



#### **Note From The Editor**

One of the most memorable phrases about shirking from one's own strength comes from the poem by Marianne Williamson; "Our deepest fear is not that we are inadequate. Our deepest fear is that we are powerful beyond measure."

Although not applied to a collective like a continent, these phrases seem to apply in a way to Africa which for far too long has shied away from its latent strength, power and potential in spite of what our eyes see around us from the bountiful natural resources to the cultural wealth, history and diversity of its people. The fear entrenched through the decades has been manifested in physical, mental and imaginary boundaries that have ensured Africa remained divided and unaware of the strength that comes in integration and real unity. By envisioning the new spirit of pan-Africanism that requires Africa's people to work together if we want to archive continental growth, Agenda 2063 forces us to face our fears and break down the barriers that can prevent us from achieving our goals. Agenda 2063 is not for the fearful and wary, it is for those brave enough to make a stand for collective action for progress; those with enough courage to admit that we need to take big bold steps as a people towards integration if we wish to have a seat and a voice at the global table and those willing to hold up a mirror and admit that we need to address societal plagues such as corruption.

2018 has been indeed a year of collective courage.

Shining a light on corruption from the grand headline grabbing stories to the individual acts that have debilitated our progress has been a stark reminder that corruption is not about "them" but about everybody and the need to fight practices that infringe on our rights to fair play and equity. At a continental level, the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption addresses corruption in the public and private sectors and represents a consensus on what African countries should do in the areas of prevention, criminalisation, international cooperation and asset recovery. The treaty has been signed by 49 of the 55 African member states while 40 have ratified it.

We have shown courage, by making progress towards greater regional integration and addressing barriers to trade and movement by launching the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM), signing Protocols on Free Movement of People within Africa as well as making steps towards the African Passport. We have shown a greater capacity to manage human, animal and crop disease outbreaks on the continent and a willingness to put African resources to address African problems. We have acknowledged that to achieve the dreams for an industrialised Africa we must commit resources and invest in the sector with the highest growth potential to drive industrialisation.... Agriculture.

It is an exciting time to be in Africa and to be African.....and watch the giant awakening.



LESLIE RICHER

DIRECTOR

Directorate of Information & Communication

#### AU ECHO 2018



INSIDIE

The AU ECHO is produced by the Directorate of Information and Communication of the African Union. The views expressed by contributing external authors who are not officials of the African Union do not reflect the official position of the African Union. Articles from this publication, except those emanating from the AU, may not be freely printed. Articles from the AU must correctly state source as the African Union when used on any publication (print or digital) or extracted as source material for any digital, print, audio, video or any other broadcast medium. Copyrighted photographs may not be reprinted without written permission from the Directorate of Information and Communication of the African Union.

Editor in Chief: Leslie Richer Managing Editor: Wynne Musabayana Research & Media Liasion: Esther Azaa Yambou Tankou, Gamal Eldin Ahmed Karrar, Faith Adhiambo Contributors: Stahmili Gama, Mbuton Ulrike Kahbila, George Mulingi Mugabe, Teddy Namatovu Administration: Sehenemaraam Hailu, Muluken Sisay Layout & Design: Peter Kyambadde Photography: Yohannes Zirotti



P.11

The Aspirations and Goals of Agenda 2063 Agenda 2063 seeks to deliver on a set of 7 Aspirations each with its own set of goals which if achieved will move Africa closer to achieving its vision for the year 2063.

P.16

From the Organisation of the African Unity (OAU) to the African Union (AU). In May 1963, 32 Heads of independent African States met in Addis Ababa Ethiopia to sign the Charter creating Africa's first post-independence continental institution....

#### P.06

**African Union Institutional Reforms.** As Africa's leading continental institution, the African Union is expected to play a key role in driving and achieving Africa's Agenda 2063 vision of inclusive economic growth and sustainable growth and development.

**P.08** 

Interview with Prof. Pierre Moukoko Mbonjo about AU Reforms

P.22

Key Decisions of the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Union

#### **P.24**

**Summary of the Key Decisions and Declarations of the 31st African Union Summit** 25th of June to 2nd July 2018. Nouakchott, Mauritania

#### P.28

Ambassador Hope Tumukunde Chair of the Permanent Representatives Committee speaks about the PRC, AfCFTA and the AU Reforms

#### **P.30**

H.E Mrs Minata Cessouma Samate, Commissioner for Political Affairs focuses on the theme of the year: Winning the Fight against Corruption - A sustainable path to Africa's Transformation

#### **P.32**

African Union Convention on preventing and Combatting Corruption

#### P.35

#### Tanzania's effort to win the war over Corruption

Corruption systematically drains the state's maximum available resources', precipitating poverty, unnecessary debt burden, and economic crisis which inevitably magnify dispossession, hunger, disease, illiteracy, and insecurity.



#### **P.37**

National Approaches to the fight against Corruption in Africa: Lessons from the Republic of Cameroon

#### P.40

**Towards A Corrupt Free Africa:** Normative Dimensions and Success Stories in Winning the Fight Against Corruption for Africa's Transformation

#### **P.48**

Leveraging Youth Capacities in the fight against Corruption in Africa: To inspire collective citizens' action in the fight against corruption, it is imperative that Africa's major demography, its young people, must be involved, engaged and partnered with in the process.



#### **P.50**

The AU-EU-UN Tripartite Task Force on the situtation of stranded migrants in Libya: The AU-EU-UN tripartite Task Force on the Situation of Stranded Migrants in Libya came into existence as a result of deliberations during the African Union-EU Abidjan Summit, in 2017.

#### **P.56**

**The Fall of the Armyworm in Africa:** How the African Union is Fighting back against a pest that can cause food insecurity on the continent

## AFRICAN UNION INSITUTIONAL REFORMS

As Africa's leading continental institution, the African Union is expected to play a key role in driving and achieving Africa's Agenda 2063 vision of inclusive economic growth and sustainable growth and development.

To achieve the ambitions of Agenda 2063 and to ensure an impactful and effective manner in delivering on its mandate, the AU therefore needs to reposition itself and ensure it has the requisite institutional capacity and capabilities given the evolving economic, political, and social needs of the continent.

The decision by African leaders to institute the reforms of the AU was a clear indication of the political will to accelerate, reinforce and ensure service delivery to the African citizenry, with a special emphasis on Pan-African values of unity, solidarity, freedom and equality.

H.E. Mr. Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda and current chair of the AU, was appointed to lead the AU institutional reforms process. Working with the African Union Commission(AUC) and a committee of pan-African experts, the reforms team have submitted proposals for a system of governance for the AU that would ensure the organisation is better placed to address the challenges facing the continent with the aim of implementing programmes that have the highest impact on Africa's' growth and development, so as to deliver on the vision of Agenda 2063.

5 areas have been identified and recommended as focal areas for the Institutional Reforms of the AU

#### 1. Focus on key priorities with continental scope;

- The AU should focus on fewer priority areas, which are continental in scope, such as political affairs, peace and security, economic integration (including the Continental Free Trade Area), and Africa's global representation and voice:
- There should be a clear division of labour and effective collaboration between the AU, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the Regional Mechanisms (RMs), the Member States, and other continental institutions, in line with the principle of subsidiarity.



H.E.Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairperson of the AU 2018

#### 2. Realign African Union institutions in order to deliver against the continental priorities;

- Establish a lean and performance-oriented senior leadership team at the African Union Commission (AUC)
- The Commission's structures should be reevaluated to ensure that they have the right size and capabilities to deliver on the agreed priorities;
- Review and update the mandate and structure of AU organs and institutions in alignment with agreed priority areas
- Conduct a professional audit of bureaucratic bottlenecks and inefficiencies that impede service delivery

#### 3. Connect the African Union to its citizens;

- Launch initiatives focused on increasing the AU's relevance to citizens
- Establish women and youth quotas across its institutions, and identify appropriate ways and means to ensure the private sector's participation;
- Establish an African Youth Corps, as well as develop programs to facilitate cultural and sports exchange among Member States
- Member States should make the African passport available to all eligible citizens as quickly as possible.
- Identify and provide a set of new capabilities or 'assets' in the form of common continent-wide public goods and services valued by Member States and citizens e.g. provision of neutral arbitration and competition services, a common technical platform for the data and analysis needed to assess Africa's progress toward its development goals.

#### 4. Finance the African Union sustainably and with the full ownership of the Member States.

- Expedite the implementation of the 0.2% levy on eligible imports to enable the African Union to finance itself in the long term;
- The Committee of 15 African Finance Ministers nominated to spearhead the process, to assume responsibility for oversight of the AU budget and Reserve Fund and develop a set of 'golden rules', establishing clear financial management and accountability principles and establishment of a Reserve Fund for continental priorities;

#### Manage the business of the African Union efficiently and effectively at both the political and operational levels.

- Ensuring AU Summit Assembly session, which is attended by the Heads of State and Government, has an agenda of no more than three (3) strategic items at each Summit and review the frequency (The Assembly to hold (1) one Ordinary Summit per year, and extraordinary sessions to be held as the need arises;
- Partnership Summits convened by external parties should be reviewed with a view to providing an effective framework for African Union partnerships and prioritising Africa's development agenda

In September 2017, The African Union Commission (AUC) appointed Prof. Pierre Moukoko Mbonjou and Ms. Ciru Mwaura as Head and Deputy Head respectively of the newly formed Institutional Reforms Unit which is tasked with implementing the day today activities to be delivered on the reform process.

At its 31st ordinary meeting, the Assembly of the African Union requested the finalisation of the proposals and recommendations based on the initial findings, on the following organs: the Pan African Parliament, the Peace and Security Council, the African Court on Human and People's Rights, the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, the African peer Review Mechanism and the Advisory Board on Corruption.

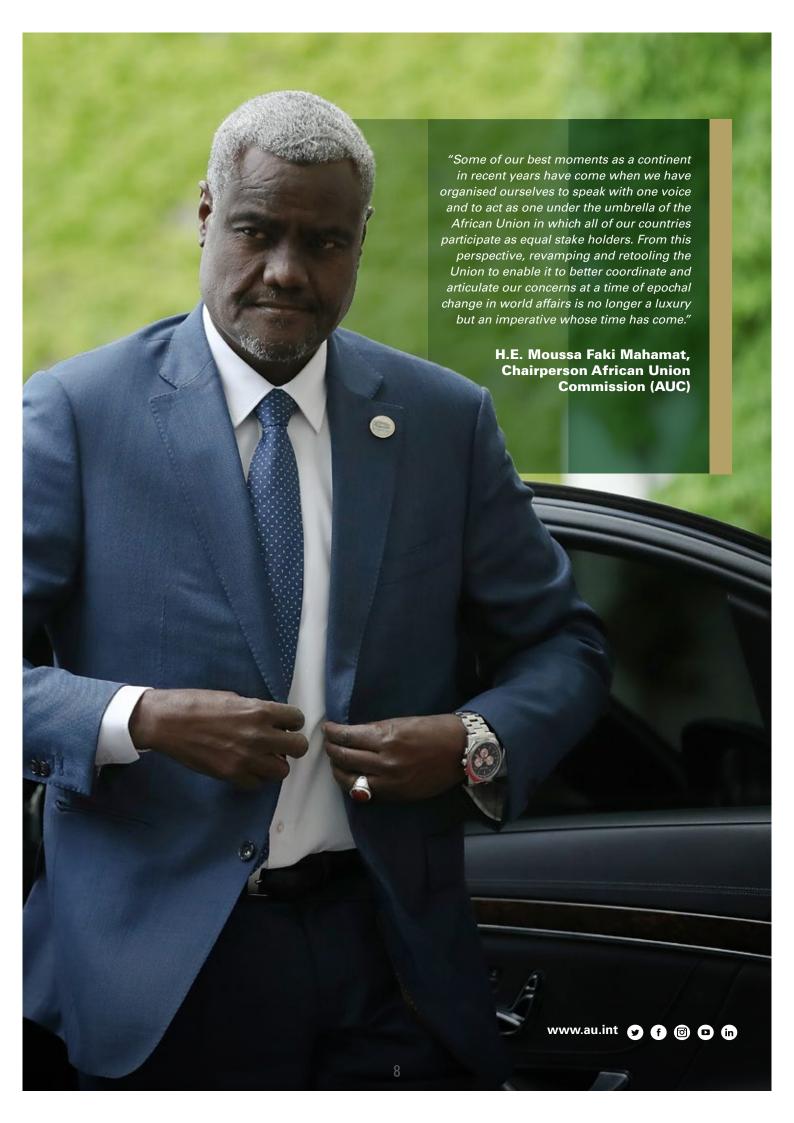
For organizational effectiveness and efficiency, the Assembly requested the implementation of the roadmap on the clarification of the division of labour between the African Union, the Regional Economic Communities, Member States and continental organisations.

The Assembly further requested the AU Commission to implement the reform of the Commission in line with the process and timeline set out in the July 2018 progress report, with a view to strengthening the overall administrative, operational and procedural effectiveness of the Commission.

#### The Institutional Reforms recommend 5 focal areas that need to be urgently addressed

- The AU needs to focus on fewer priority areas with continental scope
- The structure of the AU needs to be reviewed and designed to ensure realigned to ensure better performance and enhanced service delivery to its stakeholders
- Provide goods and services that will ensure the AU connects better with African citizenry
- Manage the business of the AU in a manner that ensures operational effectiveness & efficiency
- Ensure sustainable financing of the AU and manage the resources of the organization effectively





# Prof. Pierre Moukoko Mbonjo



Why does the African Union need a reform and what process led to the creation of a reform unit at the AU Headquarters? Give us the historical context ...

Reform is necessary for every organization. The world is changing; Africa is changing and the African Union must adapt to the ongoing changes and be able to discharge more efficiently the tasks entrusted to it by the Heads of State and Government. As you know, at the July 2016 Summit in KIGALI, the Heads of State and Government entrusted President KAGAME with the task of overseeing the reform of the African Union. After a thorough diagnosis backed by concrete proposals and recommendations as presented by President Paul KAGAME to his peers in January 2017, the Heads of State adpoted decision 635 which is the benchmark of the reform. It provides for the creation of an Institutional Reform Implementation Unit within the Office of the Chairperson of the AU Commission. It is worth pointing out that this decision was made in the light of the past failures of the Organization. As a matter of fact, one of the major causes of the failures of past reforms is the absence or weakness of an effective mechanism for implementing decisions made by Heads of State and Government.

#### How will the AU reform help to "transform the African Union"?

This reform encompasses the institutional and financial aspects of the continental organization. With regard

to the financial aspects, you will recall that at the June 2015 Summit held in Johannesburg, the Heads of State decided that the Union's operational budget should be 100% financed by the Union, the program budget at 75% and the Peace support operations budget at 25%. The mechanism for collecting a 0.2% tax on eligible imports by Member States, decided at the Kigali Summit in July 2016, aims to achieve these objectives. There is no gainsaying that the transformation of the African Union is contingent upon a greater financial autonomy on the one hand, and the effective and efficient functioning of the organs and institutions of the Union on the other.

#### What is the mandate of the Reform Unit? What are the achievements of the Reform Unit to date?

The AU Reform Implementation Unit has a clear mandate: To come up with proposals and recommendations for implementing the decisions of the Heads of State and Government and to monitor and evaluate the results thereof. It submits its work to the appreciation of H E Moussa Faki MAHAMAT. Chairperson of the African Union Commission. The latter reports to the lead of the Reform. H E Paul KAGAME who in turn briefs the Assembly of the Union. The Reform Unit has no claim to any balance sheet or achievements. It works, of course, in tandem with all the organs and institutions concerned by the reform, as provided for in decision 635 of January 2017 referred to above.

The reform process is broadly inclusive and participatory. Today, one can say that the cruising speed has been reached, both at the institutional and financial levels. The dynamic is very positive and no doubt bodes well for the future of the continent.

#### In the near future, can we hope that this AU reform will help bridge the gap between the AU as an institution and its citizens? If yes, how?

One of the five key areas of the reform is to connect the AU to the citizens of Africa better than before. This process is ongoing, and important decisions were made by the Heads of State and Government in January 2018, with respect to the youth and women. Other measures will be submitted before long to the lead of the Reform and the Chairperson of the Commission.

#### What strategy has been put in place to ensure that the AU Reform Unit succeeds in its mission?

One of the keys to the success of the reform lies in the full ownership of reforms by all stakeholders, foremost among them the Member States. This presupposes the consolidation of the ongoing consultation process, broad inclusion of all and sundry, and at the same time an unwavering faith in the merits of the reform in light of the exigencies of the day, when Pan-Africanism shall finally triumph.



# ASPIRATIONS AND GOALS OF AGENDA 2063

Agenda 2063 seeks to deliver on a set of 7
Aspirations each with its own set of goals
which if achieved, will move Africa closer to
achieving its vision for the year 2063. These
7 Aspirations reflect our desire for shared
prosperity and well-being, for unity and
integration, for a continent of free citizens and
expanded horizons, where the full potential
of women and youth are realised, and with
freedom from fear, disease and want.

ASPIRATION 1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

We are determined to
eradicate poverty in one
generation and build shared
prosperity through social and
economic transformation of
the continent.

- A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all
- ending poverty, inequalities of income and opportunity; job creation, especially addressing youth unemployment; facing up to the challenges of rapid population growth and urbanization, improvement of habitats and access to basic necessities of life water, sanitation, electricity; providing social security and protection
- Well educated citizens and skills revolutions underpinned by science, technology and innovation
- developing Africa's human and social capital (through an education and skills revolution emphasizing science and technology)
- Healthy and wellnourished citizens
   Transformed
- expanding access to quality health care services, particularly for women and girls

  transforming Wturing, industrialization and value addition, as well as
- economies and jobs

  5. Modern agriculture for increased proactivity and production
- raising productivity and competitiveness
  radically transforming African agriculture to enable the continent to feed itself and be a major player as a net food exporter
- 6. Blue/Ocean Economy for accelerated economic growth
- exploiting the vast potential of Africa's blue/ocean economy;
- Environmentally
   sustainable climate and
   resilient economies
   and communities
- putting in place measures to sustainably manage the continent's rich biodiversity, forests, land and waters and using mainly adaptive measures to address climate change risks

### ASPIRATION 2: An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance

Since 1963, the quest for African Unity has been inspired by the spirit of Pan Africanism, focusing on liberation, and political and economic independence. It is motivated by development based on self-reliance and self-determination of African people, with democratic and people-centred governance

8. United Africa

accelerating progress towards continental unity and integration for sustained growth, trade, exchanges of goods, services, free movement of people and capital through establishing a United Africa and fast tracking economic integration through the of the CFTA

World class
 infrastructure criss crosses Africa

improving connectivity through newer and bolder initiatives to link the continent by rail, road, sea and air; and developing regional and continental power pools, as well as ICT

10. Decolonisation

All remnants of colonialism will have ended and all African territories under occupation fully liberated. We shall take measures to expeditiously end the unlawful occupation of the Chagos Archipelago, the Comorian Island of Mayotte and affirming the right to self-determination of the people of Western Sahara

### ASPIRATION 3: An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law

Africa shall have a universal culture of good governance, democratic values, gender equality, and respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law

11. Democratic values, practices, universal principles for human rights, justice and rule of law entrenched consolidating democratic gains and improving the quality of governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law;

12. Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels building strong institutions for a development state; and facilitating the emergence of development-oriented and visionary leadership in all spheres and at all levels.



ASPIRATION 4:	
A peaceful and secure	
Africa	

Mechanisms for peaceful prevention and resolution of conflicts will be functional at all levels. As a first step, dialogue-centred conflict prevention and resolution will be actively promoted in such a way that by 2020 all guns will be silent. A culture of peace and tolerance shall be nurtured in Africa's children and youth through peace education.

13. Peace security and stability is preserved stability is preserved stability is preserved stability and transparency as a foundation for a peaceful Africa

- 14. A stable and peaceful Africa
- strengthening mechanisms for securing peace and reconciliation at all levels, as well as addressing emerging threats to Africa's peace and security
- 15. A fully functional and operational APSA
- putting in place strategies for the continent to finance her security needs.

ASPIRATION 5:
An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics

Pan-Africanism and the common history, destiny, identity, heritage, respect for religious diversity and consciousness of African people's and her diaspora's will be entrenched.

- 16. Africa cultural renaissance is preeminent
- inculcating the spirit of Pan Africanism; tapping Africa's rich heritage and culture to ensure that the creative arts are major contributors to Africa's growth and transformation; and restoring and preserving Africa's cultural heritage, including its languages.

ASPIRATION 6: An Africa, whose development is peopledriven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children All the citizens of Africa will be actively involved in decision making in all aspects. Africa shall be an inclusive continent where no child, woman or man will be left behind or excluded, on the basis of gender, political affiliation, religion, ethnic affiliation, locality, age or other factors.

17. Full gender equality in all spheres of life

strengthening the role of Africa's women through ensuring gender equality and parity in all spheres of life (political, economic and social); eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls;

ASPIRATION 7:
Africa as a strong,
united, resilient and
influential global player

and partner

Africa shall be a strong, united, resilient, peaceful and influential global player and partner with a significant role in world affairs. We affirm the importance of African unity and solidarity in the face of continued external interference including, attempts to divide the continent and undue pressures and sanctions on some countries.

- 18. Engaged and empowered youth and children
- creating opportunities for Africa's youth for self-realisation, access to health, education and jobs; ensuring safety and security for Africa's children, and providing for early childhood development
- 19. Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence

improving Africa's place in the global governance system (UN Security Council, financial institutions, global commons such as outer space)

20. Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development improving Africa's partnerships and refocusing them more strategically to respond to African priorities for growth and transformation; and ensuring that the continent has the right strategies to finance its own development and reducing aid dependency

#### FLAGSHIP PROJECTS OF AGENDA 2063

The flagship projects of Agenda 2063 refers to key programmes and initiatives which have been identified as key to accelerating Africa's economic growth and development as well as promoting our common identity by celebrating our history and our vibrant culture

#### 1. INTEGRATED HIGH SPEED TRAIN NETWORK

The project aims to connect all African capitals and commercial centres through an African High Speed Train Network thereby facilitating the movement of goods, factor services and people. The increased connectivity by rail also aims to reduce transport costs and relieve congestion of current and future systems.

The AUC and the National Development and Reform Commission of China signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on an African integrated high-speed train network (AIHSRN) in January 2015. The two parties agreed to prepare a Joint Africa—China Vision 2063 of the AIHSRN. A Joint Africa—China Five Year Action Plan (2016—20) was agreed on 5 October 2016 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

#### 2. FORMULATION OF AN AFRICAN COMMODITIES STRATEGY

The development of a continental commodities strategy is seen as key to enabling African countries to add value, extract higher rents from their commodities, integrate into the global value chains, and promote vertical and horizontal diversification anchored in value addition and local content development. The strategy aims to transform Africa from simply being a raw materials supplier for the rest of the world to a continent that actively uses its own resources to ensure the economic development of Africans

#### 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)

Accelerate intra-African trade and boost Africa's trading position in the

global market place. The AfCFTA aims to significantly accelerate growth of Intra-Africa trade and use trade more effectively as an engine of growth and sustainable development by doubling intra-Africa trade, strengthening Africa's common voice and policy space in global trade negotiations

49 of the 55 member states of the African Union (AU) have signed the agreement establishing the AfCFTA. While 6 countries had ratified the agreement namely Kenya, Ghana, Rwanda, Niger, Eswatini (formerly Swaziland) and Chad. In addition, during the July 2018 Summit in Nouakchott Mauritania, the Assembly adopted the five (5) services priority sectors - Transport, Communication, Finance, Tourism and Business services

#### 4. THE AFRICAN PASSPORT AND FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

Remove restrictions on Africans' ability to travel, work and live within their own continent. The initiative aims at transforming Africa's laws, which remain generally restrictive on movement of people despite political commitments to bring down borders, with the view to promoting the issuance of visas by Member States to enhance free movement of all African citizens in all African countries.

A common passport for Africa was launched symbolically at the AU Assembly Summit in Kigali, Rwanda, in July 2016. In July 2018, Chiefs of Immigration from African Union Member States met in Nairobi, Kenya to review the draft guidelines for the design, production and issuance of the African Passport.

A meeting of experts from Member States was held from 30 August to 2 September 2017 in Port Louis, Mauritius, to consider the draft Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Right to Residence and Right of Establishment in Africa and its draft implementation plan. During the Extraordinary Summit on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) held in Kigali Rwanda in March 2018, 30 of the 55 member states of the African Union signed the Free Movement Protocol.

#### 5. SILENCING THE GUNS BY 2020

To achieve the goals of Agenda 2063, Africa needs to work towards ending all wars, civil conflicts, gender-based violence, violent conflicts and preventing genocide. In addition progress in the areas are to be monitored through the establishment and operationalisation of an African Human Security Index (AHSI)

In January 2017, the Assembly endorsed the AU Master Roadmap of Practical Steps for Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020. The inaugural Roadmap implementation report was presented by the PSC in July 2017. The Assembly called on Member States and RECs to strengthen their accountability mechanisms, and, amongst other things, stressed the importance of promoting the involvement of youth and women in addressing the problems of proliferation, use and movement of illegal weapons and illicit goods. In addition, the Assembly declared the month of September of each year till 2020 as Africa Amnesty Month for surrender and collection of illegally owned weapons/ arms

#### 6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GRAND INGA DAM PROJECT

The development of the Inga Dam is expected to generate 43,200 MW of power, to support current regional power pools and their combined service to transform Africa from traditional to modern sources of energy and ensure access of all Africans to clean and affordable electricity.

