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3RD MID-YEAR COORDINATION MEETING BETWEEN THE AFRICAN UNION, THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES AND THE REGIONAL MECHANISMS
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REPORT ON THE DIVISION OF LABOUR BETWEEN THE MEMBER STATES, AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION AND THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES

REPORT ON THE DIVISION OF LABOUR BETWEEN THE MEMBER STATES, AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION AND THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES

1. In January 2017 the AU Assembly took the decision that there should be a clear division of labour and effective collaboration among the African Union, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the Regional Mechanisms (RMs), Member States, and other continental institutions, in line with the principle of subsidiarity DEC 635 (XXVIII). The Assembly then set up the Mid-Year Coordination Meeting as the principal forum for the African Union and RECs to align their work and co-ordinate the implementation of the continental integration agenda.
2. The Assembly further decided that the AU should focus on key priorities with continental scope *viz* Peace and Security, Governance, Integration and Global representation; Realign African Institutions in order to deliver against those priorities; Connect the AU to its citizens; Manage the business of the AU efficiently and effectively at both political and operational levels; Finance the AU sustainably and with the full ownership of Member states.
3. In February 2020, the AU Assembly received the Report of the first Mid-Year Coordination Meeting that was held on 8 July 2019 in Niamey, Niger, and took note of the conclusions and recommendations. They subsequently endorsed the division of labor framework. This framework provides for the division of labor through exclusive and shared experiences of competences in the six areas *of policy formulation, policy adoption, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, resource mobilization and partnerships*.
4. The Assembly also adopted the new Protocol on relations between AU and RECs as well as the Rules of Procedures Governing the Mid-Year Coordination Meeting.
5. The overall objective of formulating the Division of Labour between AU, REC/RMs is to provide efficiency, efficacy and eradicate duplication of efforts while streamlining the resource mobilisation to implement continental development agenda. In the outcome of the Niamey Declaration, it was decided that the framework of the Division of Labour would consist of the six core components *Policy planning and formulation, Policy adoption, Implementation, Monitoring evaluation, Partnerships and Joint resource mobilization*. This is underpinned by the principles of subsidiarity, complementarity and comparative advantage.
6. Consequently, Member States, RECs and the AU, formulated a matrix aimed at coherent strategic formulation of the framework for the Division of Labour.
7. After a series of meetings at the level of experts of AU, RECs and RMs, Chief Executives and the Chairperson of the AUC, it was agreed that the first phase of the

Division of Labour framework be restricted to Trade, Political Affairs, Peace and Security. The PRC was subsequently briefed on the outcomes of these meetings.

8. During the Second Mid-Year Coordination Meeting held virtually on 22nd October, 2020, a report on the aforementioned sectors was presented to the said meeting. The meeting considered a Report on the Division of labour emerging from the aforementioned sectors where its detailed division of labour was elaborated in the matrix based on exclusive and shared competencies. Concrete recommendations emanating from the Second Mid-Year Coordination Meeting were adopted and the Decisions were endorsed during the Thirty-Fourth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union held virtually on 06-07 February 2021 (Assembly/AU/Dec. 801(XXXIV)).

9. In its Decision, the said Assembly of Heads and Government welcomed the commendable progress made in the development of the detailed proposal on the Division of labour by the AUC, the AUDA-NEPAD, AfCFTA Secretariat, the APRM, the RECs, the RMs, and the Member States on the sectors of Trade, Political Affairs and Peace and Security as work in progress. However, the Assembly requested the AU Commission, the AUDA-NEPAD, the RECs/RMs and the Member States to finalise the remaining sectors concerning the division of the labour for consideration latest by 35th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in February 2022.

10. Pursuant to the Decision of Heads of State and Government, the meeting chaired by the Head of the Reform Implementation Unit was convened with the RECs liaison officers based in Addis Ababa as well as the AUC departments to discuss the implementation of the Summit Decisions regarding the Division of Labour. A meeting ended with a clear guidance and understanding of the AUC and RECs expectation.

