

AFRICAN UNION
الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE
UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

P. O. Box 3243

Telephone: 5517 700

Fax: 5517844

Website: www.au.int

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
Thirty-First Ordinary Session
27 June – 1 July 2017
Addis Ababa. ETHIOPIA

EX.CL/1022(XXXI)
Original : English

**PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA
2063 FIRST TEN-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definitions
JPTC	Joint Permanent Technical Commission
DBSA	Development Of Southern Africa
AfDB	African Development Bank
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ADPI	Agence pour le Développement et la Promotion du Projet Grand Inga
MWG	Ministerial Working Group
SAATM	Single African Air Transport Market
PAeN	Pan African e-Network
POC	PAeN Oversight Committee
AEP	African Economic Platform
EU	European Union
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IOM	International Organization for Migration
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
DSA	Department of Social Affairs
RCM	Regional Coordination Mechanism
PRC	Permanent Representative Council
HRST	Human Resources, Science and Technology
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
AFCAC	African Civil Aviation Commission Constitution
AFRAA	African Airlines Association
IATA	International Air Transport Association
STC	Specialised Technical Committee
TTIET	

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063 FIRST TEN-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Introduction

1. This progress report on the implementation of the Agenda 2063 First Ten-Year Implementation Plan covers the period since the January 2017 AU Summit.
2. It focuses on:
 - i) Domestication of the Agenda 2063;
 - ii) Progress on Flagship projects;
 - iii) Agenda 2063 Measurement and Accountability Framework, and the alignment of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems of Regional Economic Communities in the context of Agenda 2063;
 - iv) Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy;
 - v) Popularization of Agenda 2063;
 - vi) Challenges and the Way Forward.
3. The policy organs of the Union are invited to take note of the progress made, the issues and challenges highlighted and to review and adopt the actions/recommendations proposed.

1. The Domestication of Agenda 2063

Definition

4. Domestication seeks to facilitate the incorporation of commitments made at continental level into national policy frameworks and programs anchored on existing national development planning machinery.
5. In the context of Agenda 2063, “domestication” can be defined in operational terms as:

“The process of building awareness and strengthening citizens’ engagement and appropriation of Agenda 2063, leading to the informed inclusion of its goals, priorities, and targets into legislative, policy, institutional, planning, programming and budgetary processes that drive national, sectoral and local level development”.

Overall Goal and Objectives

6. The overall aim of domestication of Agenda 2063 at national level is to provide AUC technical assistance support to assist the Member States to craft new self-driven and Africa-centric visions for development and socio-economic transformation

drawing upon the common long-term 50-year continental framework which Agenda 2063 and the 10-Year Implementation plans represent;

7. The specific objectives of AUC technical assistance for domestication in the Member States are:

- i) Build state institutions' /citizens' awareness, engagement and ownership of Agenda 2063 to catalyze and sustain a momentum for change and transformation;
- ii) Ensure that the Member States translate commitments enshrined in Agenda 2063 into national visions and plans for medium term socio-economic development and transformation; and
- iii) Facilitate collective progress of Member States in implementing Agenda 2063, leading to the transformation of the continent and ensuring that Africa assumes her rightful place on the Global stage, including her ability to finance her development.

8. The domestication of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 into national planning frameworks has continued very well. More Member States have shown their willingness and embarked on the exercise. By mid-May 2017, the AUC has visited Egypt, Niger and Uganda for the exercise while the plans were underway to meet similar requests from other Member States.

9. It is expected that by the July 2017 Summit a total of 8 Member states will have undergone the domestication exercise. The table below comprises the updated list of Member States that have domesticated the Agenda.

10. Below is the current list of countries already covered:

Central Arica	East Africa	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa
1. Cameroon	1. Comoros	1. Algeria	1. Botswana	1. Benin
2. Congo Republic	2. Djibouti	2. Saharawi	2. Lesotho	2. Burkina Faso
3. DRC	3. Eritrea	3. Egypt	3. Malawi	3. Côte d'Ivoire
4. Sao Tome en Principe	4. Kenya		4. Mozambique	4. Ghana
5. Niger	5. Mauritius		5. Namibia	5. The Gambia
6. Gabon	6. Rwanda		6. Swaziland	6. Liberia
	7. Seychelles		7. Zambia	7. Nigeria
	8. Sudan		8. Zimbabwe	8. Senegal
	9. Uganda			9. Togo

11. In overall, the countries visited were all taking the domestication exercise seriously. Some of them have even expressed their readiness to share their experiences with the AU organs and other Member States in various areas, by offering training etc.; and their heads of state submitting progress reports to the AU summit in order to advance the implementation of Agenda 2063.

12. In order to maintain momentum and build on the actions agreed with countries during the AUC missions, the Commission in collaboration with the Government of Lesotho organized a consolidation workshop in December 2016 for the first group of 32 countries that by then had domesticated the Agenda 2063.

13. The key objectives of the Workshop:

- i) Take stock of progress, share experiences on processes and methodologies, institutional arrangements, challenges and lessons learned on domesticating the FTYIP, as well as insights on integrating SDGs and FTYIP;
- ii) Identify technical assistance and other needs required of the Commission to support the Member States;
- iii) Inform and solicit inputs on the FTYIP measurement framework (i.e. indicators and sources of data), as well as the RECs M&E Harmonization and Convergence Process;
- iv) Identify how RECs can support Member States' domestication efforts.