#### 7. ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE AIR-TRANSPORT MARKET (SAATM)

The SAATM aims to ensure intra-regional connectivity between the capital cities of Africa and create a single unified air transport market in Africa, as an impetus to the continent's economic integration and growth agenda. SAATM provides for the full liberalisation of intra-African air transport services in terms of market

### THE GREAT GREEN WALLINITIATIVE

Focal areas of The Great Green Wall Initiative:

Sustainable Water and Land management, Land restoration & rehabilitation, Smart Agriculture, Alternative and Renewable Energy, Animal husbandry, Education and awareness, Promotion of Agroforestry, Knowledge exchange, NonTimber Forest Products value chains development production, Resources Mobilization, Advocacy and political engagements, Capacity building and innovation

Find out more about Agenda 2063 and Africa's Great Green Wall Initiative by visiting www.au.int

Agend 2065
The Africa we Want



access, traffic rights for scheduled and freight air services by eligible airlines thereby improving air services connectivity and air carrier efficiencies. It removes restrictions on ownership and provides for the full liberalisation of frequencies, tariffs and capacity. It also provides eligibility criteria for African community carriers, safety and security standards, mechanisms for fair competition and dispute settlement as well as consumer protection.

Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) was launched during the January 2018 AU Summit. 25 member states have declared their commitment to the implementation of the SAATM; namely: Benin, Botswana, BurkinFaso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo and Zimbabwe

#### 8. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ANNUAL AFRICAN ECONOMIC FORUM

The annual African Economic Forum, is a multi-stakeholder meeting that brings together the African political leadership, the private sector, academia and civil society to reflect on how to accelerate Africa's economic transformation harnessing its vast resources to enhance the development of the African people. The forum discusses key opportunities as well as the constraints that hamper economic development and proposes measures to be taken to realise the Aspirations and goals of Agenda 2063.

The first African Economic Platform was held in Mauritius from 20 to 22 March 2017 to reflect on how to accelerate Africa's economic transformation through the implementation of Agenda 2063.

#### 9. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The creation of African Continental Financial Institutions aims at accelerating integration and socio-economic development of the continent through the establishment of organisation which will play a pivotal role in the mobilization of resources and management of the African financial sector. The financial institutions envisaged to promote economic integration are the African Investment Bank and Pan African Stock Exchange; the African Monetary Fund and the African Central Bank.

#### 10. THE PAN-AFRICAN E-NETWORK

This aims to put in place policies and strategies that will lead to transformative e-applications and services in Africa; especially the intra-African broad band terrestrial infrastructure; and cyber security, making the information revolution the basis for service delivery in the bio and nanotechnology industries and ultimately transform Africa into an e-Society.

#### 11. AFRICA OUTER SPACE STRATEGY

The Africa outer space strategy aims to strengthen Africa's use of outer space to bolster its development. Outer space is of critical importance to the development of Africa in all fields: agriculture, disaster management, remote sensing, climate forecast, banking and finance, as well as defence and security. Africa's access to space technology products is no longer a matter of luxury and there is a need to speed up access to these technologies and products. New developments in satellite technologies make these accessible to African countries and appropriate policies and strategies are required to develop a regional market for space products in Africa.

The AU Assembly adopted the African Space Policy and Strategy in January 2016 as the first major step towards an African outer space programme The Assembly also requested the AU Space Working Group to develop an implementation framework for the Strategy and a governance framework covering the relevant legal requirements and protocols for an operational African outer space programme.

#### 12. AN AFRICAN VIRTUAL AND E-UNIVERSITY

This project aims to use ICT based programmes to increase access to tertiary and continuing education in Africa by reaching large numbers of students and professionals in multiple sites simultaneously. It aims to develop relevant and high quality Open, Distance and eLearning (ODeL) resources to offer students guaranteed access to the University from anywhere in the world and anytime (24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

#### 13. CYBER SECURITY

The decision to adopt Cyber Security as a flagship programme of Agenda 2063 is a clear indication that Africa needs to not only incorporate in its development plans the rapid changes brought about by emerging technologies, but also to ensure that these technologies are used for the benefit of African individuals, institutions or nation states by ensuring data protection and safety online. The Cyber Security project is guided by the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection

#### 14. GREAT AFRICAN MUSEUM

The African Charter for African Cultural Renaissance recognises the important role that culture pays in mobilising and unifying people around common ideals and promoting African culture to build the ideals of Pan-Africanism. The Great African Museum project aims to create awareness about Africa's vast, dynamic and diverse cultural artefacts and the influence Africa has had and continues to have on the various cultures of the world in areas such as art, music, language, science, and so on. The Great African Museum will be a focal centre for preserving and promoting the African cultural heritage.

The AUC met with the Government of Algeria in April 2017 to discuss the establishment of a technical advisory committee to develop an implementation roadmap for the Great Museum of Africa. AU Member States have been encouraged to provide financial support for construction of the Museum.

#### FROM THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)

### TO THE AFRICAN UNION (AU)

In May 1963, 32 Heads of independent African States met in Addis Ababa Ethiopia to sign the Charter creating Africa's first post-independence continental institution, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).



An Integrated, Prosperous and Peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was established on 25 May 1963 [25May–OAU Day / AU Day] The OAU was Africa's continental body from)1963–1999. The OAU was the manifestation of the pan-African vision for an Africa that was united, free and in control of its own destiny and this was solemnised in the OAU Charter

#### The OAU Charter spelled out the purpose of the Organisation namely:

- To promote the unity and solidarity of the African States;
- To coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa;
- To defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence;
- To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa; and

 To promote international cooperation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

On 9.9.1999, the Heads of State and Government of the OAU issued a Declaration (The Sirte Declaration) calling for the establishment of an African Union [9 September–African UnionDay].9.9.99.

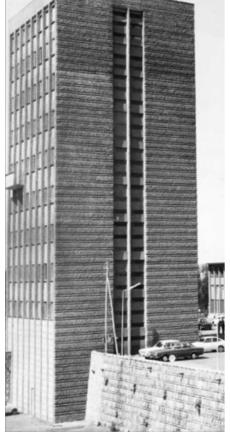
The African Union was established in accordance with the Constitutive Act which was adopted in 2000 at the Lome Summit, Togo and entered into force in 2001

In 2002, the African Union (AU) was officially launched as the successor to the Organisation of African Unity. The decision to re-launch Africa's

pan-African organisation was the outcome of a consensus by African leaders that in order to realise Africa's potential, there was a need to refocus attention from the fight for decolonisation and ridding the continent of apartheid, which had been the focus of the OAU, towards increased cooperation and integration of African states to drive Africa's growth and economic development.

#### The objectives of the AU:

- Achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries their the people
- Defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States;
- Accelerate the political and socioeconomic integration of the continent;
- Promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples;
- 5. Encourage international cooperation
- 6. Promote peace, security, and stability on the continent;
- Promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance;
- 8. Promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments;
- Establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations;
- 10. Promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies:
- Promote cooperation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples;
- 12. Coordinate and harmonise the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union:
- 13. Advance the development of the



Iconic Building of OAU, that defined the Ethiopian skyline 1963

- continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology
- 14. Work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent.
- 15. Ensure the effective participation of women in decision-making, particularly in the political, economic and socio-cultural areas;
- Develop and promote common policies on trade, defence and foreign relations to ensure the defence of the Continent and the strengthening of its negotiating positions;
- 17. Invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora as an important part of our Continent, in the building of the African Union.



OAU to AU



With the launch of the African Union, the Emblem of the Union was transitioned to reflect the new vision for Africa's' future and the aspirations of its people.

#### Each component of the AU Emblem therefore has a significance



**Palm Leaves** stand for Peace



**Gold Circle** symbolises Africa's wealth and bright future.



Green circle stands for African hopes and aspirations.



The Gold
Map of Africa
without
boundaries
in inner circle
signifies African
unity.



7 interlocking Red rings signify African solidarity and the blood shed for Africa's liberation.

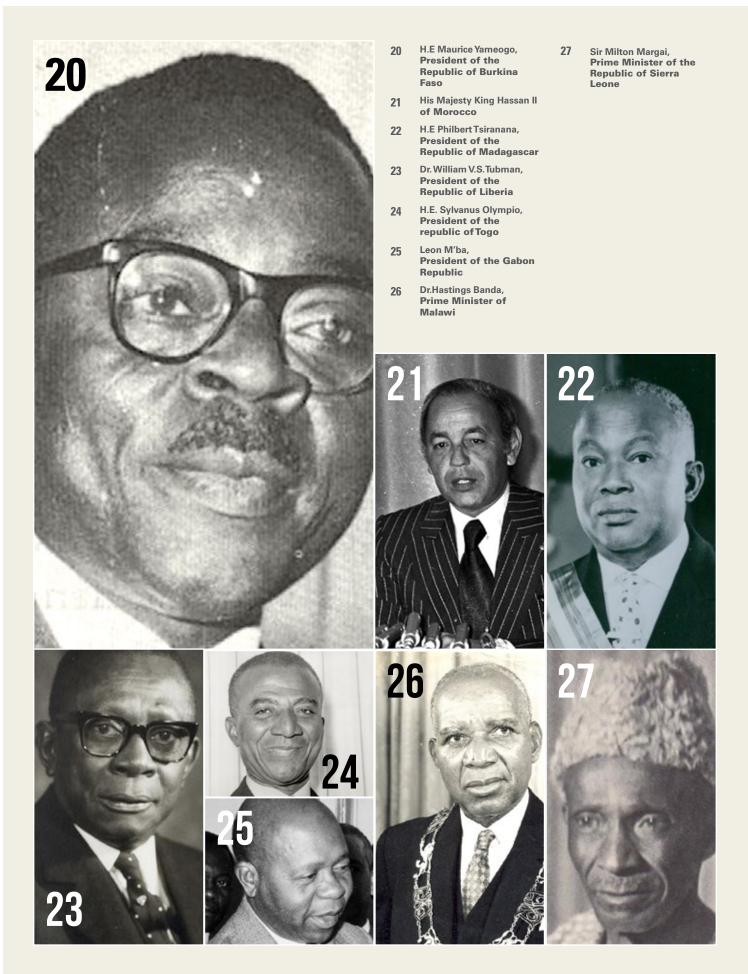
- 01 Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa Prime Minister of the Republic of Nigeria
- 02 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah President of the Republic of Ghana
- 03 His Majesty Haile Selassie I The Emperor of Ethiopia
- 04 General Gamal Abdul Nasser President of the United Arab Republic of Egypt
- 05 H.E. Ben Bella, President of the Republic of Algeria

- 06 H.E. Abdirascid Ali Scermarch, Prime Minister of the Republic of Somali
- 07 H.E. Apollo Milton Obote, Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda
- 08 H.E. Amadu Ahidjo,
  President of the
  Federation of Cameroon

### OAU FOUNDERS



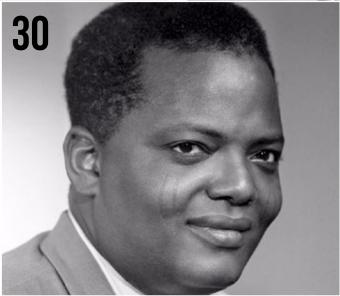




- 28 Hon. Jomo Kenyatta, Prime Minister of the Republic of Kenya
- 29 H.E. Joseph Kasavubu, President of the Congo (Leopoldville)
- 30 H.E Hubert Maga, President of the Republic of Benin
- 31 H.E. Ibrahim Abboud, President of the Republic of Sudan
- 32 H.E. François Tombalbaye, President of the Republic of Chad













# SESSIONS OF THE ORDINARY SESSION OF THE AU

#### SINGLE AFRICAN AIRTRANSPORT MARKET (SAATM)

Adoption of the Decision on the Establishment of a Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM). 25 member states have declared their Solemn Commitment to the immediate implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision towards establishment of a Single African Air Transport so far.

#### **INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

Implementation Process The Assembly reiterated

The Assembly reiterated its commitment to the reform and renewal of the Union. The Assembly decided that the Reform Troika shall be expanded to the Bureau of the Assembly and will collaborate with President Kagame in his capacity as Champion on the AU Institutional Reform process.

#### SILENCING THE GUNS High level committee on Libya

On the Report of the Leader of the African Union High-Level Committee on Libya, the Assembly requested the African Union Commission to re-launch the efforts of the Contact Group on Libya, in close cooperation with the United Nations, in order to pool the efforts of the international community on the issue, and support the efforts of the African Union High-Level Committee on Libya.

#### SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF THE AFRICAN UNION

Decision made to expand the membership of the Committee of Ministers of Finance from 10 to 15 members, based on the principles of equitable geographical distribution and rotation. In this regard, the Committee will be called the Committee of Fifteen Ministers of Finance.

#### PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL

On the activity Report of the Peace and Security Council and the State of Peace and Security in Africa, the Assembly welcomed the signing, on 21 December 2017, by the South Sudanese stakeholders, of an Agreement of Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access. The Assembly expressed deep concern over the repeated violations of the Agreement by the parties, resulting in further deterioration of the already dire humanitarian situation caused by the ongoing conflict, and demanded that all warring parties immediately put an end to all military actions and comply scrupulously with their commitments, as contained in the agreement of 21 December 2017.



Leaders of African Countries attending the 30<sup>th</sup> African Union Summit at AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

#### COMPREHENSIVE AFRICAN AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)

On fast tracking the CAADP-Malabo Commitments for Accelerating Agriculture Transformation in Africa through Biennial Review Mechanism and Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS), the Assembly called on all member states of the African Union, to mobilize adequate technical and financial resources in supporting agricultural data systems, monitoring and evaluation systems and strengthening mutual accountability structures to trigger evidence based planning for agriculture transformation.

#### **COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE**

On the outcomes of COP 23/CMP 13 and Africa's Engagements at the Global Climate Change Conference at COP 24/CMP 14, the Assembly urged developed country parties to scale up the current levels of climate finance, through agreement among parties on concrete pathways and accounting methodologies for achievement of the collective goal by developed countries to mobilize USD 100 billion a year by 2020 and beyond.

#### **APPOINTMENTS**

- Ms. Amal Mahmoud Ammar (Egypt) as a Member of the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption for a 2 year term.
- Mr. Nzinzi Pierre Dominique (Gabon) as President of the Pan African University (PAU) Council for a 3-year term.
- 10 members of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union for 2-year terms as follows:
  - Central region- Equatorial Guinea; Gabon
  - 2. East Africa- Djibouti; Rwanda
  - 3. North Africa- Morocco
  - 4. Southern Africa- Angola; Zimbabwe
  - 5. West Africa- Liberia; Sierra Leone; Togo
- The Assembly welcomed the appointment of former Algerian Foreign Minister and former AU Commissioner for Peace and Security Amb. Ramtane Lamamra as the AU High Representative for Silencing the Guns and called upon member states, the RECs/RMs, the UN and all partners, to extend their cooperation and support his activities.



Some of the participants at the 30th African Union Summit



# Summary of the Key Decisions and DECLARATIONS of the 31st African Union Summit

25<sup>th</sup> of June to 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018 **Nouakchott**, **Mauritania** 

#### 1. AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)

- 49 of the 55 member states of the African Union (AU) have now signed the agreement establishing the AfCFTA. While six countries 6 have ratified the agreement
- During the Summit South Africa, Namibia, Burundi, Lesotho, and Sierra Leone signed on to the agreement increasing the number of signatories to 49 countries
- Eswatini (formerly Swaziland) and Chad deposited their instruments of ratification thereby increasing the number of states who have ratified the AfCFTA to 6. The other counties that have ratified the AfCFTA are Kenya, Ghana, Rwanda and Niger.
- The Assembly of Heads of State and Government (herein after referred to as the Assembly) adopted the five (5) services priority sectors -Transport, Communication, Finance, Tourism and Business services.
- Heads of State and Government, urged member states who have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the agreement, and urged all member states to abstain from entering into bilateral trading arrangements until after the entry into force of the agreement establishing the AfCFTA.
- Mandated the AUC to organise a Civil Society Forum and a Private Sector Forum preceding the June/ July 2019 mind-year coordination meeting in Niamey, Niger.

#### 2. INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS OF THE AFRICAN UNION

- The Assembly requested the finalisation of the proposals and recommendations based on the initial findings, on the following organs: the Pan African Parliament, the Peace and Security Council, the African Court on Human and People's Rights, the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, the African peer Review Mechanism and the Advisory Board on Corruption.
- For organizational effectiveness and efficiency, the Assembly requested the implementation of the roadmap on the clarification of the division

- of labour between the African Union, the Regional Economic Communities, Member States and continental organisations.
- The Assembly further requested the AU Commission to implement the reform of the Commission in line with the process and timeline set out in the July 2018 progress report, with a view to strengthening the overall administrative, operational and procedural effectiveness of the Commission.
- Expand the membership of the Group of Fifteen Ministers of Foreign Affairs from 15 to 20 Member States, 4 per region, including the Kingdom of Morocco following the acceptance of its request for membership;
- Convene an Extraordinary Session of the Assembly on the AU institutional reform process on 17-18 November 2018 at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

#### 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

- The Assembly approved the establishment of the African Union Development Agency (AUDA) as the technical body of the AU, and requested the AU Commission, in consultation with the NEPAD Planning and Implementation Agency, to develop a statute for AUDA and submit it for adoption at the February 2019 summit.
- The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Agency is the organisation responsible for the implementation of the African Union's Agenda 2063 and works to support the realisation of various development programmes and initiatives within African countries. Transition from NEPAD to AUDA will be undertaken as part of the establishment of the latter.

#### 4. PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA

 South Sudan: The Assembly reaffirmed its support for the imposition of punitive measures

- against those obstructing efforts to achieve reconciliation and peace in the country. The Assembly commended the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on its efforts to revitalize the process of implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) and welcomed discussions between South Sudanese President Mr. Salva Kirr and Dr Riek Machar; as well as the Khartoum Declaration Agreement of 27 June 2018. It urged the governments of Sudan and South Sudan to implement their commitments as outlined in the 2012 Cooperation Agreement.
- Ethiopia & Eritrea: The Assembly commended commitments and progress made on the implementation of the Algiers Agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea and reaffirmed its commitment to support the two countries in their efforts to normalise relations.
- Somalia: The Assembly welcomed the Somalia Transition Plan as a sound basis for the country to realize durable peace.
- Libya: The Assembly voiced deep concern over the persistent security situation in Libya, which continues to prolong the suffering of the Libyan people. While noting the progress in various situations of concern on the continent, the Assembly also outlined measures to be undertaken to resolve the crises, and allocated responsibilities to various stakeholders involved in the processes.
- The Assembly welcomed progress and gains registered in Guinea Bissau and Mali as well as in the fight against the Boko Haram terrorist group.
- The Assembly also endorsed the decision of the Peace and Security Council to designate the 7th of April each year as the African Union Day of Commemoration of the 1994 Genocide Against the Tutsi in Rwanda.
- Agenda 2063 Flagship Project Silencing the Guns by 2020

- Africa Amnesty Month September 2018: Member States urged to start planning for activities to mark, the day with a the view to mobilising citizens to voluntarily surrender illegally owned weapons.
- Zambia and Zimbabwe commended for being the first countries to submit their written reports on their efforts in the implementation of the AU Master Roadmap on Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by 2020, and the assembly called on other member states to emulate these examples.

#### 5. THE ISSUE OF WESTERN SAHARA

- Establish an African mechanism comprising the AU Troika, namely the outgoing, the current and the incoming Chairpersons, as well as the Chairperson of the Commission, to extend effective support to the UN-led efforts, by encouraging the parties to demonstrate flexibility, mobilizing as large support as possible for the United Nations led-efforts, and reflecting, in close consultation with the UN, on the substance of the desired compromise.
- This mechanism shall report regularly on the implementation of its mandate to the Assembly of the Union and, as necessary, to the Peace and Security Council at the level of the Heads of State and Government. The Assembly decided that the issue of Western Sahara will only be raised within this framework and at this level;

#### 6. AFRICAN UNION BUDGET

- A budget of US\$681,485,337 was approved for the AU for the financial year 2019. The budget will cover 3 components i.e. operational, programme and peace support operations.
- The Assembly commended the AU for reducing its budget by 12% compared to the 2018 budget which demonstrates an indication to adhere to the ongoing Institutional Reforms the AU, which require effectiveness in managing resources

#### 7. APPOINTMENTS

- The Assembly made the following appointments:
- African Court on Human and People's Rights:
- 3 judges of the for 6 year terms: Blaise TCHIKAYA (Congo); Ben KIOKO (Kenya); Stella Isibhakhomen ANUKAM (Nigeria),
- 1 judge of the same court for a term of 2 years, being the remainder of the term for another judge (Imani D. ABOUD (Tanzania)
- African Union Commission on International Law :5 members for five year terms
- Kevin Ferdinand NDJIMBA (Gabon); Narindra Arivelo RAMANANARIVO (Madagascar); Hajer GUELDICH (Tunisia); Sindiso H. SICHONE (Zambia)
- The election of one (1) Female Member from the Central Region shall take place in February 2019 during the Thirty-Fourth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council.
- African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child: 4 members for five year terms
- Joseph NDAYISENGA (Burundi); Azza AL ASHMAWY (Egypt); Alassane Aissatou SIDIKOU (Niger);
- The election of one (1) Female Member from the Central Region shall take place in February 2019 during the Thirty-Fourth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council
- Pan African University Council: 1 Vice President for a three year term
- Audrey Nthabiseng OGUDE (South Africa)
- AU Board of External Auditors: 5 heads of Supreme Audit Institutions from each of the AU regions to serve on the board

#### 8. AFRICAN CANDIDATURES

 The Assembly urged all member states to support the candidature of Hon Louise Mushikiwabo, Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and East African Community on the post of Secretary General of the International Organisation of La Francophonie.

#### 9. THEME OF THE YEAR 2018

- In line with the 2018 theme "Winning the fight against corruption: A Sustainable Path for Africa's Transformation," the Assembly encouraged member states to combat illicit financial flows, strengthen their national anti-corruption agencies and invest in the demographic dividend amongst other measures.
- The Assembly undertook to adopt measures to ensure public personalities declare their assets, and to progressively abolish bank secrecy jurisdictions and tax havens.

#### 10. THEME OF 2019

 2019 was designated as "The Year of Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa."



Africa and Europe
put Women's
Empowerment and

**Gender Equality** 

at the top of their Agenda



### WGDD Women Gender & Development Directorate



Women Convene at the Women in Power side-event at the 31<sup>st</sup> African Union Summit in Mauritania On 30th June 2018, the AU Chair President Paul Kagame and EU Commissioner Mr. Neven Mimica co-hosted the joint African Union – European Union "Women in Power" side-event at the 31<sup>st</sup> African Union Summit in Mauritania.

The purpose of the event was to hold a high-level dialogue between Africa and Europe on the role of women as key drivers of political, social and economic development, and to deepen existing commitments in this area.

Several other high-level AU and EU representatives, Heads of State, and representatives of international organisations attended the event. Among then were: HE Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, HE Mahamadou Issoufou, President of the Republic of Niger, HE Nana Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana, HE Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, President of the Republic of Burkina Faso, HE Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Following the AU-EU Abidjan Summit held in 2017, this joint event is another signal of the strong partnership that unites both continents and the efforts by the AU and EU to accelerate efforts to support gender equality and women's empowerment — which are fundamental to achieving Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Also present at the opening ceremony, were the Minister of Social Affairs, Childhood and Family in Mauritania Ms. Naha Mint Ould Mouknass, and the UN Deputy Secretary General Ms. Amina Mohammed who lauded the efforts across the continent in various spheres. The President of Niger and AU Champion on the African Continental Free Trade Area. Mr. Mahamadou Issoufou, also addressed the gathering.

"Gender equality is always on the Agenda. It is always a top priority for both the AU and the EU"

H.E. President
Paul Kagame,
President of the
Republic of Rwanda
and Chairperson of the
AU, 2018

### Ambassador Hope Tumukunde CHAIR OF THE PERMANENT

### Representatives Committee speaks about the PRC, AfCFTA and the AU Reforms

#### How would you describe the working relationship between the PRC and the AUC?

The working relationship between the PRC and the AUC at this point in time is excellent and has progressively been improving.

For example, the Chairperson of the Commission himself and the different Commissioners have made it a point since January 2018, to interact with the PRC regularly and share information on the day to day activities of the Commission, and key projects of the Union for our information and advice.

This has greatly improved the working relationship and the mutual trust. I can only hope that it will continue in this manner.

#### In which area would you like to see some improvement on the work done by the Commission on the one hand and the PRC on the other?

I think both sides can do better especially in as far as working with a better sense of urgency in whatever we do. We all tend to do things at the last minute and therefore sometimes miss out on the best outcomes.

#### In line with "The Africa We Want" of Agenda 2063, what Africa would you like the future generation to inherit?

I would wish the future generation to inherit an Africa in which they can freely interact with each other across the continent and beyond our national borders, an Africa with policies and an environment that enables all men and women, girls and boys to realize their full potential.

### As you are aware the theme of the year 2018 is "Winning the Fight Against Corruption: A sustainable Path to Africa's Transformation." Kindly share with us some of the best practices on how Rwanda is dealing with the issue of corruption?

Rwanda has put in place a number of measures to deal with the issue of corruption. These measures include those that educate the citizens on the vices of corruption, measures that promote transparency and also punitive measures. In addition



to these measures, strong institutions that match the task have been established and strengthened. Notable among these institutions are:

- . The Office of Ombudsman that handles annual asset declarations of public officials. It also has prosecuting powers and can reverse court cases that smell of corruption and injustice. The office is also in charge of public education in collaboration with local governments.
- ii. Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee
- iii. Office of the Auditor General
- iv. The National Public Prosecution

The Kigali Summit on the AfCFTA was described as successful in terms of mobilizing greater participation of the member states to take active part in signing the AfCFTA agreement as well as raising awareness on the importance of this flagship project for the continent. What do you think about that?

Yes I believe the Kigali Extra Ordinary Summit on the AfCFTA was successful in mobilizing member states towards this integration initiative. 44 countries signed initially in Kigali. Today the number has gone up to 49 signatories with 6 ratifications. I believe with the current momentum, the AfCFTA will enter into force as planned.

Rwanda is considered as one of the success stories in the development of Africa. Can you share with us some of the best practices implemented by the Rwandan Government? Some of the best practices include:

- Always trying to be efficient as a country in all we do.
- Using the few available resources to do as much as possible. In the same spirit we have resorted to the use of unconventional ways of doing things
- Using the Rwandan traditions to address modern challenges (home grown solutions)
- Citizen centered policies and programs
- Signing annual performance contracts by every institution from the national level to all local governments

- Participation of every able bodied man and woman
- Public- private partnerships in big infrastructure projects
- Strong institutions that work for the ordinary people
- Equal opportunities to all Rwandans and many others

The President of Rwanda, H.E. Mr. Paul Kagame has led high level reflections on the AU reform. How do you see the future of the AU after the implementation of these reforms?

