

Post-EU-Africa Summit

Short Overview

6 May 2014

1. Scene Setter

The 4th EU-Africa Summit took place on 2-3 April 2014 and was the first to be held in Brussels. It was the biggest meeting ever held in the Justus Lipsius building. 78 countries attended of which 61 at the level of Heads of State and Government (40 African, 21 European). The Summit theme, "Investing in People, Prosperity and Peace" was welcomed by participants who underlined the close links between the three subthemes. All countries were present, the exceptions being Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic that were not invited and Sudan and Zimbabwe that decided not to come. The EEAS and the Commission concluded that the Summit was overall very successful in terms of the overall atmosphere, logistical side and the outcome.

In the plenary discussions, a number of themes emerged from the range of interventions. Both the European and African Heads of State and Government expressed concerns regarding youth unemployment. There also was a clearer resolve than before to take collective action to solve the security crises that occur, to ensure that all elements of the international community act together. There were strong demands from the African side (and some Europeans) for a reinforced political dialogue with Africa at Ministerial level to give impetus to the cooperation on crises.

The Summit succeeded in giving a positive spin on EU-Africa relations and provided a sound basis for future dialogue and cooperation. The EU continues to be perceived as Africa's most important partner in all important areas including peace and security, trade and investment, development cooperation and humanitarian aid and as a political partner. In turn, the EU acknowledged the ongoing transformation of Africa from an aid recipient continent towards an increasingly important economic and trade partner. The high turnout of EU HoSG was a visible signal of growing EU interest and commitment in EU-Africa relations, now seen as going clearly beyond aid.

The presence of UNSG Ban Ki-moon sent a sounding message about the extent of EU-AU-UN cooperation. The bilateral meetings also played a crucial role in strengthening relations between the two continents.

2. Outcome Documents / Deliverables

The Summit adopted the following outcome documents: Summit Declaration, a Roadmap 2014-2017 document outlining a number of broad joint priorities for action, and a stand-alone EU-Africa Declaration on migration and mobility. In addition, a declaration on climate change was adopted at the ministerial seminar on April 1 with a relevant reference in the Roadmap.

Declaration: The main document issued by the Summit is the 10-page declaration renewing the commitment to the objectives of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. The declaration follows the summit theme, with separate sections on peace and security, prosperity and people and a section outlining the framework for the continued implementation of the EU-Africa Joint Strategy in the run up to the next summit in 2017.

Roadmap 2014-2017: This document lists priorities for cooperation at continental level for the coming years and offers a flexible framework for the implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES). The Roadmap is short and politically oriented as the Summit's objective was to boost the JAES' implementation through renewed political engagement, not technical documents. The priority areas for implementation for 2014-2017 include the following: i) Peace and Security; ii) Democracy, good governance and human rights; iii) Human development; iv) Sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration; v) Global and emerging issues.

The Summit helped to advance on the key objective of moving towards a partnership of equals and seizing shared opportunities.

3. Working Arrangements and Implementation Modalities

The implementation modalities of the JAES have been identified in the Roadmap 2014-2017. These include a focus on actions at **continental level** and a **simplification** of implementing structures. It was agreed to keep Commission to Commission meetings, ad-hoc ministerial meetings, as well as to organise a Joint Annual Forum which will be the successor of past Joint Task Force meetings. Summits will continue to take place every 3 years with the next one in 2017 on African soil.

The previous 'one size fits all' approach with 8 informal Joint Expert Groups (iJEGs) for each of the 8 partnerships has hence been dropped. Instead, both sides agreed to jointly identify, where needed, the working mechanisms and structures required to implement the agreed actions and achieve the expected results. The following thematic coordination mechanisms have already been identified in the Roadmap:

- Peace and Security: coordination between AU Peace and Security Council and the EU Political and Security Committee
- Democracy, good governance and human rights: EU-AU Human Rights Dialogue
- Science, technology and innovation: EU-Africa High Level Policy Dialogue (HLPD) on science, technology and innovation for priority-setting and implementation design
- Migration and Mobility: Migration and Mobility Dialogue steered by a core group of European and African countries and organisations meeting on a regular basis
- Infrastructure: Cross-sectoral coordination will be ensured through the Reference Group on Infrastructures (Transport, Energy, Water, ICT)
- Agriculture, food security, food safety: Cooperation will particularly take place within 1) the contact group established between the two Commissions and 2) the CAADP partnership
- Climate change: Dialogue will build on existing processes, such as the Conference of African Heads of States on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN). Joint meetings shall be organised, as needed

and coordination will be ensured with related sectors such as agriculture and infrastructures.