14. The workshop was attended by 60 participants, from over 31 AU Member States. Participants included Planners and other national experts from AU Member States, UNEAC, NEPAD Agency and UNDP. They reviewed the domestication exercise and pondered over its successes and challenges. It finally came out with the following recommendations:

- Member States requested the Commission to facilitate the domestication process by providing them tools and guidelines for mainstreaming Agenda 2063 into their national plans;
- Member States also requested the Commission to continue with the Agenda 2063 sensitization and popularization efforts for increased awareness at all levels;
- There was consensus that each Member State should have 'one entry point' (Ministry, department or other structures) for all Agenda 2063 related communication and issues;
- Member States called for both the AU Commission and UN system to find a harmonized way to facilitate the implementation of key elements in both Agendas.

15. Such an exercise is expected to continue as the list of Member States domesticating the Agenda is growing.

2. Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects:

16. Within this subsection, an overall brief of the Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects is addressed (Refer to Annex 1 on the Matrix on the Flagship Projects). It should be noted that the brief brings forth an overall summary of the progress that has been made as of April 2017 following the 2016 update made to the Ministerial Committee on Agenda 2063.

17. From this, the launch of the African Economic Platform in Port Louis, Mauritius which saw African Leaders come forth in dialogue to discuss cross-cutting issues that affect Africa's economies and ways of which opportunities and options from these could be harnessed to ensure continental transformation. The current activities succeeded by the Inauguration of the AEP include; the finalisation of the Inaugural African Economic Platform (AEP) Report for presentation to the Commission, the PRC and Executive Council, the establishment of an AEP Knowledge Management Unit (AEP KMU), management and dissemination of the knowledge products brought forth by the AEP KMU and solidifying the communication strategy to ensure transparency, involvement and awareness by targeted stakeholders.

18. Apart from this, progress has been made in regards to the Flagship on the Continental Free Trade Area and the African Commodities Strategy facilitated through the Trade and Industry Directorate. The ongoing activities in these include the Continental Task Force (CTF) meeting, Negotiating Forum (NF) meeting, Senior Trade Officials (STO) Meeting, African Ministers of Trade (AMOT) meeting, Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting, and World Bank TRIST Training exercises as activities for the progression of the CFTA. The amendment of the African Commodities Strategy is underway to ensure that the transformation and processing of commodities and natural resources are included in harnessing Africa's economic potential

19. Regarding the Pan-African E-Network (PAeN), the Oversight Committee (POC) is to establish the PAeN Management Cooperative Entity structure with inclusion of the funding mechanism for the network and the level of financial contribution of the users for the operations, maintenance and development within the network for sustainability in its services and asset evaluation.

20. For the Establishment of the Great Museum of Africa in Algeria, the focal person for Museum on the Algeria's side has been nominated and preparations for holding the 1st Meeting of the Technical Committee is underway.

21. In General regarding partnerships in the Flagship Projects, apart from the traditional partners of the AUC, other partnerships and alliances included: International Civil Aviation Organization, International Air Transport Association, African Airlines Association for the Single African Air Transport Market; China for the flagship on the African Integrated High Speed Railway Network; and the Indian Republic and the Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd for the PAeN. Nonetheless, coordinating Directorates have encountered numerous challenges which mainly are constituted by the limited human resource and financial capital in order to see through the sustainability of the Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects.

3. Accountability Framework for Agenda 2063 and Alignment of RECs M&E Systems

3.1 Validation of Measurement Framework for Agenda 2063

22. The AU Specialised Technical Committee of Ministers of Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economy, Planning and Integration endorsed the FTYIP of Agenda 2063 as a mechanism through which both the continental framework would be measured. This followed the demonstration that there is strong convergence between the two agendas. Furthermore, and subsequent to the endorsement of indicators by the Committee of Director Generals of Statistics, a Technical Team was established to, *inter alia*, develop a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation System for Agenda 2023 FTYIP.

23. Accordingly, a number of working sessions were held by the Technical Team that resulted into two main products: i) a draft Monitoring and Evaluation Framework; and ii) an attendant Indicator Handbook that provides granular details for collection, computation and reporting. To advance the process further, the African Union Commission, with financial support from Joint Secretariat Support Office (JSSO), organised a follow-up workshop to:

- 1) develop and undertake technical validation of the FTYIP M&E implementation and implementation support tools;
- 2) validate a structured workflow for the domestication and internalisation of FTYIP M&E Framework implementation at all levels (i.e. member states, regional and continental);
- 3) undertake training of trainers of the technical working group in preparation for FTYIP M&E Framework implementation support.

24. So far, the key achievements and state of affairs are:

- 1) Agenda 2063 M&E Framework and Core Indicators and Meta Data Handbook have been developed;
- 2) Reporting Templates, training manual, the roll-out of the M&E Framework, the Online Data Collection and Reporting Platform are in progress.

25. A draft M&E Framework was expected to be presented to the STC during the meeting in March 2017, in Dakar. As the meeting did not take place, the report is submitted to this meeting, for consideration and recommendation for the July 2017 Summit

4. Financing, Domestic Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy

26. With regard to the Financing, Domestic Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy, many actions have been taken to date. Some of these constituted the recommendations made during the Expert Meeting on Agenda 2063 Financing, Domestic Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy co-organized by the AUC, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) from 13-15 December 2016.

I. Production and dissemination/domestication of an “Agenda 2063 Financing and DRM Guide”:

The Expert Meeting recommended the Agenda 2063 Financing and DRM Guide that integrates the key recommendations of the Expert Meeting for dissemination to Member States in close collaboration with Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

II. AU-AfDB-UNECA Resource Mobilization Coordination Platform:

The Expert Meeting endorsed the proposal on the creation of a Joint AU-AfDB-UNECA Resource Mobilization Platform whose role will include among others: political lobbying for resource mobilization in Africa and Agenda 2063; tracking of financial commitments of partners versus actual disbursement; making sure that financial resources earmarked for Africa are effectively disbursed and managed with the involvement of African institutions; and strongly advocating for resource mobilization for Africa.