I see an African Union that is in a position to finance most of its budgetary needs.

An Africa with dignity and is well respected by partners. I also see a well-managed and efficient AU Commission, driving performance and with delivery based on clear lines of authority, and accountability.

I see a well-co-ordinated AU Commission delivering concrete results in line with agreed priorities and plans, and maintaining the highest fiduciary standards and accountability in the management of its resources in line with value for money. I see a performance-based AU Commission, staffed by motivated personnel, who have a strong commitment to pan-African values in the delivery of their work and are not subject to administrative impunity



H.E Paul Kagame signing the Africa Continental Free Trade Area(AFCFTA). (left) AU Legal Counsel, Dr Namira Negam

### FOCUS ON THE THEME OF THE YEAR:

WINNING THE
FIGHT AGAINST
CORRUPTIONA SUSTAINABLE
PATH TO AFRICA'S
TRANSFORMATION

### An Interview with H.E Mrs. Minata Cessouma Samate, Commissioner for Political Affairs

#### Why did African Heads of State and Government choose the fight against corruption as the theme for 2018?

The African Union (AU) member states have declared the 11th of July every year as the 'African Anti-Corruption Day'. Furthermore, the year 2018 was declared as the 'African Year of Combatting Corruption' under the theme: "Winning the Fight Against Corruption: A Sustainable Path to Africa's Transformation". Through these two important steps, the AU aims to root out corruption on the continent as part and parcel of its overall goal of achieving an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa within the framework of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 global agenda on sustainable development, the seven (7) noble aspirations enshrined in Agenda 2063 and the sixteen (16) global sustainable development goals.

#### What explains the adoption of this theme only now when corruption has been a flaw in the society for a long time, with terrible effects on the lives of African citizens?

As the English saying goes, it is better late than never. Indeed, corruption has been a blight on Africa's development journey from time immemorial. It cannot be allowed to continue. Of the top ten most corrupt countries globally, six are in Africa. This is cause for concern for the AU. Corruption is costly for the socio-economic development of the continent. According



#### The role of the AU in the fight against corruption is:

- To bring this problem to the attention of the continental leadership
- To encourage its member states to act and root out corruption.
- To develop the Common African Position on Asset Recovery

to Transparency International, around 80 per cent of African people live on less than US\$2 a day, and corruption is one factor perpetuating poverty. This trend needs to be reversed. The Mbeki Panel on illicit financial flows has found that every year Africa loses between USD50 million and USD150 million through corrupt practices of multinational corporations siphoning proceeds from Africa's natural resources. There is need for concerted efforts to recover and return Africa's stolen assets from safe havens and secret financial jurisdictions.

#### Corruption is one of the chronic problems of the African continent. How can the African Union reduce, prevent, and control such a problem?

I think the best way for the African Union to reduce, prevent and control this scourge of corruption, is firstly to advocate for member states to sign, ratify, domesticate and implement the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption (AUCPCC). National anti-corruption bodies have to be strengthened. The civil society organisations and the media have to be supported so as to ensure accountable, transparent



and corruption-free governance systems. Above all, fighting corruption requires high-level political commitment and leadership.

### Many scholars agree that political commitment of the leaders is the prime solution to combatting corruption. How can we ensure this commitment is shared throughout the continent?

It is important that at national level, the anti-corruption crusade is led by Heads of State and Government. They need to lead by example. Once they lead from the front, then other societal players will feel empowered and motivated to take the bull by the horns. But if this commitment and leadership is lacking, other players are bound to become reluctant to fight this scourge.

#### What role can the African Union play in eradicating the devastating effect of corruption in Africa?

The role of the AU in this fight against corruption is very clear. First, it is to bring this problem to the attention of the leadership of the continent through normative instruments. This is exactly what the AU Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption has done. Second, the AU then encourages its member states to act and root out corruption. This is why the AU policy organs declared 2018 as the African anti-corruption year. Finally, the AU will develop the Common African Position on Asset Recovery, meant to assist the continent locate and recover its stolen assets, which have been siphoned to safe havens abroad.

#### The AU adopted a convention to curb corruption on the continent 15 years ago. Has there been any change since the adoption of this convention?

Since of the AU Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption, 49 out of the 55 AU Member States have signed the Convention. The Convention has been ratified by 38 AU member states and has now come into force. Many member states have made concerted efforts to domesticate the Convention through the enactment of national laws as well as establishment of national anti-corruption bodies. These are indeed commendable efforts that must be lauded. However, some gaps still exist as 17 member states are yet to ratify the Convention. In fact, one of the reasons why the AU has declared 2018 the African anti-corruption year is to promote ratification, domestication and implementation of the Convention.

#### Is there any integrated effort and results in the fight against corruption in Africa?

Indeed, there are results in our fight against corruption. But they are not uniform across the board. They vary from one member state to another. Meanwhile we applaud the fact as I said earlier, 49 of the 55 AU member states have signed the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption. And 38 of them have gone on to ratify the Convention and are States Parties to it. Of these, many have gone on to domesticate the Convention through the enactment of national laws as well as establishment of national anti-corruption agencies. We hope to see these efforts being sustainable on the whole. And regarding to efforts, I think that it is very important to recognize that corruption is a crosscutting issue that requires integrated approaches in solving the challenge.

#### What could African Citizens expect from the theme of the year on fighting against corruption?

I think that African citizens' expectation could be of strong political commitment in the fight against corruption in general and illicit financial flows in particular, which was expressed in the declaration on the African anti-corruption year by Heads of States and Government at the July 2018 summit.

In this solemn declaration, the Heads of State decided to combat illicit financial flows through various practical measures, including the establishment of ownership registers, country-by-country reporting of financial information, exchange of tax information agreements, and mutual support in reinforcing tax authorities, among others.

They also agreed to:

- Establish a monitoring mechanism to fight against domestic and cross-border corruption through cooperation and
- Speak strongly against corruption. They proposed courageous reforms of legal and regulatory regimes, tax administration and procurement systems in order to combat graft in the public and private sectors. For example, Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari, the AU leader on the fight against corruption said: "We must all collectively work to place high on the agenda, the need for open and participatory government, as well as the repatriation of stolen assets without procedural technicalities and legal obstacles."

#### In your opinion, how can the fight against corruption boost the AU reforms agenda?

The AU institutional reform agenda is meant to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Union. One way of doing this, is to ensure that our internal business processes are corruption-free. We have to live by the shared values of this Union which include, think Africa above all else, transparency and accountability, integrity and impartiality as well as efficiency and professionalism.

#### What is your message to the world regarding the complexity of corruption and the need to combat it?

My simple message to the world is that corruption is a global problem. It is not purely an African problem. Therefore, for us to tackle this problem, we need to collaborate together and join hands at various levels, namely, nationally, regionally, continentally and globally. Thus, while the AU can work with its 55 member states, it needs to also collaborate with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and regional mechanisms, and partner with other international actors to eradicate this scourge.

#### **AFRICAN UNION CONVENTION**

#### on Preventing and Combatting Corruption

The AU Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption is the legal instrument that aims to align African Member states towards the common goal of combatting the negative effects of corruption by implementing policies, laws and institutions to prevent, curb and penalise practices that have negatively affected Africa's socio-economic development.

#### The Objectives of the Convention are to

- Promote and strengthen the development in Africa by each State Party, of mechanisms required to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption and related offences in the public and private sectors.
- 2. Promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the State Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption and related offences in Africa.
- Coordinate and harmonize the policies and legislation between State Parties for the purposes of prevention, detection, punishment and eradication of corruption on the continent
- 4. Promote socio-economic development by removing obstacles to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights.
- 5. Establish the necessary conditions to foster transparency and accountability in the management of public affairs

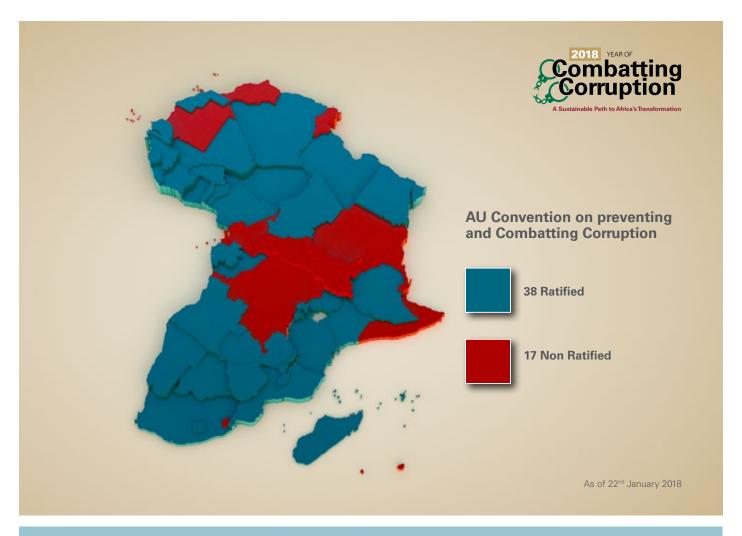
#### The Convention is applicable to the following acts of corruption and related offences

- a) The solicitation or acceptance, directly or indirectly, by a public official or any other person, of any goods of monetary value, or other benefit, such as a gift, favour, promise or advantage for himself or herself or for another person or entity, in exchange for any act or omission in the performance of his or her public functions;
- b) The offering or granting, directly or indirectly, to a public official or any other person, of any goods of monetary value, or other benefit, such as a gift, favour, promise or advantage for himself or herself or for another person or entity, in exchange for any act or omission in the performance of his or her public functions;
- Any act or omission in the discharge of his or her duties by a public official or any other person for the purpose of illicitly obtaining benefits for himself or herself or for a third party;
- d) The diversion by a public official or any other person, for purposes unrelated to those for which they were intended, for his or her own benefit or that of a third party, of any property belonging to the State or its agencies,

- to an independent agency, or to an individual, that such official has received by virtue of his or her position
- e) the offering or giving, promising, solicitation or acceptance, directly or indirectly, of any undue advantage to or by any person who directs or works for, in any capacity, a private sector entity, for himself or herself or for anyone else, for him or her to act, or refrain from acting, in breach of his or her duties;
- f) the offering, giving, solicitation or acceptance directly or indirectly, or promising of any undue advantage to or by any person who asserts or confirms that he or she is able to exert any improper influence over the decision making of any person performing functions in the public or private sector in consideration thereof, whether the undue advantage is for himself or herself or for anyone else, as well as the request, receipt or the acceptance of the offer or the promise of such an advantage, in consideration of that influence, whether or not the influence is exerted or whether or not the supposed influence leads to the intended result;
- g) Illicit enrichment;
- h) The use or concealment of proceeds derived from any of the acts referred to in this Article; and
- i) Participation as a principal, co-principal, agent, instigator, accomplice or accessory after the fact, or on any other manner in the commission or attempted commission of, in any collaboration or conspiracy to commit, any of the acts referred to in this article.

#### Principles Governing the Convention Member States who are part to the convention undertake to abide to the following principles

- Respect for democratic principles and institutions, popular participation, the rule of law and good governance.
- Respect for human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights and other relevant human rights instruments.
- Transparency and accountability in the management of public affairs.
- Promotion of social justice to ensure balanced socio-economic development.
- Condemnation and rejection of acts of corruption, related offences and impunity



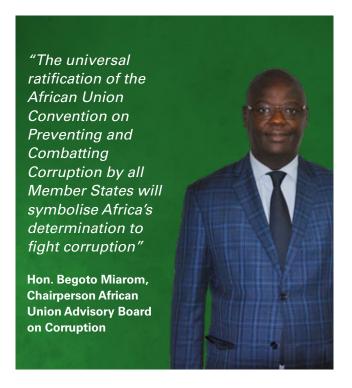
#### The AU Convention on Preventing & Combatting Corruption sets out specific areas that Member States should undertake in their fight against corruption including:

- Implementing legislative and other measure that amongst other things address issues of establishing, maintaining and strengthening independent national anticorruption authorities or agencies; implementing strong internal accounting and auditing systems; control and oversight measures over the operations of foreign companies; protecting informants and witnesses; promoting public education in fight against corruption
- Establish as criminal offence the Laundering of the Proceeds of Corruption through conversion, transfer or disposal of property; concealing illicit origin of property; disguising true nature, source, location of ownership etc
- Fighting Corruption in the public service by requiring all or designated public officials to declare their assets; establishing and implementing a code of conduct and training public officials on matters of ethics; develop disciplinary measures and investigation procedures and using technology to support these endeavours; transparency in tendering and hiring practices; ensuring that immunity granted to public officials shall not be an obstacle to the investigation of allegations against and the prosecution of such officials.

- Adopt measures to establish laws making Illicit Enrichment an offence
- Adopt legislation and other measures to give the right of Access to Information that is required to assist in the fight against corruption and related offences
- Adopt legislation guiding the Funding of Political Parties and Incorporate the principle of transparency into funding of political parties
- Adopt legislation to prevent and combat acts of corruption and related offences committed in and by agents of the Private Sector and establish mechanisms to encourage participation by the private sector in the fight against unfair competition, respect of the tender procedures and property rights and prevention of paying bribes to win tenders
- Popularising the Convention with full participation of Civil Society Groups and Media and giving media access access to information in cases of corruption and related offences on condition that the dissemination of such information does not adversely affect the investigation process and the right to a fair trial.

Other areas covered in the Convention include:- jurisdiction, guarantees of fair trial, extradition, confiscation and seizure of proceeds from corruption bank secrecy, member state cooperation and mutual assistance, international cooperation.

# THE AFRICAN UNION ADVISORY BOARD ON CORRUPTION AUABC



www.auanticorruption.org #AfricaAgainstCorruption



The African Union Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC) is an Organ of the African Union that was established as a mechanism to follow-up on the implementation of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC). The Advisory Board on Corruption has the broad mandate to:

- 1. Document and analyse corrupt activities;
- 2. Advise the AU and Member States on all matters relating to corruption;
- Monitor and report on implementation and compliance with the Convention through receipt of State Reports; and
- Engage in advocacy and outreach to prevent corruption.

The Advisory Board on Corruption is composed of 11 Board Members drawn from the 5 regions of Africa. The Board Members are experts in the field of anti-corruption and have the highest levels of integrity and impartiality. The Board Members are elected by the AU Executive Council, appointed by the Assembly and serve for a period of 2 years renewable once.

The Advisory Board on Corruption is supported by a Secretariat that carries out the day-to-day activities of the Board and is located in Arusha, Tanzania.

#### The African Union Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption

To date, 49 out of 55 Member States of the African Union are signatories to the Convention while 39 out of 55 Member States have ratified or acceded to the Convention and are State Parties to it. Countries which are yet to ratify or accede to the Convention are Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eretria, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Somalia, South Sudan, SaoTome and Principle, Sudan, Swaziland and Tunisia.

#### **The African Anti-Corruption Year**

2018 was declared the 'African Anti-CorruptionYear' on the theme 'WinningThe Fight Against Corruption: A Sustainable Path To Africa'sTransformation.'The 'African Anti-CorruptionYear' aims to evaluate the progress made in fighting corruption and develop new strategies to curb the vice. This will contribute to increased implementation of anti-corruption measures and enhanced citizen participation in transparency and accountability efforts. In turn, this will contribute to the socioeconomic and political transformation of Africa.

### Tanzania's effort to win the war over Corruption

"...there is no part of the world where corruption is absolutely eliminated"

Olusegun, Obasanjo.

Corruption systematically drains the state's 'maximum available resources', precipitating poverty, unnecessary debt burden, and economic crisis which inevitably magnify dispossession, hunger, disease, illiteracy, and insecurity. Corruption brings about unfair consequences for the vulnerable groups of the society, including the poor, women and children, perpetrating and institutionalizing discrimination. By exploiting a nation's natural resources and wealth for the personal gain of leaders, rather than socio-economic development of a country, corruption jeopardizes the needs and well-being of future generations<sup>1</sup>. People, especially the poor, often get hurt when resources are wasted. That is why it is so important to understand the different kinds of corruption and create pathways that give citizens relevant tools to engage and participate in their governments. It is also important to bring together formal and informal processes and use the power of technology to build dynamic and continuous exchanges between key stakeholders: government, citizens, business, civil society groups, media and academia<sup>2</sup>.

Recognizing the gravity of corruption and its effects on the African region, the AU whose mandate is, among others, to promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance, adopted the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC) on July 11th 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique. This paper discusses the AUCPCC as a milestone that sets perimeters to fight corruption at the regional level. It also looks at the progress made by Tanzania

in implementing the convention. The paper concludes that despite all the challenges facing the fight against corruption, there is still hope for the member states to overcome, since the AU is committed to winning the fight.

The AU Convention on Prevention and Combating of Corruption The convention represents an important step in the efforts to develop international standards to counter systemic corruption across Africa. In effect, the convention imposes obligations on African countries to take a leadership role in the international fight against corruption in the public and private spheres. The preamble acknowledges that corruption undermines accountability and transparency in the management of public affairs and requires state parties to build partnerships between governments and civil society organizations. In addition to criminalization, the convention also focuses on precautionary measures. It brings out the objectives, obligations and mechanisms to implement those obligations; provisions on international co-operation and technical assistance; provisions on information exchange, public awareness and education; research and finally, legal provisions relevant to the operation of the convention on issues such as entry into force and reservation.

The convention attacks both the demand and supply sides of corruption in that it requires state parties to criminalize both the solicitation or acceptance, and the offering or granting of bribes<sup>3</sup>. It prohibits foreign bribery and obligates state parties to take measures to combat

**STAHMILI GAMA** is an Advocate of the High Court of Tanzania and human rights enthusiastic. She holds LL.M (Human Rights and Democratization in Africa) from the University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa and LL.B from the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. Apart from litigation, she is also competent in program and project management and research. She has successfully done research and managed projects on gender, women's property and land rights, gender based violence, sexual and reproductive health and rights, women political participation and children and juvenile justice.

the illicit enrichment of government officials<sup>4</sup>. Article 4 of the convention requires state parties to criminalize 'acts of corruption and other related offences'. According to article 1 of the convention, corruption is defined as 'acts and practices including related offences prescribed in this convention,' and illicit enrichment as 'the significant increase in the assets of a public official or any other person, which he or she cannot reasonably explain in relation to his or her income.'

The convention has the potential to reduce or even eliminate opportunities for heads of state and other top state officials to exploit the international banking system to obscure or launder the proceeds of political corruption from their countries; as article 4 enumerates what the convention considers 'acts of corruption and related offences' to include the offering of illicit payments; acts or omissions by government official for the purpose of obtaining a bribe; the fraudulent diversion by a public official

<sup>1</sup> Kolawale Olaniyan at http://www.pccb.go.tz/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Human-Right-JOURNAL.pdf

<sup>2</sup> Governance for development at http://blogs.worldbank.org/governance/here-are-10-ways-fight-corruption

Article 4 of AUCPCC

<sup>4</sup> Article 5(1) of AUCPCC

or any other person of any property belonging to the state or its agencies; the offering or giving, promising, soliciting or accepting, undue advantage to or by any person in a private sector entity'.

State parties also agree to adopt measures to establish, maintain and strengthen independent national anticorruption authorities or agencies, and internal accounting, auditing and follow-up systems<sup>5</sup>. Furthermore, the convention obligates state parties to strengthen mechanisms for promoting the education of populations to respect public good and public interest, and build awareness on the fight against corruption<sup>6</sup>.

The status on ratification of the convention by member states now stands at 38 out of 55 member states<sup>7</sup> . This means that state parties would need to comprehensively reform their substantive domestic laws in order to intensify the fight against corruption. Currently, according to Transparency International, Africa ranks high in corruption levels8.

Generally, if fully ratified and implemented, the convention would reduce or eliminate corruption by toughening the domestic laws and their enforcement.

#### **Tanzania Government's Efforts to Fight Corruption**

Tanzania has been ranked number 103 out of 180 countries included in the global corruption perceptions index for 2017. The index awarded the East African country a score of 36 points which was a slight improvement from 2016 and 2015, where the country registered a score of 32 and 30 points, respectively9.

Tanzania ratified the AUCPCC on 22nd February, 2005. As part of efforts at fighting corruption and strengthening the economy, Tanzania embarked on an aggressive pursuit of legal and institutional reforms. One of the major reforms in 2007 was to repeal and replace the Prevention of Corruption Act with the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Act (PCCA), No.11/2007 of the PCCA and, among other things, establish the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB).

As stipulated in article 5(3) and 5(8) of the AUCPCC, Tanzania, through the PCCA has strengthened its anticorruption agency. Section 7 of the Act gives powers to the PCCB to investigate and prosecute offences under the Act and all other offences involving corruption. The new act also addresses shortcomings found in the repealed law that include, lack of legal capacity for the agency to prosecute corruption related to fraud, and sexual corruption 10. However, the PCA did not criminalize offences such as trading in influence and possession of wealth whose legality cannot be explained<sup>11</sup>.

There have been suggestions to amend the law so as to allow the anti-corruption agency to have powers to recover proceeds of corruption. Speaking at the launch of the human rights week in 2017, the then minister of state in president's office, Ms. Angellah Kairuki announced that plans were underway to amend the PCCA as part of the efforts to step up the war on corruption, "...the amendment will make the law more specific and make it possible for punitive actions to be taken according to the severity of the offence committed..."12 The Controller and Auditor General reports show that the government has been losing a lot of money annually in recent years due to embezzlement and corruption<sup>13</sup>.

Another remarkable step on the fight against corruption is the enactment of the Whistleblower and Witness Protection Act, 2015 that aims at protecting and encouraging people to volunteer information on crime.

Moreover, in November, 2016 Tanzania established the Economic, Corruption and Organized Crime Court, and by April 2017, twenty five graft cases had been filed 14. Statistics show that there were 3,911 cases involving corruption allegations during the 2015/16 year. Investigations on 324 of them had already been completed 15. The Director General of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), Valentino Mlowola said the decision by the government to establish the court showed its political will in fighting corruption<sup>16</sup>.

State parties agreed to adopt measures to establish, maintain and strengthen independent national anti-corruption authorities or agencies, and internal accounting, auditing and follow-up systems.

Generally, Tanzania has an impressive arrangement of structures, institutions and laws aimed at combating corruption.

The task of combating corruption is an overwhelming one with no simple answers. It is a never ending evolution. Establishing an international legal regime is but one essential component that drives the process forward. And to top it all, political will of member states to empower the legal framework that will be established will be of paramount importance if the legal framework is to bear fruit.

- Article 5(3) of AUCPCC
- Article 5(8) of AUCPCC
- African Union at https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/7786-s-african union convention on preventing and combating corruption 5.pdf
- Transparency International 'the cost of corruption' at https://www.transparency.org/what-is-corruption?gclid=Cj0KCQjwuYTYBRDsARIsAJnrUXDNEAUvucIIWrisbjcAulBsUd7I0bOopOU\_O0yZw8N8pl5sfXKofEaAnHOEALw\_wcB#costs-of-corruption
- Transparency International at https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption\_perceptions\_index\_2017 See sections 7 & 25 of the PCCA NO.11/2007
- 10
- These are now criminalized and they are mentioned in the PCCA NO.11/2007 under sections 33 and 27 respectively
- 12 The Citizen at http://www.thecitizen.co.tz/News/Why-anti-corruption-law-is-not-tough-enough—Minister/1840340-3476438-776f/index.html
- 13 As above
- Xinhuanet at http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-04/26/c\_136235649.html 14
- As above
- As above



# National Approaches to the fight against Corruption in Africa: Lessons from the Republic of Cameroon

The significant strides the African continent has made towards human rights, good governance, social and economic development with regards to normative framework development has been one that can be termed progressive. In as much as quite a number of the other regional instruments have provided commendable provisions in the fight for good governance, social and economic development and anti-corruption, the most significant and arguably progressive of them is the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AU Anti-Corruption Convention). The AU Anti-Corruption Convention signals the deep commitment of AU Member States towards realising the transformation of the African continent.

What comes a surprise is the fact that the AU Anti-Corruption Convention, which was adopted in Maputo, Mozambique on 11 July 2003 and entered into force on 5 August 2006, has till date not received the same enthusiasm and wide levels of ratification like other AU instruments like the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) of 2007. This could easily lead one to arrive to the hasty conclusion that the fight against corruption is not a priority on the agenda of the AU and its Member States. However, this is not the case and the AU Member States have, in recent times expressed in strongest terms, their commitment to preventing and combating corruption in Africa. This is particularly reflected in the fact that the AU theme of the year 2018 has been dedicated to the fight against corruption. Beyond the continental commitment under the AU theme for the year 2018, various

African States, including Cameroon have made commendable efforts to prevent and combat corruption at national levels.

Cameroon's efforts to prevent and combat corruption at the national level is a combination of legal, institutional, administrative frameworks and other policy measures that have helped check corruption in the country. Although Cameroon is yet to ratify the AU Anti-Corruption Convention some of its anti-corruption measures actually fulfil the objectives set out in the AU Anti-Corruption Convention and could equally provide some best practices for other AU Member States implementing the anticorruption agenda. This paper therefore discusses the measures put in place by the government of Cameroon to prevent and combat corruption, while highlighting key areas where the government could strengthen its efforts. The paper particularly serves as a call to the Cameroonian government to ratify the AU Anti-Corruption Convention as a means of consolidating the commendable gains it has so far recorded in the fight against corruption at the domestic level.

After the 1990s Cameroon saw a rise in corruption related to privatisation, decentralisation and foreign aid, but Cameroon's anti-corruption regime has equally evolved with the implementation of a number of safeguards against corruption.

