



# LINK!



INSIDE THE AFRICA - EUROPEAN UNION PARTNERSHIP



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

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# EDITORIAL

This edition of LINK! looks at the outcomes of the 4th EU-Africa Summit and related events which took place in Brussels in April 2014.

The Summit took place at a time when Africa is enjoying **high levels of economic growth**, driven in part by high commodity prices but also extending to countries which do not possess significant natural resources. The continent offers **significant trade and investment opportunities** which is attracting domestic, intra-African and foreign investors. EU trade with Africa grew by 50% since 2007 and should be given a long term boost by the progress since the Summit on the Economic Partnership Agreements.

In this context, the African Union's **Agenda 2063** is potentially one of the most important deliverables of the current AU Commission. The intention is to provide a comprehensive long term strategic vision for Africa's development, based around the theme: "the Africa we want". The AU Commission is expected to present the detailed Agenda 2063 to the January 2015 AU Summit for adoption, including its first ten year plan.

In the context of Agenda 2063, the issue of **population growth** is paramount. Africa's population will double to over 2 billion people by 2050, when ¼ of the world's population will be African. The population will also be increasingly urbanised and progressively younger, with a workforce which will overtake both China and India in size. A recurring AU theme is the need to develop Africa's human resources, through **improving healthcare and nutrition and through providing education and skills development**, to promote job creation particularly for young people and women, to take advantage of the potential "demographic dividend" which the continent's increasingly youthful population could offer. **Participation of youth and women as drivers of prosperity are the cornerstone of the AU's human development policy.**

In this connection, the development of the **agriculture sector** is crucial to Africa's long term inclusive and sustainable growth. 60% of Africa's population depends directly on agriculture for their livelihoods; 30% of Africa's GDP derives from agriculture. **Increasing productivity and production** to meet Africa's food security needs whilst **attracting youth and women to work in the agricultural sector** will be determining factors in Africa's

inclusive and sustainable growth path. In this context, the choice of **"Agriculture and Food Security" as the AU Theme for 2014** has led to high level political reflection on what needs to be done to revitalize agriculture across the continent.

**Peace and Security** is a precursor for inclusive and sustainable growth. Unfortunately, since 2011 Africa has been faced with an **upsurge in conflicts and political upheavals** across the continent. The AU and the REC's have had to **respond to these multiple crises simultaneously**, which has severely tested the principle of "African Solutions to African Problems." Political and military crises across Africa will continue to pose massive challenges and stretch Africa's response capacity to the limit, whilst demanding sustained efforts from the main international partners, notably UN, EU and US. **These multiple crises are also accompanied by an increasing threat from terrorism** which is capitalising on governance and security weaknesses. Terrorist elements are in turn building links with **organised crime**, gaining profits from illegal trafficking which further undermines governance structures. Breaking this cycle will be a challenging process requiring sustained political, military and financial commitment from African and international partners alike.

The related challenge facing Africa is **the need to improve governance**. Africa's institutional response is **the African Governance Architecture**, and its key instrument the **African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance**, which covers five main areas:

- Democracy, rule of law and human rights
- Culture of democracy and peace
- Democratic institutions and democratic elections
- Sanctions in case of unconstitutional change of government
- Political, economic and social governance

The Charter was adopted by the AU Summit in January 2007, but only entered into force in February 2012 when the required minimum 15 states had ratified and today has still only been ratified by 23 AU member states. This illustrates a general problem facing the African Union: **AU member states need to do more to implement their own decisions**. Of 26 charters, treaties, conventions and

protocols endorsed by AU Summits since 2002, only 11 have entered into force and many of those have only been ratified by a minority of states.

It was against this background that the **4th EU-Africa Summit** took place in April 2014. The Summit agreed that the implementation of the Joint Strategy during 2014-2017 should focus on the following five priority areas:

- Peace and Security
- Democracy, Good Governance and Human Rights
- Human Development
- Sustainable and Inclusive Developmental Growth and Continental Integration
- Global and Emerging Issues

**The above background analysis confirms that these priority areas are the correct choice.** In particular, continued EU-Africa cooperation on the operationalization of the APSA and AGA are critical to support the AU to address the **peace, security and governance challenges** that Africa is facing. Increased emphasis on **human development** is key to help provide Africa's growing population with the skills to participate effectively in Africa's growth and make that **growth more sustainable and inclusive**. At the same time **Africa's growing global voice** on the world stage renders it increasingly important as a continental partner for the EU.

The outcomes of the EU-Africa Summit offer many opportunities for pursuing this cooperation over the coming years.

The successful Business Forum has confirmed the increasing interest of the private sector on both continents in reinforcing trade and investment links. Africa's Agenda 2063, post-2015 Common African Position, the African Peace and Security Architecture, Africa Governance Architecture and sectoral programmes, CAADP, PIDA, CFTA, together constitute a comprehensive long term development strategy for Africa with many entry points for reinforcing EU-Africa cooperation.

Taking advantage of these opportunities is important to Africa and Europe. As our closest continental neighbour, the direction and speed of Africa's future development

path has important implications for Europe, and vice versa. The EU has a strong strategic interest in supporting Africa to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by economic growth whilst continuing to work closely together to address the many development challenges which Africa faces. The important work ahead is set out in the Joint Roadmap 2014-2017 and future editions of Link! will provide information on the many joint activities being undertaken to take the EU-Africa Partnership forward.

