrique et l'Europe par une coopération économique resserrée et par la promotion d'un développement solidaire et durable sur nos deux continents, afin de vivre côte à côte dans la paix, la sécurité, la prospérité, la solidarité et la dignité humaine.

Depuis le sommet de Lisbonne, le monde a traversé d'autres changements profonds, notamment la crise

financière mondiale et le «Printemps arabe», qui ont laissé leur marque en Afrique comme en Europe. L'interconnexion croissante de notre monde et le déplacement du centre de gravité politique au niveau mondial sont également des facteurs de changement importants pour les deux continents. Entre-temps, notre partenariat est régulièrement monté en puissance, produisant de solides résultats dans un certain nombre de domaines clés. Nous collaborons très étroitement dans le domaine de la paix et de la sécurité, pour renforcer la capacité de l'Afrique de prévenir et résoudre les situations de crise et de maintenir la paix. Nous avons aussi de grands programmes en matière d'agriculture et de développement rural, d'infrastructures et d'énergie, d'environnement, de recherche et développement, ainsi que de mobilité des étudiants. Nos deux continents ont également renforcé leur coopération sur des problématiques mondiales, comme le changement climatique et la lutte contre le terrorisme.

L'Afrique et l'Europe doivent aujourd'hui relever un double défi: favoriser une croissance économique durable et faire en sorte que celle-ci soit inclusive en créant les emplois dont nos populations ont besoin. L'UE s'est engagée dans ce processus en 2010, en lançant l'initiative «Europe 2020», qui expose la stratégie de

croissance de l'Europe pour cette décennie. «Europe 2020» traite à la fois des défis à court terme liés à la crise financière et des réformes structurelles à long terme qu'appellent la mondialisation, la pression exercée sur les ressources naturelles et le vieillissement démographique. Pour parvenir à une croissance durable et inclusive, l'Europe s'est fixé une série d'objectifs ambitieux en matière d'emploi, d'innovation, d'éducation, d'inclusion sociale et de climat/d'énergie, à atteindre d'ici à 2020. L'UE a également remodelé sa politique globale de développement dans son «programme pour le changement», qui met davantage l'accent sur la gouvernance démocratique, sur le secteur privé et sur une croissance durable et inclusive. Les efforts de développement de l'Europe seront par ailleurs ciblés sur les pays les plus pauvres, en particulier en Afrique.

L'Afrique s'est rapidement remise de la crise financière mondiale, affichant en 2012 un taux de croissance de 5 % pour l'ensemble du continent et des taux à deux chiffres dans plusieurs pays. Avec sa population qui devrait doubler d'ici à 2050 tout en devenant de plus en plus jeune et urbanisée, l'Afrique est mise au défi de maintenir son impressionnant taux de croissance actuel et de créer les millions d'emplois dont a besoin cette population croissante, notamment les femmes et les jeunes, ainsi que d'accélérer sa marche en avant vers les objectifs du millénaire pour le développement. L'UA, qui fête 50 ans d'intégration continentale cette année, s'est attelée à la définition de son cadre stratégique à long terme pour relever ce défi. Elle a déjà mis en place un certain nombre de grands programmes phares, notamment la zone de libre-échange continentale (CFTA), le programme de développement des infrastructures en Afrique (PIDA), le plan d'action de l'UA pour le développement industriel accéléré de l'Afrique (AIDA), la vision pour l'industrie minière en Afrique (AMV), le programme détaillé pour le développement de l'agriculture africaine (CAADP), l'architecture africaine de paix et de sécurité (APSA) et le mécanisme africain d'évaluation par les pairs (MAEP), qui concourent à la réalisation des objectifs de l'Afrique en termes de croissance et d'intégration continentales.

Tant pour l'Afrique que pour l'Europe, une croissance durable et inclusive requiert une action coordonnée aux niveaux continental, régional et national. Les institutions de l'UE et de l'UA doivent veiller à ce que les politiques et les programmes qu'elles appliquent à l'échelle continentale soutiennent véritablement la croissance du continent. Au niveau des États membres, une appropriation et un engagement pleins et entiers seront essentiels de la part des chefs d'État et de gouvernement, y compris aux niveaux régional et local. La société civile, notamment le secteur privé et les

partenaires sociaux, devra aussi être pleinement associée, étant le véritable moteur de la croissance. Les efforts déployés par l'UE et l'Afrique se conjuguent dans notre partenariat Afrique-UE. De nombreux progrès ont été accomplis depuis 2007, mais beaucoup reste à faire. Notre partenariat repose sur le constat, clair et partagé, que l'avenir de l'Afrique et celui de l'Europe sont intimement liés. Nous continuerons de coopérer sur des questions de dimension mondiale, d'œuvrer ensemble à la résolution des crises dans le domaine de la paix et de la sécurité, d'améliorer la gouvernance et de relever les grands défis en matière de développement, tels que ceux des migrations et de la mobilité, de la gestion des matières premières, de l'énergie durable, du commerce et de l'intégration régionale, ainsi que de l'agenda du développement post-OMD.

