



European
Commission

AFRICA AS ONE

PAN - AFRICAN PROGRAMME
2014 - 2017

*International
Cooperation and
Development*

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PanAf, an ambitious €845-million commitment to continental and inter-regional projects that mutually benefit Africa and Europe

In 2014, the Pan-African Programme (PanAf) was launched to lend support to a strategy first adopted at the Lisbon Africa-EU Summit a decade ago. The so-called Joint Africa EU Strategy (JAES) of 2007 was driven from the highest political levels and represented a call for a new, strategic partnership that put Africa and the EU on a more equitable footing.

PanAf is just one of the many EU instruments that are supporting the Africa-EU Partnership but it is the only EU programme designed to 'treat Africa as One'. Through continental and trans-regional initiatives, the PanAf complements EU support at regional and country level.

To achieve its goals, PanAf has received an envelope of €845m for the period 2014-2020. Since 2014, the programme has already committed €400m to building synergistic, mutually beneficial projects for the EU and Africa.

“ PanAf is the only EU programme designed to 'treat Africa as One' ”

The European Commission will provide **€31bn** in official development assistance to Africa for 2014-2020



DID YOU
KNOW
?

P I L L A R 1

Governance, migration and security



€45m

to support migration management



€14.5m

on regional observatories aimed at monitoring trends in transnational organised crime



€20m

to strengthen pan-African governance institutions



€20m

to help implement and monitor continental legal instruments and raise awareness of citizen rights

Good governance, democracy and human rights are acknowledged as important foundations for peace and stability in Africa. Without improved governance resources cannot be effectively managed and laws cannot be upheld, security can be compromised and citizens misrepresented. This can lead to people leaving their country in search of a better life, and criminal organisations taking advantage of their situation.

GOVERNANCE & HUMAN RIGHTS

The African Union has put in place a comprehensive framework for human rights, democracy and good governance. PanAf, with the help of civil society organisations, supports the institutions that are part of this 'African Governance Architecture'.

SUCCESS STORY 1 A VOTE FOR FAIRNESS



The presence of electoral observers, which can help to reduce fraud and increase domestic confidence, has contributed to elections becoming more free and fair. Thanks to PanAf's commitment of €6.5m, the AUC has benefited from the expertise of electoral experts and since 2000 there have been 129 election observation missions to the continent. In addition, the quality of Africa's own electoral missions, which now apply better methodologies and are more effectively deployed, has improved.

SUCCESS STORY 2 THE RIGHT WAY FORWARD FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



In a €10m project coined Strengthening the African Human Rights System, the EU has thrown its support behind numerous pan-African bodies working to improve the rights and welfare of the continent's people.

By enforcing the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, people today feel more able to report acts of violation and abuse. As a result of this, a higher number of cases are being resolved and within a reasonable time frame. It has also led to new countries signing up to Article 34(6) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, which enables non-governmental organisations and individuals to access the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights directly. It is still work in progress, however, as just eight African countries to date have signed up to it.

SUCCESS STORY 3 RAISING AWARENESS



The pan-African programme calls on civil society and international organisations to raise awareness on a number of priority issues such as female genital mutilation, illicit financial flows, the rights of people living with disabilities, and women's land rights among others. One such project, led by the International Commission of Jurists, aims to help civil society organisations educate citizens about the AU mechanisms available for the protection of human rights, and how to use them more frequently and effectively.

MIGRATION & SECURITY

Mobility and migration constitute important economic, security and social issues in both Africa and Europe. They can enrich and strengthen societies but also destabilise them if not managed properly. The EU's aim is to manage migration in an orderly fashion, which requires a balanced, holistic and sustainable policy response. PanAf has directed €45m to projects that support the migration dialogue between Africa and the EU. With smuggling and trafficking networks also on the rise, €14.5m is going towards establishing regional observatories aimed at monitoring trends in transnational organised crime.