## Gary Quince

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





# DOSSIER

## SOMMET UE-AFRIQUE

### EU-AFRICA SUMMIT

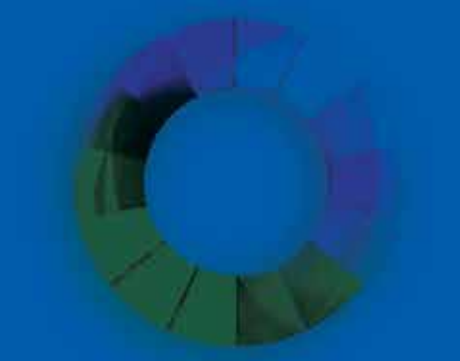
# FOLDER

DOSSIER  
SOMMET UE-AFRIQUE  
EU-AFRICA SUMMIT  
FOLDER



## The 4th EU-Africa Summit

### April 2-3 2014, Brussels



EU-Africa Summit  
Sommet UE-Afrique

Bruxelles 2014 Brussels



The Fourth EU-Africa Summit brought together the leaders of the EU and African countries, and their respective Institutions, with the objective of further deepening the partnership between both continents. Under the theme “Investing in People, Prosperity and Peace” the Summit confirmed the commitment of both continents to deepen and widen our cooperation. The first EU-Africa summit took place in Cairo in 2000. Since then the two continents have profoundly changed, economically and politically. Africa has risen, but instabilities have not disappeared. Europe has increased its integration, but is still recovering from the global economic and financial crisis. New challenges have emerged that need to be faced together.

Building upon a partnership of equals that puts people at the centre of EU-Africa relations, the 4th EU Africa Summit confirmed the joint vision for shared prosperity and peace and the determination to work together to tackle issues of common concern. Underlining the interdependence and the need to work together, President Van Rompuy was clear: “There are things on which Europe needs Africa’s help, from climate change to migration”.

AUC Chairperson Dr. Dlamini Zuma added “ We have come together not simply as neighbours or because of

our shared history. We have come together because we face common challenges and a shared future as peoples of one planet earth that invites all global citizens to pay attention to sustainability considerations”.

Promoting peace and security has been confirmed as a fundamental priority of the EU-Africa partnership. Cooperation in this area between the two continents has shown encouraging results so far in a number of regions, in particular in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel regions.

The Summit provided the opportunity to reiterate Europe and Africa’s commitment to, fight impunity and to enhance political dialogue on international criminal justice, including the issue of universal jurisdiction.

On prosperity, a common concern of the two continents, the leaders agreed to enhance sustainable and inclusive growth, to ensure their socio-economic development walk together and to consolidate the recovery from the economic and financial crisis. They also discussed how to create additional incentives for investment and how to find ways of stimulating growth that will create jobs, in particular for young people, unlocking their productive and entrepreneurial potential. The promotion of agricultural development was also part of the discussions.



2015 being the year of agricultural development in Africa, the promotion of agriculture was an important part of the discussion with both sides pledging further support to the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).

The EU also underlined its commitment to continuing to support African countries in the preparation of climate-resilient and low-emission development strategies. Leaders on both sides highlighted the importance of ensuring prudent and transparent management of natural resources, and responsible mineral sourcing. The Summit Declaration also underlines the importance of encouraging greater investment and economic development within and between countries in both continents, alongside developing transport, access to drinking water and to sustainable and affordable energy.

The importance of developing human capital through education and training, with special reference to women and youth and providing them with skills and knowledge to better qualify for the labour market, was also agreed. In this context, the issue of mobility and the fight against human trafficking was addressed. The summit highlighted the need for a comprehensive approach to tackle the serious social and human impact of irregular migration. Leaders reiterated a shared commitment to fight human trafficking and to ensure the respect of human rights for all migrants. The Summit also adopted a joint declaration on migration and mobility.

The Summit recognised the importance of upholding human rights in both continents and confirmed a joint commitment to continuing efforts towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

The Summit also confirmed the commitment of both continents to the objectives set out in the 2007 Joint Africa-EU Strategy. At the same time, Leaders agreed that the implementation of the Joint Strategy should be further improved and that cooperation should be guided by a results-oriented approach. The Summit adopted a roadmap to EU-Africa cooperation for 2014-2017. The roadmap covers 5 key priorities and areas for joint action:

- Peace and security
- Democracy, good governance and human rights
- Human development
- Sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration
- Global and emerging issues

For each of these objectives, the roadmap details actions at interregional, continental or global levels which are expected to have a real impact on the people of both continents.

“Together we can have two great continents, in particular if we can build a future for our young people”, concluded Mrs Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission.



## Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma African Union Commission Chairperson

“African and European leaders have spoken. We have demonstrated that there is much that we can and must do together to confront common challenges and take advantage of opportunities and to secure peace and security and achieve rapid, resilient and inclusive as well as sustainable social and economic development for our people. We have come together not simply as neighbors or because of our shared history. We have come together because we face common challenges and a shared future as peoples of one planet earth that invites all global citizens to pay attention to sustainability considerations. We are all agreed that our people must be at the centre of our joint endeavor and especially women and youth. There is a great deal of convergence of how to confront challenges to peace and security and sustainable development as well as the need for strong institutional mechanism, to address root causes and a rapid response mechanism. We in Africa greatly appreciate the support from Europe through the Peace Support Fund. Africa remains determined to silence all guns by 2020. We have committed ourselves on the need for transformation of Africa's economy through investment in industry, agriculture

and infrastructure and through access to finance, markets and transfer of technology.