En avril 2014, l'UE et l'Afrique se réuniront de nouveau, cette fois à Bruxelles à l'occasion du quatrième sommet Afrique-UE, pour examiner ce qui aura été accompli dans le cadre de notre partenariat et formuler notre vision de l'avenir. Nous sommes deux continents, mais nous partageons une même vision d'un avenir pacifique, démocratique et prospère, dans l'intérêt de nos peuples. Unis dans notre partenariat, nous pourrions y parvenir.

Le président de la Commission européenne M. José Manuel Barroso — la présidente de la Commission de l'UA Mme Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma



AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION – EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**6th College-to-College meeting Joint declaration
Addis Ababa, 26 April 2013**

Transformations continuing to unfold in both Africa and Europe herald an opportunity for a value added approach to the Africa – EU partnership as embodied in the 2007 Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES). Our partnership should continue to advance beyond the traditional development mechanisms to address existing and emerging common challenges on an equal footing.

In this context, the 6th College-to-College meeting was an excellent opportunity to assess the achievements, existing frameworks, policies and financial instruments recorded under the two Joint Action Plans. It also launched a reflection on the future of Africa – EU relations in view of preparing the 4th Africa-EU Summit to be held on 2-3 April 2014, Brussels, Belgium. This Summit will therefore be an occasion to focus on strategic priorities and to take a fresh look at the Joint Strategy and its implementation mechanisms in order to make it more efficient.

The participation of the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and other stakeholders in this College-to-College meeting was warmly welcomed.

During the meeting, we, the African Union and European Commissions, have in particular agreed to:

1. Pursue and deepen our cooperation in support of peace and security, and democratic governance in Africa, in line with our ongoing intense political dialogue. We will continue to join efforts in addressing peace and

security challenges in both continents. This includes support to the implementation of the peace, security, and cooperation framework agreement for the DRC and the Great Lakes region; the EU strategies for the Sahel and the Horn of Africa; consolidation of peace efforts in Somalia and peace and territorial integrity in Mali; and in finding lasting solutions to the current crises in the Central African Republic and Guinea Bissau; and jointly work to build good neighbourly relations between Sudan and South Sudan. We will continue to combine efforts to fight terrorism, piracy, organised crime and the proliferation of weapons, in line with the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

2. Reaffirm our joint commitment to promote and protect human rights on both continents and to support the African Governance Architecture. We welcome the intensified cooperation in the area of democratic governance, and particularly in relation to elections. We also look forward to increased cooperation on humanitarian affairs.

3. Acknowledge the importance of developing human capital through quality education and promoting employment and decent work for all as means of achieving inclusive growth and sustainable socio-economic development. In view of the International Labour Conference of June this year, we will pursue our dialogue on social protection.

4. Reaffirm the need to work together, including with the diaspora, in the spirit of mutual partnership for better management of migration and mobility. We will take action to combat exploitation, discrimination and social exclusion of migrants, and to address irregular migration and fight the trafficking of human beings. Furthermore, we will facilitate the early operationalisation of the African Institute for Remittances to enable safer, faster and cheaper remittance flows and help leverage remittances for social and economic development of Africa.

5. Pursue our cooperation to enhance Intra-Africa mobility of students and academics by facilitating harmonization of higher education programmes. We will also cooperate to support the Pan African University.

6. Remain firmly committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We will in particular continue our cooperation to enhance health systems and outcomes, contributing to improvements in quality of life and human capital development. We will continue our joint efforts to address HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and

malaria, while paying particular attention to maternal and child health.

7. Underscore the important contribution of women and youth in sustainable and inclusive development in line with the objectives of the African Women and Youth decades.

8. Pursue our joint efforts to fight desertification in Africa in the framework of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel initiative. We will also further continue to collaborate on Disaster Risk Management, resilience and multi-lateral environmental agreements. We take note of the progress achieved thus far in global climate change conferences and agree to cooperate towards reaching the intended outcomes.

9. Cooperate to maximise the benefits of science and technology and innovation for tackling poverty, and providing sustainable growth. In this regard, we welcome the progress made in the Africa – EU High level Science and Technology Policy Dialogue as well as the AU Research Grants.

10. Continue to collaborate in the framework of the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) and Africa initiative on the monitoring of the environment for sustainable development and security with a view to enhancing access to policy makers of earth observation data. We will also continue our work on the extension of the Global Navigation Satellite Systems to Africa, notably to improve aviation safety.