- Space / earth observation: The implementation of Space policy-related projects will be facilitated by the AU-EU Space Troika.

4. Funding

Over the period 2014-2020, more than €28 billion of grant aid will be provided by the EU to Africa which will come in addition to bilateral cooperation on the part of EU Member States, as agreed upon in the Summit declaration, and EU thematic instruments (calculation was made on the basis of geographic instruments: EDF, neighbourhood, DCI PanAf). In comparison to the allocations for the period 2007-2013, this represents a (small) increase in spite of the economic situation in Europe.

As part of the EU contribution, the Pan-African Programme (PanAf) has been foreseen with a financial envelope of €845 million under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) for the period 2014-2020. It will support projects with a trans-regional, continental or global added-value and constitute one of the instruments for the implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES). The PanAf is also aligned with the Roadmap 2014-2017 agreed at the 4th EU-Africa Summit in 2014. In addition, EU Member States may also contribute.

5. Accompanying events

A number of accompanying events took place prior to and during the course of the Summit. These included the four official events which each produced specific recommendations that were presented at the EU-Africa Summit, namely:

- 5th EU-Africa Business Forum (Brussels, 31 March-1 April 2014)
- 2nd Africa-EU Civil Society Forum (Brussels, 23-25 October 2013)
- 3rd Africa-Europe Youth Leaders' Summit (Brussels, 31 March-1 April 2014)
- The Pan-African Parliament – European Parliament Meeting (Brussels, 31 March-1 April 2014)

Other side events in the run-up to the Summit itself helped establish a dynamic atmosphere:

- Maritime security event (Brussels, 1 April 2014), hosted by EEAS and attended by those running the relevant CSDP missions and selected ministers from East and West Africa;
- Mini-Summit on CAR (Brussels, 2 April 2014), co-chaired by Presidents van Rompuy, Hollande and Aziz with leaders from 24 central African and European countries plus UNSG Ban, and a presentation from Interim President Mrs Samba-Panza, brought a focus on the most immediate crisis and how we needed to coordinate our response;
- Meeting of the G5 Sahel countries (Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad) was hosted by President Barroso just after the Summit, the message of which was that 'everybody else has strategies about us (EU, AU, UN, etc.) so we want to set the

development priorities those strategies should focus on ourselves. Regional infrastructure is top of their list;

- Signing ceremony between EC and AUC on GMES and Africa (Brussels, 1 April 2014);
- EC-AfDB Cooperation Arrangement (Brussels, 3 April 2014);
- Africa-EU High Level Seminar on Climate Change (Brussels, 1 April 2014);
- EU-Africa Economic and Social Stakeholders' Network (Brussels, 4-5 March 2014);
- Lunch-time Seminars on the Future of the EU-Africa Partnership (Nov 2013-March 2014) organised by the European Commission
- Seminar on Tuning in Higher Education (Brussels, 25-27-March 2014)

6. Background

The Joint Africa-EU Strategy

The Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) was adopted at the 2nd Africa-EU Summit in Lisbon in 2007 which established the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership. It provides the overarching long-term framework for Africa-EU relations and is implemented through jointly identified priorities with a focus on actions at the global, continental or cross regional levels. The purpose of the JAES is to i) strengthen political dialogue and enhance cooperation between the two continents ii) go beyond development to jointly address global issues, such as climate change or peace and security, iii) involve civil society, media and the private sector in continental cooperation, iv) actively support Africa's continental integration. The JAES reflects the EU-African consensus on values, joint interests and common strategic objectives. For more information on the JAES, please visit official website: <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/>

The Roadmap 2014-2017 is the successor of the two previous action plans which were adopted at the previous EU-Africa Summits (1st Action Plan 2008-2010, 2nd Action Plan 2011-2013). The main achievements up until now have been summarised in the JAES brochure published in 2014 "The EU-Africa Partnership: 1 UNIONS, 1 VISION". The online version of the brochure can be found here: http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/jaes_summit_edition2014_en_electronic_final.pdf

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