In order to take advantage of the demographic dividends Africa, seeks support to impart skills to the youthful population and access to means of production and markets. In addressing the phenomenon of human migration we must face up to the push and pull factors.

To boost intra-Africa trade, create regional value chains, and encourage private investments we are committed to developing a Continental Free Trade Area by building on achievements of the Regional Economic Communities.

Lest we are misunderstood. Africa is very much alive to the reality that the new trade regime under the WTO calls for reciprocity, which takes into account developmental needs of Africa. We therefore call the EU as partners to ensure that EPAs do not frustrate Africa's integration and development agenda. Partnerships are always stronger when founded on mutual trust goodwill and respect. We trust that our long-standing partnership will remain guided by these values.”

Extract from closing statement  
at the EU-Africa Summit.





# EU and Africa enjoying “partnership of equals”



## José Manuel Barroso President of the European Commission



**José Manuel Barroso says the fourth EU-Africa Summit has seen concrete agreements for addressing problems facing both continents.**

“At the beginning of April we held the fourth EU-Africa Summit. This was my third Summit as President of the European Commission and I can confirm that it was one of the most successful Summits ever held between our two continents, illustrating the shared commitment to maintain and deepen relations as equal partners. The presence of more than 80 delegations, 61 being led by a head of state or government, demonstrated the wide support for the partnership in both Africa and Europe, and I was struck by the positive working atmosphere throughout the Summit.

This Summit followed those held in Cairo in 2000, Lisbon in 2007 and Tripoli in 2010. The Lisbon Summit adopted a Joint Africa-EU strategy (the JAES) which remains the guiding document for our partnership of equals. What we added to that in Brussels was a fresh look at the practical challenges that both our continents face, and an agreement on concrete steps to address them. The objectives set out in the JAES remain valid, but we recognised the need to be more effective on how we put them into practice - and this is exactly what we did.

The discussion was based around the theme of ‘Investing in People, Prosperity and Peace’. Africa is currently one of the fastest growing continents in the world, but both of us face the challenge of generating enough growth to provide jobs for our young people. Investment and trade are key to this, and a clear consensus emerged from the Summit to intensify trade, investment and economic exchanges in both directions. Although Africa is increasingly attractive to investors from around the world, the EU remains Africa’s first partner for trade, investment, development and humanitarian assistance. Just as an example, over the period 2014-2020, more than €28bn will be provided by the European Commission to foster the economic and social development of African countries. But we need to be proactive in developing this economic partnership, for the benefit of both continents. So we agreed to expedite the negotiation of balanced and development friendly economic partnership agreements and to explore ways to facilitate technology transfers, promote industrialisation, develop infrastructures and boost agriculture to promote sustainable and inclusive growth. The Business Forum held in the margins of the Summit saw more than 1000 participants, mainly business representatives, coming together, exploring investment and trade possibilities and providing straightforward useful recommendations to achieve that objective.

Nevertheless, peace remains a prerequisite for any form of growth and development. The EU has been strongly engaged over the past decade in supporting Africa’s aspiration to ensure its own security. Through the African Peace Facility, the EU has provided more than €1.2 billion to support the African Peace

and Security Architecture, helping deliver African solutions to African problems. There was a clear consensus at the Summit to continue and extend our joint efforts in this area. The EU is willing to provide additional advice, mentoring, training and equipment. By the end of 2016, the EU will have trained more than 10,000 African troops and 7000 police and gendarmes. Such support not only benefits Africa. It is a key contribution to tackle global threats such as terrorism or the trafficking of human beings, drugs or weapons. These threats affect us all and need a joint, coordinated response. The presence of UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon at the Summit was also a clear signal of the importance of trilateral cooperation between the EU, the African Union and UN in tackling security problems on the continent.

Everyone at the Summit recognised that people must remain at the heart of our partnership. They are our greatest asset, and we focused on using the Summit to deliver outcomes that will help them. We agreed to contribute to the empowerment of our populations by promoting human rights, fighting all forms of discrimination, developing their skills, providing education and sustaining their health. In this regard, we all agreed that special attention must be paid to youth and women.

I was particularly pleased that the Summit was able to mark an important step forward on the difficult question of migration. We are all determined to prevent tragedies such as the ones that took place in Lampedusa or in the Sahara desert. To that end, the Summit adopted a declaration on migration and mobility which set out a five-point action plan and defined the next steps in our cooperation.

The Summit adopted a political declaration, as well as a roadmap framing on cooperation for the period 2014-2017. These documents set out in detail our common approach and will provide the framework for EU-Africa relations until the next Summit in Africa in 2017 - appropriately 10 years after the adoption of the JAES.

Finally, I want to stress that this Summit was the first multilateral Summit ever organised by the EU institutions, and the largest ever held in Brussels. This new prerogative in fact derives from the Lisbon treaty. The successful holding of the Summit shows how much progress has been achieved since the adoption of the treaty. The establishment of the European External Action Service and the close working relations with the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament have helped to bring more coherence and impact to the EU’s engagement with Africa. The Summit represented the progress we have made, so we can be proud of the work achieved.”



# The EU-Africa Business Forum

The 5th EU-Africa Business Forum took place on the eve of the 4th EU-Africa Summit in Brussels. It was jointly opened by European Commission President, José Manuel Barroso, and African Union Commission Chairperson, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma. European Commission Vice-President, Antonio Tajani, and Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs also participated, together with AUC Deputy Chairperson Erastus Mwencha and Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Fatima Acyl.