11. Remain committed to our cooperation in the information society domain, notably through scaling-up on-going initiatives, exploiting synergies between the EU Digital Agenda and the AU ICT development frameworks, and fostering deployment of innovative e-services to fast-track African development in all socio-economic sectors and enhance interconnections between Africa and the EU.

12. Keep sustainable agriculture high on the development agenda. We welcome the AU decision to make 2014 the Year of Agriculture and Food Security. We will address the substantial challenges facing African agriculture in a way that conserves the future productivity of natural resources. We will strive to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth and food and nutrition security, raise farm incomes and enhance agricultural productivity, transformation, trade and rural development. To this end we shall focus our agricultural cooperation initiatives in line with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Devel-

opment Programme (CAADP) including Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary issues, standards and quality certification, processing industries, trade initiatives and facilitating access to local, regional and international markets.

13. Re-affirm our commitment to strengthen energy access, energy security and promotion of the green economy, in line with the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative.

14. Agree to strengthen our cooperation on economic diversification, industrialisation and value addition to Africa's natural resources. Our cooperation in mineral resources management will focus on good governance and transparency, investment and infrastructure, and on enhancing geological knowledge and skills.

15. Recognize the need for cooperation on fiscal matters so as to contribute to more effective Domestic Revenue Mobilisation.

16. Re-affirm our strong commitment to regional and continental integration, and agree to pursue our cooperation in relevant key areas such as industrialisation, diversification, trade-facilitation, customs, investment, services and productive capacity. We underline the importance of the EU-Africa Partnership on Infrastructure to support the ambitious goals of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) and welcome continued engagement of the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund.

17. Agree that efforts should be re-doubled to overcome the remaining obstacles to concluding growth and development oriented trade agreements under negotiation and agreed ways to achieve this.

18. Agree that trade facilitation is important to improve African competitiveness and increase intra-African trade. In this regard the multilateral negotiations at the WTO will endeavour to reach agreement on trade facilitation taking into account the needs of developing countries.

19. Foster our bilateral technical and administrative cooperation in key areas, including internal communication, twinning and exchange arrangements between our services.

20. Welcome the African Union Initiative on Alternative Sources of Funding as well as the European Commission proposal for the creation of a new substantive Pan African Programme, which will both contribute to the

implementation of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership.

21. Give a new impetus to political dialogue at all levels as a means to provide the necessary guidance for the effective implementation of the Partnership.

22. Pursue our cooperation in the multilateral arena to bring our positions closer and shape the international agenda on issues such as the post-2015 development agenda and the climate change negotiations.

23. Task our respective services to organise on 20-21 June 2013 a joint brainstorming session with relevant stakeholders to pursue discussion on the future of Africa-EU partnership in order to render the post 2013 cooperation more focused and make the implementation of the JAES more efficient.

24. We will continue our joint efforts in building better understanding between the peoples of the two continents, through communication, information, outreach and cultural exchanges that better involve them in the implementation of our joint strategy.

The political and operational impetus provided by the two Commissions remains instrumental for the success of the Africa-EU Partnership. But the Commissions need other stakeholders' efforts to make the Partnership a success.

Finally the next Africa-EU Summit will be the opportunity to take stock of progress achieved, mobilise the participants and adapt the Partnership to the changing times.



AU PSC – EU PCS meeting Addis Ababa, 11th June 2013



The sixth joint annual African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) and the European Union Political and Security Committee (EUPSC) consultative meeting, held in Addis Ababa on June 11, 2013, marked the encouraging developments on the African continent including high economic growth and a steady reduction in conflict, despite several complex political, security and humanitarian crisis situations in West Africa, the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa, as well as situations of unconstitutional change of government that require lasting solutions.

The joint statement further commended the EU's support to the implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), provided through a multi-dimensional approach encompassing political, institutional and financial aspects, with the African Peace Facility (APF) as its core instrument.

Co-chaired by Ambassador Olof Skoog, Permanent Chair of the EUPSC and current AUPSC Chair Ambassador Rachid Benlounes of Algeria, the discussions focused on Mali/Sahel, Guinea Bissau, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and the Great Lakes Regions, Central African Republic and the campaign for the elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army, reaffirmed the commitment of the AUPSC and the EUPSC

to enhance joint efforts towards conflict prevention and resolution, the importance of coordinated responses to unconstitutional changes of government and addressing root causes of conflict.

Briefing journalists at the conclusion of the sixth joint annual consultative meeting, Ambassador Ramtane Lamamra, African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security the one-day session was devoted to issues of peace and security in Africa. He said: "The AU tries to bring about solutions to the crimes of terrorism, drug and human trafficking on the continent, but the same solutions also benefit Europe in confronting these crimes." Ambassador Gary Quince, EU Head of Delegation to the African Union replied to questions related to Somalia, the Nile issues and the initiations of evaluating the Africa- EU partnership before the Africa- EU summit of 2014.