11. It may be recalled that immediately after the 2021 February Summit, the AUC Chairperson H.E Moussa Faki Mahamat personally sent Letters and Note Verbales (NVs) to the CEOs of RECs as well as Member States as follows:

- Letters were sent to all the RECs to liaise with their respective Member States regarding submission of their inputs on the first phase of the Division of the Labour which was considered as work in progress namely Trade, Political Affairs and Peace and Security.
- Note Verbales were also sent to the AUC as well as RECs to propose the remaining sectors that they deemed necessary to be included in the Division of Labour. A Memo was also sent to relevant AUC Departments/Directorates to propose their sectors on the Division of Labour
- Further Note Verbales were sent to the PRC for the inputs of Member States of the AU on the first phase of the Division of Labour

12. In addition, Memos were also sent to all AUC relevant Departments to propose remaining sectors on the Second phase of the Division of Labour. These include Departments of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable

Environment (ARBE); Education, Science, Technology and Innovation; Economic Development, Trade, Industry and Mining (ETIM); Infrastructure and Energy (I&E) and Health and Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development (HHS).

13. With regard to the first three Sectors, the AUC received feedback from the following Member States of the RECs shown in the table below; -

Reaction from Member States of the RECs on the First three Sectors							
CENSAD	COMESA	EAC	ECCAS	ECOWAS	IGAD	SADC	UMA
1. Central African Republic	None	None	None	1. Burkina Faso	None	None	Morocco
2. Morocco				2. Guinea			

14. With respect to Member States of the AU, Morocco was the only country that submitted its inputs to the first three sectors.

15. All AUC Departments provided their inputs into the remaining sectors.

16. Likewise, the following RECs provided their inputs on the remaining sectors of the second phase of the Division of Labour: CENSAD, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC and UMA.

17. Consequently, H.E Prof. Moukoko Mbonjo Pierre convened a meeting of the AUC Departments and RECs/RMs. The meeting deliberated on the second phase of the Division of Labour and agreed upon ten (10) areas of Convergence as follows: -

Areas of Convergence

1. Infrastructure

- ❖ Energy (Grand Inga Dam)
- ❖ Water
- ❖ Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)
- ❖ Transport (African High Speed Train Network, Logistics), Single Air African Transport
- ❖ ICT (Pan African E-Network, Digitalization and interconnectivity)

2. Agriculture and Food Security

- ❖ Agribusiness Development
- ❖ Nutrition
- ❖ Fisheries
- ❖ Wildlife
- ❖ Forestry
- ❖ Crop production
- ❖ Animal Production

- ❖ Environmental Sustainability (Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction)

3. Education, Science, Technology and Innovation

- ❖ Youth
- ❖ Innovation, Research Publication and Dissemination
- ❖ Human and skills Development
- ❖ African Virtual and E University
- ❖ The Africa outer space strategy

4. Industrialization, Investment, Tourism and Private Sector Development

- ❖ Blue Economy
- ❖ Economic Domain
- ❖ Annual African Economic Forum
- ❖ The Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa
- ❖ The African Union Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Strategy
- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Start-Ups and Youth Entrepreneurship
- ❖ African Commodity Strategy
- ❖ Manufacturing and Value addition
- ❖ Sustainable Development
- ❖ Mining, oil and Gas
- ❖ Intellectual property rights

5. Health

- ❖ Public Health
- ❖ Research and Development
- ❖ Africa Health Strategy (2016-2030)
- ❖ Catalytic framework to end AIDS, TB and Eliminate Malaria by 2030
- ❖ Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (AADPD)Health Financing
- ❖ African Regional Nutrition (ARNS) Strategy (2016-2025)
- ❖ Neglected Tropical Diseases
- ❖ Cairo Declaration on Viral Hepatitis
- ❖ Campaign for the Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA Plus)
- ❖ Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa 2012
- ❖ African Medicines Agency
- ❖ Continental Frame work on Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights and its Maputo Plan of Action (2016-2030)