III. Institutional Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 Financing, Domestic Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy:

The Expert Meeting improved and endorsed the institutional framework for the implementation, monitoring & evaluation of Financing, DRM and Partnership Strategy.

IV. Roadmap for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 Financing, DRM and Partnership Strategy.

The Expert Meeting suggested that a roadmap for the implementation of the Strategy be defined for immediate implementation under the technical leadership of the AUC/AfDB and in close collaboration with UNECA, the AU (AUC and NPCA), and relevant financial sector players. The implementation of this Strategy should abide by the following three principles:

Avoiding duplication: Leveraging existing vehicles and institutions to avoid duplication and harnessing complementarities. In particular, existing AfDB, UNECA and Regional DFIs programs should be leveraged.

Learning from existing institutions and centers of excellence: Learning from existing institutions and centres of excellence in the case of:

- i) The regionalization of stock/bond markets by leveraging the experience of the regional stock exchange BRVM (Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières) in West Africa,
- ii) The development of African-owned private equity including the setting-up of a fund of funds for that purpose and,
- iii) The creation and development of Continental/Regional African Angel Investors Networks (AAIN).

Role of existing DFIs: Regional and national DFIs to play a more prominent role in the financing/implementation of Agenda 2063 projects.

27. In this regard, the process of finalizing the Strategy was well on course and it was expected that the draft Strategy would be considered and recommended for adoption during the Joint Annual Specialised Technical Meeting on Planning, Economy, Finance and Integration in March 2017. However, as this meeting did not take place, the process has been stalled and moved to be discussed by the Ministerial Committee to recommend for the June 2017 Summit.

5. Awareness Raising and Popularization

28. The Commission has continued to raise awareness on Agenda 2063, mainly through its domestication missions to Member States, RECS and various regional and international fora. Agenda 2063 documents and related information have continued to be disseminated, and the Agenda is becoming widely understood both within the continent and outside, attracting stakeholders to be part of the initiative.

29. In that connection, the AUC is in the process of initiating training for the African youth on Agenda 2063 that could take place annually. The aim is to assist them organizing themselves in a kind of movement called YOUTH FOR AGENDA 2063 so that they can promote the Agenda in their countries and the continent at large. The programme is to start with a group of about forty volunteers who are currently supporting the Commission in various activities. This programme is expected to raise more awareness at grassroots level and sensitize people on their role as key players of the Agenda 2063.

30. Moreover, the AUC is also contemplating the branding of the AU as a means to promote its image and Agenda 2063. In this aspect, the AUC is planning to conduct research to establish the African peoples' views on the AU.

31. That said, the lack of adequate resources have continued to be amongst challenges of the Union. In this particular area, for example, the AU Commission had already agreed with the Pan African Federation of Filmmakers (FEPASI) to develop a film on Agenda 2063. However, due to limited financial resources, the project has not yet started.

6. Conclusion

32. In conclusion, the implementation of Agenda 2063 continues to make tremendous progress at all levels. However, there are still numerous challenges and issues raised by MS during the domestication missions. The speedy reform of the Union under the leadership of President Kagame, and the implementation of the decision on the financing of the Union should be major catalysts towards the realization of Agenda 2063.

6.1. Issues raised by Member States

33. During the various AUC visits to Member States, some of issues raised included:

- i) Commission to take action to speed the domestication process;
- ii) AUC, Regional UNDP, and other stakeholders to harmonize and facilitate the common domestication process;
- iii) The financial constraint remain a significant challenge to MS in the domestication and popularization of Agenda 2063;
- iv) The inadequate visibility of Agenda 2063 in Member States;
- v) Member States are encouraged to submit progress reports on the implementation of Agenda 2063 to the summit.

6.2. Coordination

34. Since 2013, the Strategic Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and Resource Mobilization (SPPMERM) Directorate is coordinating the Agenda 2063 despite staffing and budget constraints. Currently, the Division coordinating all the Agenda 2063 has only two regular Staffs and one Consultant. The Commission appreciated the PRC recommendation of funding all activities related to Agenda 2063 from the Member States to avoid the late release of Partners Fund.

6.3. Recommendations

35. For Commission to coordinate the implementation, the Ministerial Committee on Agenda 2063 is requested to consider the following:

- i) Continuation of financing Agenda 2063 activities under Member States Fund;
- ii) Following the development of the M&E Framework and Financing, Domestic Resource Mobilization Strategy and in order to fully harmonize and integrate Agenda 2063 FTYIP in Member States and RECs the Commission is requesting authorization for strengthening the temporary Structure by having 8 Desk Officers in RECs, 3 Consultants under a

framework contract to facilitate the Domestication and Monitoring and Evaluation. The Structure was approved by Decision on the Report of the Commission on Development of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan for Agenda 2063 [EX.CL/Dec.883(XXVII)];

- iii) Signing of the MoU with UNDP and UN System to have a joint Domestication Mission to the Member States and having a single report for the two Frameworks;
- iv) Establish a Voluntary Fund for Agenda 2063 Technical Assistance to the Member States;
- v) Strengthen the Member States Focal Point for Agenda 2063 (Ministries of Planning);
- vi) Encourage Member States to provide training, capacity building and experience sharing on Agenda 2063 to their citizens;
- vii) Request Member States to submit an annual report on Agenda 2063 to Summit;
- viii) RECs to be encouraged to enhance cooperation among themselves in the exchange of information and experiences, like in the training field.