The 6th consultative meeting started with a visit of the African Union Human Rights Memorial by the EU PSC delegates, where the building of the new AUC conference and office complex is built on once a notorious prison. Ambassador Olof Skoog, Permanent Chair of the EU Peace and Security Committee also discussed regional issues with Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr. Tedros Adhanom.

6th ANNUAL JOINT CONSULTATIVE MEETING BETWEEN THE AFRICAN UNION PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL (AUPSC) AND THE EUROPEAN UNION POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE (EUPSC)

Addis Ababa, 11 June 2013

The African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) and the European Union Political and Security Committee (EUPSC) held their 6th Annual Joint Consultative Meeting in Addis Ababa, on 11 June 2013, within the framework of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. The meeting was co- chaired by Ambassador Rachid Benlounes, Chairperson of the AUPSC for the month of June 2013, and Ambassador Olof Skoog, Permanent Chair of the EUPSC.

The meeting took place in the context of the OAU/AU 50th anniversary year, at a time marked by encouraging developments on the African continent including high economic growth and a steady reduction in conflict, despite several complex political, security and humanitarian crisis situations in West Africa, the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa, as well as situations of unconstitutional change of government that require lasting solutions.

The meeting highlighted the need for continued cooperation between the African Union and the European Union to achieve our common goals of ensuring peace and security and promoting democratic governance, respect for human rights, the rule of law, protection of civilians and accountability for war crimes and crimes against humanity. The discussions, focused on Mali/Sahel, Guinea Bissau, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and the Great Lakes Regions, Central African Republic and the campaign for the elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army, reaffirmed the commitment of the AUPSC and the EUPSC to enhance joint efforts towards conflict prevention and resolution, the importance of coordinated responses to unconstitutional changes of government and addressing root causes of conflict.

Cooperation AU/EU in Peace and Security

The AUPSC and EUPSC commended the EU's support to the implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), provided through a multi-dimensional approach encompassing political, institutional and financial aspects, with the African Peace Facility (APF) as its core instrument. The AU PSC and EU PSC agreed to promote further operationalization of APSA. The EU reaffirmed its commitment to continue supporting the APSA and the African-led

peace support operations, through the APF. The two parties commended the efforts being deployed by the AU to further mobilise resources from within the continent and from other international partners to better

support the ongoing peace initiatives in the continent. The AU PSC and the EUPSC encouraged other partners to also enhance their level of support towards Africa-led peace efforts.

1. On Mali and the Sahel

The AUPSC and the EUPSC underlined their commitment to the unity, territorial integrity, stability, democratic governance, rule of law, respect for human rights, including sustainable development and lasting solution to the multidimensional crisis in Mali, through a holistic approach based on a combination of security, governance, humanitarian and development tracks. Commending the on-going stabilisation efforts, the two parties welcomed progress made on the security track and encouraged further improvements in the humanitarian and human rights situation. Advocating a smooth and harmonised transformation of AFISMA into MINUSMA, they underlined that the new UN mission should build on results achieved by AFISMA thus far and contribute to long term stability in the country by helping Malian forces prepare for the resumption of their responsibilities over the entire territory of Mali. They stressed the importance of Africa's continued role in the search for a durable solution to the crises in Mali and stressed the need to take Africa's concerns into account in the political process in Mali. They welcomed continued efforts by ECOWAS, the core countries and countries of the region to enhance their coordinated contributions to peace, security and development in Mali and in the Sahel-Saharan region. The two parties recognized the importance of security sector reform, including the restructuring of the Malian Defense and Security Forces, and welcomed the EU's continuing contribution to the stabilisation of Mali through its military training mission (EUTM), and regional capacity building efforts. They took note of the evolution of the political process, as well as the determination of the Malian authorities to hold elections in July 2013, and urged them to intensify dialogue leading to conciliation and restoration of state authority throughout the entire Malian territory. They reiterated their demand for the disarmament of all armed groups in Mali, including the Movement for the National Liberation of Azawad (MNLA). They stressed the importance of organizing free, fair, transparent and inclusive elections, and encouraged international partners to offer their support. They welcomed the significant commitments made at the Mali Donors' Conference held in Brussels, on 15 May 2013. While acknowledging the on-going programmes launched by the EU, they called for honouring of the pledges made. They reiterated the imperative of close



coordination among partners in pursuing their collective efforts towards resolving the crises in Mali and the Sahel.

