AFRICAN UNION الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

P. O. Box 3243 Telepho Website: www.au.int Fax: 5517844

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:
 - 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 domesticate the Agenda.
- **10.** Below is the current list of countries already covered:

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

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

<u>Learning from existing institutions and centers of excellence:</u> 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	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. 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. 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	1. ADPI operational 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	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. 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. 3. But, in July 2016, the World Bank announced the suspension of its support to	1.Treaty and Cooperation Agreement signed between SA and DRC 2.Cooperation Agreement between Nigeria and DRC, not yet finalized 3.Cooperation Agreement signed by ADPI with the Suez Canal Economic Zone Authority of Egypt	The main challenges are: 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. 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 3. Speedy completion of all technical studies including ESIA to reduce delay in the launch of Inga 3 4. Capacity of DRC Government to mobilize its own contribution to this project	The next steps are: 1.Inga Law ratification and dissemination; 2. Completion of all technical studies and ESIA studies; 3. Establishment of SA-DRC Joint Permanent Technical Commission (JPTC) for the operationalization of the signed Treaty between South Africa and DRC; 4. Conclusion of negotiations with the World Bank in order to resume cooperation on Inga 3 development and subsequent phases of Grand Inga Project; 5. Formalization of the AfDB promise to finance the ESIA studies; 6. Operationalization of the Cooperation Agreement signed with Egypt; 7. Conclusions of the negotiations with Nigeria; 8. Undertaking Project promotion programme; 9. Conclusion of the negotiations with the private developer of Inga3; 10. Mobilizing technical and financial resources to support the newly established ADPI. 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.

of Katanga (SNEL); and (iii)	this project. The	12. The selection of Inga III private
1000 MW for Kinshasa and	DRC	developer was not finalized by
other DRC cities (SNEL).	Government and	December 2016 as initially indicated, so
	ADPI	the launch of the construction of Inga 3
4. DRC Government has	Coordinator are	is still to be advised.
adopted on 17 June 2014 a	in negotiations	
new law liberalizing the	with World Bank	Recommendations:
electricity sector.	to revise this	1. AUC is contributing in mobilizing all
5. The setting up of a	position.	development partners and private
dedicated Authority named	4. Meanwhile.	sector to support this project of
ADPI (Agence pour le	with the support	continental impact as well as the
Développement et la	of the AUC,	development of power transmission
Promotion du Projet Grand	dialogue with the	corridors enhancing power trade and
Inga) mandated for the	AfDB to finance	better energy security at regional and
development and promotion	this ESIA	continental levels.
of the Inga Site (Inga 3 and	component was	Each regional body or Specialized
subsequent phases of	initiated in the	Institution (such as ECCAS, SADC,
Grand Inga hydro project)	margins of the	ECOWAS and Regional Power Pools)
was completed on 13	PIDA Week held	should join hands with the AUC in this
October 2015 with the	in Cote d'Ivoire	endeavor.
designation of a	from 21-24	3. It is necessary to guide development
Coordinator of this Authority	November 2016.	partners to focus on the following areas
in the Office of H.E. the	Positive	of cooperation:
Head of State.	response from	- Financial support to DRC Government
6. A new law dedicated to	AfDB was	to mobilize its own contribution to this
Grand Inga project	promised.	project;
development, named INGA	Fremese.	- Training and capacity building of key
Law, is under preparation in	5. AUC is	staff involved in the management of
order to create a conducive	supporting ADPI	energy sector and in particular in
climate to attract private	with capacity	supervision, operation and maintenance
investments in the	building on ESIA	of hydropower plants;
development of the DRC	studies review in	- Technical Assistance to the newly
huge hydropower potential.	collaboration with	established ADPI:
Initially to be ratified in June	UNEP and on	- Mobilizing Private Sector to invest in
2016, the law is still under	Inga Law	the Grand Inga hydropower project's
review by the ADPI and is	dissemination as	various phases.
expected to be ratified this	well as on	
year 2017.	resource	
7. In February 2016, ADPI	mobilization for	
signed with the Suez Canal	Inga project	
Economic Zone Authority of	development	
Egypt a Cooperation	a store princing	
Agreement on the		
development of Grand Inga		
Project with capacity		
building on technical and		
ballaring on continual and		l