AGENDA 2063 FLAGSHIP PROJECT PROGRESS APRIL 2017

NO	PROJECT	ONGOING ACTIVITIES	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	FINANCING	PARTNERSHIPS	MAJOR ISSUES/CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS/WAYS FORWARD
1.	Grand Inga Dam	<p>1. A Treaty on the Grand Inga Project was signed between South Africa and DRC on 29 October 2013 and ratified by DRC Parliament on 21 November 2014. The two countries also signed a Cooperation Agreement on Energy Resources on 9 September 2014 in Cape Town. Negotiations with Nigeria to purchase around 2000 MW through the construction of INGA-Calabar Interconnection Line started in February 2014 but the Agreement is still to be finalized.</p> <p>2. The Grand Inga project first phase, also named Inga 3, will be equipped for 4,800 MW with low head dam, with an option of 7,800 MW with high head dam, and will be developed under the PPP model following AUC guidance and training workshop organized on 1-3 February 2012 for national experts from the DRC Ministry of Energy and the National Power Utility SNEL.</p> <p>3. The 4800 MW power generated by Inga 3 will be shared as follows: (i) 2500 MW for South Africa; (ii) 1300 MW for extractives industries and populations</p>	<p>1. ADPI operational</p> <p>2. Establishment of SA-DRC Joint Permanent Technical Commission (JPTC) for the operationalization of the signed Treaty between South Africa and DRC, still to be operationalize</p>	<p>1.African Development Bank, World Bank, Agence Française de Développement/ France, European Investment Bank, DBSA, have all shown interest in contributing to the financing of the INGA III project.</p> <p>2.Among others, AfDB financed the feasibility studies updating, while the World Bank committed resources for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies, the communication strategy and the financial audits for the years 2014, 2015, and 2016.</p> <p>3. But, in July 2016, the World Bank announced the suspension of its support to</p>	<p>1.Treaty and Cooperation Agreement signed between SA and DRC</p> <p>2.Cooperation Agreement between Nigeria and DRC, not yet finalized</p> <p>3.Cooperation Agreement signed by ADPI with the Suez Canal Economic Zone Authority of Egypt</p>	<p>The main challenges are:</p> <p>1. Political stability of the DRC over the next decades to enable Grand Inga project completion, sustain the INGA 3 operation and the development of the other phases of the Grand Inga project and related power transmission corridors.</p> <p>2. Quick and positive conclusion of the negotiations with the World Bank a good signal to potential investors and development partners wanting to take an active role in the development of this mega project</p> <p>3. Speedy completion of all technical studies including ESIA to reduce delay in the launch of Inga 3</p> <p>4. Capacity of DRC Government to mobilize its own contribution to this project</p>	<p>The next steps are:</p> <p>1.Inga Law ratification and dissemination;</p> <p>2. Completion of all technical studies and ESIA studies;</p> <p>3. Establishment of SA-DRC Joint Permanent Technical Commission (JPTC) for the operationalization of the signed Treaty between South Africa and DRC;</p> <p>4. Conclusion of negotiations with the World Bank in order to resume cooperation on Inga 3 development and subsequent phases of Grand Inga Project;</p> <p>5. Formalization of the AfDB promise to finance the ESIA studies;</p> <p>6. Operationalization of the Cooperation Agreement signed with Egypt;</p> <p>7. Conclusions of the negotiations with Nigeria;</p> <p>8. Undertaking Project promotion programme;</p> <p>9. Conclusion of the negotiations with the private developer of Inga3;</p> <p>10. Mobilizing technical and financial resources to support the newly established ADPI.</p> <p>11. In the framework of the 1st Ten year plan of Agenda 2063, the I&E department will continue working with DRC to facilitate closing the financial gap and implementation of Inga 3, contribute to Inga law dissemination and mobilize development partners and private sector to contribute to the development of Grand Inga project subsequent phases.</p>

		<p>of Katanga (SNEL); and (iii) 1000 MW for Kinshasa and other DRC cities (SNEL).</p> <p>4. DRC Government has adopted on 17 June 2014 a new law liberalizing the electricity sector.</p> <p>5. The setting up of a dedicated Authority named ADPI (Agence pour le Développement et la Promotion du Projet Grand Inga) mandated for the development and promotion of the Inga Site (Inga 3 and subsequent phases of Grand Inga hydro project) was completed on 13 October 2015 with the designation of a Coordinator of this Authority in the Office of H.E. the Head of State.</p> <p>6. A new law dedicated to Grand Inga project development, named INGA Law, is under preparation in order to create a conducive climate to attract private investments in the development of the DRC huge hydropower potential. Initially to be ratified in June 2016, the law is still under review by the ADPI and is expected to be ratified this year 2017.</p> <p>7. In February 2016, ADPI signed with the Suez Canal Economic Zone Authority of Egypt a Cooperation Agreement on the development of Grand Inga Project with capacity building on technical and</p>		<p>this project. The DRC Government and ADPI Coordinator are in negotiations with World Bank to revise this position.</p> <p>4. Meanwhile, with the support of the AUC, dialogue with the AfDB to finance this ESIA component was initiated in the margins of the PIDA Week held in Cote d'Ivoire from 21-24 November 2016. Positive response from AfDB was promised.</p> <p>5. AUC is supporting ADPI with capacity building on ESIA studies review in collaboration with UNEP and on Inga Law dissemination as well as on resource mobilization for Inga project development</p>			<p>12. The selection of Inga III private developer was not finalized by December 2016 as initially indicated, so the launch of the construction of Inga 3 is still to be advised.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>1. AUC is contributing in mobilizing all development partners and private sector to support this project of continental impact as well as the development of power transmission corridors enhancing power trade and better energy security at regional and continental levels.</p> <p>2. Each regional body or Specialized Institution (such as ECCAS, SADC, ECOWAS and Regional Power Pools) should join hands with the AUC in this endeavor.</p> <p>3. It is necessary to guide development partners to focus on the following areas of cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial support to DRC Government to mobilize its own contribution to this project; - Training and capacity building of key staff involved in the management of energy sector and in particular in supervision, operation and maintenance of hydropower plants; - Technical Assistance to the newly established ADPI; - Mobilizing Private Sector to invest in the Grand Inga hydropower project's various phases.
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