SUCCESS STORY 4 DIASPORA POWER



Helping to advance the positive dialogue around migration is [ADEPT](#), a platform for the African diaspora established in Europe to strengthen their voice through networking, capacity building, fundraising, and advocacy. The EU has also stepped up its support of the African Institute for Remittances to promote cheaper, safer, legally compliant and fast transfers to Africa.

DID YOU
KNOW
?

In 2015, more than
250,000 Africans
became EU citizens



For the year 2015,
€21bn in
remittances has been
registered from the
EU to Africa



Investment & Growth



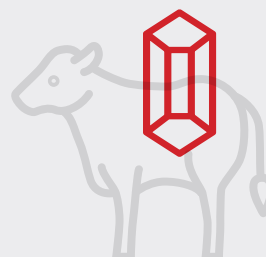
€88m

Infrastructure projects



€40m

economic integration



€40m

agriculture and raw materials

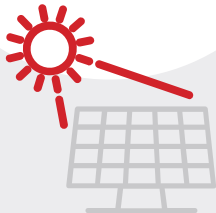
Some of the world's fastest growing economies are in Africa, yet in many places economic growth remains subdued and not sufficiently inclusive to create jobs for a growing youth labour force. Although official unemployment rates are relatively low, the number of jobless Africans is increasing and underemployment, working poverty and poor job quality remain significant problems in many countries. In order to grow and provide jobs, Africa needs infrastructure, it needs to invest in its wealth of natural resources, and it needs regional integration to reap the benefits of that investment.

INFRASTRUCTURE

On a continent where 600 million people still do not have access to electricity, the importance of investing in infrastructure cannot be underplayed. But it's not just energy – infrastructure investment is also needed in other sectors like transport, sewage, water, and communication - to the tune of \$93bn a year over the next 10 years, according to World Bank!

Enter PIDA, the AU's Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, which is committed to developing the world-class infrastructure required to improve transport policy and networks, and deliver continent-wide interconnectivity and accessibility to energy, water and IC technologies. In this the EU has a role to play too and, as a result of PanAf, dialogue is underway to support these efforts.

Solar power is the most competitive technology option for **40%** of the African population

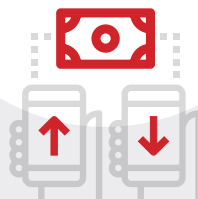


Average road density in Africa is a **1/4** of the global average



DID YOU KNOW ?

14% of Africans receive money through mobile transfers



Reach for the skies

In Africa, there is a huge untapped opportunity for air travel. Despite being the world's second largest continent, Africa accounts for just 3% of global air traffic. The good news is that rapid growth of nearly 5% a year is expected over the next two decades, which will contribute to socio-economic development, international trade, tourism and regional integration. The bad news is that 19% of global air accidents happen in Africa.

PanAf is helping to extend coverage of Europe first pan-European satellite navigation system, the European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS) system to Africa. At the same time, harmonised regulations, common oversight processes and training are also helping to build capacity of African Regional Safety Oversight Organisations.

SUCCESS STORY 1



INTEGRATING THE CONTINENT

PanAf contributes €70m to infrastructure projects with a pan-African dimension through the so-called Africa Investment Facility. Its aim is to support trans-regional, continental and global projects that are of mutual interest to the AU and EU. PanAf is looking for concrete results including to:

- Increase the number of people living two kilometres from an all-weather road from 25% to 60%
- Lay 1,500 kilometres of optical fibre cable that would connect central, west and north Africa
- Bring up to 1,200 square kilometres of agricultural land or natural habitat under sustainable management

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

In the drive to continental integration in Africa, there are lessons from the EU single market. To this end, PanAf is helping to facilitate decision-making and policy monitoring processes, improve the availability and quality of statistical information, and implement international standards in African trade. One example of its efforts is to oversee negotiations on a Common Free Trade Agreement (CFTA).