2. On Guinea Bissau

The AUPSC and the EUPSC take note of the appointment of a new inclusive transitional government following agreement between the two major political parties in Guinea Bissau. This transitional government is expected to give priority to the preparation of democratic elections leading to restoration of constitutional order before the end of the year. The meeting welcomed the EU's readiness to provide technical and financial support to the electoral

process, once an appropriate roadmap has been adopted. The two parties stressed the need for reform of armed and security forces. They stressed the need for an effective fight against organised crime and drug trafficking and illegal fishing. They also stressed the need for protection of human rights, rule of law and an end to impunity, and underlined the high importance of the preservation and sustainable management of natural resources of Guinea Bissau, including sustainable exploitation of marine and land resources. They commended the joint efforts of the AU, ECOWAS, CPLP, EU and the UN for the return to constitutional order and stability in Guinea Bissau, and looked forward to the second joint assessment mission on the five Organisations to Guinea Bissau with a view to encouraging the stakeholders to fulfil all conditions for holding free, fair and transparent elections before the end of the year.

3. On Somalia

The AU PSC and EU PSC welcomed the progress made in Somalia since the completion of the Transitional period in August 2012, including the establishment of the Somali Federal Parliament, the endorsement of the Provisional Federal Constitution, the election of the President by the Federal Parliament, the appointment of the Prime Minister and the formation of the Somali Federal Government (SFG). The two parties stressed the need for progress in the dialogue and reconciliation process between Somali stakeholders aiming at establishing regional authorities in Somalia. AUPSC and EUPSC however expressed concern about the resumption of fighting

between adverse factions in Kismayo, and urged all those involved to resolve the political stalemate through an inclusive dialogue, led by the SFG, with the support of the AU and IGAD, to advance the federal structure of the country. The meeting commended the SFG and the Somaliland region for their engagement and called for its active continuation.

The AUPSC and EUPSC praised the crucial role of AMISOM in ensuring stabilization in Somalia, allowing the political process to unfold. They acknowledged the need for AMISOM to continue its work with an enhanced logistical and force enablers' capacity to face the new security challenges. AUPSC and EUPSC noted the important role of EUTM in training future Somali military staff, as well as that of EUNAVFOR ATALANTA in countering piracy and of EUCAP NESTOR in supporting maritime security. Furthermore, they welcomed the deployment of the new UN Mission to Somalia and the appointment of the new UN SRSG for the Mission. They stressed the need for close coordination and cooperation between the new UN Mission and AMISOM for the smooth implementation of their respective mandates, for the benefit of peace, security and reconciliation in Somalia.

The AUPSC and EUPSC commended the AU and IGAD joint efforts in Somalia, supported by the international community. In this respect, they welcomed the outcome of the London International Conference on Somalia, held on 7 May 2013, and looked forward to the Brussels Conference that aims at endorsement of Somalia's political reconstruction plan under the framework of a New Deal Transition Compact.

4. On Sudan and South Sudan

The AUPSC and the EUPSC expressed concern about the recent resurgence of tension between Sudan and South Sudan, which is threatening the crucial agreements signed in September 2012. AUPSC and EUPSC underlined the serious consequences an oil shutdown would have on the viability of the two states, the relations between them and the wider region. They stressed the importance of strict and timely implementation of all agreements signed between the two countries as the only way to eventually normalize relations between

the two countries, for the benefit of their populations. The meeting urged Sudan and South Sudan to address any complaints or grievances about security concerns through the bilaterally agreed mechanisms. The two parties expressed unwavering support to the AU High-Level Implementation Panel, as well as the appreciation for the work being done by the AUHIP in facilitating negotiations and for its intervention helping to find solutions to defuse the recent tension between the two countries. They also commended the efforts of IGAD and the AU in supporting the Parties.

They called upon Sudan and South Sudan to resume discussions also with a view to reaching agreement on the establishment of the Abyei temporary institutions, as well as agreement on the resolution of the final status of Abyei. The AUPSC and the EUPSC also called on the Parties to address the issue of disputed and claimed border areas, recognizing that this can provide an important platform for cross-border cooperation in the framework of soft borders and regional cooperation and integration. The AUPSC and EUPSC remain concerned about the acute humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile and called for measures to be taken to address the situation. They welcomed the recent launching of direct talks between the Government of Sudan and SPLM-N, and urged the parties to continue their direct negotiations in order to reach a comprehensive resolution. The AUPSC and EUPSC welcomed the initiative of the AUPSC in undertaking a field mission to Darfur from 17 – 19 March 2013, in the spirit of adding momentum to the peace efforts in Darfur.

5. On Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Great Lakes Region

The meeting expressed concern at the unstable security situation in eastern DRC, particularly in North Kivu, and welcomed the renewed mandate of MONUSCO, which now includes the Intervention Brigade, an innovative joint operation by UN /AU-SADC-ICGLR. The deployment of the Intervention Brigade is expected to improve the situation in the region. In this context, the AU PSC and EU PSC commended the Troop Contributing Countries to the Intervention Brigade, namely, Tanzania, South Africa and Malawi. The two Parties agreed that only an inclusive political solution will bring peace and development to the population after a long period of instability. They welcomed the Framework Agreement for Peace, Security and Cooperation in DRC and the Region signed in Addis Ababa, on 24 February 2013 and called for its full implementation. In this regard, the AUPSC and EUPSC welcomed the first meeting of the Regional Oversight Mechanism of the Framework Agreement, held in Addis Ababa, on 26 May 2013. They also welcomed the AU PSC field mission to the DRC undertaken from 11 to 14 May 2013.