		<p>ESIA studies. ADPI is following this model in reviewing the Draft Cooperation Agreement to be signed with Nigeria.</p> <p>8. The Government has retained the services of financial and legal advisors to proceed with the selection of the project sponsor for the development of INGA 3 hydropower project following the PPP model as recommended by AUC.</p> <p>9. The launching of the selection process of the private developer among three pre-shortlisted consortia started in August 2015 and was expected to be completed by June 2016. But, following the request of one of these consortia, the process was extended to November 2016.</p> <p>The construction of Inga 3 is planned for launch in June 2017, expecting that all technical studies including ESIA, tender documents and resource mobilization process would be completed before this deadline. Construction is expected to be completed by 2022.</p>					
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

2.	<p>African Integrated High Speed Railway Network (AIHSRN)</p>	<p>1. Draft Joint Africa-China Vision 2063 of African Integrated High-speed Railway Network: Series of meetings of joint Africa-China experts have been held but the joint vision is yet to be finalised.</p> <p>2. Draft Joint Africa-China Five Years' Action Plan and Road Map on Railway Cooperation (2016-2020): Finalized and signed by the AUC Chairperson, H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma and the Minister of China NDRC, H.E. Mr. XU Shaoshi, at AU Headquarters on 5th October 2016. NB: <i>the Action Plan is for general railway cooperation and not specific to the AIHSRN project.</i></p> <p>3. Elaboration of preliminary route structure and map of the AIHSRN: Complete</p> <p>4. Elaboration of structure, functions and job profiles of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU): Already drafted.</p> <p>5. Setting up of the PIU: Provisionally set up under NPCA in Johannesburg, RSA.</p> <p>Conducting a Comprehensive Feasibility Study (CFS) of the AIHSRN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Terms of Reference (TOR) for the CFS have been prepared; 	<p>NPCA: Coordinator Technical Coordinating Team (TCT)</p> <p>Project Implementation Unit (PIU)</p>	AUC Budget	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NPCA 2. RECs 3. UIC 4. UAR 5. China 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of professional staff on transport and railway matters at the AUC; 2. Inadequate financial resources especially for the comprehensive pre-feasibility study of the project; 3. Weak technical and managerial capacities in the railway industry at national, regional and continental levels 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AUC to continuously spearhead sensitization of AU Member States to prioritize railway development; 2. AUC and NPCA to expedite operationalization and strengthening of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Technical Coordinating Team (TCT); 3. AUC and NPCA to enhance resource mobilization efforts for the comprehensive pre-feasibility study including involving African and international development financial institutions such as AfDB, DBSA, IsDB, etc. 4. AUC should undertake consultation with the Ministry of Commerce of China and the China Railway Construction Corporation (CRCC) regarding the role of China as a potential strategic partner/investor in implementation of the project. 5. AUC should pursue revival and strengthening of the Union of African Railways (UAR) and regional railway training institutions to enhance railway professional capacity building in Africa.
----	--	---	---	------------	--	--	---

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Expressions of Interest (EoI) have been invited for a Detailed Scoping Study (DSS) which is phase I of the CFS;▪ US\$ 200,000.00 have been mobilised from the AUC for the PIU and the DSS;▪ A Technical Coordinating Team (TCT) has been formed.					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3.	<p>Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM)</p>	<p>Ongoing activities are based on the road map established by the Ministerial Working Group (MWG). The Group consist of Member States that have signed the Solemn Commitment.</p> <p>1. Organise meetings of the MWG: The first and second meetings have been held and a third meeting is anticipated in preparation of the launching of the SAATM in 2017.</p> <p>2. Advocacy for the Single African Air Transport Market: Notes Verbale and letters have been sent to all Member States with the Summit Decision, Declaration and Solemn Commitment. The AUC and partner have been engaged in advocacy actions through various forum and media. To date, nine more States have joined the initial eleven champion States. The current membership is: <i>Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo and Zimbabwe.</i></p> <p>3. Strengthening of the Executing Agency of the Yamoussoukro Decision</p>	<p>1. Ministerial Working Group recognised as a special working group under the STC for TTIET</p> <p>2. The Monitoring Body of the Yamoussoukro Decision with the AUC as Chair and UNECA as Secretariat. Other members include AFRAA and the RECs</p> <p>3. The Executing Agency of the Yamoussoukro Decision (EA) responsible for the operational supervision of the Market</p>	<p>1. AUC Budget.</p> <p>2. EU Technical Assistance</p> <p>3. AfDB approached for funding of the Executing Agency of YD</p>	<p>1. EU</p> <p>2. ICAO</p> <p>3. UNECA</p> <p>4. AFCAC</p> <p>5. AFRAA</p> <p>6. IATA</p>	<p>1. Slow pace of Member States subscribing to the Solemn Commitment,</p> <p>2. Slow harmonisation of Bilateral Air Services Agreements (BASAs): only two (2) States have indicated actions taken to harmonise their BASAs.</p> <p>3. Lack of funding for the Executing Agency of YD (AFCAC).</p> <p>4. Delayed adoption and publication of the Institutional and Regulatory Texts of the Yamoussoukro Decision.</p> <p>5. Delayed conclusion of the RECs-AFCAC MoC regarding the functioning of the Executive Agency.</p> <p>6. Some States are still not fully conscious of the overall benefits of establishing the single African air transport market and the potentials for jobs creation.</p> <p>7. Delay in the recruitment of a fulltime staff in air Transport</p>	<p>1. As a way forward there is a need to fully implement the Ministerial Working Group Activity Road map;</p> <p>2. Further advocacy for more States to join;</p> <p>3. Follow-up actions on the implementation of the immediate measures;</p> <p>4. Identify alternative sources of funding to finance the activities of the Executing Agency;</p> <p>5. Assess the current implementation of YD among Member States;</p> <p>6. Ensure the Institutional and Regulatory Text are adopted by the AU decision-making Organs as soon as possible.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>1. Organise the third MWG meeting to determine the readiness to launch the SAATM in 2017;</p> <p>2. Support Member States in implementing the Abuja safety targets and the Windhoek Security targets in order to meet the ICAO minimum standards.</p> <p>3. AUC to follow-up funding request to ADB.</p> <p>4. AUC to accelerate the recruitment process for Air Transport Staff required.</p>
----	---	--	--	---	--	---	---