In terms of the international legal framework, since 2006, Cameroon is party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and has signed but not ratified the AU Anti-Corruption

**MBUTON ULRIKE KAHBILA is** a young female Cameroonian Lawyer, currently serving as a Human Rights Officer at the **African Union Mission in Somalia** (AMISOM). She prieviously served as a Human Rights and **Gender Fellow at the Central Africa Regional Office of the United Nations Center for Human** Rights and Democracy, Yaounde, Cameroon. She has extensive experience working on human rights issues at both at grassroot levels and international levels. Her engagement on human rights and related issues earned her the 2018 Mandela Washington Fellowship and several other awards.

In additon to her academic backgroud in Law, she holds an LLM in Human Rights and Democratization, obtained from the Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria and a Masters in Governance, obtained from the Pan African University of the African Union. She equally holds a Post-Graduate Diploma in Peace and Conflict Studies, as well as certifications on advanced human rights trainings.

Kahbila is passionate about interrogating the impact of corruption on the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa. This has informed her interests in understanding how existing legal and institutional frameworks could be used to combat corruption, particularly with a view to advancing human rights in Africa. She is also keen on exploring innovative legal approaches to combat corruption in Africa in order to truly actualize values of the African Union.

Convention. Cameroon signed the AU Anti-Corruption Convention on 30 June 2008.

In addition to its commitments at the international level, Cameroon has also established a comprehensive domestic legal and institutional framework on corruption. One significant step taken by the government is the criminalisation of corruption in Cameroon. In Cameroon, the Penal Code of Law N° 67-LF-1 of 12 June 1967 criminalizes corruption. In its Article 134, the Cameroon Penal Code effectively penalizes offering and receiving bribes. In a similar fashion, the Cameroon Penal Code proscribes and punishes acts or omissions that amount to the granting of undue exceptions or benefits by a public official (Article 137), extortion and collusion with public employees (Article 142 and 160), intent of extortion, collusion or bribery (Art. 161 and 312) and embezzlement (Art. 184).

In the fight against corruption, the aforementioned provisions of the Cameroon Penal Code are complemented by Decree N° 95/048 of 1995 which offers sanctions to corrupt magistrates. Further measures to fight corruption in Cameroon are included in Cameroon's General Statute of Public Service passed under Decree No. 94/199 of 7 October 1994. It has been noted that Cameroon's General Statute of Public Service stands as the most significant text in administrative penalties. Moreover, it provides that no one can be recruited if found guilty of a lack of probity, including corruption. The General Statute of Public Service lays down, in its Articles 92 and 93, provisions which constitute the "disciplinary regime to which a public official is submitted", the violation by an official of a "set of rules and obligations constitutes a fault" and exposes this public official to "disciplinary sanction" (Article 92 of the Cameroon General Statute of Public Service).

Cameroon has also put in place legislative frameworks that address

corruption and related issues, particularly with respect to political party and campaign financing. In Cameroon Law No. 2000/15 of 19 December 2000 regulates political party and campaign financing in Cameroon.

In addition, Cameroon has adopted legislation addressing specific issues of corruption with respect to conflicts of interest and asset declaration.

Cameroon's Law No.2006/3 of 25 April 2006 on the Declaration of Assets and Properties expands upon the constitutional amendment, obligating public officials and elected politicians to present asset and patrimony declarations annually and upon entering and exiting the public service or public office.

Cameroonian legislation also captures aspects of corruption within public procurement processes. Established by a 2004 decree, the Public Procurement Code are "the rules applicable to the award, execution and control of Public Procurement" (Article1). This Code sets the rules "based on the principles of freedom of access to public procurement, equal treatment of candidates and transparency of procedure" (Art. 2).

In terms of the institutional framework, Cameroon counts a handful of institutions responsible for providing oversight of state activities and investigating corruption. The main institutions dealing with corruption in Cameroon include: National Anticorruption Commission (CONAC); National Commission for Human Rights and Freedoms (NCHRF); Audit Chamber of the Supreme Court and the Special Criminal Court. The CONAC was established in 2006 by national Decree no. 2006/088 on March 11 2006 to replace the Anti-Corruption Observatory. CONAC's main tasks are to educate the population about corruption and to investigate corruption in the public service and the state apparatus in general. According to a 2016 World

Bank study, CONAC is considered to have fiscal and administrative autonomy and, on average, handles about 900 cases a year. Operation Sparrow Hawk, launched in 2010 by the executive branch of the Cameroonian government, through the National Anti-Corruption Commission, raided and jailed several high-level bureaucrats and ex-ministers, some for more than 25 years each, for presumed corruption, bribery and embezzlement. However, CONAC does not have the capacity to take cases of corruption to the courts, nor does it have the ability to freeze or confiscate revenue coming from corruption. In recent years, CONAC has come under serious criticism based on the lack of transparency in all its proceedings and for not offering detailed information about investigations and those convicted of corruption.

The NCHRF serves as legal ombudsman for Cameroon, and is charged with defending citizens' and victims' human, civil, economic and cultural rights. NCHRF provides legal consultancy and assistance to victims and takes up cases as prosecutor. In terms of corruption, NCHRF has a Subcommission on Special Matters (Souscommission des Questions Spéciales) which carries forward corruption-related cases and aims to defend victims of corruption (NCHRF 2016).

Cameroon's 1996 constitution creates the Audit Chamber of the Supreme Court. The Audit Chamber is charged with the implementation of transparency and compliance legislation, namely by reporting obligations of public accountants of the state, public institutions, regional and local authorities, businesses from the public and para-public sector. The Audit Chamber in Cameroon is organised and regulated by Law No. 2003/005 of 21 April 2003.

On September 4, President Biya signed decree N°2013/288 fixing the modalities for the restitution of misappropriated public property: this, in compliance with

Section 18 (3) of Law No.2012/011 of 06 July 2012 to amend and supplement certain provisions of law No.2011/28 of 14 December 2011 to set up a Special Criminal Court which stipulates that: "Modalities for the restitution of the corpus delicti shall be fixed by rules and regulations." According to Section 18 of Law No.2012/011 of 06 July 2012:

- Where the corpus delicti is restituted, the, Procureur General of the Court may, subject to a written authorization by the Minister in charge of Justice, enter a nolle prosequi against prosecution prior to committal before the trial Court.
- However, where such restitution is effected after committal to the trial court, a nolle prosequi may be entered against the proceedings prior to any judgment on the merits and the Court seised shall inflict the forfeitures under Section 30 of the Penal Code and mention made in the criminal record.

Restitution may be either in cash or in kind. (Articles 4 & 5). Where there is cash restitution, the accused either reimburses the totality of the funds embezzled, or makes a monetary restitution equal to the exact value of the embezzled movable or immovable property. According to section 18 of July 2012 law and Article 3 of the September 2013 decree, the Procureur General of the Special Criminal Court may, subject to an authorization by the Minister in charge of Justice, drop the case against the defendant. In other words, freedom is not automatic after restitution; this is at the discretion of the Minister of Justice. Restitution is made to the Treasury which issues a receipt of payment to the accused.

The receipt is then handed over to the competent authority who may be (article 6):

- The police during criminal investigations
- The Examining magistrate during the preliminary inquiry
- The Legal Department of the Special Criminal Court

The President of the Special Criminal Court or during court sessions. In either case, a copy of the official statement and the treasury receipt must be forwarded to the Procureur General of the Special Criminal Court within 72 hours, who will in turn transmit these to the Minister of Justice with his opinion, also within 72 hours (Article7-10). Restitutions in kind occur when the accused restitutes the corpus delicti with movable or immovable property equal to the amount embezzled. Restitutions in kind are done exclusively before the Procureur General of the Special Criminal Court who must, within 72 hours, send an official statement to the Minister of Justice explicitly mentioning the request to end proceedings along with proof that the said movable or immovable property exists. The Minister of Justice then contacts the competent ministry to assess the value of the property. The restitution in kind is certified by the competent Ministry in the presence of the accused and a Magistrate.

The Cameroonian legislation makes different provisions for case involving less than 50 million FCFA. According to Section 2 of the Law No.2012/011 of 06 July 2012 to amend and supplement certain provisions of law No.2011/28 of 14 December 2011 to set up a Special Criminal Court, Cameroon's Special Criminal Court is empowered to hear and determine matters of misappropriation of public property and related offences where the value of the loss is at least fifty million (50,000,000) francs CFA as provided for by the Penal Code and International Conventions ratified by Cameroon. Nonetheless, Article 12 of this presidential decree stipulates that its provisions also apply where the judicial police, examining magistrates, Presidents of Courts of First Instance and High Courts, or the Procureurs General of Courts of Appeal, are seized in matters where the value of loss is below fifty million (50,000,000) francs CFA. This is in line with Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the law of 06 July 2012.

The measures put in place by the Cameroonian government to prevent and combat corruption directly feed into the objectives and principles of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AU Anti-corruption Convention). According to Article 3(5) of the AU Anti-corruption Convention, one of the core principles of this instrument is the condemnation and rejection of acts of corruption, related offences and impunity. The Cameroonian government has demonstrated a strong disposition to condemn and reject corruption and related offences, hence the legal, administrative and other measures that have been put in place. Some of the anti-corruption measures put in place by the Cameroonian government precede the adoption and entry into force of the AU Anti-corruption Convention, but the Republic Cameroon being a signatory to this instrument is yet to ratify same. Preventing and combatting corruption is essential for the transformation of the African continent, hence the need for the Republic of Cameroon to also ratify and domesticate this instrument in order to improve the fight against corruption in Cameroon. Nonetheless, the measures put in place by Cameroon should also serve as a source of inspiration, from which other AU Member States and parties to the AU Anti-corruption Convention can draw some lessons on the various approaches to preventing and combating corruption at national levels.



**Towards A Corrupt Free Africa:** 

Normative Dimensions and Success Stories in Winning the Fight Against Corruption for Africa's Transformation

### by George Mulingi Mugabe

As a product of poor governance which in turn, affects governance systems and institutions, corruption remains as one of the leading impediments to Africa's transformation. It is no surprise that, in recent years, endeavours towards corruption free states have received significant attention. This is greatly due to the fact that, the cost of corruption on development has become more apparent and unbearable to governments<sup>1</sup>. This is accentuated in Africa's struggle for inclusive democratic governance whose relevance not only strives to liberalise the political and economic arenas, but also to ensure better living standards and social welfare for the African people.2, 3

While the debate on how to define and or contextualise issues of corruption is ongoing, Khan's<sup>4</sup> internalistic linkage of

corruption to poor governance offers a credible contextual view rooted to Africa's circumstances. For Shah and Schacter5 on the other hand, lack of strong institutions which are key components to accountability, is one of the significant determinants of corruption. As such, this institutional perspective is also critical to contextualising the fight against corruption in Africa. More so, taking into consideration the realities of many countries in Africa operating in the realms of inadequate institutional structures and weak processes which trigger and enable corruption to thrive, the central role of institutions in fighting corruption cannot be over emphasised.

As a continent that prides itself in its rich and diverse cultural groups, the cultural dimension to assessing The fight against corruption remains one of the major challenging and complex priorities for Africa's transformation. Considerations towards sustainable anticorruption policy and initiatives require a more holistic approach in conceptualising corruption as an axis of systematic reforms across sectors. This approach allows for more pragmatic and nonconventional minimalistic approaches of combating corruption. Similarly, although strides have been made towards realising a corrupt free Africa, little is shared across the continent as success stories. Thus, this calls for more efforts in cataloguing success stories for dissemination and replication of what works across the continent. To this end, the article endeavours to assess few dimensions and complexities towards anti-corruption efforts in Africa, and take stock of selected success stories that are often times left untold

corruption in Africa cannot be ignored. This is so because, certain practices can be captured as corrupt practices by measurements while they are merely cultural norms and practices. However, it is paramount to not over emphasise on culturalism which can mask actual corrupt practices as tied to local cultures, as "culture is an easy explanatory trap."6. Moreover, Ndikumana and James<sup>7</sup> venture to highlight the interplay of external and transnational dimension on corruption in Africa. To them, Africa's corruption maladies are highly exacerbated by foreign multinational companies who capitalize on weak institutional infrastructure and mechanisms compared to local small and medium enterprises. Thus, accounting for all externalistic dimensions of corruption in Africa also allows for a pragmatic and holistic strategic approach to combating corruption at its root.

# AFRICA'S SUCCESS IN COMBATING CORRUPTION

Recognising the daunting challenge posed by corruption to good governance, sustainable economic growth, peace, stability, and development; continental, regional and national bodies have continued to wage war against corruption in Africa. The African Union, for example, has declared 2018 as the 'African Year of Winning the Fight Against Corruption.' Furthermore, the continued efforts to fighting corruption echo empirical evidences on the debilitating and corrosive effects of corruption on infrastructure8, foreign direct investment<sup>9</sup>, welfare<sup>10</sup> among others. These efforts are notable through different initiatives like the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC) and the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption.

While success stories on fighting corruption in Africa are often times spasmodic, supporting the common narrative to Africa's failure in combating corruption at face value would be demolarising- if not misleading. This is

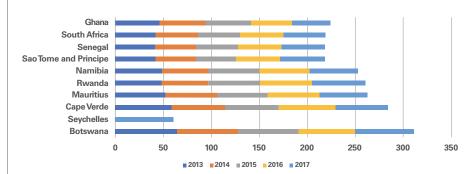
evidenced by the recent encouraging glimmers of change where African countries have made notable strides to change corruption trajectories. The 2017 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) by Transparency International (T.I) notes the role of transformation going on in Rwanda and Cape Verde in managing corruption levels; while investments dedicated to fighting corruption have started to steadily pay off in Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal.

Furthermore, despite being the worst performing region as a whole, some African countries score better than some countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).<sup>11</sup> Specifically, Botswana (61), Seychelles (60), Cape Verde (55), Rwanda (55) and Namibia

compliance to international initiatives, like the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI), Senegal has successfully managed to continuously utilise the country's Ministry of Good Governance and National Office Against Corruption (OFNAC) and the Court for the Repression of Illicit Enrichment (CREI) among other measures, to fight corruption. Other notable successes are notable in Cote d'Ivoire and Tanzania where the EITI has played a major role in boosting good governance in natural resources and promote transparency and accountability along the value chain (contracts and licenses, production, revenue collection, revenue allocation and social and economic spending).<sup>13</sup>

Despite improved anti – corruption efforts across Africa, it is worth noting

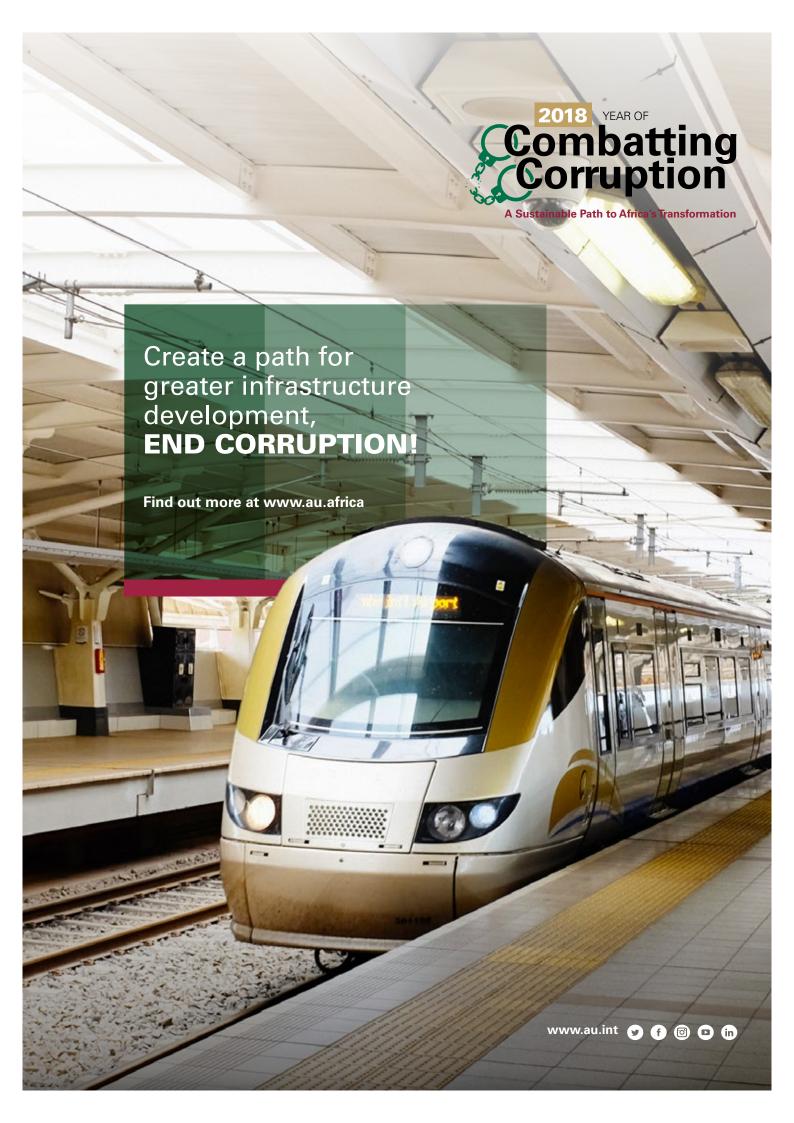
#### **Top ten least Corrupt African Countries**



Source: Data compiled from Transparency International CPI, 2018

(51) all score better on the 2017 index compared to OECD countries like Italy (50), Greece (48), Hungary (45). In countries like Rwanda, where initiatives remain inclusive and people centred, catering to home grown ideologies, systems and organisations, has helped in curbing corruption. Such initiatives facilitate in building a culture where integrity is valued and corruption rejected, in turn helping to alleviate the cost of corruption that amounts to over USD\$ 148 billion per annum which is equivalent to 50% of tax revenue and 25% of the African GDP.12 Similarly, in addition to ensuring

the dire situations persisting in some African countries (i.e. Liberia, Somalia, Libya, Sudan and a few others) where corruption is rampant due to weak and or fragile governance institutions. This reality cements the pressing need to make good use of Africa's continental initiatives like the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) to facilitate replication of regional initiatives in fighting corruption across the continent. But while such initiatives are significant in promoting and sharing best practices, mere transplantations of best practices at face value across countries can lead to detrimental



results. Sharing of experiences and identifying anti-corruption best practices from other countries, should instead lead to follow-up dialogue, analysis and holistic collaboration between all stakeholders to fit the unique needs and circumstances of a country. Since countries present different and unique challenges owing to their different political, socio-economic and legal contexts, it suffices to say, there is no universal model of successful anticorruption policies and or initiative. As such, anti-corruption policies and tools would need to be 're-invented,' and not transplanted in order to address the particular social, economic and or cultural contexts of the adopting country.

Corruption is indeed, one of the central factors that undermines developmental transformations in Africa. The lack of good governance in Africa, also leads to weak institutions, ineffective checks and balances, inadequate legal frameworks and poor enforcement mechanisms which, in turn, incite corruption. Although a significant amount of literature supports the failings of the continent towards fighting corruption on the continent, it is crucial to note the oft omitted success stories that have helped the continent to become a pole for global growth.

While several African countries together with the regional and continental bodies, have recorded great strides in curbing corruption through holistic and inclusive initiatives, the challenges that Africa is facing in fighting corruption cannot be underestimated. These challenges are notable and pronounced in countries that continue to lag behind. Therefore, more constructive, open and inclusive dialogue is needed between all stakeholders to create progressive and capable institutions that serve Africa's development and transformation agenda.

Furthermore, there is also need for promotion of participatory evaluation of Africa's institutions, through open and transparent mechanisms that will

ensure accountability throughout the social, political and economic spectrums of states. On the other hand, noting the gap on information availability and sharing, there is need for institutions like the African Union and other regional and national bodies to promote replication of anti-corruption best practices across the continent. These mechanisms should take into consideration, Africa's transformation agenda though the African Union's agenda 2063 and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to push for reforms at national, continental and global level.

Therefore, for Africa to grow and nurture its own ideas, processes and mechanisms that would successfully thwart corruption across the continent, more holistic and inclusive initiatives constructed on democratic, inclusive and participative value are central to propelling the continent to achieve its development aspirations.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Policy Forum (PF). 1997. Document on "Corruption and Development in Africa" GCA/PF/N.2.11.1997
- 2. Adejumobi, S. (2000). Africa and the Challenges of Democracy and Good Governance in the 21st Century. Available from http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/cafrad/unpan008483.pdf.
- 3. Mamdani, M. (1987). Extreme but not exceptional: Towards an analysis of the agrarian question in Uganda. The Journal of Peasant Studies, 14(2), 191–225. https://doi.org/10.1080/03066158708438327.
- 4. Khan, M. (2006). Determinants of Corruption in Developing Countries: the Limits of Conventional Economic Analysis. In International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption, chapter 8, pp. 216–244, Susan Rose-Ackerman, ed. Available from http://www.untag.smd.ac.id/files/Perpustakaan\_Digital\_1/CORRUPTION%20

- International%20handbook%20 on%20the%20economics%20 of%20corruption.pdf.
- Shah, A., and Mark, S. (2004). Combating Corruption: Look Before you Leap. Finance and Development. Available from https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ ft/fandd/2004/12/pdf/shah.pdf.
- **6.** Sindzingre, A. (1997). Corruptions africaines: éléments d'analyse comparative avec l'Asie de l'Est. Revue Internationale de Politique Comparée, vol. 4, pp. 377–412.
- Ndikumana, L., and James, K.B. (2012). Capital Flight from North African Countries. PERI Research Report. Amherst, Massachusetts: Political Economy Research Institute.
- 8. Ameyaw, C., and S. Mensah (2013). Curbing corruption in the public procurement in Ghana. (p. 52). Available from http://pakacademicsearch.com/pdf-files/art/446/44-53%20Vol%203,%20No%205%20(2013).pdf.
- 9. Sikka, P. (2010). Smoke and Mirrors: Corporate Social Responsibility and Tax Avoidance. Paper presented at the Essex Accounting Centre, Essex Business School, University of Essex, United Kingdom.
- **10.** Gyimah, B.K. (2002). Corruption, economic growth and income inequality in Africa. Economics of Governance, vol.3, No. 3, pp. 183–209.
- 11. T.I. (2017). Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, 2017. Available from https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption\_perceptions\_index\_2017#table.
- **12.** Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2014). 2014 Ibrahim Index of African Governance. Available from http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/interact/.
- **13.** EITI. (2018). Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative Fact Sheet. Available from https://eiti.org/sites/default/files/documents/eiti\_factsheet\_en\_feb2018.pdf.

Since taking over power in 1986, the



# Law, Policy and the 30-Year Anti-Corruption Fight:

Ugandan Governments Approach

Eradication of corruption has been at the core of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government in Uganda since its takeover of power in 1986. Eradication of corruption was infused in its ten-point program that was aimed at transforming Uganda into a democratic state. This programme was transformed into the zero tolerance to corruption policy (the policy) highlighted in the different NRM manifestos and the nation's vision 2040. Uganda has also ratified both the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the **African Union Convention for Preventing** and Combating Corruption. In a bid to actuate the policy and also realize its obligations under the ratified treaties, the government has taken several steps in terms of legislative, administrative, technical and judicial, government in a bid to realize the 'zero tolerance policy to corruption.' NRM Government has had eradication of corruption at the top of its agenda. Prior to 1986, the country had undergone a series of undemocratic rule, with one autocratic ruler replacing another and each rule being characterized by abuse of human rights, absence of democracy and corruption<sup>1</sup>. The NRM successfully took over power with the aim of changing the status quo and transforming Uganda into a democratic state. The NRM was received with a lot of enthusiasm upon its takeover of power, as it represented a number of changes in governance and democracy that Ugandans longed for. During the swearing in ceremony of the incumbent president H.EY K Museveni on 29th January 1986 he remarked that 'No one should think that what is happening today is a mere change of guard; it is a fundamental change in the politics of our country.' <sup>2</sup> The NRM plan for fundamental change was unveiled in the form of the 'ten-point programme' whose underlying objective was to restore peace, aid with recovery and development<sup>3</sup>. At the core of each point in the programme lies the need to eradicate corruption to ensure its success4. The elimination of corruption is specifically enlisted in point seven (7) of the programme<sup>5</sup>. The ten point programme included the following<sup>6</sup>; democracy, security, consolidation of national security and elimination of all forms of sectarianism; defending and consolidating national independence; building an independent, integrated and self-sustaining national economy; restoration and improvement of social services and the rehabilitation of the warravaged areas; elimination of corruption and misuse of power: redressing errors that have resulted in the dislocation of sections of the population and improvement of others; co-operation with other African countries in defending human and democratic rights of our brothers in other parts of Africa; and following an economic strategy of mixed

TEDDY NAMATOVU is a Junior Professional Officer with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. She has worked on different human rights projects within and outside Uganda such as the Better **Migration Management Program** of the GIZ in Ethiopia & Djibouti, and the legal aid unit of the Public Interest Law Clinic in Uganda, She has done research and written papers on different human rights issues such as migration law and policy, sexual and reproductive health rights, civic space, issues of access to justice among others. Some of her work has been published in respected journals such as the African Human Rights Law Journal, the ESR Review. She is among the pool of experts on sexual and reproductive health rights hosted by the Initiative for Strategic Litigation in Africa (ISLA), in Johannesburg-South Africa. Teddy is a member of the **Health working group of Network** of Public Interest Lawyers (NETPIL) and the Legal Support Network, both of which are aimed at fostering the right to health and social justice in Uganda. **Teddy holds an LLB from Makerere** University and an LLM in Human **Rights and Democratization from** the University of Pretoria.

economy.

<sup>1 &#</sup>x27;Rebel sown in as Uganda's President' The New York Times 30 January 1986 3.

<sup>2</sup> W Muhumuza From fundamental change to no change: The NRM and democratization in Uganda (2011) 23. Accessed at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265197679\_From\_Fundamental\_Change\_to\_No\_Change\_The\_NRM\_and\_democratization\_in\_Uganda (accessed on 15th May 2018)

<sup>3</sup> J Hitchen 'Steady progress? 30 years of Museveni and the NRM in Uganda' Africa Research Institute Briefing Note 1601 February 2016.

<sup>4</sup> As above.

<sup>5</sup> As above.

<sup>6</sup> As above.