The event brought together more than 1000 high-level representatives from European and African business, politics and public institutions for two days of discussions.

Discussions focused on common challenges such as the stake of young people in today's economies, the role of banks for inclusive growth and financing issues for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and on specific issues such as raw materials, risk capital, sustainable energy or space cooperation. Prior to the Forum, Commissioner

Piebalgs also announced two new EU programmes to support the private sector in West Africa and Madagascar. Vice-President Tajani, Commissioner responsible for Industry and Entrepreneurship, said ahead of the event: "Africa is on the move. The accelerating industrial development of Africa is a reality. The developing regions and countries that are sharing the benefits of globalisation are the rapidly industrialising ones. The European Union and Africa have genuine interest in increasing bilateral trade, investment and market integration in mutually beneficial relations to boost strong sustainable and inclusive growth and create jobs".

African Union Commission Chairperson, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma said "Despite the impact of the ongoing global economic situation, the size of the African economy has more than tripled since 2000. The outlook also appears positive, with the region as a whole expected to grow by 4% for 2013 and 4.6% for 2014. A number of African economies are predicted to remain amongst the



fastest growing in the world for the foreseeable future. Africa is also diversifying the investments it attracts."

"Over the recent past, the AU has been increasing its engagement with the private sector. We strongly believe that the Private Sector is a driver of innovation, investment, and job creation, and a critical partner for the realization of our long term vision of Agenda 2063 and in the medium to shorter, the post-2015 development agenda.

Agenda 2063 is a long-term vision for an Africa that is integrated, prosperous, peaceful and people-centred. Key to the realization of Agenda 2063 is investments in African people – their education and health, access to basic service, especially young people and women. In addition, although the continent has recorded an average of over 5% growth over the last decade, in order to eradicate poverty and create decent jobs, Africa needs at sustained levels of growth at least 7% in order to double incomes and eradicate poverty in one generation. It therefore has no choice but to transform the structures of its economies, through industrialization and diversification

of its economies. The private sector in the continent has any important role to play in this, and so do foreign companies investing into the continent" African Union Commission Chairperson, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma said in her statement.

Africa has become one of the fastest growing regions in the world over the last decade, but a lot needs to be done to accelerate the creation of decent and productive jobs to ensure that the benefits of this growth are being shared more evenly. The European Commission is presenting a policy paper on how to modernise EU support for developing the private sector in developing countries and how to strengthen its role in achieving inclusive and sustainable growth.

A new EU-funded project recently launched in Madagascar will enable the private sector to better support inclusive growth and be more competitive on the national, regional and international markets. With €8 million of EU funding, activities will include support and training for business associations (e.g. chambers of commerce) so they have





# 3rd Africa Europe Youth Leaders' Summit

the knowledge to increase competitiveness among their members and to help them represent economic interests in public-private dialogues and negotiations. Specific support will be given to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the form of training in marketing/management techniques, help with accessing finance and preparing business plans. They will also receive help in improving product quality and finding market opportunities.

A second EU programme aims to make businesses in West Africa more competitive and help to improve the business and investment climate in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Among other things, it will help the region and its countries to adopt policies that can attract investments (EU funding: 20 million). Economies on both continents are becoming increasingly complementary. And more value addition and intra-continental trade on the African continent, as aimed for by the African nations, is fully compatible with this goal. Europe imports more of African manufactures and processed goods. But sustainable long-term growth must be based also on Africa's own markets. Experience in Europe shows that integrating national markets on a regional basis is a real stimulus for socio-economic growth.

President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy, during the Business Forum said "Europe is fully supportive of the African ambition to create a continental free trade area in Africa. We are convinced that faster regional integration, supported by appropriate economic partnership agreements and infrastructure, will be helpful to support this process. The political leadership bears an important responsibility vis-à-vis the business community to put in place the institutional conditions for this scenario to materialize.

Many local investments can only materialize in the presence of credible prospects of faster regional integration and the impact that this has on the size of the markets where the business community operates. And often, it is local investment and local added-value rather than mere export policies, that create as much growth and jobs as we would like to see. Experience in both our continents has also shown how crucial it is for the political leaderships to listen to the voice of the business if you want businesses to strive and grow."

The 3rd Africa Europe Youth Leaders' Summit brought together more than 100 youth leaders from both continents, including African Diaspora youth leaders.

The EU President, Mr Van Rompuy and the AUC Chairperson Dr. Dlamini-Zuma opened the Youth Summit, both giving strong support for reinforced Africa-EU youth cooperation as part of the future Africa-EU Partnership. The President of the European Commission Manuel José Barroso made a video message. Former EU Development Commissioner, MEP Louis Michel and UNECA Executive Secretary, Dr. Carlos Lopes made key speeches calling for enhanced involvement of and support to youth within the inter-continental relationship. H.E Anatole Collinet Makosso, Chairperson of the AU Ministerial Conference on Youth, Ambassador Jean Baptist Natama, AUC Chief of Staff and Professor Joe Diescho, Executive Director the Namibia Institute of Public Affairs also addressed the participants during the inter-generational debate. The closing remarks were delivered by the Chairman of the AU Ministerial Conference on Youth and Lord Boateng, member of U.K. parliament.