		<p>(YD):</p> <p>(a) The regulatory texts of the YD have been aligned and considered by the STC-TTIIET. The text also need to be adopted by STC for Justice and Legal Affairs.</p> <p>(b) The AUC has written to AfDB to support the operationalisation of the Executing Agency with no response as of yet;</p> <p>(c) AFCAC and the RECs have not yet concluded a MoC for the smooth management of the SAATM.</p> <p>4. Concrete Measures towards establishment of the SAATM: To date, only Rwanda and South Africa have reported actions taken to implement immediate measures for establishing the SAATM.</p> <p>5. The STC-TTIIET adopted the revised functions of the Monitoring Body of the YD;</p> <p>6. Formulating external policy for negotiation of air service agreements with third States and regions is ongoing</p>				<p>8. A number of Member States still have difficulties in meeting the minimum safety and security standards prescribed by ICAO</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

4.	Pan-African e-Network (PAeN)	<p>Since 2016, in addition to Tele education and Tele-medicine services provided by PAeN, the AUC has been pursuing the implementation of the Action Plan for the sustainability of the PAeN and this implementation led to the following concrete results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The meeting of the Assembly of Users of the Pan African e-Network (PAeN) held on 26-27 April 2016 approved the proposed scheme for the continuity and sustainability of the services of the network. This included: Management Structure for operations and maintenance (O&M), funding mechanism, fees of the services and Revenues flow. - The Assessment of PAeN utilization by Member States. A survey has been sent out to all participating member states. AUC is awaiting responses by the participating members. - efforts underway to link the PAeN with AUC/HRST African e-/Virtual University and the Pan African University initiatives following the successful transfer of PAeN to the African Parties. 	<p>The new governance of the PAeN for managing and operating the network after its transfer to African Parties include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Assembly of Users as the highest organ to govern the network • The PAeN Oversight Committee (POC) • the PAeN Management Cooperative Entity <p>The purpose of the PAeN Oversight Committee (POC) is to provide the general policy direction and governance for the activities of the PAeN sustainability. In this regard, the Oversight Committee held a meeting on 14 15 July 2016 in Dakar on issues related to its mandate. The POC will continue to work up to first quarter on 2017 on the Managing structure of the PAeN after the transfer to Africa; the funding mechanism of the network and the level of financial contribution of the Users for the Operations, Maintenance and development of the Network for the Sustainability of its services and the Asset evaluation.</p>	<p>The project is fully funded by India and as per the agreement, India would operate the network for 5 years and then transfer it to the African parties; In 2017 Budget, the amount of 110,000 USD was allocated to support the implementation of the Action Plan with the aim to transfer the network to the African Parties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - India Government - Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd (TCIL) 	<p>Challenges and risks include the lack of strong commitment of Participating Member States of the PAeN to allocate resources to ensure the sustainability of the network while following up with users in order to build a very strong Pan African Tele-Education and Tele-Medicine network open to the whole world rather than limited to content provided only in English by India i.e. needing to diversify content and languages to include other AU official languages (French, Arabic and Portuguese).</p>	<p>The way forward includes the work undertaken by the PAeN POC: The Assessment of PAeN utilization by Member States, and efforts to link the PAeN with AUC/HRST African e-/Virtual University and the Pan African University initiatives following the successful transfer of the network to the African Parties.</p> <p>All these activities will be impacted by the new proposal by India to extend the technical and financial assistance for five (5) more years, hence, if agreed, would result in further delaying the date of the effective transfer of the PAeN to the African Parties.</p> <p>Since the Assembly of users in the last meeting has taken steps/actions to ensure successful transfer of the network to the African Parties, the AUC needs to consult with the participating African countries to ascertain their collective response to the offer made by India to further extend the assistance for five (5) more years and try to solicit the new conditions that Member States would like to impose should the extension be agreed.</p>
----	-------------------------------------	--	---	--	---	--	---