The fight against corruption has since then, been infused in all the NRM policies, programmes and manifestos over the years. Zero tolerance to corruption has been infused in the current NRM Manifesto of 2016-2021 with the government vowing to fight corruption until the end.7 In the country's vision 2040 the government recognizes that corruption is one of the major challenges hindering economic development and therefore vows to put in place appropriate measures to ensure strong implementation and monitoring mechanisms for effective service delivery during the vision period. Uganda has also ratified both the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (2004)<sup>8</sup> and the African Union Convention for Preventing and Combating Corruption in 2004)9 implying that it is legally bound by the provisions of these instruments. Indeed the government has put in place several mechanisms such as legislative, judicial, technical and administrative to ensure transparency and accountability, and combat corruption.

As previously highlighted the Government has taken several measures against corruption all of which are aimed at releasing its 'zero tolerance' policy towards corruption. These measures will be discussed in the different categories under which they fall that is; National Strategic Plans; Legislation, and Institutions.

#### **NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLANS**

#### National corruption strategy 2004-2007

This strategy was adopted in June 2004 as a means to ensure coordination of existing laws and public involvement in the fight against corruption 10. This was to be actuated through strengthening of enforcement of anti-corruption initiatives; strengthening the legislative framework to address corruption; increasing active public involvement in the fight against corruption and building sustainable systems and institutional capacities within anti-corruption agencies to address key bottlenecks that hamper effective action.

The National Strategy to Fight Corruption and Rebuild Ethics and Integrity in Uganda was designed to make a significant impact on building the quality of accountability and reducing the levels of corruption in Uganda. The vision of the strategy was 'a society that cherishes integrity and demands zero tolerance for corruption'. It re-echoed objectives similar to those of the previous National Corruption Strategy.

#### **LEGISLATION**

Different spates of legislation have been adopted to combat corruption including the Constitution that gives way to the subsidiary legislation. In addition to the constitution therefore, the main piece of legislation against corruption is the Anti-Corruption Act of 2009. The National Objectives and Directive

Principles under the constitution call for accountability in the form of taking all lawful measures to expose, combat and eradicate corruption and abuse or misuse of power by those holding political and other public offices. To this end the constitution places a duty on citizens to combat corruption and misuse or wastage of public property<sup>11</sup>. It equally creates a number of institutions with the mandate to eliminate corruption such as the Inspector General of Government<sup>12</sup> and the Auditor General<sup>13</sup>, the parliament and the Director of Public Institutions<sup>14</sup>.

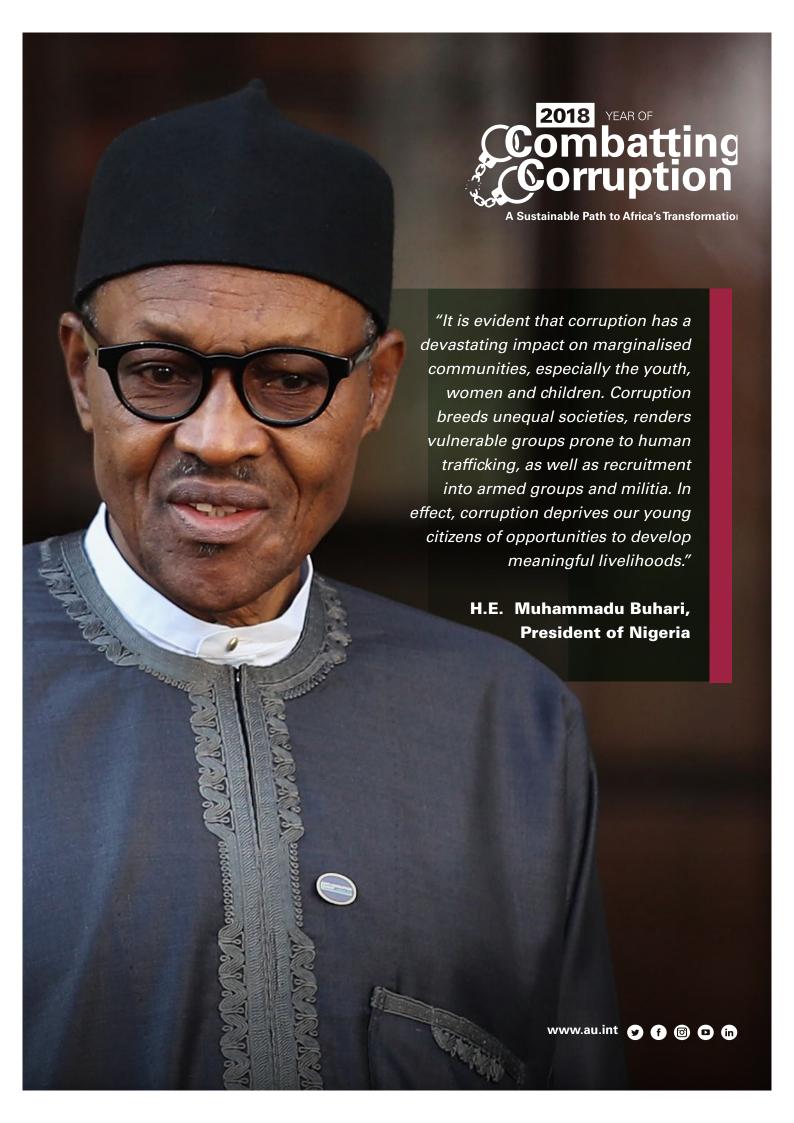
The main objective of the Anti-Corruption Act is to provide for the effective prevention of corruption in both the public and private sectors. To this end the act provides for a number acts and omissions that amount to corruption, some of which include diversion of public resources, bribery of public officials, influence peddling, nepotism and abuse of office among others. The act also prescribes different forms of punishments for the different offences provided for thereunder.

Other pieces of legislation aimed at combating corruption in Uganda include; the Public Finance and Accountability Act 2003, Leadership Code Act 2002, Inspectorate of Government Act, 2002, the Audit Act 2008, Public Service Standing Orders, the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, and the Anti-Money Laundering Act among others.

#### **INSTITUTIONS**

Several institutions have been put in place and are tasked with the implementation of the above laws. Some of these institutions include;

- The offices of the Inspector of General of Government (IGG) and Deputy Inspector of General Government (DIGG), which were created under chapter thirteen of the Constitution. Part of the mandate of these offices is to to eliminate and foster the elimination of corruption, abuse of authority and of public office<sup>15</sup>. Another law relating to the activities of this office is the Inspectorate of Government Act. 2002.
- The office of the Auditor General created under A.163 of the Constitution is tasked with auditing public accounts and holding any person holding a political or public office who directs or concurs in the use of public funds contrary to existing instructions.
- The Anti-Corruption Court: This is a specialized division of the High Court of Uganda created in 2008 to adjudicate corruption and corruption related cases<sup>16</sup>. Cases are heard based on all the different pieces of legislation that criminalize corruption in Uganda.
- 7 Action Point 1.3 NRM Manifesto (2016-2013) Steady Progress: Taking Uganda to modernity through job creation and inclusive development at P.19.
- 8 Status of ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption as at 30 September 2011 https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session4/V1186007e.pdf (accessed 15th May 2018).
- 9 List of countries which have signed, ratified/acceded to the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/7786-sl-african\_union\_convention\_on\_preventing\_and\_combating\_corruption\_5.pdf (accessed 15th May 2018).
- 10 Inspectorate of Government Final Report The 3rd National Integrity Survey NIS III (2008) 28. https://www.igg.go.ug/static/files/.../third-national-integrity-survey-report.pdf (accessed 15th May 2018)
- 11 Article 17(i) of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda (As amended).
- 12 Article 225 (b) of the Constitution
- 13 Article 163 and 164 of the Constitution
- 14 Article 120 of the Constitution.
- 15 As above.
- 16 Website of the Judiciary of Uganda http://judiciary.go.ug/data/smenu/19/Anti-Corruption%20Division.html (accessed 15th May 2018).





#### Kampala Taxi Park in the downtown area

- The Directorate of Public Prosecutions was created under article 120 of the constitution, with the main role of instituting criminal proceedings against any person or authority in any court that has competent jurisdiction.
   These include criminal proceedings for abuse of office and corruption.
- Parliament's Public Accounts Committee (PAC): PAC was created by Rule 148 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Uganda. It is mandated to examine the audited accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by parliament to meet the public expenditure of government<sup>17</sup>.
- Commissions of Inquiry: Commissions of inquiry have often been established to investigate actions of public officers and matters that affect the public welfare, with the aim of fostering accountability. These inquiries are governed by the Commissions of Inquiry Act of 1914. On a number of occasions the president has sanctioned several commissions to inquire into matters of public importance, with the most recent commission being the Commission of Inquiry into land matters. The Land Probe Committee as it's popularly known, has the mandate
- to inquire into the effectiveness of law, policies and processes of land acquisition, land administration, land management and land registration in Uganda<sup>18</sup>. In a series of public hearings conducted in several districts in the country, the committee has unearthed a number of instances of misuse of public land and resources in Uganda<sup>19</sup>. It is widely credited for fostering accountability in land management and administration in Uganda.
- Anti-Corruption Hotline: The anti-corruption hotline is
  a toll free telephone that is aimed at enabling citizens,
  aggrieved persons, investors (potential or actual), to blow
  the whistle on any form of corruption or red tape they
  have witnessed or experienced<sup>20</sup>.
- The government has undertaken a number of plausible measures in an effort to combat corruption. However despite the above steps corruption in the country still persists in different forms. Persistent levels corruption have had an impact on economic social and political development of the country. It is therefore recommended that the government strengthen the implementation of established measures at all levels to curb corruption, and increase transparency and accountability in the country.

<sup>17</sup> Website of Parliament Watch http://parliamentwatch.ug/committee/public-accounts-committee/#.WwiA5VOFOuU (accessed 15th May 2018).

<sup>18</sup> Website of the Government Citizen Interaction Centre http://gcic.gou.go.ug/land-inquiry-starts-work/ (accessed 15th May 2018)

<sup>9</sup> As above.

<sup>20</sup> Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda Anti-corruption hotline receives no call in one year 10 November 2017 http://accu.or.ug/anti-corruption-hotline-receives-no-call-in-one-year/ (accessed 26th May 2018)



# LEVERAGING YOUTH CAPACITIES IN THE

# FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN AFRICA

The African Union (AU) Theme of the Year 2018, "Winning the fight against corruption: a sustainable path to Africa's transformation" was adopted to galvanise every section of the African society towards collective action in the fight against corruption.

To inspire collective citizens' action in the fight against corruption, it is imperative that Africa's major demography, its young people, must be involved, engaged and partnered with in the process. By virtue of their sheer numbers, energies, capacities, and aptitude for transformation, Africa's youth must be leveraged for improved accountable and transparent governance systems, capable of accelerating the attainment of Africa's Agenda 2063. In this case, systems, mechanisms, and processes have to be put in place, strengthened and adequately resourced to leverage youth capacities for the fight against corruption in Africa.

Corruption, a global phenomenon, continues whom more than 60% are under the age to be at the heart of governance deficits in Africa impacting sustainable economic growth, peace, stability, and development in Africa. According to the Report of the High-Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa, popularly known as the Mbeki Report, Africa loses over US\$ 50 Billion US annually through illicit financial flows. Stemming illicit financial flows, combatting corruption and enhancing accountability and transparency mechanisms in Africa's governance systems remains key to the attainment of Africa's 50-year development blueprint, Agenda 2063.

Corruption in Africa exerts a heavy financial cost on development and exacerbates inequalities in society and with a population of over 1.2 billion people, of

of 25, corruption disproportionately affects the continent's most vulnerable groups including women and young people. Invariably the net impact of corruption is the inability of Africa's greatest resource, its young people to fully contribute to its development aspirations.

Across all levels, Africa's political leaders have expressed their political commitment to the fight against corruption through the adoption of policies and treaties like the AU Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption (AUCPCC), as well as regional and national anti-corruption frameworks and laws. In addition, the establishment of anti-corruption and ombudsman institutions like the AU Advisory Board on Corruption aim to

## **Impact of Corruption on Africa's Youth**

- Widens the fault lines leading to break down in trust destroying the social fabric
- Causes setbacks in the socio-economic and political development of the continent.
- minimizes the full enjoyment of young people's rights and freedoms.



E- governance is the future

popularize the charter, support member state implementation and facilitate knowledge sharing on progress of its implementation . Despite these political commitments, Africa continues to grapple with the scourge of corruption, with many analysts arguing that, amongst others, there is a need for collective action, anchored on the buyin and ownership of African citizens themselves. This is why leveraging youth capacities in the fight against corruption becomes imperative.

# **2018 AGA Regional Youth Consultations**

Young people have the potential and capacity to infuse new energies, innovative approaches and rally their peers as a formidable bulwark against corruption. Although often overlooked, youth are some of the most important agents of change in the fight against corruption, particularly in a bid to build a groundswell of citizen's action.

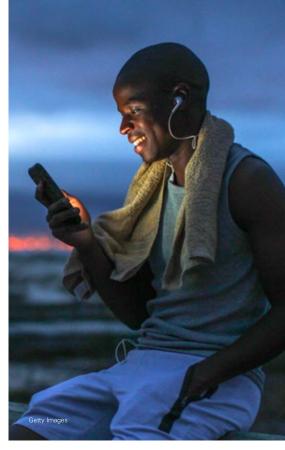
Furthermore, increasing numbers of young people are leveraging their agency through several youth-led and focused initiatives established to support anti-corruption efforts. For instance, Accountability Lab with offices in Mali, Liberia, Nigeria organizes the Integrity Idol Initiative which identifies and celebrates honest government officials through a citizen-led campaign to encourage positive role-modeling for anti-corruption in African public service. Other initiatives such as BudalT (Nigeria), Budeshi (Nigeria, Uganda and Malawi), FollowTheMoney (Nigeria, The Gambia and Kenya), iWatch (Tunisia), Mzalendo (Kenya), and CLARION (Kenya) are implementing several initiatives aimed at encouraging transparency and accountability, galvanizing active citizenship and driving government-wide commitment to openness.

In line with its citizen's engagement initiative of the African Governance Architecture (AGA) Youth Engagement Strategy, the African Governance Platform hosted three Regional Youth Consultations for East and Southern Africa in Gaborone, Botswana; West and Central Africa in Dakar, Senegal and North Africa in Casablanca, Morocco. Over 300 young Africans took part in the consultations, sharing their stories, lessons and experiences on how they are contributing to the fight against

corruption. The consultations afforded the participants the opportunity to share their insights on the AU theme of the year and demonstrate how they are making a change in their respective spheres of influence.

The consultations amongst other things, assessed various anti-corruption norms and institutional frameworks at continental, regional and national levels; interacted with various initiatives and projects on open governance systems, budget tracking, anti-corruption advocacy and access to information. and afforded government ministries and agencies, including, National Anti-corruption institutions; Regional Economic Communities; and AUABC to share experiences and best practices, perspectives and commitments towards the fight against corruption, with particular focus on engaging young people meaningfully in the fight against corruption in Africa.

Participants at the consultations reiterated the centrality of preventing and combatting corruption as a key element in the acceleration and attainment of the developmental objectives of the continent as enshrined in Agenda 2063 noting that it is impossible to make progress without stemming the tide of corruption and emplacing accountable and transparent governance systems at all levels in Africa; sub-national, national, regional and continental. A key outcome from the consultations was commitment by participants towards the establishment of an African Youth Community of Practice on Anti-Corruption (AYCPAC) as a structured engagement platform for youth experts working on anti-corruption themes on the continent. AYCPAC is envisaged as a melting pot of ideas, opportunities, and resources that can be leveraged to support national, regional and continental institutions. Regarding policy synchronization, the outcomes of the regional consultations are expected to form part of the conversations at the 2018 High-Level Dialogue on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance to be held in Gaborone, Botswana. Further, recommendations from the consultations will inform individual programming of AUABC and other AU Organs and RECs working on corruption, transparency and accountability issues as well as enhance

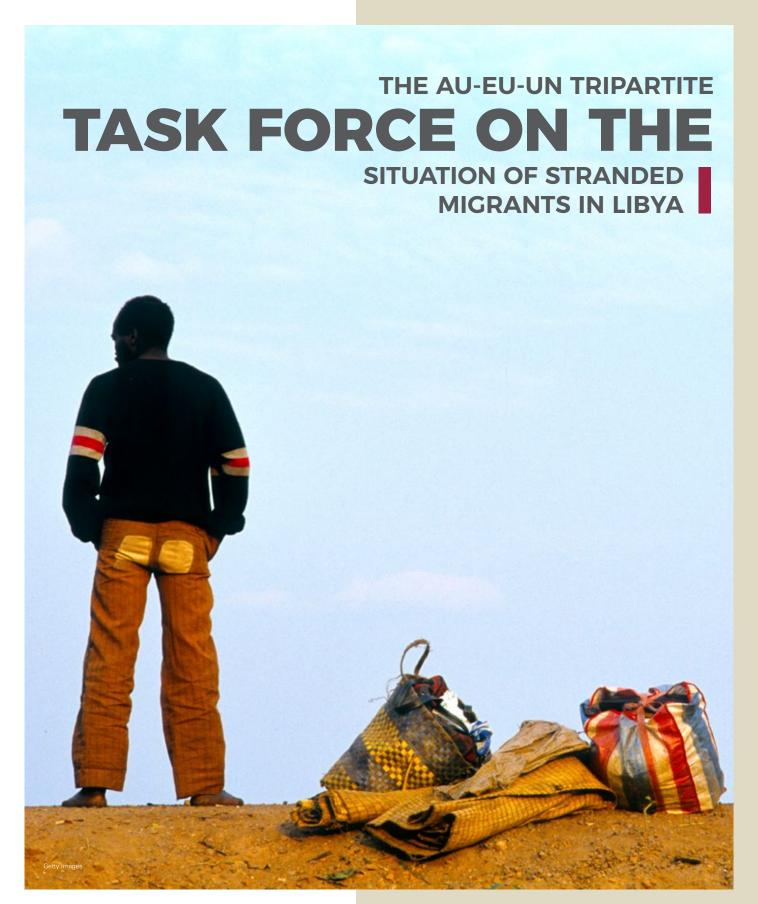


Africa's youth hold the key to new governance value system.

efforts towards meaningful youth engagement in prevention efforts by African Governance Platform Members and at national levels through National Anti-Corruption Bodies and Ombudsman agencies.

By focusing 2018 as the year to have frank discussions about corruption and how to stem its negative tide, African leaders, reiterated their commitment to be accountable, transparent and establish responsive governance systems in Africa. By engaging young people in the political discourse on corruption, Africa can match rhetoric with action by ensuring the youth are active players in development initiatives that empower them to leverage their youth agency.

Africa's youth hold the key to a new governance value system that is abhorrent of corruption and must must be engaged meaningfully through collective citizens action which ensures their buy-in and ownership of anticorruption.



A migrant ponders on his next move with his belongings

The AU-EU-UN tripartite Task Force on the Situation of Stranded Migrants in Libya came into existence as a result of deliberations during the African Union-EU Abidjan Summit, in 2017. The high representatives of the AU, EU and UN were deeply concerned about the situation of migrants in Libya, and their deliberations explored the best possible way to approach the matter. It was then resolved by the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the High Representative of the EU and the UN Secretary General that a task force be established with the mandate of saving lives and taking appropriate and adequate measures to upscale voluntary return programmes for those wishing to return to their countries of origin, as well as enhance the protection mechanisms in place for those in need of international protection, in accordance with international instruments.

Under the leadership and coordination of the African Union, a task force was operationalized at the working group level in Addis Ababa, on December 4, 2018 and, at the political level on December 2017, in Brussels, where the Chairperson of the AUC was represented by H.E. Madam Amira Elfadil, Special Envoy of the Chairperson on the Situation of Stranded Migrants in Libya and Commissioner of Social Affairs. The EU was represented by H.E. Ms Federica Mogherini, High Representative and Vice President of the Commission, while the UN was represented by Ambassador William Lacy Swing, Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, Mr. Volker Turk. The operational arm of the task force was also put in place in Tunis, Tunisia and coordinated by the AU Liaison office for Libya.

Within six months of its mandate, the task force set a target to facilitate the voluntary return home, or to their countries of origin, of 15,000 stranded migrants.

However, the task force faced some hurdles, including, and most importantly, difficulty in accessing detention centres in order to gain access to migrants in detention. It was confronted with the issue of landing rights for airlines and chartered flights, granting of over flights by member states bordering Libya, non-existence of consular services by concerned member states in Libya, and last but not least, the issue of exit visas for migrants willing to return to their home countries.

Meanwhile, the task force, under the leadership of the African Union, has benefited from the enormous convening power of the continental body, which has been instrumental in calling upon and rallying its concerned member states with nationals stranded in Libya, to take action. This included calls on the international community to not only support the State of Libya in addressing the

situation and to provide for immediate humanitarian needs of migrants, but also for Libya to take appropriate measures to ensure protection of migrants within its territories, as well as to provide access to migrants in detention centres, facilitate their access to consular services and for the issuance of exit visas to those returning home.

AU Member States (both those with and without stranded migrants in Libya), have responded positively to the AU's call for action to save the lives of migrants in Libya and those attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea to Europe.

The response to these calls can be seen in the numbers of returnees recorded since the establishment of the task force. Within six months of its mandate, returnees had doubled by more than 50% and to date, 22,519 stranded migrants have been assisted to return to their countries of origin. 18,000 returnees were facilitated with the support of the IOM, while another, 4,519 were enabled by concerned member states. UNHCR, on the other hand has evacuated 1,858 persons of concern to Niger.

In spite of the above positive achievements, the migrant situation in Libya remains worrisome, as irregular migration into the Libyan territory continues unabated, mainly exacerbated by non-state actors, including human traffickers and migrant smugglers.

There is an urgent need to continue strengthening the capacity of Libya to manage and address the situation, continue dialogue with concerned member states to take action and to actively engage in return and reintegration of their nationals, if the repatriation exercise is to be sustained. The AU will continue to rally its member states, especially in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to better manage and coordinate irregular migration through their territories into Libya, and to further consolidate information and data sharing in respect to organized criminal networks that are perpetuating irregular migration. The AU will also work with its member states and its partners across the Mediterranean, towards creating the requisite environment and opportunities for regular/legal pathways to migration.

The continental regional integration initiatives of Agenda 2063 such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), as well as the African Passport and Free Movement of Persons which aim to remove restrictions on Africans' ability to travel, work and live within their own continent are seen as key in building the conducive environment necessary for creating opportunities for Africans to prosper within their motherland, Africa.

# AFRICA CENTRES FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



A health worker in a laboratory checking samples

# The Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC)

is an African Union specialized agency launched on 31st January 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia with the aim to support member states (MS) in their efforts to strengthen health systems through capacity building which will result in effectively responding to emergencies, addressing complex health challenges and conducting life-saving research in the public health sector.

Specifically, Africa CDC aims to 'strengthen Africa's public health institutions' capacities, capabilities and partnerships to detect and respond quickly and effectively to disease threats and outbreaks based on science, policy, and data-driven interventions and programs.

## The objectives of the Africa CDC are

- Establish early warning and response surveillance platforms to address all health threats and health emergencies and natural disasters in a timely and effective manner
- 2. Assist member states to address gaps in capabilities required for International Health Regulations (IHR) compliance
- Support and/or conduct regionaland country-level hazard mapping and risk assessments for member states
- Support member states in health emergency responses, particularly those which have been declared a public health emergency of international concern
- Support health promotion and disease prevention through health systems strengthening, by addressing infectious and noncommunicable diseases (NCDs),

- environmental health and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)
- 6. Promote partnership and collaboration among member states to address emerging and endemic diseases and public health emergencies
- Harmonize disease control and prevention policies and the surveillance systems in member states
- Support member states in public health capacity-building through, medium and long-term field epidemiological and laboratory training programs

The Africa CDC Governing Statute anchors the institution in the following guiding principles: leadership, credibility, ownership, delegated authority, timely dissemination of information, transparency, accountability, and value-addition.

Building on these guiding principles and mission, the Africa CDC has developed a five-year strategic plan (2017—2021). This strategic plan describes five strategic pillars, which will help the Africa CDC to achieve its mission and vision. These are:

- 1. Surveillance and disease intelligence
- 2. Information systems
- 3. Laboratory systems and networks
- 4. Preparedness and response
- Public realth research.

# Governance structure of the Africa CDC:

• The Governing Board: provides the overall strategic guidance to the secretariat, in accordance with AU policies and procedures. It examines the decisions and/or proposals submitted by the secretariat, and submits its recommendations to the

AU Specialized Technical Committee on Health, Population and Drug Control

- The Advisory and Technical
   Council: Advises on emerging
   issues and other related matters
   of disease control and prevention.
   It further provides advisory on the
   strategic plans and activities of the
   Africa CDC; advocacy and resource
   mobilization.
- The Regional Collaborating
  Centres (RCCs): technical support
  institutions for the Africa CDC that
  work closely with the member
  states. RCCs support surveillance,
  laboratory systems and networks,
  information systems, emergency
  preparedness and response,
  capacity development and public
  health research in countries
- The Secretariat: Supports member states to develop appropriate disease surveillance, detection and response policies, programs, systems and structures. The secretariat is responsible for networking with member states, the World Health Organisation, regional health organizations, regional economic communities, private sector organizations, regional health networks, partner CDCs, and other relevant stakeholders to attain the objectives of the Africa CDC.

To find out more about the Africa CDC please visit **www.au.int** 

The Africa CDC's vision is to build 'a safer, healthier, integrated and prosperous Africa, in which member states can efficiently prevent disease transmission, implement surveillance and detection, and always be prepared to respond effectively to health threats and outbreaks.'

The Africa CDC will support African countries to improve surveillance, emergency response, and prevention of infectious diseases including outbreaks, man-made and natural disasters and public health events of regional and international concern. It further seeks to build the capacity to reduce disease burden on the continent.

## **The Comprehensive**

# African Agricultural Development Programme

## Transforming Africa through Agriculture

Agenda 2063 recognises that for the continent to develop national and regional efforts on development need to be coordinated and consolidated to ensure collective benefit for Africans. Several continental frameworks have been developed to address the development of key sectors such as Agriculture, trade, transport, energy and mining; sectors which are seen as key in enabling Member States of the Union to achieve their development goals.