All Presidents of the 5 organising Youth platforms addressed the meeting and praised the many achievements realised by the Africa-EU Youth Platform since 2007. Both Peter Matjasic (President of the European Youth Forum) and Yershen Pillay (President of the Pan-African Youth Union) called for a specific, dedicated EU-Africa Youth Initiative based on the principles of 'youth finding solutions to youth problems'; existing achievements and the dynamic cooperation already existing among the 5 organizations.

The two Youth Presidents, Peter Matjasic and Yershen

Pillay addressed the Africa and EU Heads of States at the Summit. They delivered several key messages and conclusions from the Youth Leaders' summit, namely:

- Establish a dedicated, free-standing Africa-EU Youth Initiative/Facility to upscale the cooperation among youth of the two continents;
- While recognising the diversity of both continents and the many differences between young Africans and Europeans, the Youth Leaders' want to pursue joint activities in areas where they face common challenges in line with the principles of the Africa-EU Partnership. Discussions during the summit illustrated that much can be done and achieved by empowering the youth organisations and focusing on youth leadership, youth entrepreneurship and youth as building blocks in the strengthening of democratic and peaceful societies;
- Training, skills development, education and mobility were considered as necessary transversal components of any solution to youth challenges by the EU and African Youth leaders';
- Promote the involvement of youth groups in policy development and implementation at the national, regional and continental levels in both Africa and the EU;
- Develop financing mechanisms to promote youth entrepreneurship in Africa and Europe;
- Change the perception of the youth towards certain business sectors, such as the agriculture sector;
- More active involvement of youth in the Africa-EU Partnership.

The Africa-Europe Youth Platform and the Steering Committee will continue to work on the launch of an Africa-EU Youth Initiative within the framework of the Africa-EU Partnership.





# EU-Africa Declaration on Migration and Mobility

At the Senior Officials Meeting in Brussels on 27-28 November 2013, Senior Government Officials from African and European states along with representatives from the African Union Commission (AUC), the European Commission and experts on migration from different organisations engaged in extensive discussions on the future priority areas for migration including on the intra-continental dimension. The two sides agreed on a set of key actions, which should be embedded in a wider Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue and steered by a joint EU-Africa Core Group. The latter met in February 2014 for the first time gathering the European Commission and representatives of France,

Greece, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, as well as the AUC and representatives of Algeria, ECCAS, ECOWAS, Eritrea and Senegal. It agreed on outputs for the 4th EU-Africa Summit, such as the 2014-2017 Action Plan on priorities for future cooperation in the area of Migration and Mobility. As a result the joint EU – Africa Declaration on Migration and Mobility was issued at the end of the 4th EU- Africa Summit.



During the meeting the Heads of State and Government of EU and Africa, expressed their strong and unambiguous political will to address all the challenges related to inter and intra-continental migration and mobility and to build on their opportunities.

They also committed to ensuring that the importance of well-managed migration and mobility as drivers of inclusive growth and sustainable development will be adequately reflected in the post-2015 development agenda; and to undertake concrete actions to respond to challenges of migration and mobility at the appropriate level in a spirit of partnership, shared responsibility and cooperation.

An Action Plan for 2014 – 2017 focusing on the following key areas was agreed upon:

- To upscale efforts in combating trafficking in human beings, notably by strengthening partnership and cooperation on prevention, protection and prosecution as well as fighting against those taking advantage of all forms of exploitation, both in Europe and in Africa;

- To fight irregular migration, by promoting comprehensive and efficient cooperation to avoid the dramatic consequences of irregular migration and to safeguard the lives of migrants, addressing all its relevant

aspects, including prevention, strengthened migration and border management, the fight against smuggling of migrants, return and readmission (including voluntary return) as well as addressing the root causes of irregular migration;