The EUPSC and AUPSC called on all parties to ensure respect for human rights, as well as an effective fight against impunity in the region. They expressed concern about the lack of

progress in the DRC-M23 negotiations in Kampala, and urged the two Parties to return to the negotiating table,

with a view to reaching an agreement.

6. On the Central African Republic (CAR)

The AUPSC and EUPSC expressed deep concern about the security, humanitarian and human rights situation in CAR. The AUPSC and EUPSC reiterated the call for all actors involved to abide by the Libreville Agreements signed in January 2013 and by the subsequent ECCAS N'Djamena Declaration. They called for the reestablishment of public order and security, as the prerequisite for the successful conduct of the transition and for provision of assistance to the needy populations. They underlined the need for the reinstatement of CAR institutions and their effective functioning as a crucial element in preparation of the presidential and legislative elections planned at the end of the 18 month transitional period. They agreed on the necessity for a strengthened peace support operation mission to ensure security and protection of civilians in CAR.

The AUPSC and EUPSC took note of the decision of CAR authorities to allow continuation of the activities of the Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army, including allowing operations of the contributing foreign Armed Forces.

7. On the Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army

The AUPSC and the EUPSC deplored the on-going atrocities being committed by the LRA and reaffirmed their support for the UN-AU strategy to eliminate the threat from the LRA, including the AU-Regional Cooperation Initiative. They welcomed the recent progress made in implementing the Regional Cooperation Initiative and in particular, the adoption of the Concept of Operations, the formal incorporation of the military contingents and the establishment of the Headquarters in Yambio, South Sudan. The AUPSC and EUPSC welcomed the efforts of AU Special Envoy for the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) for the results achieved so far, and called for continued close coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders involved to achieve a smooth implementation of the Initiative.

They agreed to continue to maintain close consultation and cooperation on all these issues. The two Parties agreed to meet in Brussels, in 2014.



Insight to the Operations of the EU Delegation to the African Union



This year, Africa celebrates the 50th Anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity, currently known as the African Union (AU). The European Union has been working in hand with the AU since its creation, and has a Delegation in Addis Ababa dedicated to the partnership. At a recent meeting in Brussels, Head of Operations Section, Mr Joan Nadal Sastre shared his views on the challenges and opportunities facing this unique Delegation.

The Delegation in Addis Ababa is the interface between the EU and the African union's institutions. As such, it covers a wide range of activities, from the diplomatic work to the implementation of cooperation programs. A unique feature of the Delegation is the key work that it does in coordinating the implementation of the African Peace Facility with the African union institutions. Joan

Nadal Sastre, Head of the Operations Section explains: "Our work is very different to the work of colleagues in bilateral Delegations. To begin with, our Head of Delegation, Gary Quince, is also European Union Special Representative (EUSR)." The Delegation supports various African Union organs across the continent but "the bulk of work is done with the AU Commission in Addis Ababa," continued Mr Nadal Sastre.

It was the first meeting the Commission had with the newly elected AU Commission, chaired by Dr. Zuma. For the new AUC Chairperson, this meeting gave her the opportunity to share with the EU the priorities for the African Union: economic growth, regional integration, while promoting gender issues across the board. This political rendez-vous sets an occasion for Commissioners to have in-depth discussions and to look into the implementation of the Joint EU Africa Strategy.

It is in the EU's own interest to maintain this strong engagement with African partners and neighbours, looking beyond the traditional domains of development- and trade- relations, but even more so for the many other areas where Africa has a direct relevance for the Europe-2020 agenda and for the external dimension of our EU policies. The meeting allowed to take stock of our cooperation and to look at future cooperation in areas such as peace and security, human rights and governance, trade and regional integration, agriculture, energy, employment and migration, climate and environment and space technologies. "Political discussions at the end of the day translate into specific actions for programmes," Mr Nadal Sastre commented.

Many of those programmes are managed by the Delegation operations section that has a portfolio of €350 million and provides targeted thematic interventions such as support against climate change and land policy initiatives. But the section focuses primarily on capacity building for the AU Commission itself to help it reaching international standards and implementing its own policies.

In this respect, the African Union Commission has evolved dramatically in recent years. According to Mr Nadal Sastre, the institution has made important progress even though there is a long way to go and this is where the EU support added value and welcomed. The lack of domestication of AU decisions remains a problem. "One of the main challenges for the AUC is to ensure that the decisions that have been made at

continental level are actually domesticated, enacted and implemented by the by the member states," Mr Sastre said.