5	African Economic Platform	<p>The Inaugural African Economic Platform was held from 20th to 22nd March, 2017, in Port Luis Mauritius. Following the successful launch of this AU Flagship project, and in anticipation of the next Economic Platform, scheduled for March 2018, the following are the current ongoing activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finalization of the report of the Inaugural African Economic Platform (AEP) by the AEP Secretariat and organizing committee, for presentation to the Commission; 2. Presentation of the report of the AEP as an agenda item to the Permanent Representatives Council (PRC) and Executive Council during the July 2017 Summit, in order for a draft decision to be adopted; 3. Establishment of a knowledge management unit, to develop knowledge products on the AEP; 4. Management and dissemination of knowledge products of the AEP, through 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conclusion and signing a Memorandum of Delegation of Authority between the African Union Commission and the African Union Foundation, for the material and technical organization of the AEP; 2. Reconstitution of the AEP Organizing Committee and Secretariat within the Bureau of the Chairperson. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Budget for the AEP is included in the Annual Commission Budget approved by relevant structures; 2. As an income generating platform whose structure is different from that of the AU Summit and not governed by rules of procedure, sources of funding include registration fees from participants from the Private sector as well as the academia; 3. With the support of the AUC, the African Union Foundation financed the material and technical aspects of the AEP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Host Country agreement between the African Union Commission, African Union Foundation, and the Government of the Republic of Mauritius which was finalized and signed on the sidelines of the January 2017 AU Summit 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As co-organizers, the AUC and the AUF lacked clearly defined areas of responsibility, which affected the overall organization of the Inaugural AEP; 2. Low level of participation at the Heads of State and Government (HOSG) level as envisioned by the Concept Note, which eventually had an impact on the nature of participation from the private sector; 3. Lack of a clearly outlined roadmap of activities to maintain the momentum of the AEP. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AUC and Member State should determine the level of participation and Member States delegation of representation, in order to avoid diplomatic ripples; 2. Bodies like the African Business Council and the African Chamber of Commerce should, in future, be consulted as an interface that would identify private sector needs; 3. In order to facilitate the management of communication and knowledge products, a pool of production houses should be identified by the AUC procurement division for flagship projects/events; 4. A clear budget line for AEP roadmap activities should be provided for within the BCP, to allow for the implementation of follow-up activities.
---	----------------------------------	--	---	--	---	---	---

		<p>publications and online platforms;</p> <p>5. Enhanced communication strategy, including website development and management, social media management and publicity materials;</p> <p>6. Continued interface with the Host Country of the Platform, and private sector pools such as the African Business Council and Business Africa.</p>					
6	Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions	<p>African Central Bank The agreed timeframe under Agenda 2063 for establishing the ACB is between 2028 and 2034. Preparations for the ACB will be done through the African Monetary Institute, which is expected to be established by 2018. The establishment of the ACB will be based on the Joint African Union Commission/Association of African Central Banks (AACB) Strategy which was adopted by the Assembly of the AACB in August 2015.</p> <p>African Investment Bank The AU Assembly adopted the AIB Statute at its February 2009 Summit. As at 1 April 2016, 22 Member States had signed and three</p>				<p>The establishment of the African Monetary Institute may be delayed due to the delay in submitting the Strategy for adoption by the AU Assembly.</p> <p>Slow process of ratifying the legal instruments for the AIB and AMF.</p> <p>Member States are not forthcoming with further comments.</p>	<p>The Strategy will be submitted for adoption by the Assembly of the AU in January 2017.</p> <p>Advocacy for the signature and ratification of the legal instruments needs to be carried out by the Commission.</p> <p>The Study will be re-submitted for comments, and then submitted to the STC on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration in March 2017.</p>

	<p>had ratified the Protocol, namely: Benin, Congo, and Libya. The agreed timeframe under Agenda 2063 for establishing the AIB is 2025.</p> <p>African Monetary Fund</p> <p>The AU Assembly adopted the AMF Protocol and Statute at its June 2014 Summit. As at 1 April 2016, seven Member States had signed the Protocol, being Benin, Chad, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, and Sao Tome and Principe, and none had ratified it. The agreed timeframe under Agenda 2063 for establishing the AMF is 2023.</p> <p>Pan African Stock Exchange</p> <p>The Technical Study on the Feasibility establishment of a Pan-African Stock exchange was carried out by an independent group of Consultants. The findings of the Study were reviewed by the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance held in March 2014, Abuja, Nigeria. The Conference agreed that the Study be re-submitted to Member States for further comments.</p>					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

7	Outer Space Flagship programme	<p>Space audit exercise to assess the capability of Member States in the four themes of the Outer Space Flagship programme. Implementation framework of the African Space Policy and Strategy Drafting of the African Space Agency Statute Promotion of the Outer Space Flagship programme with the publication of the Space Policy and Strategy</p> <p>Implementation of GMES & Africa Support programme which contributes to the Earth Observation theme of the Outer Space Flagship programme</p>	<p>Governance of the Space policy Space Taskforce Team to be set up PMU of GMES & Africa established</p>	<p>Member States supporting the Outer Space Flagship programme</p> <p>Financing Agreement of the GMES & Africa Support programme signed with EC</p>	<p>EC USAID</p>	<p>Human resources are not sufficient to support the Programme</p> <p>Challenges in institutional establishment</p>	<p>More support from Member States is needed in order to foster ownership of the Programme</p> <p>AUC & Member States to expedite establishment of the proposed African Space Agency</p>
---	---------------------------------------	--	--	---	---------------------	---	--

8	<p>Pan-African E-Network (PAeN)</p> <p>Africa Virtual University</p>	<p>PAeN PMU to establish As a first PAeN project team recruitment, TOR preparation for the following profiles Director (P5) Academic Programs Coordinator (P4) to coordinate the project Administrative Assistant (Bilingual) GSA5 ICT officer (P2)</p> <p>Preparation of the ender specifications with a support of a qualified firm</p> <p>International call for tender for Consultancy services</p> <p>Request for information or for proposal</p> <p>Suppliers' identifications Workshops Solution identification High level solution proposal and validation</p>	<p>Set up the plan to organize a meeting, the preparation of the bid documents for suppliers' selection</p> <p>PAeN Taskforce Team to be set up</p>	<p>The total amount of budget 1,97 Million USD from the budget for Flagship projects and close to 520 000 from Member States</p>	<p>African Virtual University, University of South Africa</p>	<p>Hire the qualified profiles to implement the project</p> <p>Select the most appropriate solution approach</p> <p>Challenges in running in time fashion and reliably the project</p> <p>Extend and make easier the access to the e-University</p> <p>Extend the University network</p> <p>Diversify the curriculum content</p> <p>Secure the virtual professor technical skills development</p>	<p>More support from Member States is needed in order to foster ownership of the Programme</p> <p>Member States to work together to establish the proposed PAeN</p> <p>Secure the selection of the adequate solution approach ("classical", cloud...)</p>
---	--	--	---	--	---	---	---