One of the key Agenda 2063 continental frameworks is the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), which is a continental initiative to help African countries eliminate hunger and reduce poverty by raising economic growth through agriculture-led development. The agricultural sector employs about 60% of Africa's labour force thus positioning it as the key sector that can transform livelihoods if the right level of investment is provided. Africa spends more than US\$40 billion annually on food imports and without intervention, net import levels will likely increase to over US\$100 billion by 2025. This means that Africa as a continent will contribute to the creation of more jobs and business opportunities outside than inside the

There is a need to radically shift the perception about the key role agriculture plays and ask what changes could be envisaged on the continent if the US\$40 billion spent on imports was invested in agriculture to create more jobs and business opportunities on the continent.

Through CAADP, African governments agreed to allocate at least 10% of national budgets to agriculture and rural development, and to achieve agricultural growth rates of at least 6% per annum. Underlying these main targets are

targets for reducing poverty and malnutrition, for increasing productivity and farm incomes, and for improvements in the sustainability of agricultural

production and use of natural resources. CAADP also supports member states to enhance resilience to climate variability through development of disaster preparedness policies and strategies and early warning response systems and social safety nets.



- Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems
- Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access
- Increasing food supply, reducing hunger, and improving responses to food emergency crises
- 4. Improving agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption

CAADP promotes inclusive participation of all sector players and has brought agriculture to the forefront of development discourse. It has contributed to more specific and incentive-oriented agricultural policies. In addition CAADP places emphasis on African ownership and African leadership to set the agricultural agenda and the stage for agricultural change. This change emphasises Africans truly being the drivers of CAADP, rather than the more typical case of leadership and direction coming from donors or other international partners. CAADP is thus an inward looking policy framework where



To promote accountability, the CAADP Results Framework provides Africa and its partners with a set of goals and results to be pursued in the transformation of the agriculture sector. It gives the political and technical impetus to foster policy alignment and harmonization of interventions geared at advancing the agriculture transformation agenda. It articulates the targets to be achieved by 2025, and provides the set of associated indicators. Accordingly, the Framework serves as a basis for promoting evidence-based policy and programmatic design, implementation, reporting, accountability and learning. According to the 2015 Annual Trends and Outlook Report by the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) CAADP is having a positive impact on food and nutrition security in countries that are implementing it. Several African countries such as Rwanda, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone report significant reduction in food insecurity due to targeted programs emerging from CAADP priorities.

Currently, over 40 countries have formally launched CAADP; including 30 countries that have signed national CAADP compacts. AU Member States also commit to report on a biennial basis,



<b>Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration</b>					
for Agriculture transformation in Africa					

2017	20
Benchmark	5.3

Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burundi	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Cape Verde
n/a	2.1	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.2	2.1	4.6
Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Cote d'Ivoire	DR Congo	Djibouti	Egypt
2.4	2.2	n/a	2.8	3.5	1.4	3.2	3.4
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea- Bissau
3.6	n/a	5.3	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.3	n/a
Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania
4.8	3.7	0.9	n/a	3.2	4.9	5.6	4.8
Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	Rep .A. Saharwi
5.0	5.5	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.4	6.1	n/a
Sao Tome & Principe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan
1.5	3.8	4.0	1.5	n/a	4.1	n/a	1.9
Swaziland	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	
4.0	3.1	4.9	1.7	4.5	3.6	3.2	

Against the 2017
Benchmark of 3.9 out
of 10 which is the
minimum score for a
country to be on track
for implementing the
Malabo Declaration,
countries which appear
in "Green" are ON TRACK
and countries which
appear in "Red" are
NOT ON TRACK to meet
the Malabo Declaration
Commitments.

\*n/a = Data Not Available

their progress in achieving the CAADP commitments. To support the tracking and reporting on agricultural achievement the CAADP Biennial Review Report including the first-ever Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS) was launched on January 29, 2018 during the 30th AU Assembly.

The AATS, the first of its kind in Africa, captures the continent's agricultural progress based on a pan-African data collection and assesses progress across 43 indicators and 23 performance categories.

47 out of 55 AU MS submitted country reports and data used to produce the country scorecards and Biennal Review report. According to the report, only

20 AU member states are on track to achieving the CAADP Malabo by 2025 signifying the urgent need to reinforce the commitment at national levels to invest in agriculture. The 2018 report recognized 5 countries as having made the most progress in implementing CAADP provisions with Rwanda scoring first, followed by Mali, Morocco, Lesotho and Botswana respectively. The next CAADP Biennial Review report will be presented in 2020.

To find out more about Agenda 2063 and CAADP visit **www.au.int** 

# THE FALL ARYNORY IN AFRICA

How the African Union is Fighting back against a pest that can cause food insecurity on the Continent

The Fall Armyworm (FAW) Spodoptera frugiperda, is a pest destroying over 80 crop species including maize, rice, sorghum and legumes, leading to food insecurity and economic losses.

FAW was first reported in 2016 and, by February 2018, it had spread to 44 countries. Maize, Africa's staple crop is the worst affected. Farmers are using pesticide cocktails and biological control methods, which are both financially costly and damaging to the environment.

The Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI) conducted a study in Ghana and Zambia showing that in 91% of households with FAW, 98% attempted to control it using pesticides (63%), handpicking larvae (29%) and frequent weeding (10%). CABI further estimates that, in the 2017-2018 season, 13.5 million tonnes of maize worth US\$ 3 billion in Southern Africa are at risk from FAW. The Department for International Development (DFID), also conducted a study on understanding the potential impact of FAW on maize yields in 12 African countries. The study found that FAW could potentially cause maize yield losses from 8.3 million to 20.6 million tonnes. The value of these losses is estimated at between USD\$2.5 billion and US\$6 billion annually.

The presence of the FAW in 80% of the AU member states, therefore, warrants a coordinated response for effective actions to manage its impact in Africa. Moreover, the World Trade Organization (WTO) considers FAW as a trade issue. FAW is therefore a big setback in achieving the Malabo target of ending hunger by 2025 and Agenda 2063 aspirations.

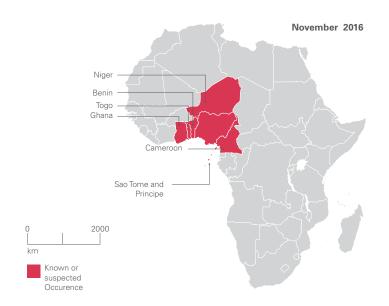
#### The African Union's Actions on FAW;

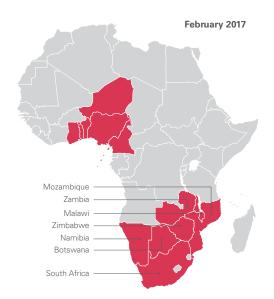
- I. Resource mobilization for a Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) of \$500,000 to support AUC's Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA), to organize policy dialogues, strengthen capacity to manage FAW information, create an Africa-wide coordination platform to support regulatory actions to ensure and fast-track registration of low-risk products for FAW management, develop a well-coordinated early warning and rapid response system at all levels, and address technical capacity gaps.
- 2. Policy harmonization and coordination to minimize FAW's impact by coordinating efforts of partners, including the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), CABI International, the International Centre for Insect and Pest Epidemiology (ICIPE), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).
- 3. Partnership building; i.e. initiating and maintaining strategic partnerships to address FAW challenges
- 4. Conducted a series of awareness campaigns including press briefings in conjunction with the participation of the Permanent Representative Committee (PRC), the Specialised Technical Committee on agriculture, South-South high level policy dialogue with Brazil and the CAADP Partnership Platform

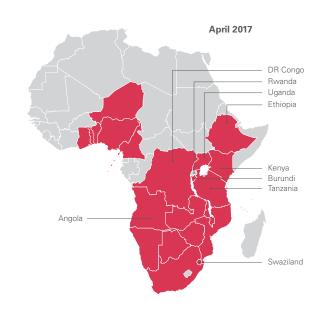
The presence of the fall army worm in 80% of the AU member states warrants a coordinated response for effective actions to manage its impact in Africa

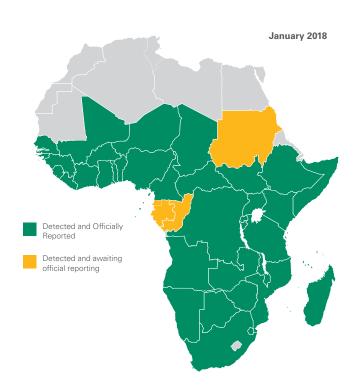
#### AU ECHO 2018









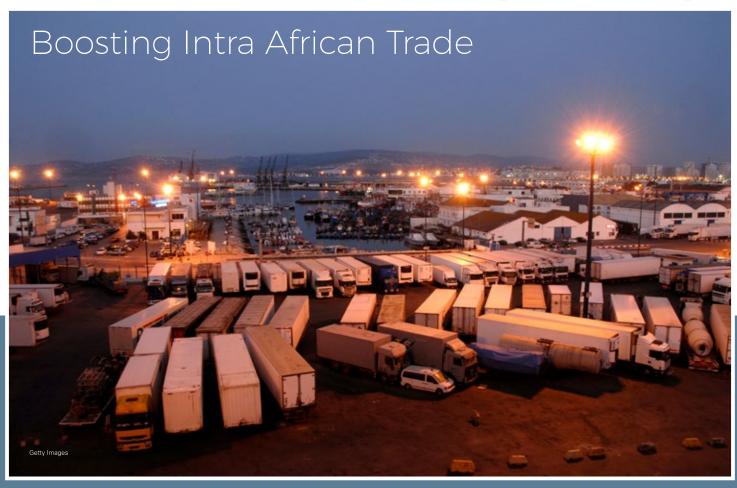


# Rapid Spread of Fall Armyworm in Africa

Erik Stokstad, Science, 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 and FAO 2018



# AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)



Trade is a powerful engine for economic growth and development. However, Africa's fundamental role in the global trade market has been providing raw commodities in exchange of manufactured goods, thereby capturing a minimal 3% of the global share of trade. In addition, intra-Africa trade is not more than 15%.

The low level of intra-African trade can change if Africa effectively addresses supply side constraints and weak productive capacities, infrastructural bottlenecks, trade information networks, access to finance for traders and other economic operators, trade facilitation and trade in services and free movement of people for cross border trade.

### What is the AfCFTA?

The African Continental Free Trade
Area (AfCFTA) is a flagship project of
Agenda 2063 and refers to a continental
geographic zone where goods and
services move among member
states of the African Union (AU) with
no restrictions. The AfCFTA aims to
boost intra-African trade by providing a
comprehensive and mutually beneficial
trade agreement among the member
states, covering trade in goods and
services, investment, intellectual
property rights and competition policy.
The AfCFTA will be the world's largest
free trade area since the formation of the
World Trade Organization (WTO).

# Why is the establishment of the AfCFTA urgent?

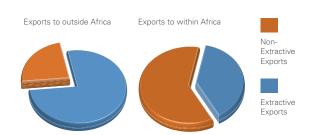
Globally, countries are concluding Mega-Regional Trade Agreements (MRTAs), thus reshaping and changing the global trading landscape in the process. The establishment of the AfCFTA will allow Africa to strengthen its position vis-à-vis the rest of the world, speak with one voice and act in unison on all continental and international trade issues.

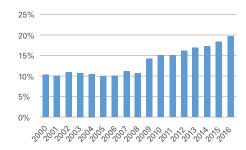
# How will the AfCFTA affect the development of African Countries?

The CFTA will create a wider market of more than 1.2 billion people with a combined GDP of US\$2.19 trillion. This will induce investments, result in pooling of African resources to enhance

Share of Africa's

exports destined for Africa (%)





Figures I and II: Extractive exports: CEPII-BACI trade dataset, three-year averaged exports (2012-2014), extractive exports include petroleum oils, gas, non-ferrous metals, metalliferous ores and metal scrap, crude fertilizers and minerals, coal, coke and briquettes, and the remaining precious metals in HS 71, uranium, and the basic iron products of HS7201-HS7206. Figure III: Intra-African trade: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics.

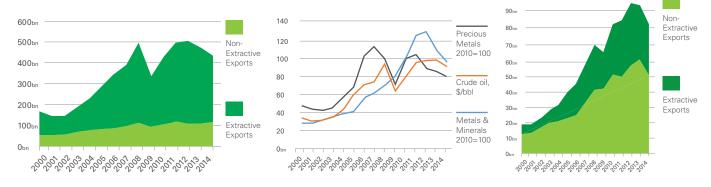


Figure IV: Exports outside Africa: ECA calculations using CEPII-BACI trade dataset. Figure V: Extractive commodity prices: World Bank commodities market data. Figure VI: Exports within Africa: ECA calculations using CEPII-BACI trade dataset.

structural transformation and the development of regional value chains. The UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) estimates that the AfCFTA has the potential both to boost intra-African trade by 53.2% by eliminating import duties, and to double this trade if nontariff barriers are also reduced.

#### **Benefits of the AfCFTA to Africa**

With average tariffs of 6.1 percent, businesses currently face higher tariffs when they export within Africa than when they export outside it. The AfCFTA will progressively eliminate tariffs on intra-African trade, making it easier for African businesses to trade within the continent and cater to and benefit from the growing African market. Boosting employment opportunities; Increased food security through reduction of barriers to trade in agricultural products; Increased competitiveness of African industrial products through harnessing the economies of scale of a continental wide market; Increased rate of diversification and transformation of Africa's economy and

the continent's ability to supply its import while less than 40% of intra-African trade needs from its own resources; Better allocation of resources, improved competition and reduced price

Growth of intra-industry trade through regional value chains and development of geographically based specialisation; Reduced vulnerability of countries to external trade shocks by reducing the trade balance deficits of African Countries:

Enhanced participation of Africa in Global trade and reduced dependency on aid and external borrowing.

#### Why does intra-African trade drive sustainable growth and jobs?

Africa's industrial exports are forecast to benefit most from the AfCFTA. This is important for diversifying Africa's trade and encouraging a move away from extractive commodities, such as oil and minerals, which have traditionally accounted for most of Africa's exports, towards a more balanced and sustainable export base. Over 75% of Africa's exports outside the continent were extractives from 2012 to 2014,

were extractives in the same period.

The great risk with products like oil and minerals is their volatility. The fiscal and economic fate of too many African countries relies on the vicissitudes of these product prices. Using the AfCFTA to pivot away from extractive exports will help to secure more sustainable and inclusive trade that is less dependent on the fluctuations of commodity prices.

The AfCFTA will also produce more jobs for Africa's rapidly growing youth population. This is because extractive exports, on which Africa's trade is currently based, are less labour-intensive than the manufacturing and agricultural goods that will benefit most from AfCFTA. By promoting more labourintensive trade, the AfCFTA creates more employment.

#### Participation of non-state actors in **AfCFTA**

The AfCFTA provides for the establishment of an African Business Council, as a continental platform for

aggregating and articulating the views of the private sector in the continental policy formulation processes. The Business Council plays an advisory role in the continental policy formulation processes and will communicate its views and positions through the African Union Commission. It will be composed of umbrella (regional) associations/ business councils that represent private sector interests, small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs), women entrepreneurs and traders, and sectorial associations such as banking and finance, farmers etc.

In addition, the AfCFTA architecture provides for an African Trade Forum which serves as a pan-African platform for reflection and discussion on the progress and challenges of continental market integration.

# CFTA role in development of regional value chains, fostering infrastructure and industrial development

By taking into consideration the need to develop Africa's productive capacity and industrial integration, the AfCFTA will provide an enabling environment where businesses can build efficient regional supply chains and encourage intra-industry trade, thereby promoting investment, growth and the creation of jobs.

# How Private sector and SMEs will benefit from AfCFTA

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are key to growth in Africa. They account for around 80% of the region's businesses. These businesses usually struggle to penetrate more advanced overseas markets, but are well positioned to tap into regional export destinations and can use regional markets as stepping stones for expanding into overseas markets at a later point.

SMEs can benefit from the AfCFTA which will make it easier to supply inputs to larger regional companies, who then export. Before exporting cars overseas, for example, large automobile manufacturers in South Africa source

inputs, including leather for seats from Botswana and fabrics from Lesotho, under the preferential Southern African Customs Union trading regime.

The AfCFTA will foster the implementation of trade facilitation measures to boost speed and reduce the cost of customs procedures and port handling increasing cross border trade and investments thus enhancing market access for good and services produced in Africa. The AfCFTA will promote innovation and enterprise through protection of intellectual property rights of the African private sector.

# How will the AfCFTA benefit and protect consumers?

The AfCFTA will create a competitive environment in which consumers will benefit from lower prices and wider variety of good and services. The AfCFTA will also ensure maintenance of quality standards to safeguard the health and safety of consumers.

# How will the AfCFTA benefit the youth and women?

Informal trade between African countries is driven mostly by the youth and women. The AfCFTA supports the economic empowerment of women and youth by creating trade and investment opportunities and easing cross border movement. Trade facilitation measures will benefit women in trade, and contribute positively to gender equality. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda states: "Recognising the critical role of women as producers and traders, we will address their specific challenges in order to facilitate women's equal and active participation in domestic, regional and international trade."

Women are estimated to account for around 70% of informal cross-border traders in Africa. When engaged in such an activity, women are particularly vulnerable to harassment, violence, confiscation of goods and even imprisonment. By reducing tariffs, the AfCFTA makes it more affordable

for informal traders to operate through formal channels, which offer more protection. This can be further enhanced by simplified trading regimes for small traders, such as the Simplified Trade Regime in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), which provides a simplified clearing procedure alongside reduced import duties that provide particular help to small-scale traders.

# How will the least-developed economies compete with the more developed countries under the AfCFTA?

African countries have a diversity of economic configurations and will be affected in different ways by the AfCFTA. Flexibility shall be accorded to member states that have special trade needs, specificities and circumstances. Special and differential treatment shall apply to flexibilities in transitional periods for liberalization, exemptions as well as other measures within the scope of the AfCFTA negotiations applicable to member states at different levels of socio-economic development.

While African countries that are relatively more industrialised are well placed to take advantage of the opportunities for manufactured goods, less-industrialised countries can benefit from linking into regional value chains. Regional value chains involve larger industries sourcing their supplies from smaller industries across borders. The AfCFTA makes the formation of regional value chains easier by reducing trade costs and facilitating investment.

Agricultural countries can gain from satisfying Africa's growing food security requirements. The perishable nature of many agricultural food products means that they are particularly responsive to improvements in customs clearance times and logistics that are expected of the AfCFTA.

The majority of African countries are classified as resource rich. By lowering intra-African tariffs on intermediates and final goods, the AfCFTA will create

CONTINENTAL FREETRADE AREA: Key Features					
Agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area	Protocol on Trade in Goods	<ul> <li>Elimination of duties and quantitative restrictions on imports</li> <li>Imports shall be treated no less favourably than domestic products</li> <li>Elimination of non-tariff barriers</li> <li>Cooperation of customs authorities</li> <li>Trade facilitation and transit</li> <li>Trade remedies, protections for infant industries and general exceptions</li> <li>Cooperation over product standards and regulations</li> <li>Technical assistance, capacity-building and cooperation</li> </ul>			
	Protocol on Trade in Services	<ul> <li>Transparency of service regulations</li> <li>Mutual recognition of standards, licensing and certification of services suppliers</li> <li>Progressive liberalization of services sectors</li> <li>Service suppliers shall be treated no less favorably than domestic suppliers in liberalized sectors</li> <li>Provision for general and security exceptions</li> </ul>			
	Protocol on Dispute Settlement	Rules and Procedures for Settlement of Disputes within the African Continental Free Trade Area			
	Phase 2 negotiations	Intellectual property rights Investment Competition policies			

additional opportunities for adding value to natural resources and for diversifying into new business areas.

The cost of being land-locked includes higher costs of freight and unpredictable transit times. The AfCFTA provides particular benefits to these countries: in addition to reducing tariffs, the AfCFTA is set to include provisions on trade facilitation, transit and customs cooperation.

It will nevertheless be vital that the AfCFTA is supported with accompanying measures and policies.

Less-industrialized countries can benefit from the implementation of the programme for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa as well as domestic investments in education and training can ensure the necessary skills.

Implementation of the Africa Mining Vision can complement the AfCFTA, by helping resource based economies to strategically diversify their exports into other African markets.

The Boosting Intra-African Trade (BIAT) Action Plan is the principal

accompanying measure for the AfCFTA. It outlines the areas in which investments are required, such as trade information and access to finance, to ensure that all African countries can benefit from the AfCFTA.

# What are the key components of the AfCFTA?

The AfCFTA goes beyond traditional trade agreements that merely reduce tariffs. It also liberalizes services trade. This is crucial as services constitute roughly 60% of Africa's GDP and in 2014, for example, services accounted for 30% of world trade. Services are also inputs to production processes that in turn enable trade in goods. In the AfCFTA, African countries have committed to progressive services liberalization in which domestic services markets are to be opened for service suppliers from other African countries.

Beyond tariffs, non-tariff barriers, such as burdensome customs procedures and excessive paperwork, are often a greater impediment to businesses than tariffs. The AfCFTA is to include a "non-tariff barrier mechanism" for reporting and resolving such barriers on trade between African countries, helping businesses to demand

solutions to their trading barriers. Similarly, the AfCFTA also includes provisions for the recognition of technical and sanitary standards, transit facilitation and customs cooperation. By doing so, the aim is to significantly ease doing business across borders in Africa.

# How will the AfCFTA Agreement be enforced?

The AfCFTA agreement shall enter into force after ratification by 15 member states of the AU. The AfCFTA will establish and administer a suitable dispute settlement mechanism to decide technical issues and ensure protection of sovereignty and good neighbourliness of member states.

#### What is the progress to date?

49 of the 55 member states of the African Union (AU) have signed the agreement establishing the AfCFTA 6 countries have ratified the AfCFTA namely: Kenya, Ghana, Rwanda, Niger, Eswatini (formerly Swaziland) and Chad 5 services priority sectors have been adopted under the AfCFTA - Transport, Communication, Finance, Tourism and Business services.

# The African Continental Free Trade Area:

Moving African integration further forward



by Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki

Twenty years ago, I hoped for an Africa that would draw closer and forge forward boldly, despite a bag of mixed fortunes. Rwanda had just been blighted by genocide; the ubiquitous coup d'état still reared its ugly head in West Africa; although a tentative calm prevailed in Central Africa, political tensions simmered below the surface; Zaïre was in the throes of the 'first Congo war'; the civil war in Somalia grew in magnitude and intensity; Ethiopia began an experiment in state-led macroeconomic planning; a democratic South Africa rose from the ashes of Apartheid, a veritable validation of the OAU's ultimate goal of political liberation for Africa.

An interim period of positive change ensued, a growth fuelled by new media including the Internet, greater multiculturalism and a stronger attachment to democratic principles.

In March 2018, 44 of the 55 African Union Heads of State and Government enacted the African Continental Free Trade Area agreement (AfCFTA) in Kigali, Rwanda at its 10th Extraordinary Session, under the able leadership of H.E. President Mahamadou Issoufou of Niger, with H.E. President Paul Kagame of Rwanda as current AU Chairperson and H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the AU Commission. Once in force AfCFTA will be the largest trade zone in the world, increase intra-African trade by 52% by the year 2022, remove tariffs on 90% of goods, liberalise services and tackle other barriers to intra-African trade, such as long delays at border posts.

The end of colonialism in the early 1960s created 55 African countries which cut arbitrarily across ethnic, cultural and traditional boundaries. They established the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to promote unity and solidarity on one hand yet emphasised territorial sovereignty on the other. This hamstrung the OAU insofar as national affairs were concerned, and helped create regional economic blocks or communities (RECs) in the mid-1970s.

RECs engendered political and economic integration. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC) signed agreements for the free movement of goods, services and people. There are now 8 AU-recognised RECs and a number of sub-regional bodies that are actively pursuing Africa's integration agenda.

In 1991 the Abuja Treaty established the African Economic Community (AEC), building on RECs for integration. At the 2001 OAU Summit, African Heads of States and Government adopted the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as a further vector to accelerate African economic co-operation and integration. The Summit recognised the importance of OAU input into REC programme planning and implementation. In 2002, the Constitutive Act of the AU was adopted in Lomé, Togo, formally replacing the OAU.

These milestones show that African economic integration is best pursued on a regional basis.

Rethinking Africa's priorities is urgently called for. In this regard Agenda 2063, a consolidated strategy for sustained political and economic integration and prosperity, was launched by African Heads of State and Government at the 50th Anniversary of African Unity in 2013. Agenda 2063's first Ten-Year Implementation Plan (2013-2023) draws heavily on NEPAD's experiences. Beyond these broad strokes in development priorities and programmes, African development must be translated into concrete action.

While business and consumer confidence have improved, investment, trade and productivity have not. This has a direct impact on both foreign and domestic investments in Africa, particularly in infrastructure. As the world's second-fastest growing region, Africa holds much promise

for those willing to invest time to study our local economies and identify opportunities presented by a booming middle class with an endless appetite for consumables.

Although the Africa Report 2017 shows that virtually all countries plan large infrastructure projects and understand the need to industrialise, Africa cannot afford to be an 'investment risk' for infrastructure projects that advance sustainable inclusive development.

To this end, the AU-NEPAD Continental Business Network (CBN) continues to de-risk infrastructure projects in order to attract financing, especially through Pension and Sovereign Wealth Funds. In September 2017, NEPAD and the CBN initiated an Africa-led and Africaowned campaign to increase African asset owners' contributions to African infrastructure from approximately 1.5% of their assets under management (AUM) to 5% of AUM. By using financial resources available on the continent and strengthening publicprivate partnerships, infrastructure investments should increase. The CBN has called for a more strategic engagement with domestic institutional investors in support of this campaign.

The AfCTA, is a monumental step for Africa; another significant milestone in Africa's integration process. I have to however aptly point out that the AfCFTA was signed in Kigali the capital that experienced complete turmoil some 24 years ago but is now poised to become the futuristic "Wakanda."

Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, a former Prime Minister of Niger, is the current CEO of the African Union's NEPAD Agency.