6. Sports, Culture and Heritage

- ❖ African Union Sport Council
- ❖ Physical Activity and Health
- ❖ Mega events (Games)
- ❖ Human and sustainable development
- ❖ Sport-for-development and diplomacy

- ❖ Inclusion Empowerment
- ❖ Great Museum of Africa
- ❖ The Encyclopedia Africana
- ❖ Restitution/return of Cultural Property and Heritage
- ❖ Common Heritage
- ❖ Creative Economy
- ❖ Values and Ethics
- ❖ Cultural Identity
- ❖ Languages (The Language Plan of Action for Africa Kiswahili as a Language of Wider Communication in Africa)
- ❖ History and Oral Traditions
- ❖ The Linguistic Atlas of Africa
- ❖ Arts

7. Humanitarian Affairs

- ❖ Refugees and Asylum Seekers,
- ❖ Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- ❖ Returnees
- ❖ Stateless Persons
- ❖ Emergency Response
- ❖ African Disaster Management Platform (ADMAP)
- ❖ African Humanitarian Agency
- ❖ Humanitarian Assessments
- ❖ International Humanitarian Law (IHL)

8. Monetary and Financial Integration

- ❖ (Illicit financial flows)
- ❖ Macro-Economic Policies
- ❖ Domestic Resource Mobilisation
- ❖ Public Finance
- ❖ Fiscal and Budget Policies
- ❖ Financial Institutions

9. Free Movement of Persons

- ❖ The African Passport and Free Movement of Persons

10. Social Integration

- ❖ Right of residence and right of establishment

Way Forward

1. Convene a joint meeting involving experts of all AU relevant stakeholders to exchange views on all ten areas of convergence.
2. A meeting of the CEOs of RECs and the AUC Chairperson would be convened to discuss the agreed formulation of the Division of Labour on the ten areas.
3. The AUC will present the final Division of Labour to the 35th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union after due consideration by the PRC as well as the Executive Council.

		International Financial Institutions								Investment, Tourism and Private Sector Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Blue Economy ❖ Economic Domain ❖ Annual African Economic Forum ❖ The Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa ❖ The African Union Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Strategy ❖ Tourism ❖ Start-Ups and Youth Entrepreneurship ❖ African Commodity Strategy ❖ Manufacturing and Value addition ❖ Sustainable Development ❖ Mining, oil and Gas ❖ Intellectual property rights
	Disaster Risk Reduction.							Disaster Risk Reduction		
										15. Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Public Health ❖ Research and Development ❖ Africa Health Strategy (2016-2030) ❖ Catalytic framework to end AIDS, TB and Eliminate Malaria by 2030 ❖ Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (AADPD)Health Financing ❖ African Regional Nutrition (ARNS) Strategy (2016-2025) ❖ Neglected Tropical Diseases ❖ Cairo Declaration on Viral Hepatitis

										<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Campaign for the Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA Plus)❖ Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa 2012❖ African Medicines Agency❖ Continental Frame work on Sexual Reproductive Health And Rights and its Maputo Plan of Action (2016-2030)
										<p>16. Sports, Culture and Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ African Union Sport Council❖ Physical Activity and Health❖ Mega events (Games)❖ Human and sustainable development❖ Sport-for-development and diplomacy❖ Inclusion Empowerment❖ Great Museum of Africa❖ The Encyclopedia Africana❖ Restitution/return of Cultural Property and Heritage❖ Common Heritage❖ Creative Economy❖ Values and Ethics❖ Cultural Identity❖ Languages (The Language Plan of Action for Africa Kiswahili as a Language of Wider Communication in Africa)❖ History and Oral Traditions❖ The Linguistic Atlas of Africa❖ Arts

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