	ESIA studies. ADPI is			1
	following this model in			
	reviewing the Draft			
	Cooperation Agreement to			
	be signed with Nigeria.			
	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.			
	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.			
	The construction of Inga 3			
	is planned for launch in			
	June 2017, expecting that			
	all technical studies			
	documents and resource			
	mobilization process would			
	be completed before this			
	deadline. Construction is			
	expected to be completed			
	by 2022.			
1				

2.	African	1 Duest laint Africa	NPCA: Coordinator	AUC Budget	1 N	IDOA	4 11:	1 110 to continuously assembled
2.		1. Draft Joint Africa-		AUC Budget		IPCA	1. Lack of	1. AUC to continuously spearhead
	Integrated	China Vision 2063 of	Technical Coordinating			ECs	professional staff	sensitization of AU Member States to
	High Speed	African Integrated High-	Team (TCT)		1	IIC	on transport and	prioritize railway development;
	Railway	speed Railway Network:			4. U.	IAR	railway matters at	2. AUC and NPCA to expedite
	Network	Series of meetings of joint	Project Implementation		5. C	hina	the AUC;	operationalization and strengthening of
	(AIHSRN)	Africa-China experts have	Unit (PIU)				Inadequate	the Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
		been held but the joint					financial resources	and Technical Coordinating Team
		vision is yet to be finalised.					especially for the	(TCT);
		2. Draft Joint Africa-					comprehensive pre-	, , ,
		China Five Years' Action					feasibility study of	3. AUC and NPCA to enhance
		Plan and Road Map on					the project;	resource mobilization efforts for the
		Railway Cooperation					3. Weak technical	comprehensive pre-feasibility study
		(2016-2020): Finalized and					and managerial	including involving African and
		signed by the AUC					capacities in the	international development financial
		Chairperson, H.E. Dr.					railway industry at	institutions such as AfDB, DBSA, IsDB,
		Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma					national, regional	etc.
		and the Minister of China					and continental	Cito.
		NDRC, H.E. Mr. XU					levels	4. AUC should undertake consultation
		Shaoshi, at AU					10 4013	with the Ministry of Commerce of China
		Headquarters on 5 th						and the China Railway Construction
		October 2016. NB : the						Corporation (CRCC) regarding the role
		Action Plan is for general						of China as a potential strategic
		railway cooperation and not						
		specific to the AIHSRN						partner/investor in implementation of
		project.						the project.
		3. Elaboration of						5. AUC should pursue revival and
		preliminary route						strengthening of the Union of African
								Railways (UAR) and regional railway
		structure and map of the						training institutions to enhance railway
		AIHSRN: Complete						professional capacity building in Africa.
		4. Elaboration of						
		structure, functions and						
		job profiles of the Project						
		Implementation Unit (PIU):						
		Already drafted.						
		5. Setting up of the PIU:						
		Provisionally set up under						
		NPCA in Johannesburg,						
		RSA.						
		Conducting a						
		Comprehensive						
		Feasibility Study (CFS) of						
		the AIHSRN:						
		 Terms of Reference 						
		(TOR) for the CFS						
		have been prepared;						
	L	nave been prepared,			<u> </u>			