Looking ahead, Mr Nadal Sastre sees an opportunity for improved cooperation in the reform of the JAES - the Joint Africa –EU Strategy. Decided in Lisbon in 2007, this strategy is currently structured around eight partnerships: peace and security; governance, democracy and human rights; trade and regional integration; energy; climate change and environment; the Millennium Development Goals; migration, mobility and employment; space, sciences and ICTs. Reflection on its reform is now underway, with the aim to present an updated strategy at the 4th Africa-EU Summit, which will take place in April 2014 in Brussels.

Mr Sastre also considers the new EU multi annual financial framework, including amongst others the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), to be a good instrument to improve cooperation with the African Union at a Pan African level. The European Commission has proposed € 1 billion as part of the DCI for the Pan African Programme, "so that will be the opportunity to integrate the different instruments we have, and treat Africa as one," he said.

- : <http://www.au.int/en/>
- : <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/people/detail/nadal-sastre>
- : <http://www.pan-africanparliament.org/>
- : <http://www.achpr.org/>
- : http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci_en.htm
- : <http://europafrika.net/jointstrategy/>
- : <http://www.african-court.org/en/>
- : <http://www.au.int/en/commission>
- : http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/acp/regional-cooperation/peace/index_en.htm
- : <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/>
- : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FZm8JDIDO-U>





EU supports African Journalists Training in Addis Ababa (21/05/2013)

In light of the 50th Anniversary and the 21st Summit of the African Union (AU), the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation (FES) and the African Union Commission Directorate of Information and Communication (AUC DIC) organized a training for African journalists and editors, implemented with the support of the EU Delegation to the AU and the Embassy of Canada. On 17th and 18th May, fifteen journalists and editors from Zambia, Senegal, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Ethiopia, Germany, UK, gathered in Addis Ababa to interview AU Leadership and African Union partners taking part in the summit in the area of Pan-Africanism/ African Renaissance and 50 years of OAU/AU, peace and security, good governance... Subsequently, the journalists part in the AU summit

meetings and the press conferences that were organised in margin of the Summit.

The aim of this media training was to increase and improve the coverage of the AU summit and topics of and around the AU in African media. Furthermore, it also provided a forum for networking and exchange between the participants and the African Union Commission Directorate of Information and Communication (AU DIC).



EU supported Kwame Nkrumah Scientific Awards Presented During OAU 50yrs Celebration

EU Delegation to the African Union is pleased to announce Prof. Michael John Wingfield from South Africa and Prof. Nabil A. Ibrahim from Egypt have received the prestigious African Union Kwame Nkrumah Scientific Awards 2012 Edition. The research award, each amounting USD100,000 was granted on May 26, 2013 in the presence of DR. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission and Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Chairperson of the African Union during the 50th Anniversary celebrations.

The European Union has supported the African Union Kwame Nkrumah Scientific Awards, as a way to strengthen science and technology capacities; to popularize science among African citizens; to empower those who are engaged in research; to celebrate their achievements and excellence; and to promote efforts to transform scientific research into sustainable development of the continent, as indicated during the event.

While delivering her congratulatory message, Dr. Zuma said "Today, the Commission has generated tremendous momentum in deploying science as a tool for development in Africa. With the support of our development partners, the Commission launched a number of programmes including the African Union Kwame Nkrumah Scientific Awards."

The Chairperson continued "Let me also seize this opportunity to thank our Development Partners, particularly the European Commission for their unwavering support not only for this programme but for many more programmes in the Commission. This is one of those flagship programmes that are remarkably contributing to our shared vision for promoting Africa's development and integration through science and technology. I would like to also launch, officially the 2013 Edition of this programme as a way to continue celebrating our 50th Anniversary."

EU supported a symposium "Being Pan African"



About thirty leading intellectuals and a wide public including Rastafari people, from Africa and the African Diaspora, gathered in the Old Plenary Hall of the African Union on May 17 & 18, 2013 on the occasion of the symposium "Being Pan-African" an official side event to the Special Summit meeting to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the OAU-AU. Four round tables were held on the following themes :

1. Responsibility ;
2. Knowledge;
3. Challenges
4. Future(s).

The symposium was followed on May 19 by a workshop to formulate a research agenda on Pan-Africanism and the African Renaissance.

Such a debate on the roots, achievements and challenges of Pan-Africanism is a fundamental step towards achieving the African Renaissance.

A number of important issues were raised in the conclusions of this symposium:

1. The need to bridge what is perceived as a growing gap between the Pan-African political elite and the grass-roots experience of Pan-Africanism
2. The need to include women and the youth in the knowledge production and transmission process.
3. The need to encourage a fruitful dialogue on the relationship of Africa with its diverse diasporas. This is a key measure for integrating states and peoples, as well as a necessary step towards collective security and solidarity.
4. Taking responsibility for integrating knowledge on Pan-Africanism into mainstream curricula at all levels in the education system, thus creating propitious conditions for the Renaissance of Africa and Africans at home and abroad.