AGRICULTURE AND RAW MATERIALS

In order to link growth with sustainability and inclusiveness, the EU is supporting Africa in managing its natural resources. Not only is it helping to support policy developments around the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and development of the livestock sector, it is also sharing knowledge and expertise for sustainable use of mineral resources and other raw materials.

SUCCESS STORY 2 LIVESTOCK VALUE ADD



Close to one-third of Africa’s people depend directly on livestock for their livelihoods. Indeed, this important sector contributes from 20% to 80% to agricultural value-add in most African countries. As such, PanAf has directed €19m to the implementation of the AU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) strategic plan that aims to encourage continent-wide development of the livestock sector. In doing so, this can help improve food and nutritional security, spur economic growth and create wealth where it is needed most.

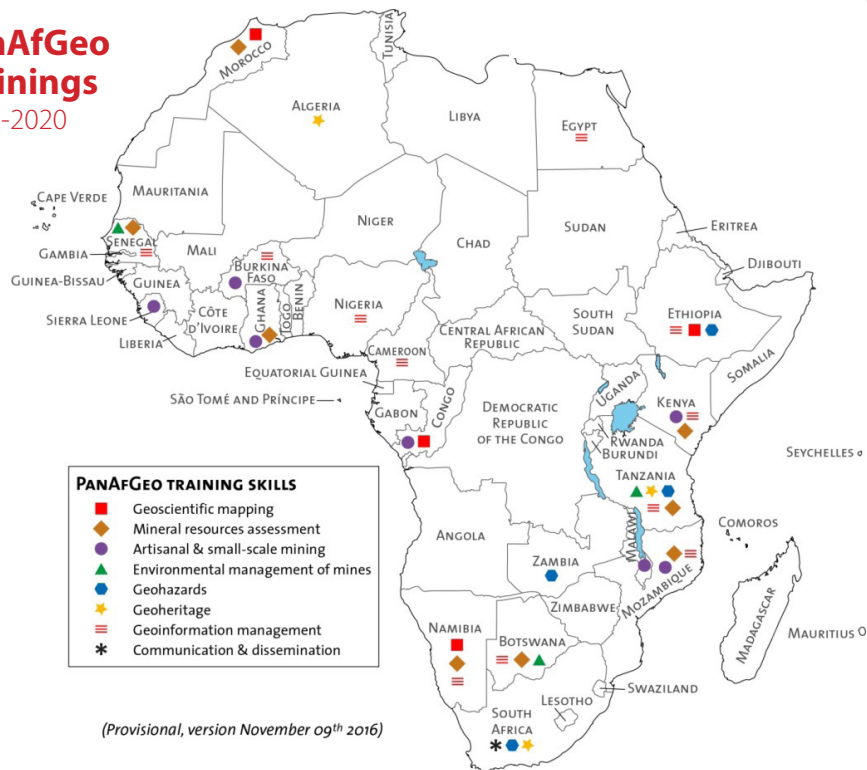
SUCCESS STORY 3 MANAGING MINERALS



Africa produces around 60 different minerals and metals, but there is a growing recognition that natural resources need to be better understood for the benefits to be reaped at home, and in a more sustainable manner.

Helping to achieve this is [PanAfGeo](#), a project providing human resources capacity building and training to the sector. One example of this is a working partnership between Geological Surveys from Europe and Africa. As a result of this, 50 training sessions are planned for 1,200 geologists from all over Africa

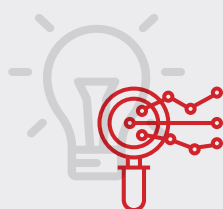
PanAfGeo Trainings
2017-2020



Knowledge and Skills



€50m
for education



€50m
for research and
innovation

“ Learning outcomes at one university should be comparable to those at another ”

The African Union’s Agenda 2063 aspires to advance knowledge and skills through a range of educational, research and innovation initiatives. From its experience of investing in a knowledge economy, both in terms of policies and technology transfers, Europe has much to offer.