# KENYA WAS ONE OF THE FIRST COUNTRIES TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA

The Kenyan Ambassador Catherine Mwangi/ Permanent Representative to the African Union explains the importance of the AfCFTA



Amb. Catherine Mwangi

### Excellency, your country was one of the first to ratify the AfCFTA, can you explain why the quick action?

Kenya's firm commitment to the implementation of the AfCFTA was explicitly stated by H.E. Uhuru Kenya, President of the Republic of Kenya during the 10th Extra-Ordinary Summit of the African Union held on 21st March 2018 in Kigali, Rwanda. In his statement to the Assembly during the historic launch of the AfCFTA, H.E. the President said thus, and I quote:

"The CFTA is an important mechanism for the achievement of Africa's dream for a single market for goods and services. The CFTA offers us as Africa, a competitive edge. It creates a united economic bloc that will boost our trade, help create an African value chain, accelerate the growth of our small and medium enterprises and power our industrialization. We have engraved our commitment on the Agreement and Protocols relating to the Continental Free Trade Area. The promise of the AfCFTA is in its full and expeditious implementation."

It is in response to the President's commitment to a full and expeditious implementation of the AfCFTA, that the relevant arms of government were galvanized into expediting the process of ratification at the national level. As a result, Kenya was the first AU Member State to ratify the AfCFTA and on 10th May 2018, Kenya made history by becoming the first country to deposit the instruments of ratification to the AU Commission, alongside with Ghana.

The expeditious action by Kenya is an affirmation of Kenya's commitment to continental integration and a desire to advance a pan African agenda that demonstrates our shared destiny of a strong and united Africa. This is a vision that the President of the Republic of Kenya has personally been championing and as a country, we are proud to play a leadership role for this initiative to succeed.

# What benefits do you perceive from the AfCFTA at the national, regional and continental levels

The AfCFTA is a significant milestone for Africa as it heralds the dawn of a new era for Africa with immense opportunities for all people. It will provide an impetus towards achieving the African Union flagship projects as projected in Agenda 2063, while at the same time providing the solutions to remove bottlenecks that have traditionally hampered intra-Africa trade. This will in turn support the AU agenda of integration, increased intra Africa trade, peace, security and overall stability for economic growth to thrive.

The establishment of a single liberalized market is expected to double intra-regional trade from the current 12% to 22% by the year 2022. This will spur manufacturing led industrialization, infrastructural development, economic diversification and trade across the continent that is home to some 1.2 billion people. The emerging middle class in Africa that is worth over 3 trillion US dollars has made the continent the new frontier for investors. The move towards closer integration will also allow for free movement of people and goods and facilitate business transactions across the continent.

The AfCFTA is expected to address the challenges of overlapping membership to various regional economic blocs which has been a major hindrance to member states commitment to implementation to agreed rules.

At the national level, the full implementation of AfCFTA will address the challenges of youth employment and economic empowerment to vulnerable communities and marginalised sectors of the economy across Africa. In the long run, improving the economic welfare of our people will bring peace and stability.

# What are some of the foreseen challenges to ensure implementation of the AfCFTA effectively?

The road to a single liberalised free



Kenya and Ghana were the first to ratify the AFCFTA.

market is complex, requiring absolute commitment and support at all levels. The progress made so far is quite remarkable and all member states have a responsibility to ensure that the momentum is not lost. A number of technical issues remain, such as modalities and treatment of sensitive and exclusion products, which are outstanding and, given the complex nature of negotiations, this is likely to delay the implementation.

The process of ratification is diverse across Africa and one of the key tasks for our respective governments is to ensure that information is widely shared among all the stakeholders. This will make it easier to navigate the complex legal process that can delay the member countries' ability to expedite the ratification process.

On the other hand, the short-term concerns of possible revenue losses and overall impact of trade liberalisation will be minimised if all of us can move together in this process.

# How will the AU reform help in enhancing the delivery and achievements of the AUC?

The objective of the AU reforms is ensure the Union, its Commission, organs and agencies are fit for purpose, and well equipped to deliver on the ambitious aspirations of the African people as spelt out in Agenda 2063. The main thrust of the reform is targeting

the financial and institutional reforms. Financial reforms are geared towards enhanced ownership of the African agenda by AU member states, through shouldering a significant portion of the AU budget, including 100% of the operational budget.

Institutional reforms are geared to ensure: a proper division of labour between the AU Commission, Regional Economic Communities/ Regional Mechanisms; AU organs, and other continental organizations; better oversight by member states; and, enhanced accountability and transparency in the conduct of the affairs of the Union. The reforms will lead to enhanced synergies, value for money and an effective implementation of the African agenda.

How can the continental vision Agenda 2063 bring prosperity and peace in Africa, and how can this lead us to 'The Africa we want'?

Agenda 2063 is African Union's vision and strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years. The Agenda seeks to consolidate and accelerate the implementation of existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development. The overarching objective of Agenda 2063 is the realization of "An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena."

The seven pillars of Agenda 2063 speak to critical building blocks for peace and prosperity i.e. Peace and security; Prosperity based on inclusive growth and sustainable development; Integration based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance; Good Governance that espouses democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law; A strong cultural identity; A peoplecentred approach to development that accords opportunity to all our people, including women and youth; Strength, resilience and influence within global affairs.

The effective implementation of Agenda 2063 will lead to a major transformation of African economies, governance practices and generally all spheres of life of the African people. Agenda 2063 is an ambitious agenda that requires the full commitment of all Au Member States for its full realization.

# THE AFRICAN PASSPORT AND FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS IN AFRICA

"The free movement of persons, capital, goods and services will promote integration, Pan-Africanism, enhance science, technology, education, research and foster tourism, facilitate intra-Africa trade and investment, increase remittances within Africa, promote mobility of labour, create employment, improve the standards of living of the people of Africa and facilitate the mobilization and utilization of the human and material resources of Africa in order to achieve self-reliance and development."

The vision of an integrated Africa calls for not just economic integration, but the integration of Africa's people by breaking down the invisible and physical barriers which have limited the movement of people and by result the weakened the spirit of pan-Africanism. In addition, these barriers have prevented the growth of a knowledge and skills sharing economy which is vital for the advancement of any society. The reasons for these barriers are wide and varied and include security concerns, socio-economic disparities and fear of health epidemics.

However, Africa's fast growing educated middle class along with a growing youth population is a reminder of the potential of the continent if these demographic changes are harnessed and opportunities created to enable nation states to tap into the human capital through the socio-economic integration required to harness the continent's vast resources for the benefit of its people.

The African Union's Agenda 2063 identifies free movement of persons as a key ingredient for achieving other development aspirations. Free movement of persons in Africa is expected to deliver several key benefits including:

- Boosting intra-Africa trade, commerce and tourism;
- Facilitating labour mobility, intra-Africa knowledge and skills transfer
- Promoting pan-African identity, social integration and tourism;
- Improving trans-border infrastructure and shared development.
- Fostering a comprehensive approach to border management;
- Promoting rule of law, human rights, and public health

In addition, the infrastructure needed to support the mobility of Africans will also serve other economic, technological, security and health-related purposes within the overall integration and development plans for Africa. Increased movement of people, goods and services across borders will inevitably incentivise better infrastructural linkages and connections among African countries.

To address the issue of the integration of Africa's citizens, Agenda 2063 identified as one of its flagship initiatives, the **African Passport and Free movement of People** which aims to remove the restrictions on Africans ability to travel, work and live within their own continent.

The initiative aims at transforming Africa's laws, which remain generally restrictive on movement of people despite political commitments to bring down borders with a view to promoting the issuance of visas by Member States to enhance free movement of all African citizens in all African countries.

Agenda 2063 which is the blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future, is founded on the **African Union** (AU) Vision of "An Integrated, prosperous, and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the International arena."

#### The African Union Protocol on Free Movement of Persons

The Protocol to the treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to free movement of persons envisages three specific rights: Right of Entry; Right of Establishment and Right of Residence.

#### A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THESE RIGHTS IS PRESENTED BELOW

**Right of Entry:** Nationals of AU Member States shall have the right to enter, stay, move freely and exit the territory of another Member State in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures of the host Member State. African nationals will be granted entry without the requirement of a visa. Nationals will be permitted to move freely or stay for a maximum period of ninety (90) days from the date of entry or such further period determined by Member States or through bilateral or regional arrangements. A national of a Member State who wishes to stay beyond the period provided shall seek an extension of stay in accordance with the procedures established by the host Member State.

**Right of Residence:** Nationals of a Member State shall have the right of residence in the territory of any Member State in accordance with the laws of the host Member State.

**Right of Establishment:** Nationals of a Member State shall have the right of establishment within the territory of another Member State in accordance with the laws and policies of the host Member State. The right of establishment shall include the right to set up in the territory of the host Member State: (i) a business, trade, profession, vocation; or (ii) an economic activity as a self-employed person.

During the Extraordinary Summit on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) held in Kigali Rwanda in March 2018, 30 of the 55 member states of the African Union signed the Free Movement Protocol.

#### **The African Passport**

During the July 2016 AU Summit in Kigali, the Assembly officially launched the common, electronic, biometric African passport, that would facilitate free movement of persons across Africa. In July 2018, Chiefs of Immigration from African Union Member States met in Nairobi, Kenya to review the draft guidelines for the design, production and issuance of the African Passport.



# AFRICA'S COMMODITIES STRATEGY

## VALUE ADDITION FOR GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS



Africa has about 12% of the world's oil reserves, 42% of its gold, 80%–90% of chromium and platinum group metals, and 60% of arable land in addition to vast timber resources. Africa experienced a commodity boom during the early 2000s translating into the continent's unprecedented growth that was only disturbed by the onset of the global financial crisis of 2008.

Whilst the Continent was able to recover from this global shock by 2010, and rebounded with a strong growth rate of 4.6% on average, this boom did not translate in to consummate economic diversification that would have led to faster social-economic development for Africans. In addition most African economies still rely heavily on commodity production and exports, with minimal value addition and even fewer forward and backward linkages to other sectors of the economy.

Workers sorting out raw diamonds as they are displayed on long tables at the Diamond Trading Company (DTC), the world's largest and most advanced diamond-sorting and valuing facility in Gaborone, Botswana.

The challenges arising from continually fluctuating commodities prices and Africa's limited value addition to its natural resources renders Africa vulnerable to the external shocks derived from export dependency and therefore necessitates a holistic rethinking and a new approach to the question of how Africa's commodities wealth can drive the continent's development.

The recognition of the challenges and opportunities from Africa's commodity wealth has been reflected in different decisions of the African Union (AU) including the Arusha Declaration on African Commodities as well as other frameworks such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) and the Strategy for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA). With the adoption of Agenda 2063 as the strategic framework to guide Africa's inclusive economic growth, the AU undertook to consolidate and guide the development of an Africa wide commodities strategy that will ensure a more coherent and collaborative process of African states developing, managing and benefiting from their natural resources and collectively positioning the continent to live up to its potential as an economic powerhouse.

# What does the continental Commodities Strategy Propose?

The continental Commodities Strategy is a flagship project of the AU's Agenda 2063 and envisions a commodity-led industrialisation: developing Africa's commodities as a driver for achieving the structural, social and economic transformation of the continent.

The strategy aims to identify, formulate and drive the implementation of policies and programmes that will enable African countries to add value, extract higher rents from their commodities, integrate into global value chains and promote vertical and horizontal diversification anchored in value addition and local content development.

# To achieve these objectives, in its formulation, the Commodities Strategy will address several key issues including:

- Reviewing the state of play for high-priority commodities sectors in Africa, namely agriculture, mining, and energy; including the examination of current trends and outlooks, to identify sector-specific opportunities and how to address any existing challenges.
- Addressing Commodity Price
   Volatility which continues to be
   a critical feature of international
   commodity markets and
   thus creates challenges for
   macroeconomic management and
   exposes developing countries to
   greater macroeconomic uncertainty.
- Driving Commodity based Industrialisation which can serve as a launching pad for long term diversification in new non commodity sectors, if well supported by robust industrial policies.

These goals are achievable given that Africa boasts significant human and natural resources that can be used to promote industrialisation and structural economic transformation through value-addition strategies in all sectors. With Africa's growing, predominantly young, skilled and urbanising population, as well as the continent's endowments in many natural resources, including plentiful land and fertile soils, oil and minerals, commodities can play a crucial role in the drive to industrialisation.

However, a key challenge for African countries is to ensure the design and implementation of effective policies that promote industrialisation and economic and structural transformation.

The Commodities Strategy is therefore of paramount importance in assisting Africa realise the full benefits from its natural resources for the betterment of its people

## Positioning Africa as a Global Player in Trade

A clearly articulated African Commodities Strategy will ensure the continent takes a stand and becomes a significant player in global trade by addressing some of the activities of transnational corporations which have been fragmenting their production processes, so as to efficiently exploit different countries' comparative advantages along (regional, subsequently global) value chains, forming a global division of labour. This has led to an increase in international trade in intermediate goods. which now accounts for about half of global trade and of which Africa accounts for 2-3%. Despite its small size, intra-African trade in intermediates is far more diversified than the corresponding trade with the rest of the world. This therefore offers an opportunity for the continent to position itself strategically in line with its resource endowments to actively participate in the global value chains as compared to what is obtaining currently thereby effectively putting itself in a sure path towards industrialisation

For Africa to take full advantage of and participate effectively in global value chains, it will need to effectively address its regional value chains and address other barriers that have led to low levels of intra-regional trade such as its inefficient trade related infrastructure and logistics, among others.

Some ongoing initiatives by the African Union to address Africa's commodities include Agro-processing and Value chain Development within the framework of the CAADP, harnessing the Blue Ocean economy and benefiting from Africa's marine resources through the development of the Africa Integrated Maritime Strategy and using mineral resources to catalyse broad-based growth and development through the African Mining Vision. In addition the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the launch of the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) will support the development of intra-African trade which is key to boosting trade and development of Africa's commodities

# NEPAD AGENCY'S FOOTPRINT IN AFRICA IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2018

Since mid-2017 the NEPAD Agency has been engaged in developing a new Strategic Plan (Medium-term Plan) for the period 2018-2023 as successor to the expiring NEPAD Agency Strategic Plan 2014-2017. The process has provided an opportunity to reflect, respond to and embrace the many emerging issues and trends.

As the AU's implementation support Agency, the specific NEPAD Agency value addition services aim to strengthen and align national-regional capacity (human and institutions) to implement strategic policy and investment interventions and deliver results on set economic growth and development targets.

# Some of the highlights of the NEPAD Agency's results in the first half of 2018 are:

#### Science Technology and Innovation

In the area of Science Technology and Innovation, the Africa Innovation Outlook was completed. It provides insightful analysis of selected key Science and Technology Innovations (STI) performance indicators in general and Science Technology Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA) 2024 in particular. The Agency has enabled the integration of STI, Education and Health indicators into the African Union policy and decision making processes.

The African Union High Level Panel on Emerging Technologies presented its recommendations on how the AU and its member states should harness three emerging technologies for sustainable transformation. The three technologies are: Gene Drives for control and elimination of Malaria; Drones for increasing Agricultural Transformation: and Micro-Grids for community empowerment.

#### Infrastructure

Following a consultative session between the NEPAD Agency and the Kenyan government, with the participation of the Lamu Port and Lamu-Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET) Corridor Development Authority, specific projects on the LAPSSET Corridor were identified to be advanced by NEPAD in collaboration with its partners. The roadmap is in alignment with the Kenya National Development Plan and the AU 5% Agenda.

There are also ongoing efforts to strengthen the North African transmission line and support the creation of a regional energy market platform. The Cybersecurity Assessment framework was finalised and a cybersecurity portal for sharing knowledge, lessons and best practices among African States will be online in the last half of 2019.

#### **Regional and Continental Integration**

In support of regional and continental integration with particular focus on movement of people and goods, NEPAD has developed and operationalised the Traffic Light System at four pilot One Stop Border Posts. The border posts are Beit Bridge, Chirundu, Kasumbalesa and Kazungula, connecting five countries - South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Botswana. Furthermore, a job creation toolkit training was held. A job maximisation case study of Batoka Gorge Hydro was also produced.

#### Improved Human Wellbeing

In the area of improved human wellbeing, some of the results for this first half of the year are:

- Following the endorsement of the AU Model Law on Medical Products regulations in 2016, the Model Law has now been adopted in 12 African Countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia Lesotho, Mozambique Namibia, Rwanda Seychelles, ESwatini, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.
- Two operational research studies are also underway covering Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.

#### Skills and Employment for Youth

With regards skills and employment for youth, four countries were supported to develop National Action Plans on youth employment and skills development, with a special focus on rural economic value chains. The countries supported were Benin, Cameroon, Malawi and Niger. The Cameroon National Action on Youth is under a validation process, while the remaining ones are work in progress. In order to enhance their capacity to implement their national action plans, relevant personnel were trained on project execution, contract interpretation, finance, procurement and reporting.



#### Business Incubation for African Women Entrepreneurs

NEPAD Agency enabled accelerated implementation of the Business Incubation for African Women Entrepreneurs in ECOWAS and COMESA member states. This was through procurement and supply of equipment and tools for the innovation hubs for entrepreneurship, social impact projects, and income generation opportunities for women and youth. The targeted beneficiary countries with this support include Burkina Faso, Kenya, Sudan, eSwatini, Burundi, and Sierra Leone.

# Initiative on Food and Nutrition in Africa

NEPAD Agency also supported a preparatory survey in the initial ten countries (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, A farmer checking the maturity of his wheat yield in the fields

Madagascar, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Malawi, Ghana, Sudan and Kenya) on implementing the Initiative on Food and Nutrition in Africa (IFNA). The survey findings will inform the development of the IFNA Country Strategy for Action.

#### **Nutrition and Food Systems**

In March, NEPAD in partnership with the Pan-African Parliament, held a high level advocacy event on Nutrition and Food Systems to advocate for nutrition investments at the community level. As a result, a resolution on Nutrition and Food Systems was adopted in May, during the 6th ordinary session for the Pan African parliamentarians. Similarly, a Food and Nutrition Security advocacy tool kit was developed to support the parliamentarians.

#### **Inception Report on Transformative Capacities**

Regarding transformative capacities, the final inception report for the Country Capacity Development Assessments for Effective Implementation of AU Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 in 10 Pilot countries was produced. The report has provided guidance on the next steps which will involve the design of data collection tools, subsequent to which visits to countries will be undertaken. The first cohort of countries includes Algeria, Cameroon, Comoros, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, eSwatini, Togo, and Zimbabwe.

#### Resilience and being climate smart

In the area of resilience and being climate smart, the Climate Agriculture Gender (nexus approach) is under implementation in five countries (Ethiopia, Niger, Rwanda, Malawi and Cameroon). The focus is to augment deployment of climate smart technologies among women and youth small holder framers, and enhance their adaptive capacity and coping mechanisms of climate externalities.

#### Nature based solutions for development

Nature based solutions for development are also progressing, with 26 countries demonstrating commitment to the implementation of the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), with 86% (about 86 million hectares) of degraded land committed for land restoration. The countries include Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, South Africa, eSwatini, Togo, Tanzania and Uganda.

#### **Food Security**

Information on the structure, products and value of the intraregional fish trade in food security was generated and made available to stakeholders. This was made possible through support to research on informal fisheries trade networks in four selected regional trade corridors of the continent.

# PARTNERING AFRICA'S YOUTH IS A PREREQUISITE TO

drive inclusive and sustainable development



For all that we possess as a continent, it is only in the last decade that discussions on the potential value of Africa's youth have gained momentum backed up by mounting evidence that indicates the need to actively investing in the potential of this demographic if Africa's development agenda is to be achieved.. In recognition of this fact, the African Union designated 2017 as the year for "Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth". The decision was based on the realization that in order to achieve sustainable development and realize the aspirations of Agenda 2063 (The Africa We Want), the continent must accelerate and increase strategic investments in its young people who constitute the majority of its population.

One of the initiatives by the African Union aimed at promoting youth participation in governance, capacity building and empowerment through service and skills exchange is the African Union Youth Volunteer Corps (AU-YVC) which recruits diverse youth from Africa and the Diaspora, in a process underpinned by the philosophies of pan Africanism and youth leadership.

Since the launch of the AU-YVC, the program has solidified its prominence as being the foundation for engaging youth who are passionate to serve the continent and has strengthened the AU's drive to enlist youth as partners and assets in driving inclusive and sustainable development of the African continent. The AU-YVC program which mirrors the tenets of the African Youth Charter and the Assembly Decisions by AU Heads of State and Government has successfully deepened the position of young people in Africa as key actors in achieving Africa's development targets and goals by enhancing their participation in policy development as well as designing and implementing interventions towards achieving Agenda 2063, Africa's strategic long-term development framework

Reflecting on the five objectives of the AU-YVC program, substantial progress

has been made towards the realization of the Agenda 2063. In 2017, a total number of 145 volunteers from 45 member states served as AU youth volunteers: 62% (90) female and 38% (55) male. This is an overall progression in terms of improved women's participation, diversity in the representation of member states, as well as age distribution, with an increased number of 'younger youth' making up the majority of the volunteers.

Following a call for applications for a new set of African Union youth volunteers in 31st July 2017, the AU received a total of 36,892 applications from 52 (out of 55) AU member states. Following stringent selection processes, 135 candidates were selected, representing the widest possible regional, linguistic, gender, age and skills distribution. As part of the way forward for the program and capitalizing on opportunities, the AUC Youth Division seeks to increase deployments to AU member states, in an effort to make the deployment process as diverse as possible, including deploying AU youth volunteers in post conflict countries, and broadening the diversity, e.g. including youth with disabilities.

The Youth Division also aims to increase partnership with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and member states, towards the full implementation of national and regional volunteer initiatives, and increased resource mobilization and partnership building, to increase the visibility and impact of the AU-YVC programmes. Efforts are also being made and strengthened to mobilize and attract existing and new partners including member states to improve the financial and partnership base of the AU-YVC programmes.

Given that the demographic dividend is about cohesive development involving a wide range of sectors as defined in the four AUC pillars, the Youth Division, which falls under the Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology, seeks to have a strong coordination capacity and mechanisms to ensure that all concerned stakeholders

#### **AU-YVC 2017 Achievements**

- 145 volunteers from 45 Member States
- Improved participation of women 62% (90) female vs 38% (55) male.
- Better diversity in the representation of member states
- Diverse age distribution

have the opportunity to understand, own and drive the demographic dividend agenda. In this regard, the AUC continues to provide technical support and monitor the implementation of the demographic dividend initiative as called for in the decision on the theme of the year 2017. Furthermore, member states are urged to integrate the demographic dividend in their country programs through the four-step approach framework, i.e. the "Demographic Dividend Country Programme."

The youth as defined by the AU are those between the ages of 15 and 35. Looking into the future, the intention is to broaden the strategy on two levels; through making investments in (i) youth between 15 and 35 years of age; and (ii) young people, who are children below 15 years of age. Under the 2018 theme, "Winning the fight against Corruption" the AU Youth Division are running a a programme for "Galvanizing Youth Actions to Eliminate Corruption," whose goal is to continue recruiting more youth and making contributions towards sustainable development in Africa.

# THE **SINGLE AFRICAN AIR TRANSPORT MARKET STRIVING** FOR A **SINGLE AFRICAN** SKY

25 out of 55 African member states have declared their solemn commitment to the implementation of the decision towards the establishment of a Single African Air Transport Market



For many travellers, moving across the length and breadth of Africa can prove daunting. Not only are flights expensive; but more often than not there are no direct flights between African countries. In addition, major airlines that operate from out of the continent involve layovers in faraway cities like Dubai, Paris or Istanbul

Currently, only five countries have direct flights connecting to more than 20 other African countries out of the 55 - Ethiopia (30), Kenya (28), Morocco (27), South Africa (25) and Nigeria (20). There are no direct flights from Addis Ababa to Tunis for example, with the fastest one-stop flight between the cities taking close to 11 hours. However, stopovers over 24 hours are common.

These are some of the challenges caused by an unconnected Africa.

Africa has 118 international airports and over 500 domestic airports. The main regions of traffic growth are North Africa (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya); Southern Africa (mainly South Africa); Eastern Africa (Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda) and Western Africa (Nigeria, Ghana and Senegal).

Availability of air transport is indispensable for a number of countries due to inaccessibility of large parts of the continent by surface modes of transport (road and rail). The continent has 15 landlocked countries and 8 Island States, with a poor state, or lack of intra-state surface transport infrastructure. A 1600 metre runway is sufficient for a short or medium haul aircraft to interconnect most of the major cities. It is cheaper to construct and cheaper to maintain as compared to road or rail networks. Air transport therefore offers the only means of transport for these landlocked countries and Island States for their capitals to be connected to other capitals across the continent.

In terms of passengers, African airlines carried some 79.5 million passengers in 2015 and is expected to grow to 303 million by 2035 according to the International Air Transport Association (IATA), higher if air transport is fully liberalised. Anticipated growth is due to population increase and rapid urbanisation, expansion of the middle class, expansion of aviation infrastructure through hub development, and adoption of an open skies policy. The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) predicts, air traffic levels will rise to 602.2 million by 2040.

Routes with liberal air services agreements have seen an increase in traffic; e.g. liberalisation of air services between South Africa and Kenya in the early 2000s led to a 69% rise in passenger traffic. Ethiopia's pursuit of more liberal bilateral agreements (on a reciprocal basis) has contributed to Ethiopian Airlines becoming one of the most profitable airlines in Africa. On intra-African routes with more liberal bilateral agreements, passengers using the Ethiopian Airlines network benefited from a 10-21% decrease in fares and 35-38% higher frequencies compared to restricted intra-Africa routes.

What is the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) SAATM is a flagship project of the African Union's Agenda 2063, and aims to create a single unified air transport market in Africa, as an impetus to the continent's economic integration and growth agenda.

SAATM provides for the full liberalisation of intra-African air transport services in terms of market access, the free exercise of first, second, third, fourth and fifth freedom traffic rights for scheduled and freight air services by eligible airlines. It removes restrictions on ownership and provides for the full liberalisation of frequencies, tariffs and capacity. It also provides eligibility criteria for African community carriers, safety and security standards, mechanisms for fair competition and dispute settlement as well as consumer protection.