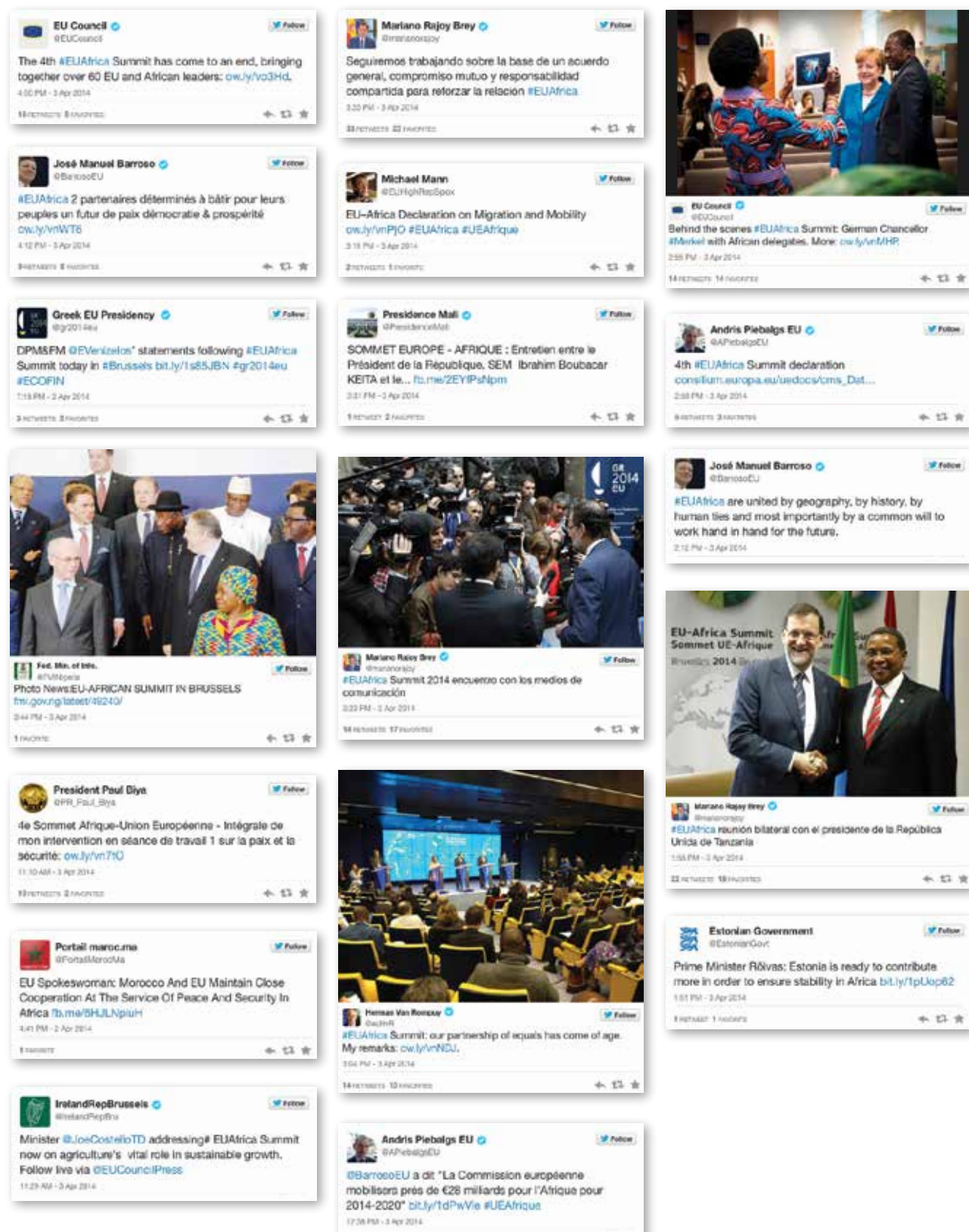
- To strengthen the nexus between migration and development, including by stepping up efforts to significantly reduce the costs of remittances, consolidate the African Institute for Remittances and strengthen policy frameworks for enhancing Diaspora engagement;

- To advance legal migration and mobility, by better organising legal migration and fostering well-managed mobility between and within the continents;

- To strengthen international protection, including through the implementation of international and regional instruments for the protection of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons.



# Summit on Social Media



# 7th Annual Joint Consultative Meeting between the African Union Peace and Security Council and the European Union Political and Security Committee

On 15 May 2014, the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) and the European Union Political and Security Committee (EU PSC) held their 7th Annual Joint Consultative Meeting in Brussels, as part of their regular dialogue in the framework of the Africa-EU partnership. The meeting was co-chaired by Ambassador Naimi S. H. Aziz (Tanzania), Chairperson of the AU PSC for the month of May 2014, and Ambassador Walter Stevens, Permanent Chair of the EU PSC, and brought together Ambassadors of all 28 EU Member States and 15 AUPSC Member States. Ambassador Smail Chergui, AU Commissioner for Peace and Security, Nick Westcott, Managing Director for Africa at the EEAS and Ambassador Gary Quince, EU Special Representative to the African Union also participated in the joint meeting.

The meeting took place just weeks after the EU-Africa Summit that was held in Brussels, on 2-3 April 2014. The 7th Annual Joint Consultative Meeting welcomed the renewed commitment of EU and African leaders made at the recent EU-Africa Summit to enhance cooperation between both continents in the area of peace and security. Both sides underscored their determination to further deepen the existing partnership that aims at promoting peace and security and at preventing crises and violent conflicts on both continents.

The discussions of the meeting focussed on cooperation to tackle the ongoing crises in South Sudan, the Horn of Africa, the Central African Republic, and the Sahel, as well as terrorism, human and drug trafficking, small arms and light weapons, Ukraine. The discussion also dwelt

on cooperation as well as means and ways to strengthen African capacities in the area of peace and security.

## 1. On cooperation in the area of Peace and Security

The EU PSC and AU PSC made explicit reference to the recent EU-Africa Summit that underlined both sides' commitment to peace and security and to their common values and goals in pursuit of good governance, democracy, human rights and rule of law. They recognized the important results achieved so far, in particular in the context of African-led peacekeeping operations and by missions and operations deployed in Africa by the European Union. They welcomed the commitment, as expressed by African and European leaders at the summit, to further enhance and consolidate cooperation in the area of peace and security, including areas such as security sector reform, border management, peace building and post-conflict reconstruction and development. Both sides also underlined the need to address the root causes of conflict and the security-development nexus.

Recalling the recent EU-Africa Summit conclusions committing both organisations to enhance dialogue, to implement common approaches and to strengthen coordination between both PSCs, both sides agreed to increase the number of contacts, beyond current agreed PSC to PSC meetings. They also agreed to undertake a joint field mission as soon as possible, which will allow for an assessment of joint action and the coordination of efforts on the ground.

The EU PSC and AU PSC condemned terrorism in all its forms. They condemned in the strongest terms the



abhorrent and cowardly acts of terrorism in Nigeria involving the abduction of more than 200 school girls. Both, the EU PSC and the AU PSC pledged full support to the Government of Nigeria in their efforts to combat terrorism and to secure the safe return of the school girls. They emphasized the need for greater regional and international cooperation to dismantle Boko Haram and its affiliates, as well as its sources of funding. They supported the intention of the UN Security Council to take appropriate measures. Both sides underscored the importance of protecting human rights, particularly in conflict situations. They also condemned sexual violence against women and the use of child soldiers.