EX.CL/1022(XXXI) Page 14

	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.	Single	Ongoing activities are	1. Ministerial Working	 AUC Budget. 	1. EU	1. Slow pace of	1. As a way forward there is a need to
	African Air	based on the road map	Group recognised as a			Member States	fully implement the Ministerial Working
	Transport	established by the	special working group	2. EU Technical	2. ICAO	subscribing to the	Group Activity Road map;
	Market	Ministerial Working Group	under the STC for TTIIET	Assistance		Solemn	
	(SAATM)	(MWG). The Group consist		710010101100	3. UNECA	Commitment,	2. Further advocacy for more States to
	,	of Member States that have	2. The Monitoring Body	3. AfDB	J. ONLOA	2. Slow	join;
		signed the Solemn	of the Yamoussoukro	approached for	4 45040	harmonisation of	joni,
		Commitment.	Decision with the AUC as	funding of the	4. AFCAC	Bilateral Air	3. Follow-up actions on the
			Chair and UNECA as		5 A 5 D A A	Services	
		1. Organise meetings of	Secretariat. Other	Executing	5. AFRAA	Agreements	implementation of the immediate
		the MWG: The first and	members include AFRAA	Agency of YD			measures;
		second meetings have been	and the RECs		6. IATA	(BASAs): only two	4
		held and a third meeting is	and the RECS			(2) States have	4. Identify alternative sources of
		anticipated in preparation of				indicated actions	funding to finance the activities of the
		the launching of the SAATM	3. The Executing			taken to harmonise	Executing Agency;
		in 2017.	Agency of the			their BASAs.	
		111 2017.	Yamoussoukro Decision			3. Lack of funding	5. Assess the current implementation
		2 Advesses for the	(EA) responsible for the			for the Executing	of YD among Member States;
		2. Advocacy for the	operational supervision			Agency of YD	
		Single African Air	of the Market			(AFCAC).	6. Ensure the Institutional and
		Transport Market: Notes				4. Delayed	Regulatory Text are adopted by the AU
		Verbale and letters have				adoption and	decision-making Organs as soon as
		been sent to all Member				publication of the	possible.
		States with the Summit				Institutional and	·
		Decision, Declaration and				Regulatory Texts of	Recommendations:
		Solemn Commitment. The				the Yamoussoukro	
		AUC and partner have been				Decision.	1. Organise the third MWG meeting to
		engaged in advocacy				5. Delayed	determine the readiness to launch the
		actions through various				conclusion of the	SAATM in 2017;
		forum and media. To date,				RECs-AFCAC MoC	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		nine more States have				regarding the	2. Support Member States in
		joined the initial eleven				functioning of the	implementing the Abuja safety targets
		champion States. The				Executive Agency.	and the Windhoek Security targets in
		current membership is:				6. Some States are	order to meet the ICAO minimum
		Benin, Botswana, Cape				still not fully	standards.
		Verde, Republic of Congo,				conscious of the	staridards.
		Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt,				overall benefits of	3. AUC to follow-up funding request to
		Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana,				establishing the	ADB.
		Guinea, Kenya, Mali,				single African air	ADD.
		Mozambique, Nigeria,				transport market	A ALIO 45 5555157 4 4 4
		Rwanda, Sierra Leone,				and the potentials	4. AUC to accelerate the recruitment
		South Africa, Swaziland,				for jobs creation.	process for Air Transport Staff required.
		Togo and Zimbabwe.				7. Delay in the	
						recruitment of a	
		3. Strengthening of the				fulltime staff in air	
		Executing Agency of the				Transport	
		Yamoussoukro Decision				Tanaport	

(YD): (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 Legar Affairs. (b) The AUC has written to AfDB to support the operationalisation of the Executing Agency with no response as of yet;			8. A number of Member States still have difficulties in meeting the minimum safety and security standards prescribed by ICAO	
(c) AFCAC and the REC have not yet conclude a MoC for the smoot management of the SAATM.	d n			
4. Concrete Measure towards establishment of the SAATM: To date, on Rwanda and South Afric have reported actions take to implement immediate measures for establishing the SAATM.	f // // // // // // // // // // // // //			
5. The STC-TTIIE adopted the revise functions of the Monitorin Body of the YD;	d			
6. Formulating externation of a service agreements with third States and regions ongoing	r n			

4. Pan-African e-Network (PAeN)

Since 2016, in addition to Tele education and Telemedicine services provided by PAeN, the AUC has been pursuing the implementation the of Action Plan for the sustainability of the PAeN and this implementation led to the following concrete results: 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.

The new governance of the PAeN for managing and operating the network after its transfer to African Parties include:

- The Assembly of Users as the highest organ to govern the network
- The PAeN Oversight Committee (POC)
- the PAeN Management Cooperative Entity

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 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 Operations, Maintenance and development of the Network for the Sustainability of its services and the Asset evaluation.

project is The fully funded by India and as per the agreement, India would operate network for 5 vears and then transfer it to the African parties: In 2017 Budget, the amount of 110.000 was allocated to support implementation of the Action Plan with the aim to transfer the network to the African Parties.

et is control of the less; dget, at of USD ed to the

Challenges and risks include the lack of strong commitment of Participating Member States of the PAeN allocate resources 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).