9	<p>Establishment of The Great Museum of Africa in Algiers, Algeria</p>	<p>-Focal Point for the Museum on the Algerian Side has been nominated;</p> <p>-Preparation for Holding the 1st Meeting of the Technical Committee underway</p> <p>Commissioner for Social Affairs has visited the Site and discussed follow up actions with the Minister of Culture of Algiers</p>	<p>The Great Museum of Africa was declared a flagship project of the AU Agenda 2063 in July 2016 by the Executive Council to showcase Africa's rich cultural heritage</p>	<p>-The Algerian Government does not have the capacity to finance the Initiative alone;</p> <p>-Algeria has been requested to produce an estimated budget to which the AU Member States should contribute;</p> <p>-No funding has been allocated to DSA for this year to implement activities related to the Great Museum of Africa</p>	<p>-The DSA and UNESCO have included the Establishment of the Museum as one of the activities of the RCM under the Culture Sub Cluster</p>	<p>Lack of funding</p>	<p>-Member States should commit funding for the initiative to assist Algeria.</p> <p>-The Technical Committee on the Museum, led by Algeria and supported by the AUC, should be established to develop its roadmap for the establishment of the Great Museum of Africa</p>
---	---	--	---	---	--	------------------------	--

11.	Continental Free Trade Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continental Task Force (CTF) meeting, • Negotiating Forum (NF) Meeting, • Senior Trade Officials (STO) Meeting, • African Ministers of Trade (AMOT) meeting, • Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting, • World Bank TRIST Training exercises, Drafting of agreement text. 	DTI CFTA Unit is secretariat to the CFTA negotiations	CFTA Activities supported by the European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNECA • UNCTAD • AfDB • GFA • GIZ • PTB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of a champion (President of Niger) to galvanize progress towards finalization of the CFTA, • Finalization of modalities, Finalization of draft text for Protocol, TiG and TiS Agreements, and Appendices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One CTF meeting, two NF meetings and one TWG meeting remaining this year. <p>The CFTA is expected to be concluded by the end of this year.</p>
-----	------------------------------------	---	---	---	--	---	--

12	African Commodities Strategy	<p>The African Commodities Strategy was established under the Arusha Declaration and Plan of Action on African Commodities (2005) agreed upon by Ministers of Trade and Industry and endorsed by the summit of 2006.</p> <p>On a overall, the Commodities Strategy is aimed at, enhancing the Commodities situation in Africa; Improve the participation of African producers and businesses in the international supply chain sphere; enhance the capabilities of African producers and traders of commodities; enhance the competitiveness of the African Commodities sector and its contribution to development and provide a friendly environment for investment, and industrialization.</p> <p>Currently amending and updating the Commodities Strategy in order for it to involve the transformation and processing of commodities and Natural Resources; and the development of the regional value chain.</p>	<p>Established the Commodities Task Force, a think tank mandated to orient and give guidance on commodity finance, absorbing the shocks of price volatility and at international level, provide ideas on how to better manage commodity trade.</p> <p>Plan on commodity discussions with relevant officials in charge of trade, industry and mining in all Member States with the aim of establishing a regional commodities exchange</p>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need for information on MS commodities in order to establish how best to assist regarding the varying commodities and their management by government and private sector. 2. Budget constraints that inhibit the work of the Commodities Task Force 3. Limited human capacity dedicated to implementing the commodities strategy on a Regional, Continental and International market sphere 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a need to invite relevant stakeholder to engage with the Commodities Task Force 2. There is a need for the involvement of relevant AUC departments in the implementation of the Commodities Strategy.
----	-------------------------------------	--	---	--	--	---	--

13	Silencing the Guns by 2020	Master Roadmap on Silencing the Guns, APSA Roadmap	APSA Pillars: PSC, CEWS, ASF, Panel of Wise, RECs/RMs, Peace Fund	Peace Fund 7% from Regular budget, Member State funding, Partner funding	UN, EU, LAS, bilateral, eg. USA, Turkey, China, etc.	Financing; lack of capacity, problem of political will	Implementation of Kigali financing decision, enhance capacity of the department, focus on implementation of decisions
	Free Movement of People and African Passport	The process of negotiations is ongoing with respect to the formulation of a draft treaty on the Free Movement of Persons, as directed by the Assembly of Heads of States and the Government, through Assembly Decision. Assembly/AU/DEC.607 (XXVII). This decision directed that the Treaty should be ready for adoption by January 2018.	Implementing mechanism and roadmap are supposed to take place between African Union and RECs to better understand the ongoing implementation on free movement in their respective region. The planned meeting did not happen due to time constraint, a consultant will be hired to draft the document which is to be presented to the Member States in Kigali later this month	Strong partnership with the following traditional partners and donors. Member States have also committed sum amount to the process.	On Free Movement process the Commission has concrete partnership with EU, GIZ, UNHCR, IOM	Budget constraints in fully funding meetings. The discussions on Free Movement is yet to be understood and contextualized within the continent	Appoint special Envoy to promote and champion the initiative

AFRICAN UNION UNION AFRICAINE

African Union Common Repository

<http://archives.au.int>

Organs

Council of Ministers & Executive Council Collection

2017

Rapport Interimaire sur la Mise en Oeuvre du Premier Plan Decennal de la Mise en Oeuvre de l'Agenda 2063

Union Africaine

Union Africaine

<http://archives.au.int/handle/123456789/3590>

Downloaded from African Union Common Repository