Both parties recognised the urgent need to tackle the serious problem of organised transnational crime involving illicit trafficking and smuggling in human beings, drugs and weapons. In this regard, they recalled the conclusions of the Brussels Summit and the stand alone Declaration on Migration and Mobility and committed to cooperate closely in implementing the Action Plan that was agreed. They also emphasised the importance of cooperating in tackling other threats to peace and security such as proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW). In this regard, they underscored their shared interest in combatting them. They also stressed the need for greater

intelligence sharing.

2. On specific crises and country situations

South Sudan: The EU PSC and the AU PSC expressed great concern at the recent escalation of violence in the country and stressed the need to put an immediate end to the violence which has resulted in a serious humanitarian disaster. They agreed on the need to take necessary steps to encourage the leaders of South Sudan take action and they welcomed the recent meeting of President Kiir and Riek Machar under IGAD auspices aiming to find a way to de-escalate the crisis. In this regard they welcomed the 9 May 2014 agreement reached in Addis Ababa under the auspices of IGAD Chairperson and urge the parties to fully implement all agreement that have been signed so far. They further commended IGAD for facilitating political dialogue aimed at finding a lasting solution and reiterate support of both organs to ensure the success of these efforts. Both PSCs urged swift deployment of the planned IGAD protection force and a revision of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in order to protect civilians and monitor an effective ceasefire. They also urged the need to restore security in order to create space for a political solution. They condemned the human rights violations and called for investigation of those violations. In this context,

both PSCs welcomed the visit of the AU Commission of Inquiry to South Sudan (and encouraged a close cooperation with UN bodies). They also underscored the need to strengthen humanitarian responses in favour of affected populations.

Horn of Africa: The members of the EU PSC and the AU PSC commended the AU and IGAD joint efforts in the Horn of Africa, supported by the international community. They underlined the crucial role of the AU High Level Implementation Panel and AU PSC on Sudan and South Sudan. They highlighted the need for a comprehensive approach in order to resolve the continuing armed conflicts, including through reconciliation and democratic processes in Sudan in the framework of the National Dialogue. They commended the crucial role of AMISOM in the efforts to restore stability in Somalia and ensure continued security in Mogadishu and the role of EU missions, in particular EUTM Somalia, EUCAP Nestor and EUNAVFOR Atalanta. Both sides reiterated their continued support to the Federal Government of Somalia in the implementation of its Roadmap leading to the successful organisation of elections that are scheduled for 2016. Both sides agreed on the need for coordinating efforts aimed at building the capacity of the Somali National Defence and Security Forces and a successful security sector reform in that country.

Central African Republic: The EU PSC and AU PSC expressed strong concern over the situation in the Central African Republic. They strongly condemned recent attacks of civilians in northern CAR by armed militia and groups that led to loss of human lives, including humanitarian workers. They called for an immediate cessation of violence and urged all armed groups to respect international humanitarian law and to respect civilians and humanitarian aid workers. Both sides called on the transitional authorities of CAR to continue the transition process, promoting political dialogue and national reconciliation, accountability for human rights violations until the elections scheduled to take place by February 2015. They also called for close coordination of efforts between the EU Mission to the Central African





Republic (EUFOR RCA) and MISCA. They also underlined the serious humanitarian consequences and called for support from the international community in this regard. Both PSCs commended international engagement to stabilize the situation in the CAR, in particular AU efforts, through MISCA's positive role in restoring a safe and secure environment and EU's strong commitment, notably through financial support to MISCA and through the recent deployment of EUFOR RCA in Bangui. Both sides agreed to pursue close coordination with the UN in view of the establishment of MINUSCA by 15 September 2014, which should allow an effective transfer of MISCA troops into a UN peacekeeping operation. They highlighted the importance of international support to the new transitional authorities in CAR and encouraged them to finalise the revision of the transition Roadmap. Both sides welcomed dialogue and mediation activities to achieve a return to peace and stability. They recognized the essential role of the International Contact Group on CAR (ICG-CAR) in closely following up the situation in the country.

Sahel: Both sides recognised their shared interest in ensuring that terrorism is eliminated from the Sahel

and they reiterated their commitment to help restore conditions for security and sustainable development. They underlined that international support to the Sahel region needs to be accompanied by sustained efforts to find a lasting solution to address the roots causes of the ongoing crises in the north of Mali and the wider region. They also underscored the importance of tackling all dimensions of drug trafficking, including source, transit and markets. They also underlined the growing challenges of migration and stressed the need to adequately address these challenges, including through capacity-building for border management. In this context, both PSCs commended EU engagement in the region through the capacity building missions EU Training Mission in Mali (EUTM Mali) and EUCAP Sahel Niger, and the recently launched EUCAP Sahel Mali. They agreed to work on the implementation of specific actions in the field of border areas management in order to tackle the causes of instability in the Sahel. In that perspective and regarding the situation in Mali, EU PSC and the AU PSC strongly urged all Malian parties to begin credible and inclusive consultations open to all communities and to all non-terrorist armed groups of the north of Mali with the aim of achieving lasting peace. They



underscored the importance of international coordination to ensure efficiency and mutual accountability, including greater support for the UN Mission and the AU Mission in the Sahel. In this respect, they also stressed the need for coordination, including with the G-5, in the implementation of the respective (EU and AU) strategies. Gulf of Guinea: Both sides welcomed the adoption of a European Strategy for the Gulf of Guinea in support of the efforts of the countries of the region and the region itself reflecting the EU's comprehensive approach and look forward to continue the dialogue on those issues. The two sides commend the efforts of the countries of the region and ECCAS/ECOWAS, following the Summit held in Yaoundé in 2013, whose conclusions were endorsed by the PSC at its 387th meeting held on 29 July 2013. They also underscored the need to accelerate the implementation of the African Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIMS).