SAATM aims to ensure intra-regional connectivity between the capital cities Africa. The impact of air transport liberalisation accrues to the entire continent by improving air services connectivity and air carrier efficiencies.

The rationale for establishing SAATM is based on documented experiences from other regions – the European Single Air Transport Market and the liberalised air transport markets in Latin America (Chile, Costa Rica and Brazil). Air transport can open and connect markets, facilitating trade and enabling African firms to link into global supply chains. It plays a pivotal role in just-in-time global manufacturing production and in fresh agricultural produce transportation. Enhancing air connectivity can help raise productivity, by encouraging

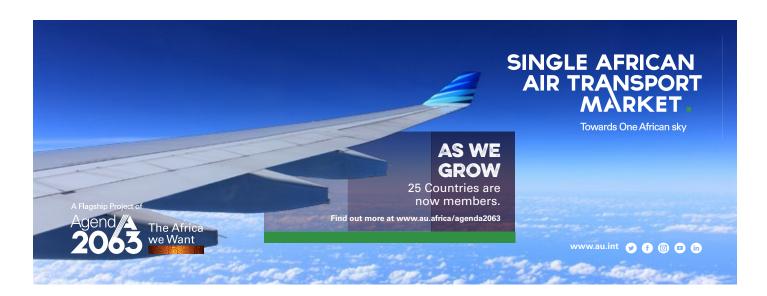
investment and innovation; improving business operations and efficiency.

The granting of fifth freedom traffic rights is important for the growth of intra-African market. Fifth freedom rights with respect to scheduled air services, permit an eligible African carrier to fly between two other African countries on a flight originating or ending in its own country. For example with Egypt, Kenya and South Africa being part of the single market, this will allow South African Airways to fly Johannesburg-Nairobi-Cairo or for Egypt Air to fly Cairo-Nairobi-Johannesburg with rights to lift and drop passengers at intermediate stops. It is also important that visa requirements are relaxed for Africans within the intra-African air transport market.

So far, 25 out of 55 African member states have declared their commitment to the implementation of the SAATM; namely: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo and Zimbabwe.

The Single African Air Transport Market will be launched during the January 2018 AU Summit and signals the AU's determination to lobby liberalisation of the aviation market and continuing the "open skies" discourse that allows African carriers to fly anywhere within Africa. The implementation of SAATM is closely aligned to other flagship projects of Agenda 2063 such as the African Passport and enabling the Free Movement of People, the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA).

The future of Africa is being forged. SAATM will greatly contribute to Africa becoming a significant and influential global player in the aviation and related sectors. The abandoned stop-overs, the endless hours spent at airports waiting for connecting flights and the knowledge that a great continent is coming together should be the driving mission of African governments and the central story of the Single African Air Transport Market.





# ocifico



The Botswana Communications
Regulatory Authority (BOCRA) & dotAfrica
team at the Botswana border

#### DotAfrica Mountaineers at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro



# THE DOTAFRICA JOURNEY: From launch to ascending the highest peak on the continent, Mt. Kilimanjaro

DotAfrica (.africa) is the Geographic Top Level Domain (gTLD) for the people and continent of Africa. This gTLD represents the online hopes and dreams of an entire continent and was launched to the general public on 04 July 2017. This domain name affords individuals, governments, companies and others the opportunity to associate their products, services and information with the continent and people of Africa. It was made possible after the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names & Numbers (ICANN) delegated the rights to administer the aTLD to the ZA Central Registry (ZACR), now adminstered by its subsidiary Registry Africa on 11 February

Today, with over 17 000 registrations, dotAfrica continues to enjoy the support of the African Union Commission (AUC) and a comfortable majority of African governments. It furthermore enjoys widespread support from such leading African organisations as AfriNIC, AfTLD, ITU. UNECA and Nepad.

The mission to create Africa's very own online identity began as far back as the OR Tambo and Abuja Declarations of the 1990s where it was resolved to use ICT to ensure the development of Africa. The dotAfrica (gTLD) was officially launched at the African Union Commission (AUC) Headquarters in Ethiopia on 10 March 2017.

Lending their most valued support by being present at this landmark event were the then outgoing AUC Chairperson, H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, the then incoming AUC Chairperson, Moussa Faki Mahamat, and AUC Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy, Dr. E. Ibrahim. On 27 June 2017, dotAfrica honoured the stalwards who played an important role in the development of ICT on the continent as well as those that helped to shape the dotAfrica dream at the Avante Garde Awards held in South Africa.

Following the official launch of dotAfrica at the AU Headquarters, the dotAfrica Roadshow was launched at the 29th African Union (AU) Summit held at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on Monday, 03 July 2017 during the Assembly of the Heads of State and Governments of the AU.

At this meeting of the African Heads of States, the then Chairperson of the AU, H.E. Alpha Condè handed over the the .africa flag to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC), H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat, who in turn handed the .africa flag to the .africa team, represented by Mr Lucky Masilela, CEO of Registry Africa, in the Nelson Mandela Plenary Hall, thereby endorsing the continent-wide .africa awareness campaign.

The dotAfrica "follow the flag" campaign signalled to the world that Africa has finally prevailed. This unprecedented journey across the continent celebrated dotAfrica as an example of Africans working together to achieve a common goal of "one domain name for the entire continent".

The most prominent feature of the follow the flag campaign was the hoisting of the dotAfrica flag atop Africa's tallest mountain, Mt Kilimanjaro. After completing its landmark journey across the continent to epitomise the unity of all African States, the dotAfrica flag was then returned to its home, the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa on 30 January 2018.

# The Pan African University:

Producing
High Quality
Intellectual
Capital For
Africa

## What is the importance of creating a Pan African University (PAU) and what led to the establishment of the PAU?

The PAU was inspired and driven by major policy frameworks of the AU, including the Vision of the African Union, the Second Decade of Education and the Consolidated Plan of Action for Science and Technology. PAU is a major instrument for the implementation of Agenda 2063, the Science, Technology Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA 2024), the Plan of Action for the Second Decade of Education for Africa which will give way to the African Continental Education Strategy; as well as the African Common Position on post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

PAU is the first university established by

# How has the Pan African University (PAU) been relevant to the implementation of the continental vision of Agenda 2063?

The establishment of the PAU was a recognition of the fact that for Africa to achieve the Aspirations of Agenda 2063, there was a need to strengthen higher education and research and catalyze education through a skills revolution that actively promotes science, technology, research and innovation, with the ultimate aim of building knowledge, human resources, capabilities and skills for Africa's future.

The PAU aims to produce a critical mass of high quality intellectual capital for Africa, and make African higher education and research attractive, globally competitive, and locally relevant, as well as serve as a model for quality education.

PAU contributes to Aspiration 6 of Agenda 2063 to build capacity that will be deployed to unleash the productive potential of the continent and accelerate its industrialization

by empowering youth and women through higher education. PAU awards scholarships at postgraduate levels (MSc & PhD) in basic sciences, technology, engineering, governance, social sciences and humanities fields and has taken steps to increase participation of women in higher education by increasing the number of female students to 30%.

#### What courses offered by the PAU?

The University focuses on five thematic areas:- Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation; Life and Earth Sciences (including Health and Agriculture), Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences; Water Energy and Sciences (including Climate Change); and Space Sciences. The thematic areas are assigned to institutes hosted by existing universities of excellence across Africa's five geographic regions as follows:

**North Africa:** PAU Institute for Water and Energy Sciences (including Climate Change) (PAUWES) at the AbouBekrBelkaid University of Tlemcen, Algeria.



Interview done with Prof. kassa Belay, The Deputy Director of the Pan African University the African Union and was established to act as a standard for all other universities within Africa. It aims to be a globally competitive university, focusing on programs that have strategic importance to Africa's development and plays an integral role in increasing capacity in research and strengthening higher education through multiple programs in life, basic and social sciences as well as humanities, governance and regional integration in four regional hubs in Africa

INSTITUTE	PROGRAMS	MSC/ MA	PHD
PAUSTI	Molecular Biology & Biotechnology	1	✓
	Mathematics (Financial option)	✓	✓
	Mathematics (Computational option)	✓	✓
	Mathematics (Statistics option)	✓	✓
	Civil Engineering (Structural option)	✓	✓
	Civil Engineering (Arid and Semi-Arid Land option)	✓	✓
	Mechanical Engineering	✓	
	Mechatronic Engineering	✓	
	Electrical Engineering (Telecommunications option)	✓	✓
	Electrical Engineering (Power Systems option)	✓	✓
PAULESI	Veterinary Medicine (avian medicine option)	✓	
	Veterinary Medicine (vaccine production & Management option)	✓	
	Photochemistry and Medicinal Plant Research	✓	
	Sports Management and Policy Development	✓	
	Health Sciences (Reproductive Health option)	✓	✓
	Health Sciences (Reproductive Biology option)	✓	✓
	Geosciences (Petroleum Geosciences option)	✓	✓
	Geosciences (Mineral Exploration option)	✓	✓
	Plant Breeding	✓	✓
	Environmental Management	✓	✓
PAUGHSS	Governance and Regional Integration	✓	✓
	Conference Interpreting	✓	
	Trans Border languages (Kiswahili option)	✓	
	Translation	✓	✓
PAUWES	Water (Engineering option)	✓	
	Water (Policy option)	✓	
	Energy (Engineering option)	✓	
	Energy (Policy option)	1	

**West Africa:** PAU Institute for Life and Earth Sciences (including Health and Agriculture) (PAULESI) at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Central Africa: PAU Institute for Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences (PAUGHSS) at the University of Yaoundé II and the University of Buea, Cameroon. The Governance and Regional Integration fields of study are taught in the campus of the University of Yaounde II-Soa, Translation and Interpretation programs are taught in the University of Buea.

**East Africa:** PAU Institute for Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI) at the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi, Kenya.

PAU has developed and implemented several curricula at its four institutes and currently offers 44 training programs (28 MSc./MA &16 PhD) as indicated in the table below.

The courses in each program are developed by subject experts from Africa, diaspora and the international community. The programs are continuously being reviewed in collaboration with RECs, member states, AUC departments, industry stakeholders and development partners to ensure their continued relevance and applicability in contributing towards resolving African capacity challenges.

How are the lecturers selected to

#### teach in the five PAU institutes?

Academic staff roles are advertised in the AU website as well as the PAU website and Host Universities also provide lecturers as part of MOUs signed between them and the AUC.

Over the past five years academic staff have been recruited on –part-time basis for a limited period of time that allows them teach their courses. However, a process is underway to recruit long term academic staff for the PAU Institutes.

PAU maintains its quality by working with highly qualified experts and academics from all over the world and including professors from the African diaspora who are invited to teach courses in the PAU Institutes and supervise student theses and research work.

#### How does the PAU contribute to the integration of the continent?

PAU creates a platform that brings together African nationals to study and reflect on issues of strategic importance to the continent and promotes African integration through the training of highly qualified experts, enhancing the mobility of students and academic staff among African universities and undertaking collaborative research linked to the challenges faced by African countries. In addition to its thematic courses, and in its quest to produce pan Africanist graduates, General History of Africa, Gender and Human Rights are offered to all PAU students as common courses.

Since it started operationalization, PAU has enrolled 1386 students from 46 member states and for the academic year 2018/2019, it received 13,048 applications from 53 member states

Plans are underway in the coming months to launch the Pan African Virtual and E-University (a flagship project of Agenda 2063) to ensure wider reach.

## What are the criteria for selection of the students who have benefitted from the PAU grants?

Student recruitment is done on a competitive basis whereby calls for



PAU aims to produce a critical mass of high quality intellectual capital for Africa.

scholarship applications are issued and widely disseminated by the Rectorate, and students apply online. The selection process takes place at the level of the institutes by an international jury of experts. The Institute Boards submit the final list of selected students to the Rectorate. The Senate makes the final decision on the admission of students. Students are admitted from all African countries. Countries hosting the Pan African University Institutes will be entitled to a maximum of 20% overall quota on new admissions (20% of the overall selected students) and all other countries are entitled to a maximum of 10%. As PAU has been commissioned to mainstream gender and play a leading role in ensuring gender parity, at least 30% of the selected students should be females. Moreover, geographical and country representation are given due consideration during the selection process.

The admission requirements for MA/ MSc. and PhD programs are in line with international best practice

## How is the PAU managed so that it can be at its best performance? How is it financed?

PAU operates under the Human Resources Science & Technology Department of the AU Commission. It has the following management organs to ensure performance at the highest levels

- a) PAU Council which is the highest decision making organ
- b) Rectorate
- c) PAU Senate
- d) Boards of Institute
- e) Directorates of the Institutes

Each of the institutes has a board which is responsible for the supervision of the academic, administrative, and financial management of the institute.

PAU is funded by member states of the African Union, host countries and partners. An endowment fund will soon be established to tap into more funding, especially from the private sector as well as foundations.

# How many students have graduated from the PAU and how do you support their search for employment?

Of the 1386 Students who have enrolled, 512 students have graduated in various disciplines.

\To address challenges in securing employment, internship programs are facilitated and entrepreneurship trainings carried. An ALUMNI association has also been established to keep track of their progress.

## How will the PAU contribute to the AU Reforms goal of "Transforming the African Union"?

PAU will contribute to transforming the AU through the development of financially sustainable programs and producing high calibre human capital necessary for the transformation of the continent. Moreover, PAU has embarked on the development of research agenda for its thematic institutes, so that their research could be streamlined and aligned to the strategic needs of the continent.

# What would be your message to the future generation particularly the youths, some of whom lose their lives while crossing the Atlantic in search of greener pastures abroad?

For the youth of this continent, my message is that you have a lot of potential which can be tapped for the benefit of the continent. PAU will continue to empower youth across the continent through higher education and nurturing talent through incubation hubs that will market promising ideas. Though PAU is a young university, with the hard work and active participation of the youth in Africa, it can play an important role in the development of the continent.



SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AU MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Contributing to achieving the Africa we want under Agenda 2063

NBA Star David West in black and other Yali Summit particpiants

The African Union Mission to the United States of America has embarked on an ambitious drive to reach out to the Diaspora in the US and the Americas through a series of engagements. Driven by Ambassador Arikana Chihombori-Quao, the AU's Permanent Representative, the Mission has also been working to bridge the social, cultural and historical divide between Africans on the continent and those in the Diaspora.

In February this year, the AU engaged renowned US professional basketball player David West and Senegalese born pop star AKON, in an endeavor to mobilize the Diaspora. The mission facilitated their visit to AU headquarters in Addis Ababa where they met senior officials, addressed the Youth

Leadership Academy and signed a memorandum of agreement to use David's high profile sports personality to rally the Diaspora in the US to support development initiatives in Africa and for the African Diaspora.

In March, Ambassador Chihombori-Quao was part of a special ceremony at the Los Angeles National Cemetery at which hundreds of Africans who took part in the First World War and other historical wars were honoured.

In pulling together concerted efforts by the Diaspora for their resources and experience towards the continent, the AU Ambassador was part of the Child Legacy Fund raising event in April, in Houston. The event aimed to raise awareness and commitment to fight against maternal and child deaths, critical water shortages, early pregnancies and other serious health problems in southern Africa. Child Legacy International is a Christian non-profit organization working in Zimbabwe and Malawi to transform lives of thousands of people in rural communities. It was established in 1987 by US based couple Jeff and Karen Rogers.

Buoyed by the signing of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) in Kigali Rwanda in March 2018, African Trade and Industry Ministers were keen on speaking with one voice at the African Growth and Opportunity Act AGOA Forum on July 11 and 12 in Washington DC. (AGOA is a trade deal which allows eligible countries in Africa to export their products to the US duty-free. It was enacted in 2000 for fifteen years and was renewed until 20105.)

The AU Mission organised a series of meetings leading up to the Forum. On July 9, a consultative engagement of technical experts and African Ambassadors whose countries are eligible for AGOA took stock of key milestones and challenges of AGOA, and was a precursor to that of Trade and Industry Ministers, led by Deputy



Amb. Chihombori' Quao pinning Jeff Rogers, Founder of Child Legacy at the Fundrasing event in Houston





Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Ambassador Kwesi Quartey the following day.

The 17th AGOA Forum whose theme was "Forging new strategies for US-American Trade and Investment," focused on the implementation of AGOA, in view of the US government's new trade and foreign policy, strategies for improving trade relations between Africa as a bloc rather than on a bilateral level, as well as what happens after the current AGOA pact expires in 2025. An important outcomes document was agreed on at the end of the forum, in high level meetings including former acting US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Donald Yamamoto and AUC Deputy Chairperson, Ambassador Kwesi Quartey. The forum was hosted by the US Department of State.

The African Diaspora Young Leaders (ADYL) on August 3, was the first of its kind. More than three hundred young men and women from various African countries met with their counterparts from the Diaspora, or people of African descent, in Washington DC.

The summit, whose theme was *Connecting Leaders across Africa and the Diaspora* was organized by the AU Mission, US State Department, the African Development Foundation, and the Constituency for Africa. Participants tackled issues such as the negative image of Africa in US media, business leadership, relations between Africans on the continent and those in the Diaspora, and the role that sports and technology can play in driving growth, peace and unity.

At Africa House, the office of AU in Washington, the mission has hosted several launches and meetings among Diaspora groups, all keen on forging strong partnerships with AU member states. The office has revamped their online radio platform to enable a listenership of over 10,000.

You can listen in on https://steams.radio.co/s614501e52/listen via the AU Mission website www.auwashingtondc.org

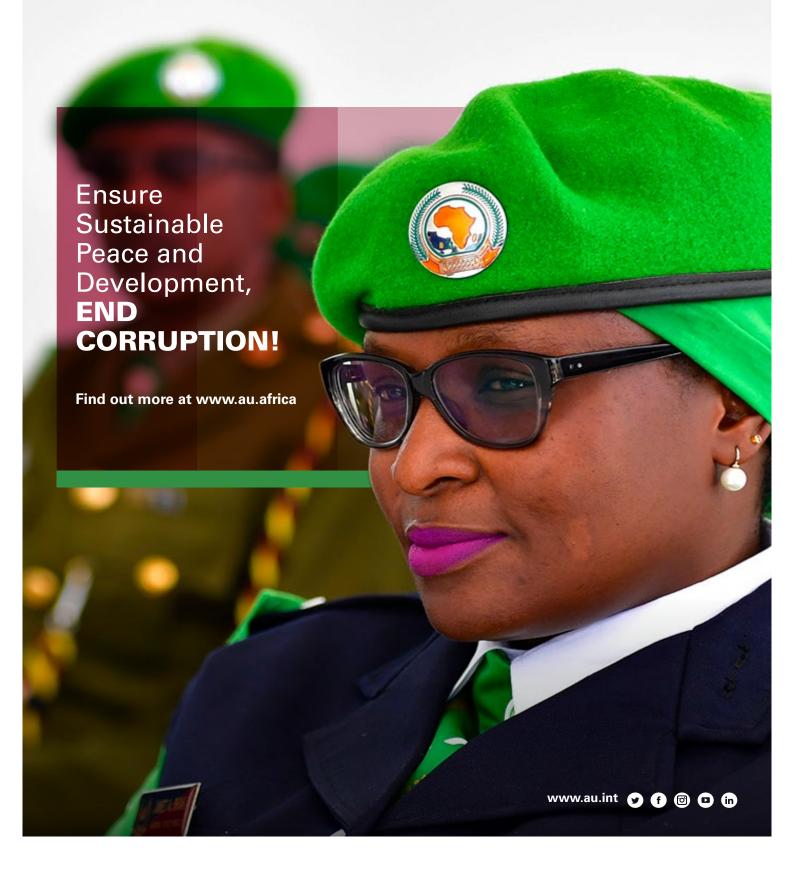






Partcipants at the recently held Africa Fest, put togeher by the AU and various stakeholders to showcase African food and culture.





# SILENCING THE GUNS IN AFRICA

Peace and stability are key ingredients for any nation to achieve its social and developmental goals. When there is peaceful coexistence between the citizens of a nation, and between a nation and its neighbours, the opportunities for social, cultural and economic interaction and integration increase.

Promoting peace, security and stability on the continent is one of the key activities of the African Union (AU), as the linkages between peaceful environment and sustainable development are naturally evident.

The AU Agenda 2063 places importance on the aspiration for a peaceful and secure Africa and one of the Flagship Initiatives is that of Silencing the Guns by 2020 which aims to drive the African agenda to end all wars, civil conflicts, gender based violence and violent conflicts and prevent genocide.

Significant progress has been made towards Silencing the Guns in Africa in spite of the common narrative of Africa being a continent always at war with itself, with sever humanitarian consequences. In 2002 when the AU was formed as the successor to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), there were around 28 conflicts/crises situations. By 2009, these conflicts/ crises had fallen down to around seven, thanks to the efforts of the AU Peace and Security Council. However, from 2010 to date (2017), the number rose again to over 15 conflicts/crises. Adding to this is the newly emerged terrorism and violent extremism affecting parts of northern Africa, the Sahel, Western and central Africa.

The achievements in the reduction in conflict/crisis is as a result of the efforts deployed by the Member States of the AU in promoting peace, security, stability and development to all African citizens by facilitating dialogue-centered conflict prevention and mediation, as well as peacebuilding efforts in Member States emerging from violent conflicts, particularly in further strengthening national infrastructures for peace. In addition to dialogue-centred conflict prevention, as well as the management and resolution of existing conflicts, the AU deploys troops for the protection of citizens, maintain peace and bring stability in the continent.

#### The African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)

The African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), is the African Union's blue print for the promotion of peace, security and stability in Africa. The central pillar of the APSA is the PSC, which is supported, in the discharge of its mandate, by various structures, namely: the Commission, the Panel of the Wise, the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), the African Standby Force (ASF) and the Peace Fund. The PSC is the AU's standing decision making organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts as well as, on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development. The Council has developed the AU Master Roadmap (AUMR) on Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by the Year 2020.

The Master Roadmap is premised on the principle that Africa should assertively assume total responsibility for its destiny by fostering lasting peace and stability, which contributes to building prosperity and the well-being of African Citizens The Roadmap is geared towards effective interventions on conflict prevention, management, resolution and post-conflict reconstruction and development, which would contribute to the goal of silencing the Guns by 2020.

Within the framework of APSA, the AU continues to work with strategic partners such as The European Union (EU), United Nations (UN) and other bilateral partners in its efforts towards attaining peace on the continent.

#### During the Peace and Security Council meeting held in June 2017, the following recommendations were made

African Member States who have not done so, to sign, ratify and implement all relevant AU and international instruments related to silencing the guns in Africa, in particular the Arms Trade Treaty, which will play a great role in this initiative; Encouraged political actors, especially political parties and parliaments, to foster conducive conditions that contribute to the preservation of peace, security, stability, and cohesion and encouraged them to use Agenda 2063, as a guide for elaboration of their manifestos and programmes; Highlighted the need to capacitate law enforcement agencies to enable them effectively contribute to stopping inflow of illicit weapons into Africa, and at the same time curb the circulation of illicit weapons within the continent, and also enhance capacity to identify, seize and destroy illicit weapons; Declared September an Amnesty month, a month for surrender and collection of illegally owned weapons/arms to designated national law enforcement agencies; and, Multi-stakeholder collaborative effort - AUC, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), policy makers, civil society

organizations, private sector- to take all necessary measures to fully implement the AU Master Roadmap

#### The AU Peace Fund

The AU and its Member States are already taking the lead in confronting challenges which other institutions are not able to address. With an AU Peace Fund which promotes African ownership of its peace and security agenda, the continent, will establish a foundation for creating a more responsive international peace and security architecture.

#### Some of the ongoing actions being taken by the AU to deliver on Silencing the Guns include

Chairperson of the AUC, H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat, appointed of H.E. Ramtane Lamamra, of Algeria as his High Representative for Silencing the Guns in Africa Establishment of the Noukachott and Djibouti Processes for the enhancement of security cooperation and intelligence sharing in the Sahel and Eastern Africa regions, respectively, to respond to existing and emerging security challenges such as extremism, terrorism and transnational threats. AUC is working closely with the Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs) to find sustainable solution to conflict/crises situations in the continent.

Resource mobilisation through close partnership with relevant stakeholders, in financing the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The AU is working on a roadmap to secure financing of its peace support operations.

Find out more about the African Union's Peace and Security initiatives by visiting **www.au.int** 







The African Union Commission Conference Center and office complex boasts an elegant atmosphere coupled with modern architecture and modern technology rendering it an apt location for organizing meetings, conferences and other events.

The Conference Center is situated in the heart of Africa in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia known for hosting the African Union Summit which brings together over 3000 representatives from government (African and international), private sector, international institutions, regional and international media and members of the public. The AU Conference center is centrally located with easy to access to the city's landmarks, diplomatic missions, hotels and many other key locales, making an ideal venue to organize your events.

The African Union conference facilities offers 1 large conference plenary hall with a seating capacity of 2500 people, 2 medium conference halls which seats 400 to 700 people each and 5 small conference rooms with 113 capacity halls which accommodate varying capacities. It also houses 30 Caucus Rooms, seating 21 to 34 people each and 2 committee rooms with the capacity of 31 to 46 people ideal for smaller meetings. The various Briefing Rooms hosting between 40 to 54 people. A Multipurpose Room with a capacity to seat 600 people is also available for receptions and is surrounded by lobbies ideal for exhibitions. Our VIP Lounges and Rooms will welcome your prestigious guests! In addition the outdoor Amphitheater with a seating capacity of 1000 is an ideal outdoor setting for concerts and other live shows.

Our facilities are fully Air Conditioned and equipped with flat screens and projection screens, multi-language interpretations facilities, computers and ample parking space fully monitored by AU security for your comfort.

VIP MEETING ROOM MEDIUM CONFERENCE HALI SMALL CONFERENCE HALLS

For information or custom quote, please contact:

Tel: +251 (0) 11 551 77 00 Ext: 4533 / 4290 | E-mail: fmu@africa-union.org www.au.int/aucc

www.au.int 🕥 👩 🙃 🛅