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.

All these activities will be impacted by

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.

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.

5	African	The Inaugural African	1. Conclusion and	1. The Budget for	1. Host	1. As co-organizers,	1. AUC and Member State should
	Economic	Economic Platform was	signing a Memorandum	the AEP is	Country	the AUC and the	determine the level of participation and
	Platform	held from 20th to 22nd March, 2017, in Port Luis	of Delegation of Authority	included in the Annual	agreement	AUF lacked clearly defined areas of	Member States delegation of representation, in order to avoid
		Mauritius. Following the	between the African Union Commission and	Commission	between the African Union	responsibility, which	representation, in order to avoid diplomatic ripples;
		successful launch of this AU	the African Union	Budget approved	Commission,	affected the overall	diplomatic ripples,
		Flagship project, and in	Foundation, for the	by relevant	African Union	organization of the	2. Bodies like the African Business
		anticipation of the next	material and technical	structures;	Foundation,	Inaugural AEP;	Council and the African Chamber of
		Economic Platform,	organization of the AEP;	,	and the	,	Commerce should, in future, be
		scheduled for March 2018,		2. As an income	Government	2. Low level of	consulted as an interface that would
		the following are the current	2. Reconstitution of the	generating	of the	participation at the	identify private sector needs;
		ongoing activities:	AEP Organizing	platform whose	Republic of	Heads of State and	
		1. Finalization of the	Committee and	structure is	Mauritius	Government	3. In order to facilitate the management
		report of the Inaugural African	Secretariat within the Bureau of the	different from that of the AU	which was finalized and	(HOSG) level as envisioned by the	of communication and knowledge products, a pool of production houses
		Economic Platform	Chairperson.	Summit and not	signed on the	Concept Note,	should be identified by the AUC
		(AEP) by the AEP	Champerson:	governed by	sidelines of	which eventually	procurement division for flagship
		Secretariat and		rules of	the January	had an impact on	projects/events;
		organizing		procedure,	2017 AŬ	the nature of	
		committee, for		sources of	Summit	participation from	4. A clear budget line for AEP roadmap
		presentation to the		funding include		the private sector;	activities should be provided for within
		Commission;		registration fees		O look of a alasmir	the BCP, to allow for the
		2. Presentation of the report of the AEP		from participants from the Private		Lack of a clearly outlined roadmap of	implementation of follow-up activities.
		as an agenda item		sector as well as		activities to	
		to the Permanent		the academia;		maintain the	
		Representatives		,		momentum of the	
		Council (PRC) and		3. With the		AEP.	
		Executive Council		support of the			
		during the July		AUC, the African			
		2017 Summit, in		Union Foundation			
		order for a draft decision to be		financed the			
		adopted;		material and			
		3. Establishment of a		technical aspects			
		knowledge		of the AEP			
		management unit,					
		to develop					
		knowledge					
		products on the AEP;					
		4. Management and					
		dissemination of					
		knowledge					
		products of the					
		AEP, through					

		publications and			
		online platforms;			
		5. Enhanced			
		communication			
		strategy, including			
		website			
		development and			
		management,			
		social media			
		management and			
		publicity materials;			
		6. Continued			
		interface with the			
		Host Country of the Platform, and			
		private sector			
		pools such as the			
		African Business			
		Council and			
		Business Africa.			
6	Continental	African Central Bank		The establishment	The Strategy will be submitted for
	Financial	The agreed timeframe		of the African	adoption by the Assembly of the AU in
	and Monetary			Monetary Institute	January 2017.
	Institutions	establishing the ACB is		may be delayed	Advances for the simulation and
		between 2028 and 2034. Preparations for the ACB		due to the delay in submitting the	Advocacy for the signature and ratification of the legal instruments
		will be done through the		Strategy for	needs to be carried out by the
		African Monetary Institute,		adoption by the AU	Commission.
		which is expected to be		Assembly.	Commission.
		established by 2018. The		7 tooonibiy.	The Study will be re-submitted for
		establishment of the ACB		Slow process of	comments, and then submitted to the
		will be based on the Joint		ratifying the legal	STC on Finance, Monetary Affairs,
		African Union		instruments for the	Economic Planning and Integration in
		Commission/Association of		AIB and AMF.	March 2017.
		African Central Banks			
		(AACB) Strategy which was		Member States are	
		adopted by the Assembly of		not forthcoming	
		the AACB in August 2015.		with further	
		African Investment Bank The AU Assembly adopted		comments.	
		the AIB Statute at its			
		February 2009 Summit. As			
		at 1 April 2016, 22 Member			
1	•		l		