Ukraine: Both PSCs were briefed on the latest developments in and around Ukraine. In this regard, both sides recalled the Declaration of the 4th EU – Africa Summit of 2-3 April 2014 of the Heads of State and Government reaffirming their commitment to peace and security on both our continents in conformity with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter.

3. On enhancing African capacities in peace and security issues

Regarding capacity-building, the AU PSC and the EU PSC referred to the conclusions of the EU-Africa Summit that committed to enhanced dialogue and coordination between both continents in the area of peace and security and to further improve African capacities. In particular, the EU PSC and AU PSC confirmed their respective commitments to fully implement the African Peace and Security Architecture and to operationalize the African

Standby Force (ASF) and its Rapid Deployment Capability (RDC). In this context, the European commitment to support these efforts, including through its approach to “enhance and enable”, was welcomed by the members of the AU PSC. The EUPSC and AU PSC recognised the African Capacity for Immediate Responses to Crises (ACIRC) as an interim measure within the framework of fully operationalizing the ASF and its RDC, as well as a tool to reinforce its Continental Early Warning System. The meeting also welcomed the expressed intention by the EU to allocate increased funding to the African Peace Facility and to also allocate funds to other peace and security related aspects under other relevant instruments. It was agreed to discuss ways of enhancing the consultative process to prepare operations under these and other available instruments and to ensure proper coordination, coherence and efficiency of the capacity building activities to be conducted in the coming years. Both sides stressed the need for close cooperation with the United Nations and its agencies, with the relevant regional and sub-regional organisations, and with other international coordination mechanisms.

In line with the EU-Africa Summit Roadmap, both sides also agreed on the need to encourage the mobilization of additional African and international resources in order to improve the predictability and financial sustainability of African peace and security activities, notably African Peace Support Operations, and stressed the need to identify alternative sources of more funding. The two organs agreed to hold their 8th Annual Joint Consultative meeting in Addis Ababa in May 2015, the date of which will be fixed through consultation between the two sides through their respective Chairs.





## EP-PAP Parliamentary Summit

In the run-up to the 4th EU-Africa Summit members of the European Parliament (EP) and the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) held a Parliamentary Summit on the premises of the European Parliament in Brussels to prepare and convey the parliamentary input to the summit discussions.

The event brought together members from each Parliament to discuss the most pressing topics of EU-Africa relations as well as ways to improve the implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy in the near future. The Presidents of both institutions took part in the discussions.

The joint declaration, adopted at the Parliamentary Summit, was presented at the opening session of the EU-Africa Summit on 2 April 2014.

A side-event was organised by Louis Michel, Member of the European Parliament, on the following topic: "Security, governance and conservation".

## Visionary Urban Africa: For an African Urban Agenda

In the context of the 4th EU-Africa summit, BOZAR and UN-Habitat, supported by the European Commission, organised an event on 3 April 2014 to discuss urbanization and cultural spaces and what it means for people, prosperity and peace.

In the presence of José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, 40 leading specialists and thinkers contributed to the debate on the unprecedented challenges of urbanization in Africa, and the resource culture represents.

This event was part of BOZAR's mission to advance culture in development policies.

## EU and the African Union briefed the media in Addis Ababa ahead of the EU-Africa Summit



Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Mr. Erastus Mwencha and Ambassador Gary Quince, EU Head of Delegation to the African Union addressed the media representatives based in Addis Ababa on March the 27 2014 about the 4th EU – Africa Summit priorities and expectations.

The 4th EU-Africa Summit, will take place in Brussels on 2-3 April 2014 will bring together African and EU leaders, as well as the leaders of EU and African Union institutions. Discussions at the summit will focus on the theme "Investing in People, Prosperity and Peace". Topics will include education and training, women and youth, legal and illegal migrant flows between the two continents, ways to stimulate growth and create jobs, investing in peace and ways to enhance EU support for African capacities to manage security on the continent. The 5th EU-Africa Business Forum will also takes place on 31 March – 1 April, 2014 in Brussels bring together

business persons from across Africa and Europe. The presence of political leaders at the highest level such as Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, José Manuel Barroso and Herman Van Rompuy will be a testimony of the importance of the role of the private sector in the Joint EU-Africa strategy.

The 3rd Africa-Europe Youth Leaders' Summit: 31 Mar - 1 April 2014, Brussels will gather more than 70 young representatives of African and European youth organisations to address regional and global issues and enhance youth participation within the Joint Africa Europe Strategy. The youth leaders of the two continents will be deeply engaged in defining the future issues that face their generation including youth leadership, youth entrepreneurship and youth for peace.





# LIEN!



AU COEUR DU PARTENARIAT AFRIQUE-UNION EUROPÉENNE



*EU Delegation to the African Union and Delegation to Ethiopia jointly celebrated Europe Day May 9.*



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