5. Make a commitment to share the fruits of our debates on the audio-visual and printed media in order to promote the general awareness, which is so critically important for meeting the global challenges we face at the threshold of the 21st century.

The symposium was coordinated by the Commission of the African Union, with the support of the European Union, CODESRIA, the Pan-African University, and the Institute of Research for Development. Other partners in this historic event were the Open Society Foundation, the French Centre for Ethiopian Studies, the Institut Français, the Research Unit Migration and Society, UNESCO, OIF and BGI Ethiopia.

Spotlight on Africa's life source – first Soil Atlas of Africa



The European Commission has presented the first Soil Atlas of Africa, highlighting a vital natural resource which provides food, fodder, fuel wood, reduces flood risk and protects water supplies. With full colour maps and illustrations, the atlas explains in a simple and clear manner the diversity of soil across the African continent and emphasizes the importance of this non-renewable resource. Coordinated by the European Commission's in-house science service, the JRC, an internationally renowned group of soil scientists from Africa and Europe has contributed to this atlas. The aim is to raise awareness at all levels – from politicians to the general public – of the significance of soil to life in Africa.

Presenting the Soil Atlas of Africa at today's College-to-

College meeting of the European Commission and the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa, European Commissioner for Climate Action, Connie Hedegaard, said: "The soils of Africa have a crucial role in climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and they are the basis for sustainable development and food security. Land productivity is fundamental to reaching many of the Millennium Development Goals."

Commissioner Máire Geoghegan-Quinn, responsible for Research, Innovation and Science, added: "By providing a comprehensive assessment of this limited natural resource we hope to raise awareness of the need for improved protection and sustainable management of African soil."

Deserts and drylands comprise 60% of the land surface of the African continent, populated by over one billion people. Much of the remaining land shows old, highly weathered soils which require special attention to be of use for agriculture. Population growth and urbanisation, coupled with conflicting economic challenges (cultivation of cash crops for export, biofuel production, biodiversity conservation, mineral extraction, carbon sequestration), increase the already heavy pressure on the land. Fertile and productive soils are key to tackling hunger and are a particular challenge in Africa, where, in many parts, soils are losing nutrients faster than fertilisers can be added.

Informed decision making is currently limited by the scarcity of up to date data on the soil resources of Africa. The JRC, in collaboration with the FAO and African soil scientists, will launch a pan-African assessment on the state of soil resources at the forthcoming conference of the African Soil Science Society in Kenya (October 2013).

Background

The Soil Atlas is a collaborative initiative of the European Union, the African Union and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to support and encourage the sustainable use of soil resources in Africa and the Global Soil Partnership for Food Security. The Atlas explains the origin and functions of soil, describes the different soil types and their relevance to both local and global issues. It also discusses the principal threats to soil and the steps being taken to protect soil resources.

Some key facts from the atlas:

- 98% of all calories consumed in Africa originate from the soil resources of Africa.
- Organic matter in the soil can store more than ten times its weight of water, which reduces risk of floods and protects underground water supplies.
- Africa's soils store about 200 gigatonnes of organic carbon - 2.5 times more than contained in the continent's plants.
- Tropical rainforest soils are not naturally fertile but need a constant supply of organic matter from natural vegetation. Deforestation breaks this cycle.
- Over half of Africa's land surface is characterised by sandy soils (22%), shallow stony soils (17%) and young, weakly developed soils (11%).
- Many of the soils of Africa are severely degraded by erosion and excessive nutrient depletion. This explains

the low productivity of African soils, mainly due to lack of plant nutrients, not adequately replenished by artificial fertilizers. On average, African farmers, due to rural poverty, are able to apply only 10% of the nutrients that farmers in the rest of the world return to the soil.

For more information:

http://eusoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/library/maps/africa_atlas/index.html

DEPARTURES



Departing colleagues :Otello MICUCCI, Bogdan Batič, Juan NADAL SASTRE, Ann-Christin SAUBERT, Chiara TARDIVO, and Moustapha MAGUMU with Ambassador Gary Quince (5th from left)

You can also read LINK! on the website of the Delegation of the European Union to the African Union
http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/african_union/index_en.htm



LIEN!



AU COEUR DU PARTENARIAT AFRIQUE-UNION EUROPÉENNE

The Africa-EU Partnership

2 UNIONS, 1 VISION



Delegation of the European Union to the African Union

Kirkos subcity, Kebele 10, House N° New

P.O Box 25223/1000 Addis Abeba

biruk.feleke@ext.eeas.europa.eu

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/african_union/index_en.htm