	ratified the Protocol,			
nam	ely: Benin, Congo, and			
Libya	a. The agreed			
time	rame under Agenda			
	for establishing the			
	s 2025.			
	an Monetary Fund			
	AU Assembly adopted			
	AMF Protocol and			
	ite at its June 2014			
	mit. As at 1 April 2016,			
	n Member States had			
	ed the Protocol, being			
Beni				
	ea-Bissau, Mauritania,			
	a Leone, and Sao			
	e and Principe, and			
	had ratified it. The			
	ed timeframe under			
Ager				
	olishing the AMF is			
2023				
Pan				
	nange			
	Technical Study on the			
	ibility establishment of			
a	Pan-African Stock			
	ange was carried out			
	n independent group of			
Cons	sultants. The findings of			
	Study were reviewed by			
	AU Conference of			
	sters of Economy and			
	nce held in March			
	, Abuja, Nigeria. The			
	erence agreed that the			
	y be re-submitted to			
	ber States for further			
	nents.			
COM	HEHIO.			

7	Outor	Chang guidit avaraise to	Governance of the	Mambar States	EC	Human recourses	More support from Member States is
'	Outer	Space audit exercise to		Member States	_	Human resources	More support from Member States is
	Space	assess the capability of		supporting the	USAID	are not sufficient to	needed in order to foster ownership of
	Flagship	Member States in the four	Space Taskforce Team	Outer Space		support the	the Programme
	programme	themes of the Outer Space		Flagship		Programme	
		Flagship programme.	PMU of GMES & Africa	programme			AUC & Member States to expedite
		Implementation framework	established			Challenges in	establishment of the proposed African
		of the African Space Policy		Financing		institutional	Space Agency
		and Strategy		Agreement of the		establishment	,
		Drafting of the African		GMES & Africa			
		Space Agency Statute		Support			
		Promotion of the Outer		programme			
		Space Flagship programme		signed with EC			
		with the publication of the		3			
		Space Policy and Strategy					
		Implementation of CMES 8					
		Implementation of GMES &					
		Africa Support programme					
		which contributes to the					
		Earth Observation theme of					
		the Outer Space Flagship					
		programme					

	T =					I	
8	Pan-African	PAeN PMU to establish	Set up the plan to	The total amount	African Virtual	Hire the qualified	More support from Member States is
	E-Network	As a first PAeN project	organize a meeting, the	of budget	University,	profiles to	needed in order to foster ownership of
	(PAeN)	team recruitment, TOR	preparation of the bid	1,97 Million USD	University of	implement the	the Programme
		preparation for the following	documents for suppliers'	from the budget	South Africa	project	
	Africa	profiles Director (P5)	selection	for Flagship		' '	Member States to work together to
	Virtual	Academic Programs		projects and		Select the most	establish the proposed PAeN
	University	Coordinator (P4) to	PAeN Taskforce Team to	close to 520 000		appropriate solution	The second secon
		coordinate the project	be set up	from Member		approach	Secure the selection of the adequate
		Administrative Assistant	20 001 up	States		аррі сасіі	solution approach ("classical", cloud)
		(Bilingual) GSA5				Challenges in	Seranen approach (chaceroan ; creatin)
		ICT officer (P2)				running in time	
		10 1 0.11001 (1 2)				fashion and reliably	
		Preparation of the ender				the project	
		specifications with a support				the project	
		of a qualified firm				Extend and make	
						easier the access to	
		International call for tender				the e-University	
						the e-oniversity	
		for Consultancy services				Extend the	
		Degreet for information or					
		Request for information or				University network	
		for proposal				Diversify the	
		O				Diversify the	
		Suppliers' identifications				curriculum content	
		Workshops				Common the continuous	
		Solution identification				Secure the virtual	
		High level solution proposal				professor technical	
		and validation				skills development	
- 1	i	1	1	I	I	1	