EDUCATION

In order to facilitate the movement of people, and enable them to seize work opportunities anywhere, learning outcomes at one university should be comparable to those at another. In other words, employers should be able to trust a person’s qualifications no matter where they have studied. For this reason, the AU is looking to harmonise higher education, and is taking lessons from the European experience namely:

- **The Bologna Process**, which involved a series of ministerial meetings and agreements between European countries to ensure comparability in the standards and quality of higher-education qualifications
- **The Erasmus Programme**, which has supported EU exchange programmes since 1987

By supporting reforms and mobility, similar African initiatives will promote the diversification of the continent’s higher education offering and increase competitiveness on the international stage.

4 STEPS TO RAISING AFRICA'S HIGHER EDUCATION GAME

i. Harmonisation & Tuning

PanAf supports African university professors to establish new degree programmes, as well as teaching, learning and assessment methods, in eight subject areas that include medicine, teacher education, civil engineering, economics, agricultural sciences.

ii. Quality & Accreditation

African bodies in charge of quality assurance and accreditation work with their European counterparts to ensure harmonisation at institutional, national, regional and continental levels.

iii. Intra-Africa Mobility scheme

So far, PanAf has dedicated an envelope of €20m to this scheme, whereby financial support is granted to partnerships of African higher education institutions to organise student and staff mobility across the continent.

Between 2016 and 2017:

- 14 projects were selected involving 42 higher education institutions from 22 countries
- 830 masters and doctorate students, and 180 university staff, are improving their skills and competencies

iv. AfricaConnect II programme

Through another €20m programme, the EU supports the establishment of an African e-infrastructure dedicated to education and research. By giving students, academic staff and researchers access to affordable, high-speed broadband connectivity, they now have had the opportunity to exchange and collaborate with global peers.

By the end of 2016:

- 670 higher education institutions and research centres had been connected in east and southern Africa. The programme is now being expanded to western and central Africa, where it is estimated that two million potential users will be reached in years to come.

How GMES is delivering apps for Africa

Management of the environment and understanding and mitigating the effects of climate change, are crucial to Africa's development.

Under the [Global Monitoring for Environment and Security \(GMES\) & Africa](#) initiative, the idea is to harness Europe's existing satellite infrastructure and facilities, such as the Copernicus programme, for earth observation in Africa. To this end, some 70 institutions across the continent have formed 13 consortia to design and develop 23 new apps. Their aim: to help with monitoring and assessment of riverine floods, wetlands, land degradation, oil spills and more.

Thanks to EU support, these consortia are making use of over 200 receiving stations installed across the continent. For the use of these apps to become widespread, universities and/or specialised training centres in each region are equipped to train 200 policymakers from 25 countries, a hundred companies and 50 civil society and non-governmental organisations.

RESEARCH & INNOVATION

When it comes to the vital role that research and innovation plays in fuelling growth and employment, as well as tackling societal challenges, Africa falls short. At the same time, spend on research and development (R&D) as a percentage of GDP is just 0.45%, much lower than the global average of 1.7% and less than the AU's target of 1%.

Times are changing, however, and greater cooperation in the fields of science, technology and innovation (STI) has become a common goal for the two continents.

Between 2014 and 2017, PanAf has also helped to strengthen research capacities and innovation in Africa through different programmes. These are underpinned by an EU-Africa High Level Policy Dialogue (HLPD) on STI, which is aimed at harnessing and pooling existing resources both nationally and globally.



SUCCESS STORY 1



COUNTING ON COLLABORATION

'African Union Research Grants' is a collaborative research project co-funded by the EU. Launched in 2016, the latest call for proposals will allow for 36 research institutions, across the continent, to develop solutions for Africa in the field of food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture.

More information about PanAf projects can be found on the Africa-EU Partnership website.

<http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/about-us/financing-partnership/panaf>