9	Establishmer	-Focal Point for the	The Great Museum of	-The Algerian	-The DSA and	Lack of funding	-Member States should commit funding
	of The Great	Museum on the Algerian	Africa was declared a	Government	UNESCO		for the initiative to assist Algeria.
	Museum of	Side has been nominated;	flagship project of the AU	does not have	have included		
	Africa		Agenda 2063 in July	the capacity to	the		-The Technical Committee on the
	in Algiers,	-Preparation for Holding the	2016 by the Executive	finance the	Establishment		Museum, led by Algeria and supported
	Algeria	1 st Meeting of the Technical	Council to showcase	Initiative alone;	of the		by the AUC, should be established to
		Committee underway	Africa's rich cultural		Museum as		develop its roadmap for the
			heritage	-Algeria has	one of the		establishment of the Great Museum of
		Commissioner for Social		been requested	activities of		Africa
		Affairs has visited the Site		to produce an	the RCM		
		and discussed follow up		estimated budget	under the		
		actions with the Minister of		to which the AU	Culture Sub		
		Culture of Algiers		Member States	Cluster		
				should			
				Contribute;			
				-No funding has			
				been allocated to			
				DSA for this year			
				to implement			
				activities related			
				to the Great			
				Museum of			
				Africa			
				704			

EX.CL/1022(XXXI) Page 24

11.	Continental	•	Continental Task Force	DTI CFTA Unit is	CFTA Activities	•	UNECA	Appointment of	One CTF meeting, two NF
	Free Trade		(CTF) meeting,	secretariat to the CFTA	supported by the	•	UNCTAD	a champion	meetings and one TWG meeting
	Area	•	Negotiating Forum (NF)	negotiations	European Union	•	AfDB	(President of	remaining this year.
			Meeting,			•	GFA	Niger) to	
		•	Senior Trade Officials			•	GIZ	galvanize	The CFTA is expected to be concluded
			(STO) Meeting,				PTB	progress	by the end of this year.
		•	African Ministers of				5	towards	
			Trade (AMOT)					finalization of	
			meeting,					the CFTA,	
		•	Technical Working					 Finalization of 	
			Group (TWG) meeting,					modalities,	
		•	World Bank TRIST					Finalization of draft	
			Training exercises,					text for Protocol,	
		Dra	afting of agreement text.					TiG and TiS	
			0 0					Agreements, and	
								Appendices	
	1								

12	African	The African Commodities	Established the		1. Need for	1. There is a need to invite relevant
	Commodities	Strategy was established	Commodities Task		information on MS	stakeholder to engage with the
	Strategy	under the Arusha	Force, a think tank		commodities in	Commodities Task Force
		Declaration and Plan of	mandated to orient and		order to establish	
		Action on African	give guidance on		how best to assist	2. There is a need for the involvement
		Commodities (2005) agreed	commodity finance,		regarding the	of relevant AUC departments in the
		upon by Ministers of Trade	absorbing the shocks of		varying	implementation of the Commodities
		and Industry and endorsed	price volatility and at		commodities and	Strategy.
		by the summit of 2006.	international level,		their management	37
		•	provide ideas on how to		by government and	
		On a overall, the	better manage		private sector.	
		Commodities Strategy is	commodity trade.		•	
		aimed at, enhancing the			Budget	
		Commodities situation in	Plan on commodity		constraints that	
		Africa; Improve the	discussions with relevant		inhibit the work of	
		participation of African	officials in charge of		the Commodities	
		producers and businesses	trade, industry and		Task Force	
		in the international supply	mining in all Member			
		chain sphere; enhance the	States with the aim of		3. Limited human	
		capabilities of African	establishing a regional		capacity dedicated	
		producers and traders of	commodities exchange		to implementing the	
		commodities; enhance the			commodities	
		competitiveness of the			strategy on a	
		African Commodities sector			Regional,	
		and its contribution to			Continental and	
		development and provide a			International market	
		friendly environment for			sphere	
		investment, and				
		industrialization.				
		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.				

1;	Silencing the Guns by 2020	Master Roadmap on Silencing the Guns, APSA Roadmap	,	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.	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.	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

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